

Second Series, No. 8

Wednesday, February 18, 1959
Magha 29, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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1574

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 18, 1959/Magha
29, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Agreement with Iraq

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- *365. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and
Industry be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade
agreement has been signed recently
with Iraq and

(b) if so, the commodities and their
respective quantities for trade?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce
and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) A Trade Agreement with Iraq
was signed on 29th December 1958 but
it is subject to ratification by the two
Governments

(b) The two Schedules appended to
the Agreement mention only the com-
modities available for export from
either country, without specifying any
quantities

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know
to what extent the proposed agreement
is an improvement on the previous
one obtaining between Iraq and India
in this regard?

Shri Satish Chandra: The agreement
usually is on a set pattern. It pro-
vides for 'most-favoured-nation-treat-
338 L S D—1

ment' apart from the preferences
which may be in vogue

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know
what difference there is between the
previous agreement with the same
country and the present agreement.

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said,
there is a clause which now provides
for the 'most-favoured-nation-treat-
ment' in respect of shipping, customs
duties etc of either country

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know
to what extent we would be material-
ly benefited?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these things
are to be judged in the light of actual
performance. Certain difficulties are
experienced from time to time. Re-
newal of these agreements gives an
opportunity to discuss those difficul-
ties which are experienced by either
country, and they are sought to be
removed. They do not generally form
part of the agreement. The only
difference is that the schedules which
are attached to the agreement have
been enlarged and they indicate the
possibilities of more diversified ex-
ports and imports from either country

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the
mode of payment? May I know whe-
ther we are going to pay in rupee or
in sterling?

Shri Satish Chandra: The transac-
tions take place through sterling, but
as the quantum of the trade is more
or less the same, only the difference
is accounted for in sterling

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the
period of the agreement?

Shri Satish Chandra: Two years. It
can be further renewed for a period
of one year

पेंडित डा० ना० सिबारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मोस्ट फेब्रिक ट्रीटमेंट और आडिनरी ट्रीटमेंट में क्या फर्क है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र कस्टम्स इयूटीस, शिप्स के पोर्ट ऑफिस, इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट इयूटीस, इन सब में फेब्रिक नेशस का जो ट्रीटमेंट दिया जाता है वही इन्हें दिया जाता है। इस एग्सीमेट में यह भ्रवश्य है कि अरब कट्रीस के साथ ईराक कुछ फेब्रिक ट्रीटमेंट करता आ रहा है वह जारी रहेगा और हमारी कुछ पुरानी प्रेफेसल इयूटीस है, वे जारी रहेगी। इसके अलावा और कोई डिफरेंस नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह स्टलिंग में पेमेंट का जो सवाल आपने रखा है, वह क्यों रखा है? क्यों नहीं आपने इसको रूपी में रखा या ईराक का जो कायम है, उसमें रखा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र यह अपनी खुशी की बात नहीं होती है। दोनों मुल्क अगर राजी हो तभी यह हो सकता है। इस समय ईराक के जो ट्रेड चल रही है उस में रूपी पेमेंट का जिक्र नहीं है और अगर आप पुराने सालों के फिगर्स को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कभी हमारा फेब्रिक बेल्स हाता है, कभी उनका होता है। उस से कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

Shri Goray: May I know when this agreement will be ratified?

Shri Satish Chandra: The agreement is under consideration by the Cabinet, and ratification is expected to be done shortly

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: The hon. Minister just now said that some difficulties were experienced by both the countries. May I know what steps are being taken in the present agreement to remove those difficulties?

Shri Satish Chandra: Negotiations have taken place and a broad idea has been formed as to what we can export

and what we can import. What had happened previously was that though we were importing certain things—mostly dates—from Iraq, we were exporting traditional items. Emphasis has been placed now on export of the products of small scale industries and engineering factories also.

Pipe Line from Durgapur to Ranchi.

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*366. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a pipe line from Durgapur to Ranchi for coal gas,

(b) if so, whether this will be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan, and

(c) whether its plan and estimate have been prepared?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) There was a proposal to construct a pipe line from Durgapur to Ranchi for coal gas to be utilized in Foundry Forge Plant, but this has been dropped

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know for how long this proposal has been dropped?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It was found to be uneconomical to take gas up to a distance of 150 miles from Durgapur to Ranchi, and the Czechoslovakian and Russian experts thought that it is better to have a built-in plant right at the spot

Shri Subodh Hansda: What was the original estimate of that plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was no estimate as such. It was just an idea which was put before the technical experts, and after proper examination they found that for the big machine building and foundry forge plant at Ranchi it was better to have a built-in apparatus

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there was any other proposal

to divert this coal gas to any other place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. There have been several matters under consideration. The West Bengal Government have proposed that this gas should be taken to Calcutta for normal domestic use. There is also a proposal to use the gas for fertiliser plants. All these matters are under discussion.

Shri Bose: In view of the fact that Jharia coalfields are nearer to Ranchi than Durgapur, is it not more economical to have coal gas from the coke plants of Jharia coalfields, which is now going waste?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The final decision of the experts after examination was, as I said earlier, to have a built-in plant right at the spot.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The hon. Minister stated that one of the reasons why it was not taken to Ranchi was the distance. I do not think the same argument would apply to the case of taking this gas to Calcutta.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the point. In the first case the gas plant was to be used for the purpose of production daily. Regarding the question whether it should be taken to Calcutta or not, it would be examined on its own merits from economic angles.

Indo-Japanese Foundry and Light Engineering Centre

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*367. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 305 on the 14th August, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the contract for Indo-Japanese Foundry and Light Engineering Centre for Calcutta has been negotiated, and

(b) if so, when the foundry is going to be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Textile Mills

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*368. { Shri Keshava:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Muhammed Ehas:
 Shri Khadiwala:
 Shri K. B. Malviya:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing

(a) the number of textile mills which served notices of closure during the year 1957 and 1958 respectively,

(b) the names of textile mills which remained closed during the same period,

(c) the total number of working days lost and the extent of loss in production as a result of closure of textile mills in 1957 and 1958,

(d) the names of the textile mills which reopened after intervention by Government during the above period,

(e) the names of textile mills which have been taken over or are proposed to be taken over by the State Governments, and

(f) the other steps contemplated to reopen the mills which are closed at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kaungo): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 104]

Shri Keshava: May I know the main reasons for the extensive stoppage of these mills?

Shri Kaungo: The reasons are well known to the House, at any rate. Generally, out of 470 establishments 20 to 25 mills remain closed for various reasons. In the last two years there

have been slightly heavier closures because of the depression in the trade

Shri Keshava: Is it a fact that the workers of the Supn Silk Mills, Chinnapatnam, Mysore, made proposals to this Ministry that the Mills should be re-opened even by appropriating the accumulated provident fund of workers to the extent of Rs 2 lakhs, if so, may I know what is the result of that representation?

Shri Kanungo: As far as I know the mills are under liquidation proceedings. No such proposal has been received by Government.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if the Government has got any plan whereby these periodical closures of textile mills should not take place and Government should take over management wherever possible.

Shri Kanungo: As the statement will show, State Governments in various places have taken over the management in certain cases. But there are cases where it is not worthwhile running them. The condition of the machinery and the condition of the company may be so bad that it may not be possible to run it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that in 1957 the Kanpur Cotton Mills Kanpur closed, and in 1958 another mill, the Atherton West Mills Limited, Kanpur, closed. May I know what is happening to these, whether the investigation committee appointed to go into the working of the Atherton West Mills has finalised its report and whether Government is taking final action to take over this mill as well as the Kanpur Cotton Mills?

Shri Kanungo: The investigation is continuing at the moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. In regard to the Atherton West Mills, investigation was going on and he says it has not been completed. The Kanpur Cotton Mills has been closed and 4,000 workers have not been paid even their retrenchment

compensation. I want to know what is happening to this mill, whether the UP Government is taking over this mill.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The enquiry of Atherton Mills has been completed. We have not received the report so far, but as far as I know, the general opinion is that the Atherton Mill can be run economically, but the UP Government will have to take it up if they so desire, and I have been of course not officially but unofficially informed that the UP Government is prepared to take over that mill when the report has been finally scrutinised by them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Kanpur Cotton Mills?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Kanpur Cotton Mill is in an extremely bad condition and perhaps it is one of those mills which should definitely be scrapped.

श्री २० क० वर्मा : टेबल पर रक्खे गये स्टेटमेंट में उज्जैन की नजरअली मिल जो बन्द हो गई है उसका नाम शरीब नहीं किया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे देश में कितनी ही मिलें हैं हर एक के नाम कहा तक दिये जा सकन हैं ?

श्री २० क० वर्मा : जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है उस के जवाब में जा स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है कि मन् १९५७-५८ में कौन सी मिलें बन्द हुई हैं उन में इस का नाम नहीं दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इस स्टेटमेंट में वह नाम नहीं है तो दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहिये ।

श्री कानूनगो : एन्क्वायरी कर ली जायेगी कि क्यों नहीं है ।

Shri Joachim Alva: There are four mills stated to be taken over by the State Governments, two by the Government of Bombay and two by the Kerala Government. May I know whether it is the intention of Government to help the lame dogs over the stile or to offer them to the owners after the Government has run them well?

Shri Kanungo: These mills are being run by the various Governments more or less as unemployment relief schemes, and all the mills are under court proceedings. So, when the court proceedings are finished, that is the stage to consider it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It appears that two mills have been taken over by the Bombay Government and two by the Kerala Government, the Kerala Government. May I know whether the mills taken over by the Kerala Government are running at a loss or a profit?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, they are running as unemployment benefit schemes, and they are not running into heavy losses; that is all I can say.

Shri Basappa: May I know the number of people rendered unemployed because of the closure of these mills?

Shri Kanungo: That is in the statement.

Shri Sonavane: The hon. Minister has stated that trade depression is the cause of closure. Some mills have closed while others are running. Therefore, I want to know what steps Government want to take to run these closed mills if their demands are legitimate and bona fide.

Mr. Speaker: All this is assumed that it would be all right. A specific question ought to be put.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As my colleague just now said, out of 470 mills there are about 34 mills which are closed, and they are closed on account of different reasons. Firstly,

some of them have become old and they have not got the finances to replace their machinery. If they want to modernise and rehabilitate their mills, Government is prepared to give them loans, and the National Industrial Development Corporation has been giving loans for that purpose, but we do not give money for working capital. We do give for modernisation and rehabilitation.

The second thing is that many of them are fighting among themselves. There are internal disputes and cases are going on in the courts, and many of them are under liquidation. So, it is not possible for us to intervene in each and every matter, but I must say that through the machinery of the Textile Commissioner's Office, where we have got a survey team, we are making investigations into a number of mills and where it is found that they can be run economically, we will certainly try to help as much as we can.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Goray.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our socialist pattern of Government should be very grateful for the lockouts because here is a very good chance . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Goray. The hon. Member must have an ear for me.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that such a large number of mills have closed down, does not the Government think that the time has come when they should have a general policy evolved about these things?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: General policy regarding what?

Shri Goray: Taking over or managing these mills or handing them over to the workers.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not possible. As I said, we cannot take over each and every mill. In regard to those mills which are to be scrapped, Shri Goray will himself ask a question later on as to why a mill which is being run by Government is account of different reasons. Firstly,

private mills. We are not expected to take over each and every one of them, but as I said, I have advised the Textile Commissioner to go into each and every case. We have slightly to strengthen our survey organisation. It has been a small organisation so far, but if we want to survey all the mills, which are about 34 in number, it will have to be strengthened. So, an enquiry will be made and in case we find that out of the 34 mills, say 20 can be run, we will see that the State Governments either take them over, or we shall think out some other ways and means of running them. But recently 18 mills have been reopened, I might inform the hon. Member.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our socialist pattern of Government should be very glad that there are lock-outs because in such cases they can hand over the mills to the workers and try whether they can work the mills or not. Can we not hand over the mills to the workers and see whether they can manage the mills or not?

Mr. Speaker: Without capital?

The hon. Member makes the suggestion that wherever there have been lockouts or strikes or internal disputes among the persons concerned, in view of the socialist pattern of society, even this sector must be taken up one after the other. That is the suggestion.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: These proposals can be considered, but I might inform the hon. Member that in the case of two mills where the workers wanted to reduce their wages so that the mills could be run economically, the unions of the workers, the Central union or the State union, lodged a strong protest and they said that in no case should the workers reduce their wages. So, the hon. Member will realise that in the circumstances we cannot do anything, because the organised bodies do not like that the workers may run their mills by reducing their wages or by taking steps which may in some res-

pects reduce the earnings of the workers.

Price Page Schedule for Newspapers

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*370. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 994 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding the enforcement of the price page schedule for newspapers has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) A decision in regard to the introduction of a price page schedule is expected to be taken soon.

Shri Ram Krishan: In reply to the same question earlier, the hon. Minister said that he was waiting for the award of the Working Journalists Wage Committee. May I know whether the Government has received that award?

Dr. Keskar: As the hon. Member knows, the Ministry of Labour in their reply regarding the question of the Wage Committee's award have said that it is being finalised. I hope also that after the finalisation and publication of that award, we will be able to finalise this also very soon.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any meetings have been held between the working journalists, the newspaper proprietors and the Government, in order to finalise this decision?

Dr. Keskar: The working journalists are not concerned in this question here. As far as newspaper interests are concerned, they have been consulted, but as I said in reply to a question earlier, before any final decision is taken, the draft prepared

will be submitted to all the newspapers, and their opinions invited, if they so desire, and then only a final decision will be taken.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस सम्बन्ध में कानून को बंद हुए दो वर्षों से अधिक का समय हो गया और माननीय मंत्री जी अब कह रहे हैं कि इस के बारे में शीघ्र (सून) निर्णय किया जायेगा, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस (सून) शब्द की क्या परिभाषा है ?

डा० केशकर : माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में यही बात पहले भी कह चुके हैं। मैं ने उस समय भी यही कहा था कि कानून पास होने के माने यह नहीं है कि उसी वक्त उसी क्षण उस पर प्रमल किया जाये। सब हालात को और बातों को देखना पड़ता है और यह भी मैं बता चुका हूँ कि क्यों बेज कमेटी का इतजार करना मुनासिब है ?

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister aware that the opposition comes from the main groups of newspaper-owners, and in the main group, there are two, at least one from which, an ex-proprietor, is in a criminal case, and the son of another proprietor is reported, from a question put yesterday, to have been caught in a customs case? I want to know in whose interest the price-page schedule is held up. Is it in the interests of these two big newspaper-owners who are known to pass on newsprint to the black-market or in the interests of the smaller newspaper-owners?

Dr. Keskar: It is not being held up in the interests of anybody, but we are considering the question in general public interest as to when it should be promulgated. I would like to draw the attention of the House to this that this question is from the constitutional and legal point of view a very important one, and we have to be very sure that any decision that we take is correct and proper and justified so that if, as it is likely, it might go to the courts, the decision will be upheld.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know

whether Government are aware that the management of *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the management of *Bombay Chronicle* have closed down before Government have taken any decision, and if so, what action Government are taking in this connection?

Dr. Keskar: I am quite aware of their closing down, but this question is concerned more with the wage committee's award and not with the question which we are discussing here just now.

Shri Bimal Ghose: *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has not closed down.

Some Hon. Members: It is *Amrit Patrika*.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no mistake about this. It is not *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, but it is *Amrit Patrika*.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री के उत्तर से

Shri Ansar Harvani: It is *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Allahabad.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The Allahabad edition has closed down.

Mr. Speaker: As to whatever is said here, when once it appears in any paper, the mischief that is done cannot be easily remedied, and, therefore, let hon. Members be very precise when they put their questions. Originally, the hon. Member put the question with respect to *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, wherever it might be issued from. Now, he is confining himself to the Allahabad edition; he must have done so even earlier, for, putting a question of that kind creates disturbance in the country at large.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is also published from Allahabad. One edition of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* is published from Allahabad.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. But has that closed down?

Shri Raghunath Singh: It has closed down.

Dr. Keshkar: The Allahabad edition has closed down.

Shri Bimal Ghose: *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has not closed down at Allahabad, but it is not being permitted to be published. There is a difference between the two.

श्री भक्त वर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरा नाम बुला लिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को मौका दे चुका हूँ ।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : श्रीमान् माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह मूल्यानुसार पृष्ठसूची का जो प्रश्न है यह तब तय किया जायेगा जब कि श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की वेतन समिति की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी । क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जो प्रश्नक बड़े अखबार वाले लोग हैं वे श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की जो वेतन समिति है उसकी सिफारिश के पहले ही इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसे कदम उठा रहे हैं ताकि उन को लागू न किया जा सके और उन के रास्ते में अड़गे लगाये जायें । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में क्या कोई तेज कदम उठाये जायेंगे ताकि इस तरह की अड़चनें न पड़ने पायें ?

डा० केशकर : जो कदम कुछ अखबार उठा रहे हैं वेज कमीटी की रिपोर्ट के आने के पहले वह गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में हैं लेकिन इस बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है यह सबल अगर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को दिया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आपके बगल में बैठे हैं ।

डा० केशकर : उन को मालूम है ।

Mr. Speaker: If any Minister is here who is in a position to give information to the House on a mixed question like this, he may also intervene. There is no harm. I believe all hon. Ministers are hearing what is passing in this House.

Medical Benefits to Workers' Families

*373. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1230 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Bombay, West Bengal and Madras have agreed to the suggestion that the medical benefits to the insured workers' families should be extended during 1959, and

(b) if so, whether the extension will be enforced simultaneously in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Governments of Bombay and Madras have agreed to extension of medical care to insured workers' families during 1959. The matter is being pursued with the West Bengal Government who have not so far taken a final decision.

(b) No.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the grounds stated by the West Bengal Government in their reply to the Central Government, for not extending it during 1959?

Shri Abid Ali: They feel that arrangements for hospitalisation also should be made available before families are covered. As that would not be possible at present, they feel that families should not be covered for the time being.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the corporation is taking up construction of hospitals both at Madras and at Calcutta, and if so, when the construction of these hospitals will begin?

Shri Abid Ali: Not to cover the families.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is a sum of Rs 13 crores as balance with the corporation. The Study Group which was appointed to into the question of social security has already strongly recommended that the

'scheme should be extended to the families. In view of that recommendation, may I know what the trouble is?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of this sum of Rs 13 crores, Rs 11 crores have already been earmarked for hospital arrangements for insured persons, not for their families, families have already been covered in some of the States. In the other States also, they will be covered during the current year. Most of the States will cover families of the insured persons during the current year. With regard to the West Bengal Government, as I have stated, we are pursuing the matter with them, and I hope they will also cover the families.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Employees State Insurance Scheme was also implemented in Kanpur. May I know whether the UP Government have accepted this suggestion to extend this benefit to the families, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Abid Ali: They have accepted this suggestion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister stated that it has been extended to the families in some States. But, as far as we know, it is only in one State, and that too in only one city, namely Bangalore, where it has been extended to cover the families. May I know the names of the States that have already extended it to the families?

Shri Abid Ali: The names of those States are: Mysore, Assam, Bihar, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that UP had accepted this suggestion, but UP has not been mentioned in this list.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the doctors who are treating these workers have been asked only to give certain medicines and injections and not others which are costlier?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes; costlier medicine has to be prescribed by specialists.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Employees State Insurance Scheme has covered only 13 lakhs of workers as against 22 lakhs to be covered. May I know when the remaining will be covered?

Shri Abid Ali: During the current year.

Manufacture of Machinery for Sugar Industry

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374. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 404 on the 22nd August, 1958 and state

(a) the estimated amount of foreign exchange required in regard to the manufacture of machinery for sugar industry,

(b) the arrangements made to procure the requisite foreign exchange, and

(c) the progress made so far in setting up the industry for the manufacture of machinery for sugar industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In addition to the foreign exchange allotments made to the firms engaged in the manufacture of sugar mill machinery items, foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 70 lakhs approximately is required for the import of capital equipment by the firms licensed for the manufacture of complete sugar plants. Besides, foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 20/25 lakhs is estimated to be required for components and raw materials for a plant of a

crushing capacity of 1000-1250 tons per day.

(b) To meet the requirements of imported capital equipment by the manufacturers of complete plants and for meeting the present demand for 12 complete sugar plants from the licensed sugar factories, it is proposed to release foreign exchange in the following manner:—

1959-60	Rs. 70 lakhs
1960-61	Rs. 50 lakhs
1961-62	Rs. 150 lakhs
1962-63	Balance

(c) Arrangements have been made to enable the firms licensed for the manufacture of complete sugar plants to gear up their factories to produce and supply 4 complete sugar plants before the 1st January 1961, and the remaining 8 plants for operation before the crushing season of 1961-62. Thereafter, these firms are expected to be in a position to manufacture and deliver about 8 complete sugar plants every year.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know the names of the firms to which this foreign exchange has been granted, and whether it is a fact that all these firms have pooled their resources and formed themselves into a syndicate or trust for the purposes for which this foreign exchange has been granted?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are six firms namely Messrs Walchandnagar Industries, Bombay, Messrs. New India Development Corporation, Pimpri, Messrs K C P Ltd, Madras, Messrs Texmaco, Belghuria, Messrs Indian Sugar and General Engineering Corporation, Yamunanagar, and Messrs Binny Engineering Works, Madras. For the purpose of the delivery of these twelve plants, 11 to the co-operatives and one to the Bist Industrial Corporation, they have formed themselves into a temporary

consortium, and they will pool all their resources together.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the plants that will be set up for the manufacture of complete sugar plants would be located in one place or in different places?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The plants which are to be supplied are four in Andhra Pradesh, two in Bombay, one in Mysore and one in Orissa, two in Punjab and two in U.P. They will be manufacturing the plants—those 6 factories.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What will be the indigenous content of the sugar machinery to be manufactured by these two consortia and by what time may we expect that 100 per cent manufacture here will be possible?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This consortium method has enabled us to make 80—85 per cent in India and by the next two years when these 12 plants will be delivered, it is expected that 90 per cent of sugar machinery will be made in the country.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any amount of foreign exchange has been given to these firms so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, about Rs 20 lakhs per factory is being allocated for this.

Shri Goray: Is it true that some of the machinery that was manufactured in Madras and supplied to the co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra proved defective and if so, what steps Government are taking to see that the machinery turned out is up to standard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally the manufacture of machinery has been very satisfactory. This might have happened; sometimes it happens even in the case of foreign-imported materials that a few things

are not exactly according to specifications. In all such cases, local rectification takes place. And the contract stipulates the performance guarantee.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that the complete machinery is not being produced by this consortium, may I know whether these 11 factories which are yet to establish their factories have been allotted the remaining amount of foreign exchange so that by the time this machinery is produced in India, the machinery necessary from the foreign countries can be got here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The whole idea is of a turn-key job. Squarely the responsibility for the performance and delivery has been placed on the consortium. So the hon. House can be assured that everything will be delivered in time and release will be made to the consortium and the individual factories, and they will be installed according to schedule.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if this consortium or the individual factories comprising it have got the necessary technical personnel under their employment, and also previous experience?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. More than sufficient technical personnel are there. They have been delivering in the past also a very large portion of sugar machinery.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that we have now decided to produce machinery in our country, has any decision been taken as to the number of factories that will be established this year in the co-operative sector, and has any priority been allotted to these factories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, four factories will be delivered in the first instance, that is, before the crushing season next year. They are two in Andhra, one in Mysore and one in Maharashtra. The other eight will be delivered before the crushing season of 1981.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated during a half-an-hour discussion last session that no co-operative sugar factory will get this foreign exchange for setting up of a co-operative sugar factory. But I find that a co-operative sugar factory has recently been opened in UP. May I know if there has been any revision in policy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, that is what has recently been opened by the Prime Minister. As the House is aware, the policy has been to license and also facilitate the establishment of both co-operative sugar factories as well as privately-owned factories. It is one of those 27 which have gone into production.

Shri Jadhav: When were these firms licensed and what is the progress attained so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Licence for regular manufacture has been given in the last two years. But this consortium idea has been finalised only three months ago. The progress is quite satisfactory and it has enabled this country to produce 80 per cent sugar plant in India in the next two years.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: With my experience of technical institutes, I can ask whether Government has any policy to ask these institutions to manufacture these machines. It is quite possible. I have my school, my technical college, and there we can manufacture some machines, if only it is Government's policy.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member has evinced very great interest, I may inform the House that when the International Sugar Conference was held here two years ago and the Hawaiian delegation went to see a sugar machinery manufacturing machinery and sugar manufacturing factory, in Maharashtra, they wrote their opinion that up to now, we were feeling that Hawaii has to teach many other countries in sugar manufacture and sugar machinery manufacture. But after seeing this factory in Maha-

rashtra, we think that, Hawaii has also to learn much from India. Therefore, it is a great credit to the technical men of this country that the entire sugar plant is being made with greater performance guarantee and greater performance efficiency than some many other countries in the world.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What is the rate of interest charged by Government to these factories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The co-operative factories get the money from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India under their normal rules and regulations and other rates of interest on loans have been specified from time to time.

Documentary on the Life of Tagore

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*375. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) what progress has been made in producing a documentary film on the life of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his Centenary Celebrations, and

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed for this purpose?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) The Films Division is shortly concluding an agreement with a well-known producer for the production of the film

(b) Yes, Sir

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the composition of the Committee, that is, who are the members?

Shri A. C. Joshi: Shri Amal Hom, Ex-Director of Public Relations, D V C, Calcutta, Shri Bimalchandra Sinha; and Dr Satyendra Nath Bose

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Shantiniketan has been consulted in this connection? Also, what is the name of the producer.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): This is only a working committee to help the producer. There is a much larger committee in which important people from Shantiniketan are also included. The name of the producer is Shri Satyajit Ray.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is going to be the possible cost of this film, and when will it be available?

Dr. Keskar: It is not possible at this stage to say about the cost. Details are being worked out and then only will we be able to say approximately how much it will cost. We hope to have the film ready by the end of next year in readiness for the celebrations that will take place in 1961.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह वृत्त चित्र केवल बंगाली में बनाया जायेगा या हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में भी बनाया जायेगा ?

डा० केशकर : यह चित्र अंग्रेजी में बनाया जायेगा और हम आशा करत हैं कि सब और भाषाओं में भी उसकी कमेटरी बनेगी ।

रोजगार दफ्तर

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३७७ { **श्री भक्त दर्शन:**
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा:

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९५८ के अनागकित प्रश्न मख्या ४४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रोजगार दफ्तरों की सेवा के सुधार का जो चतुर्मासी कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया था, उस के प्रत्येक अंग के बारे में हम बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद हली) : विवरण इस प्रकार है ।

बिबरण

(१) नियोजन सेवाओं का विस्तार : देश में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ

में १३५ नियोजन कार्यालय थे। इस योजना के अन्त तक १४५ अतिरिक्त नियोजन कार्यालय खोलने की योजना है। अब तक ६६ नियोजन कार्यालयों को खोलने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है, जिन में से ८० नियोजन कार्यालयों का काम आरम्भ हो गया है। इस प्रकार आजकल देश में कुल २१५ नियोजन कार्यालय काम कर रहे हैं।

(२) नियोजन क्षेत्र की जानकारी इकट्ठा करने का काम : निर्जा उद्योगों में प्राप्त नौकरों के मौकों की जानकारी हासिल करने का काम १८ नियोजन क्षेत्रों में जारी कर दिया गया है जिन में दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, गोहाटी, पटना, धनबाद, जमशेदपुर, नागपुर, इन्फिल्लम, इन्दौर, कोइम्बटूर, बंगलौर, कटक, अमला कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ मेरठ और अमनसोल शामिल हैं। निर्जा क्षेत्रों में नौकरों की मौकों का काम, जम्मू काश्मीर को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों में आरम्भ हो गया है।

(३) युवा नियोजन और व्यावसायिक सलाह का काम : ५३ (यान्ट) एकाइयों के वेलफेयर में से १६ एकाइयों का मंत्रालय जा चुका है जब कि पिछले नवम्बर तक केवल ८ एकाइयों का काम शुरू था। इन एकाइयों में काम करने वाले अफसर और कर्मचारी प्रोत्साहित किए जा चुके हैं। हर एकाइयों में डा प्राथमिक और स्कूलों में बच्चों को अपना व्यवसाय चुनने में सलाह देने का काम हो रहा है। यह काम योजना अनुसार चलाया जा रहा है।

(४) व्यावसायिक अनुपञ्चाल और वर्गीकरण : योजना पहिले २ वर्षों में १० एकाइयों चालू करने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और बाकी ३ की मंजूरी चालू साल में दी गई है। परिणाम स्वरूप व्यवसायों का राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण सम्बन्धी जानकारी हर सम्भव स्थान से हासिल की जा रहें है और यह काम तत्परी कर रहा है।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि हमारे देश के प्रत्येक जिले में जो रोजगार दफ्तर खोलने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था उसमें से केवल ८० रोजगार दफ्तर ही अब तक खुल पाये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन दफ्तरों को खोलने की गति में तीव्रता लायी जायेगी ?

श्री आबिद अली : १ अप्रैल १९५६ को १३५ ऐसे दफ्तर थे। उस के बाद ६६ और मंजूर किये गये जिन में से ८० खाल दिये गये हैं और १५ फरवरी १९५६ का कुल २१५ ऐसे दफ्तर हो गये।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : शिवगव कमेट ने सिफारिश की थी कि हमारे देश के प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक ए. ए. ए. दफ्तर अवश्य खोला जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन रोजगार दफ्तर खोलने में कितने वर्ष लगेगे और उन के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

श्री आबिद अली : जैसा कि मैं ने अर्ज किया १५-७-५६ का २१५ दफ्तर हो गये। बाकी १० लिये व.स.रा. प्लान में व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attention is being paid to unemployment in the rural areas, and if so, whether any employment exchanges will be opened in those areas?

Shri Abid Ali: People from rural areas also get registered at these employment exchanges. There is no proposal of going beyond the district headquarters. Of course, at some place; we have got employment exchanges where employment-seekers are available in large numbers or where there is an industry. But at present it is not proposed to go into the rural areas.

Shri Panigrahi: There was a programme to open Youth Employment Services in different parts of the country. May I know how many such

Services have been opened and the names of the different States where they are opened and the services they have rendered so far?

Shri Abid Ali: About this we have been issuing from time to time circulars. About 50 pamphlets have been printed and 24 are in print. If hon. Members are interested, I can give them.

Shri Panigrahi: I wanted to know how many Youth Employment Services have been opened along with Employment Exchanges, and not the pamphlets.

Shri Abid Ali: This department has taken up the work of about 50,000 Youth Employment Services and Employment Counselling, and 50,000 persons have been benefited in groups and 1,300 individuals.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से निष्क्रमणार्थी

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*३७६. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:
श्री झूलन सिंह:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तान में सैनिक शासन स्थापित होने के पश्चात् अब तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से कितने हिन्दू भारत में आ चुके हैं ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री साबित खली खा) : ७ दिसम्बर १९५८ को पाकिस्तान में शासन-परिवर्तन होने के बाद से, जनवरी १९५९ के पहले पसवारे तक, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से १,१११ हिन्दू भारत आए हैं ।

An Hon. Member: Also in English.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Since change of regime in Pakistan on the 7th October, 1958 1,111 Hindus have migrated to India from East Pakistan upto the end of the first fortnight of January, 1959.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the trend at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are very few people coming now. It is obvious that the rate as shown by these figures is a low rate.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसी वक्त में हिन्दुस्तान से कितने आदमी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में गये, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : आप जरूर जान सकते हैं लेकिन यकल सके कि यह चीज बताई जाये, दरियापत किया जायेगा ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to know what is the number of those who have been applying for migration certificates in this period, not the ones who have actually migrated. I want to know whether there is a long waiting list and, if so, the number.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member presumably means in Pakistan. I cannot give that figure now; but, I do not think I will be able to give it even later because only some estimate can be got from them. A number of people are trying, but when it is checked up, many are found not to qualify at all by the rules laid down, and, then, ultimately some are left. Whether any are waiting from that lot, I cannot know. Probably, my colleague will be able to say.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The number of applications from intending emigrants from East Pakistan for the grant of migration certificates received by our Mission at Dacca during the period from 1st October, 1958 to 31st January, 1959, however, works out to 1,088 as against 957 during the preceding four months, June to September, 1958. The increase noticed is, however, negligible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Hindus who were migrating from East Pakistan after the setting up of military rule there and also those who have come on

temporary passes are not allowed to carry with them their valuables like ornaments of daily use, wrist watches and fountain pens? If so, is this being enquired into?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I would like to have notice for this. I do not know what they are allowed to carry and what not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that those who have been applying for visas they are finding it very difficult to get visas and that they have to wait for a very long time? May I know whether this matter has been taken up with the East Pakistan Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Visas are not given by the East Pakistan Government. If they come to India visas are given by the representatives of our Government.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of what the Parliament Secretary has said that he wants notice for answering whether people are allowed to carry with them ornaments, wrist watches and fountain pens etc, may I request the hon Prime Minister to make a statement in this House on this after enquiring into it? It is a very important matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is in no sense, Sir, important enough for me to make a statement about

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may put a question and we will see

Two-seater Scooters

*382. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two-seater scooters are not available at scheduled tariff rate in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No such com-

plaints have been received by Government.

(b) There are some difficulties being experienced because of shortage of foreign exchange for import of components and Government are trying to allot as much foreign exchange to this industry as is possible under the circumstances.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे मूल प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है कि इस के निराकरण के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने भाग(बी) में बताया है कि सरकार की कोशिश है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को जितनी ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज दी जा सके, उतनी ज्यादा देने की कोशिश की जाये ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि नियंत्रित मूल्य पर जो ये स्कूटर नहीं मिलते हैं, इसके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ताकि निर्धारित मूल्य पर ये प्राप्त हो सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे पास तो कोई ऐसी शिकायत नहीं आई है । मैं ने मैम्बर साहब के सवाल क भाग (ए) के उत्तर में कहा है कि निर्धारित साम से ये नहीं मिलते हैं, इस भाग में कोई कम्प्लेंट नहीं आई है । माननीय मैम्बर साहब के पास अगर कोई आई है तो वह उमे हमे भेज दे और हम उस पर गौर करेंगे और सोचेंगे कि क्या किया जा सकता है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : १९५८ और १९५९ के साल के अन्दर कितने दो सीटो वाले स्कूटर बाहर से मगाये गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हू ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बाहर से मंगाने पर टोटल बंन है क्योंकि फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है । लेकिन पिछले साल चार सौ क करीब दो सीटर स्कूटर देश में ही बने हैं ।

**Hindustan Machine Tools (Private)
Limited**

*383. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether the production in the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd, has recently increased,

(b) whether the present production is more than the internal demand, and

(c) whether any effort has been made to export these machine tools?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The total production of all types of machine tools by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, is not at present sufficient to cope with the total demand for these machines in the country, though the present demand for the high precision lathes made by the factory does not appear to be as large as its present production

(c) It is the general policy of Government to encourage exports and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, has been advised to continue efforts in this direction

Shri Morarka: It is mentioned in the statement that the present demand for high precision lathes made by the factory does not appear to be as much as its present production. May I know what is the present production and what is the demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the different machines there are different demands. But, for the H-22 lathes, which is the major product there is not as much demand as is the rated capacity. Therefore, we are trying to diversify production, taking up drilling machines, grinders and others

Shri Morarka: My question was, what is the present production and what is the present demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present production is about 434 for ten months of 1958-59 and the demand is all un-

certain because there is no regular machinery to measure the demand in the vast country. But, as I said, from the fact that further sales are not taking place of H-22, that shows that there is not that much demand

Shri Morarka: May I know the total number of lathes produced so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far, it is about 666

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that, recently, when the Duke of Edinburgh visited this factory, they performed the delivery ceremony of the 1000th lathe whereas our production has been only 500 and odd?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was the 1000th machine produced by them. There has been some misunderstanding on this. It is not H-22 lathe because there is the other lathe, there is the 8½ inches swing lathe, milling machines, and all that sort of thing. The position is this. During the last month, January, 1959, the factory has broken all records. The scheduled number of 33 machines per month at the rated capacity to be achieved by 1960-61, has been trebled and 100 machines has been produced by this factory in January

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister is aware that a group of American Machine Tool Manufacturers visited this factory. It is now reported that the American manufacturers are offering 7 crores of rupees to set up another factory or to buy second-hand lathes. I want to know why this proposal could not be diverted to some other channel rather than undo the work of this factory.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no proposal to undo the work of the factory. Every care has been taken to promote further and further the accelerated production of this factory. What the hon. Member has, perhaps, in his mind are some of the machine tools imported by the Railway Ministry for specific purposes from the United States under the Disposal Scheme. Those machines, they say,

are of different types and they are not likely to hurt this factory very much. In any case, to put this industry on a sound basis, diversification is an integral part of the long-range programme.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has referred to the magnificent achievement of the State enterprise. Is it not due to the fact that it is one of the few enterprises where workers' participation has been instituted, and, if it is traceable to this fact, is Government contemplating introducing that in other State enterprises and also persuading the private sector to do likewise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a fact that the establishment of management council has worked very satisfactorily and to that extent our congratulations are due to that Council. I only want to caution the House. The results in this factory and in almost all the other public sector projects except Nepa had been very resounding. It is not only due to the management council. There have been management council, staff co-operation, etc. and there has been guidance from the Government of India. There have been various other factors. Therefore the management council is not the only factor. It is our intention to gradually extend the establishment of management councils to other public sector projects and also request the private sector to do so. The Labour Ministry is advising them to institute this thing. But the programme has to be a phased one and not hurried up.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether it is not a fact that the other Ministries who have got to import like machines do not place their orders with the HMT and give just some specifications which the HMT is not able to fulfil? May I know whether the policy on the sales side of the HMT is not very vigorous?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The sales side is quite vigorous. The only point is that this is a precision tools factory. It is not a general purpose factory of low grade or ungraded tools. The

demand in the country, greatly from the small-scale industries, is for the lower varieties of machine tools and it is being catered by the Praga tools and various other machine tool factories in the private sector. I can assure the House that the sales policy of the HMT is as vigorous as one can desire it to be.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the railways were allowed to import disposal machine tools from the USA, may we know whether in future all imports of machine tools will be properly scrutinised to see that every single one of them which can be manufactured and diversified in the HMT will not be allowed to be imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already explained the policy that the import of machine tools of all varieties and of every machinery is very strictly scrutinised. But one has to remember that when we are short of foreign exchange, if by certain adjustment we can get something, even if we are to diversify and strengthen the HMT, it may not be wise to deny the big industrial productive apparatus of the country the import of everything that we can make.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This was disposals material.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is gift. Why not we take the gift?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: So that we can retrench workers here? (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to make gesticulations. There must be a regular, continuous, complete and finished question. Without that, one piece here and one piece there—How is the Minister to piece all of them together and answer the question? (Interruptions)

Shri Jaipal Singh: While the production results have recently been excellent, can it be said that at the earlier stages estimates were perhaps faulty?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If one wants to go into the past, I can say that we all learn by experience. These gigantic projects are not just simple things. We have now tidied up the whole thing. Practically every factory, except Nepa, is showing very creditable results.

Shri Nath Pal: It was stated in this House that some gift machinery installed in the H.M.T. has affected production and is creating a crisis.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I explained that matter.

Mr. Speaker: He has already explained that. Next question.

Nuclear Weapons Tests

*384. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1089 on the 8th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the stage at which the resolution urging a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, submitted by Britain, U.S.A., and other nations to the United Nations, is at present; and

(b) the stand taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan: (a) Since the resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 4th November 1958, the only progress known to us are the conferences in Geneva. There were two conferences: one on the Suspension of Nuclear Tests, and the other on Surprise Attacks. The second conference was adjourned before Christmas 1958 and has not met again. According to our information, the first conference on Nuclear Tests is still meeting and some progress has been made. We hope that at least this conference will reach agreement before long.

(b) The Indian Delegation abstained from voting on this resolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why the Indian Delegation abstained from voting on this resolution when it is the policy of the Government of India to have such tests banned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Indian Delegation had itself moved a resolution on this subject previous to this. It was rejected. Thereupon this came up. This is somewhat different and therefore we abstained. We had expressed our position clearly in the resolution we had ourselves moved. In this particular resolution, we said we would accept anything which takes us further by agreement of the parties concerned. Where there was no such agreement, there was no particular point in our voting when we have put out our own resolution.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the basic differences between the resolution that we tabled and the one that was adopted on which we abstained?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It runs into three or four pages.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not want the whole of it. I want only the basic difference.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot, in a sentence or two explain the difference. I have got them here and it will be too long if I read the whole thing. I will send them to the hon. Member if he likes.

Indian High Commission Office,
London

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*385. { Shri Supakar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 681 on the 8th December, 1958 regarding study team to examine

the staffing problem of High Commission for India in London and state:

(a) whether the study team has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete measures to cut down the expenditure in the Indian High Commission in London have been suggested by the team?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b) The Work Study team has not yet submitted its final report which is expected in April. They have submitted a number of interim reports suggesting certain economies evaluated at nearly Rs 5 lakhs per annum. These interim reports are under the consideration of the High Commissioner, the Ministry of External Affairs and the other Ministries concerned.

Shri Supakar: Regarding these interim reports, have any recommendations of economy been given effect to by the Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir. Certain recommendations were made and they were accepted by the High Commission as well as the External Affairs Ministry. The other Ministries concerned are considering the matter.

Shri Supakar: How much saving has been effected as a measure of economy?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The figure is Rs 5 lakhs per annum. That is to say, a full year's working will lead to an economy of Rs 5 lakhs. I am not aware as to what percentage of the proposal has been agreed to. It is hoped that it will be more... (Interruptions).

Shri Jadhav rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has not tabled the question but wants to ask a supplementary in respect of every question.

Shri Jadhav: I have asked only one question.

Mr. Speaker: I must give preference to hon. Members who have tabled the question. **Shri Kodiyam.**

Shri Kodiyam: My question has been covered.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त वहाँ कितना खर्च हो रहा है और रिपोर्ट की खास खास बातें क्या हैं जिनके बारे में कहा गया है कि वे खत्म कर दी जायें ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहाँ तक खास खर्च बातों का सम्बन्ध है, यह एक बहुत लम्बी रिपोर्ट है, और खर्च जो हो रहा है वह बार बार आप के सामने पेश हो चुका है। पूरी फेह्रिस्त है। वहाँ कितना खर्च होता है यह इस वक्त मेरे दिमाग में नहीं है।

Shri Jadhav: If there is any likelihood of the reduction of the staff, may I know whether the locally-recruited staff will be retrenched in preference to Indian nationals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is always an attempt at the reduction of the staff. Naturally, to some extent these proposals are for the reduction of some of the staff. As to what is to be reduced will depend upon the nature of the work.

Very often it so happens that it is cheaper to have local staff there than to send someone from here.

Gas Supply to Calcutta

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*388. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Calcutta with a gas grid from Durgapur;

(b) whether the proposed Durgapur gas has been sanctioned by the Central Government;

(c) whether any estimate of expenditure for this project has been made; and

(d) if so, what is the amount estimated to be spent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). There is a proposal of the Government of West Bengal for constructing a gas grid from Durgapur to Calcutta; but final decision has not yet been taken by the Government of India. The estimated expenditure of the project is about Rs. 315 lakhs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know how this amount is going to be met, whether by the Government of India or by the West Bengal Government or by any private undertaking?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The project has not been approved at all, and so that question does not arise. It is only after the examination of the project and all its merits and other things that it can be decided as to who will finance it and how provided the project is approved.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Jute Goods

***369. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total Indian export earnings from Jute goods during the period 1954 to 1958;

(b) whether there is a decline in the export of Jute goods to West Germany; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 534.3 crores during the period from 1954-55 to 1958-59 (upto October 1959).

(b) There was a decline in 1956 and 1957 as compared to 1955, but this year

there will actually be an increase over the 1955 figures.

(c) In view of the increase in exports this year, this does not arise.

Indo-China

***371. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further efforts have been made by the Government of India to end deadlock in Indo-China; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Member refers to the deadlock over the reunification of Vietnam. No tangible progress has been made towards reunification. The primary responsibility for the execution of the Geneva Agreement rests with the parties to the Agreement. The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, under Indian Chairmanship, continues its efforts to maintain peace in the area.

Shortage of Tyres

***372. Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of tyres in the country;

(b) what is the extent of this shortage, and

(c) what measures are being adopted by Government to meet this shortage?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) So far as Government is aware there is a temporary shortage and that too only to a small extent in one particular size namely a few varieties of Giant Tyres.

(c) Industrial licences have been granted for the establishment of 3 new units and for expansion of the 2 existing units. With the commencement of production of the Dunlops factory at

Ambattur and completion of the expansion scheme of M/s. Firestones even this temporary shortage is expected to disappear.

भारतीय चाय मिशन

*३७६. श्री बाळपेयी : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, १९५८ में आयरलैंड का दौरा करने वाले भारतीय चाय मिशन ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-घटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीशचन्द्र) : (क) तथा (ख) प्रतिवेदन चाय बोर्ड को दिया जा चुका है। बोर्ड की सम्मति के साथ उसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company

*378. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 900 on the 14th August, 1957 and state.

(a) what is the total number and value of shares allotted to the Indian shareholders by the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company since August, 1957, and

(b) what is the total amount of profit earned by this Company during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Since August 1957, 6,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs 10 each have been offered and issued to the Indian public at a premium of Rs. 35 per share.

(b) The balance sheet for the year 1957-58 is, however, still to be filed by the Company.

Housing

*381. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to cut down the amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan for housing, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The original allocation of Rs 120 crores has had to be reduced to Rs 84 crores as a result of the reappraisal of the Plan. It has, however, been decided that sanction commitments may be made to the extent of the original provision of Rs 120 crores provided, the actual expenditure does not exceed Rs 84 crores.

(b) The cut was considered necessary due to the general trend of rising cost, the limited resources of the country and the necessity to ensure the completion of the more important development projects in the core of the Plan, even at a higher cost.

Public Undertakings at Bangalore

*386 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists any uniformity among the industries under the Central Government in Bangalore namely the Hindustan Aircraft, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Machine Tools and Bharat Electronics, in respect of leave facilities and other conditions of service;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation demanding uniformity in working conditions; and

(d) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Complete uniformity does not exist in all

matters since circumstances differ from factory to factory

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Textile Industry

*387. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation have approached Government for speedy rationalisation and modernisation of the textile industry, and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir But the Indian Cotton Mills Federation made suggestions on rationalisation and modernisation in their memorandum to the Textile Enquiry Committee (1958)

(b) The Textile Enquiry Committee took note of the suggestions of the Federation in making their recommendations to Government. Government's decisions on the Textile Enquiry Committee's recommendations, including those pertaining to rationalisation and modernisation are contained in their Resolution published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 31st October 1958

Handloom Industry

*389 **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the States which are still providing working capital loan to the Handloom Industry within their area out of the cess fund allotments,

(b) the States where the Handloom Industry has to approach the Reserve Bank for such capital,

(c) the repercussions of the stoppage of provision out of the cess fund for the working finance of the industry, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to revise the policy in this respect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) During the current financial year, no working capital loans for the handloom industry from the Cess Fund have been given to any State so far

(b) Such loans are to be obtained from the Reserve Bank in all States

(c) No adverse effect has been reported

(d) No, Sir

Import of X-Ray Films

*390 **Shri M R Krishna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have imposed any cut in the import of X-Ray films,

(b) if so to what extent,

(c) what was the total annual value of X Ray films allowed to be imported before the cut was imposed, and

(d) whether any representation has been made by the medical departments to withdraw the cut?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) No, Sir The same import policy, viz 75 per cent General and 75 per cent Soft, as was in force in the last licensing period has been maintained during the current licensing period with a further provision that 20 per cent of the face value of the quota licence for S No 78/V (Electro Medical Apparatus) can be utilised for import of X-Ray films

(c) Prior to 1st July 1957, X-Ray films were under OGL. The total value of licences issued for X-Ray films from 1st July 1957 to March 1958 was Rs 22,28,000

(d) Yes, Sir

Fertilizers from North Korea

*391. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 111 on the 20th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for supply of fertilizers from North Korea have materialised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A contract for the supply of 5000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate has been concluded with M/s Korean Chemical Ex-Import Corporation, Pyongyang (North Korea). It is not in the business interest of the State Trading Corporation to disclose more details of the contract

Allocation of Raw Film;

*393. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations that the producers of Educational Films should be allotted special quota of raw films; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Raw Material for Handloom Goods

*394. Shri E. V. K. Sampath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the facilities for the import of raw materials like cotton yarn, rayon yarn, chemicals and dyes to the exporters of handloom goods outside the co-operative fold; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Bilateral Agreement between U.S.A and Baghdad Pact Members

*395. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has entered into new bilateral defence arrangements between three Baghdad Pact members namely Pakistan, Iran and Turkey; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Negotiations between the USA and members of the Baghdad Pact for concluding bilateral defence arrangements are reported but no agreements have yet been announced.

(b) The Government of India's attitude towards such Pacts is well known and no steps are called for.

Bogus Companies

*396. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the bogus companies which are functioning in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check their financial position and to save unwary shareholders from being robbed of their money?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b) What the Hon'ble

Member means by bogus companies is not quite clear. Section 11 of the Companies Act prohibits the functioning for gainful business of any association or partnership consisting of more than a certain number of persons, unless it is registered as a company. If in respect of registered companies, it appears either from complaints received or from a scrutiny of the documents, filed with the Register of Companies, that their affairs are being carried on in fraud of creditors or other persons dealing with them or otherwise for any fraudulent or unlawful purpose, such action, as is permissible under the Companies Act, is always taken.

बजट में व्यवस्था

*३६७. श्री साहीवालः
श्री क० मे० मालवीयः

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुनर्गठन मध्य प्रदेश के निर्माण से पहले मध्य भारत, पोपाल, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और महाकोशल राज्यों के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये अलग-अलग बजट बनाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश के निर्माण के बाद दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्य उक्त बजटों के अनुसार किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० न० मिश्र):

(क) व (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Export of Mica

*३९८. { श्री राजेंद्रा सिंह:
श्री नागि रेड्डी:
श्री राममः
श्री पंगारकरः

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity and value of mica exported during the last ten years; and

(b) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to promote further exports of mica?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No 105.]

Recovery of Loans from Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

*३९९. { श्री सुबोध हंसदा:
श्री एस. सी. सामन्ता:
श्री ए. सी. माजि:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to recover loans advanced to displaced persons from East Pakistan, who have either gone to Pakistan or have gone underground;

(b) what is the total amount involved;

(c) whether the recovery of loans from other displaced persons has made any progress; and

(d) if so, the total amount recovered from them up-to-date?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Separate figures about the amount of loans due from displaced loanees from East Pakistan who may be untraceable or may have returned to East Pakistan are not

available. A loan of Rs. 63.35 crores had been advanced to the different State Governments (including Tripura and Manipur Administrations) upto the end of 1956-57 for being advanced as loans to the displaced persons for their rehabilitation, out of which about Rs. 21.93 crores (including interest) had become due for repayments. Of this, about Rs. 2.29 crores had been repaid by them.

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

*400. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of foreign exchange earned by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. since its inception; and

(b) the countries with which it has traded so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 28.50 crores upto December, 1958.

(b). A statement is given below:

Statement

1. Aden
2. Bahrain.
3. Belgium.
4. Bulgaria.
5. Ceylon.
6. Cambodia.
7. China.
8. Czechoslovakia.
9. Chile.
10. Denmark
11. East Germany
12. Egypt.
13. France.
14. Germany.
15. Holland.
16. Hungary.]
17. Indonesia.
18. Italy.
19. Japan.
20. Norway.

21. North Vietnam.
22. Poland.
23. Pakistan.
24. Rumania.
25. Russia.
26. Switzerland.
27. South Vietnam.
28. U. K.
29. U.S.A.
30. Yugoslavia.
31. Sweden.
32. Canada.

Jute Products

*401. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received from foreign countries regarding inferior quality of our jute products; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the standardisation of jute goods exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Some complaints had been received in the past, but these are now on the decline.

(b) Modernisation of jute mills for which loan assistance is being rendered through the National Industrial Development Corporation is steadily improving the quality of Indian jute products. The Indian Jute Mills Association have been constantly impressing on their members to maintain the high standards expected of our goods and have always been prepared to investigate genuine complaints.

All India Working Class Family Budget Survey

- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
*402. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 28 on the 17th November, 1958

and state the further progress made in the work of National Sample Survey in connection with the All India Working Class Family Budget Survey?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The survey continued in all the 50 centres selected for the purpose. Out of about 23,000 families proposed for survey about 10,000 families have been surveyed upto January 1959. The Survey is expected to be concluded by the end of the current year.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय

*४०३ { श्री बाजपेयी:
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जिन लगभग २०० भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को खुलना (पूर्वी पाकिस्तान) से निकाल दिया गया था उनके पुनः पाकिस्तान में जाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई पत्र-व्यवहार पाकिस्तान के साथ हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेहन) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान में भारतीयों का फिर प्रवेश कराने की दृष्टि से, हमारे ढाका-स्थित कार्यवाहक डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर और कराची-स्थित हाई कमिश्नर ने पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ भ्रम-भ्रम-लगा-पड़ी की । भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली-स्थित पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशन के जरिये एक विरोध-पत्र भी भेजा । पाकिस्तान सरकार ने जवाब दिया कि ये भारतीय राष्ट्रिक पाकिस्तान में गैर-कानूनी तरीके से घुस गये थे और उन्हें इसलिये निकाल दिया गया क्योंकि उन के पास पासपोर्ट और बीजा नहीं थे । पूछ-ताछ करने पर पता चला कि

यह बात ठीक नहीं थी बल्कि उन में से जब दस-दस लोगों के पास अपने-अपने पासपोर्ट थे और उन्होंने बीजा बदलवाने के लिये उ हूँ पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों के पास जमा करा दिया था । बहरहाल, पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अपने निर्णय में परिवर्तन नहीं किया है ।

Export of Jute

*404. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of jute in Penang and Hong Kong; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to export Indian jute to those markets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The reference presumably is to jute manufactures. There is demand both in Malaya and Hong Kong

(b) The Indian Jute Mills Association have recently studied these markets and will be formulating suitable measures to promote exports to these markets.

Development of Iron Ore Resources

*405 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the progress made with respect to the negotiations with West European countries for joint projects to develop iron ore resources, transport and port facilities in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Discussions with some of the parties concerned are still in progress.

Shellac and Seedlac

*406. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 676 on 8th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government have since fixed minimum prices for purchase of shellac and seedlac along with fixation of minimum export prices, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir

(b) Government have reason to hope that the regulation of export prices by the trade will help to impart strength and steadiness to the purchase prices for shellac and seedlac

हज के यात्री

*४०७. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर:
श्री भक्त बर्मान:

क्या प्रश्न नही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९५८ में कितने व्यक्ति हज यात्रा करने के लिये गये,

(ख) उन्हें क्या सुविधायें दी गई, और

(ग) अप्रैल, १९५९ के महीने में हज यात्रा पर जाने के लिये अब तक कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हो चुके हैं ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खाँ): (क) १५,१८६।

(ख) तीर्थ यात्रियों को जो सुविधायें दी गई उनका विवरण इस प्रकार है

विवरण

(१) जिला अधिकारियों प्रत्येक बम्बई की पोर्ट हज समिति ने तीर्थ यात्रियों को नि शुल्क तीर्थ यात्रा-पास जारी किये।

(२) सरकारी और म्युनिसिपल दवाखानों में तीर्थयात्रियों को चैक के टीके लगाये गये, हैजे के इजेक्शन दिये गये और उन्हें इसके लिये नि शुल्क अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रमाण-पत्र दिये गये।

(३) उन्हें, साद्य-सामग्री, कपड़ा और चीनी जैसी कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुएं ले जाने की अनुमति दी गई।

(४) तीर्थ यात्रियों को निम्नलिखित रूप में भारतीय मुद्रा ले जाने की अनुमति दी गई —

प्रति व्यस्क ३,४०० रु० (केबिन)
२४०० रु० (डेक)

(५) तीर्थ यात्रा-पास पर सफर करने वाले सभी डेक वर्ज के तीर्थ यात्रियों को प्राय-कर भुगतान प्रमाण-पत्र (इन्कम टैक्स क्लियरेंस सर्टिफिकेट) दिखाने की छूट दी गई।

(६) तीन डाक्टरों और दो कपाउंडरों का एक चिकित्सा मिशन तीर्थ यात्रियों को डाक्टरी सहायता देने के लिये जेहा मेजा गया। यह मिशन दवाइयों से नर्स था।

(ग) १८,४७६

National Industrial Development Corporation

*408 Shri Morarka. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what are the total schemes approved by the National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Ltd, so far for launching new projects,

(b) whether foreign collaboration has been secured for any of these projects, and

(c) if so the terms and conditions of such collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The approval of schemes for launching new projects is the responsibility of the Govern-

ment and not of the National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Ltd. The Corporation is only responsible for the preparatory work, the economic and technical studies and the preparation of the project reports. So far eighteen preliminary studies have been undertaken by the Corporation for selected engineering and metallurgical industries and the production of some industrial materials. Of these, the following projects were finalised by the NIDC and are already under implementation by Government:

Heavy Foundry-Forge Project,
Heavy Machine Building Plant,
Mining Machinery plant and
Optical and Ophthalmic glass,

and it is expected that the implementation of the following projects for which promotional work was completed by NIDC, will be implemented shortly by Government:

Intermediates
Alloy & Tool Steels

Detailed project reports are under preparation for Heavy Structural Works and Plate & Vessel Works.

(b) and (c) In the three projects under implementation collaboration has been secured from Czechoslovakia for the Heavy Foundry-Forge Project and from the Soviet Union for the other two projects. Copies of the Agreements with the Government of USSR and Messrs Technoexpert of Czechoslovakia are available in the Library of the Parliament.

Printing Machinery

*409. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 814 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposals received from the firms to set up the manufacture of printing machinery have been examined, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One factory is going to be established in Coimbatore. The other party at Titagur whose scheme has been examined, has yet to finalise negotiations with the foreign collaborator.

Zirconium Pilot Plant

*410 Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 756 on 1st September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government to set up the proposed Zirconium plant at Trombay, and

(b) if so, the employment potential of the new plant and the proposed investment thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Expert Committee on Recruitment in A.I.R.

*411 Shri Tangamani. Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee to enquire into the basis of recruitment of Directors, Assistant Directors and other posts in All India Radio and also into advisability of otherwise of appointing programme producers on contract,

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Committee,

(c) when the report of the Committee will be ready, and

(d) whether the said report will be laid on the Table as soon as it is received?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No,

Sir, the matter is still under consideration

(b) to (d) Does not arise

Pakistani Firing in Rajouri

*412. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani troops opened fire on two Indian pickets in Rajouri area on the 31st January, 1959,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) On the 31st January, two incidents took place in the Poonch-Mendhar area. In the first incident, our picket which was situated about eight miles south-west of Poonch and 1400 yards on our side of the cease fire line, was fired at by an armed group from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir who had crossed the cease-fire line. Our troops returned the fire in self-defence.

In the second incident, our picket, which was about six miles west of Mendhar and 1000 yards on our side of the cease-fire line, was fired at by an armed group from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Our troops returned the fire.

No casualties have been reported as result of either of these incidents.

(c) Complaints against these violations of the Cease-Fire Agreement have been lodged with the Chief Military Observer of the UN, and a preliminary UN investigation was carried out on February 2nd.

Purchase of Ores

*413. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's consideration of the recommendation of the Mineral Advisory Board that the State Trading Corporation should be approached to give special consideration to small mine owners while making purchases of ores on for basis, has since been finalised, and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo). (a) and (b) The Mineral Advisory Board has, itself recognised that the State Trading Corporation could not be pressed to make purchases on for basis from all small mineowners. The recommendations of the Board have, however, been communicated to the STC for implementation to the extent practicable.

Atomic Power Stations

*414. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Morarka:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1610 on the 16th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether exploratory talks with manufacturers of atomic power stations in other countries have been concluded,

(b) if so, the terms of agreement, if any, entered into with those manufacturers,

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the location of the Power Station, and

(d) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Preliminary discussions were held in October 1958 with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the four main Industrial Groups at present engaged in the setting up of atomic power stations in the U.K. Detailed data for the purpose of preparing tender was obtained. The talks were of an exploratory nature and no agreement, formal or informal, has been entered into with any party yet.

(e) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cotton Mills, Kishangarh (Rajasthan)

*415. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cotton mill in Kishangarh (Rajasthan) is lying closed for the last 2 years;

(b) whether this has affected the economic condition of that Town; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to re-start it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannaoo): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Since 17th August, 1957. As the mills are under liquidation, no steps can be taken to re-start the mills.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

*416. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced families sent from camps in West Bengal for rehabilitation outside the States upto 31st December, 1958; and

(b) the names of States where no displaced families from East Pakistan have been rehabilitated?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). 19,322 families

were sent upto 31st December, 1958 for rehabilitation to Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Andamans. No displaced persons were sent for rehabilitation to the other States of India.

National Tribunal for Petroleum Industry

*417. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tripartite Conference of Petroleum interests was held in Delhi on the 19th January, 1959;

(b) if so, what were the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether a National Tribunal will be set up for adjudicating upon the demands of the employees;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, whether the State Governments have been asked to settle the dispute on the basis of code of discipline?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) It was agreed that in any region where settlement had not been reached between the employers and the workers in the industry, negotiation should begin immediately to arrive at a settlement.

If the settlement was in respect of a state in a region, it should be made applicable, by agreement, to other States in the region. For instance, in the case of Delhi region which comprises 6 States, any agreement that might be reached in regard to Delhi would apply to other States as well.

It was further agreed that if no mutual settlement was possible

through negotiation or conciliation, the dispute would be referred to a tribunal in one of the States of the region and the award of the tribunal would be made applicable, by agreement, to other States in the region

In the case of Bombay, it was decided that conciliation proceedings would start immediately in respect of workers who had not been covered by existing arrangements

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

(e) The State Governments will take necessary action in the light of the decisions reached

Employment Exchanges

481. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the total number of skilled workers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country so far (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The number of skilled and semi-skilled workers is given below. Information is not available as to how many of them are skilled

State/Union Territory	No of skilled and semi-skilled applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-58
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2,986
Assam	1,239
Bihar	7,024
Bombay	9,453

1	2
Delhi	4,602
Himachal Pradesh	150
Kerala	8,604
Madhya Pradesh	5,410
Madras	6,009
Mamur	319
Mysore	2,826
Orissa	3,556
Pondicherry	144
Punjab	2,780
Rajasthan	846
Tripura	200
Uttar Pradesh	13,051
West Bengal	19,466
ALL INDIA TOTAL	88,665

Bicycle Factories

482 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of licences given by Government during 1958-59 to start bicycle factories (State-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):—

A. Large Scale Sector A statement showing licences issued for units in the large scale sector is given below—

Statement BICYCLE INDUSTRY

Name of unit	Annual capacity licensed	Licence No and date
<i>New Units</i>		
Messrs Everest Industrial Corporation, Kamarhatti, Gauhati (Assam)	60,000	L/7(6) N-9/58 dated 26-7-1958
<i>Expansion</i>		Nil
B Small Scale Sector—		
19 units for a capacity of 84,500 bicycles per annum have been approved		

by Government during the period 1958-59. The distribution of these units between the various States is given below.

State	No. of Units	Annual Capacity.
		Nos.
Uttar Pradesh	2	7,000
Rajasthan	1	2,500
Madras	4	20,000
Orissa	1	5,000
Andhra Pradesh	4	20,000
Mysore	3	10,000
Bihar	3	15,000
Kerala	1	5,000
	19	84,500

Salt Quota

433. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of salt allotted to the Punjab in 1958-59; and

(b) the quantity which the Punjab State Government have already lifted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Zonal Scheme for distribution of salt to the various States is framed for the calendar year. The quantity of salt allotted to the Punjab State in 1958 was 27,10,000 maunds.

(b) 25,75,600 maunds.

Development Councils for Industries.

434. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of the Industries for which development councils will be constituted during 1959-60 and the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 106.]

Export Promotion Councils

435. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of goods for which Export Promotion Councils will be constituted during 1959-60 and during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Questions regarding export promotion measures including the formation of Export Promotion Councils for further commodities in case of need are under constant consideration. No decision has yet been taken for the formation of Export Promotion Council on any fresh item.

Companies in Bombay

436. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies registered during 1958-59 in Bombay State so far;

(b) the authorised capital company-wise; and

(c) the number and names of companies which went into liquidation during the same period in Bombay State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c) During the first nine months of 1958-59, 175 companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 76.04 crores have been registered in the State of Bombay. The number of companies so far reported to have gone into liquidation in the same period is 50.

NOTE.—The names of newly registered and liquidated companies and their other particulars, such as, industrial classification, names of managing agents, secretaries and treasurers, managing directors, directors, etc., situation of registered office, objects, authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital, etc. are regularly published in the Monthly Blue Books on Joint Stock Companies in India, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Soda-Ash Factories

437. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Soda-Ash Factories established in India so far, and

(b) the number proposed to be established during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Two

(b) Three new units and the expansion of one of the existing factories

Competition to Export Trade from West Germany

438. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's export trade is facing a competition from West Germany;

(b) if so, what are the commodities which are adversely affected and in which foreign markets, and

(c) the extent to which our export trade has been affected thereby?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c) Both West Germany and India are exporters to European, Asian and African markets of certain types of manufactured goods such as cotton textiles, art silk fabrics and light engineering goods. Indian products in these markets face competition from several competitors other than West Germany also

Viet-Nam

439. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) how many cases of complaints or irregularities were brought to the

notice of (i) Viet-Minh authorities and (ii) Viet-Nam authorities by the International Commission for Supervision and Control during the period August to December, 1958, and

(b) how many of them were dealt with satisfactorily?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) The report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control for this period is still under preparation. As soon as it is published the answer will be available

Accidents in Coal Mines

440. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the number of accidents which took place in coal mines during the period from the 1st September to the 31st December, 1958,

(b) the number of casualties; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 970

(b) 74 killed and 933 seriously injured

(c) The information is not readily available

Loans for Construction of Houses in Delhi

441. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons in Delhi to whom loans were given for construction of houses during 1957-58 and 1958-59 under Low Income Group Housing Scheme,

(b) whether some persons among them already own houses;

(c) whether the amounts given as loan have been actually spent on the construction of houses; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme were sanctioned to 219 persons during 1957-58 and 146 persons during the period April-December, 1958

(b) to (d) No case has so far come to the notice of the Government in which a borrower either already owned a house or utilised the loan amount for a purpose other than the construction of his house, sanctioned under the Scheme

Cottage Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

442 Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken so far to develop some cottage industries in Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive Islands, and

(b) the results achieved?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I annexure No 107]

Trade with Middle East Countries

443 { Shri D C Sharma
Shri Ram Krishan

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the present trade position with Middle East countries,

(b) the important items of exports to and import from these countries during the years 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958, and

(c) the steps taken to increase the trade with these countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I annexure No 108]

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase trade with the Middle East Countries —

(1) Trade agreements and treaties of Commerce and Friendship have been concluded with Egypt, Iraq, and Syria

(2) Trade and Trade-cum-Goodwill delegations were invited from Sudan, Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Iran to visit India to see for themselves the wide range of goods manufactured in this country. In the recent past delegations sponsored by Export Promotion Councils for Engineering goods, Silk and Rayon Textiles, Plastics and Linoleum, Tobacco and Chemicals and Allied Products visited some of the countries in the Middle East to explore markets for Indian goods

(3) Trade centres, show rooms, or show cases are maintained in Cairo, Tehran, Jedda and Damascus for giving visual publicity to Indian goods. It has been decided to open a Tea-Centre at Cairo. Proposals for opening show rooms in Baghdad and Addis Ababa are under active consideration

(4) India participated in the Damascus International Fair and in the International Exhibition held in Kabul. A wholly Indian Exhibition was organised in Khartoum. It has been decided to hold an Indian exhibition in Baghdad in March, 1959. Proposals for

organising Indian exhibitions in some countries in the Middle East are under consideration.

Production of Tea

444. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of production and demand of Tea in India; and

(b) the value of annual requirements of Tea in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) During 1958, tea production in India has been estimated at 707 million lbs. as compared with 684 million lbs during the previous year. Annual consumption of tea in the country has been estimated at 233 million lbs.

(b) The value of tea sold in India annually is not available since various types and grades of tea are sold in the country at various prices

Employment Exchanges

445. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of persons registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country has increased from the 1st of September, 1958 to the 31st of January, 1959; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) By 54,558 during 1st September to 31st December, 1958. Information relating to January, 1959 is not yet available.

Payment of Compensation

446. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been paid compensation during 1958; and

(b) the amount of rehabilitation grant so far paid?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1,44,308 (This includes 22,406 claimants who have been issued Statements of Accounts, 18,131, who were paid interim compensation and have now received final instalment and 75 who were paid Rehabilitation Grant under rules 95 and 96.)

(b) Compensation includes an element of rehabilitation grant, as mentioned in rule 94 of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955. Upto 31st December, 1958 the total compensation paid amounted to Rs. 97.89 crores. A sum of Rs. 12,23,258 has been paid as Rehabilitation Grant under rules 95 and 96 upto 31st January, 1959.

Survey of Unemployment

447. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2459 on the 22nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of survey undertaken by National Sample Survey on employment and unemployment has since been published; and

(b) if so, the result of this survey?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Indians in Goa Jails

448. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Portuguese authorities in Goa have since released any of the Indian Nationals from their jails;

(b) if so, their number and names, and

(c) the number and names of persons still in Goa prisons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Since information was given last on this subject on 19 December, 1958, 2 more persons have, according to our information, been released. They are Shri Madhusudan Guntak and Shri Gangadhar R. Manjrekar.

(c) There are still two persons of Indian nationality in jails in Goa. They are Shrimati Sudha Joshi and Shri Mohan Laxman Ranade. Shrimati Sudha Joshi is reported to be ill. We hope she will be released at an early date.

Naga Tourist Team

449. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government on the educational tour of the Naga team who toured the country recently?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A Naga team of 46 persons undertook an educational tour of India during January, 1959, and witnessed the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi. The exact expenditure is not known at present as the party has just concluded the tour on about the 10th February, 1959, and full accounts have not been received. The expenditure is estimated to be about Rs. 18,000/-.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

450. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1975 on the 12th September, 1958 and state what has been the outcome of consideration of the question regarding the registration of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The matter is still under consideration of the authorities administering the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954.

Sewing Machines

451. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale prices of sewing machines have come down as a result of increase in production; and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir; by about Rs. 15/- per sewing machine, as compared with prices in 1957.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment Exchanges

452. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed Graduates, Intermediates and Matriculates on the Live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Orissa at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is given below:

Category	No. on Live Register as on the 31st December, 1958
1	2
Graduates	541
Intermediates	274
Matriculates	3,120
TOTAL	3,935

Industrial Estates in Bihar

453. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the industries that are proposed to be set up in various Industrial Estates in Bihar;

(b) the industries to be set up by private parties;

(c) the employment potentialities of these industries; and

(d) whether Government propose to advance finance to private industrialists to start industries in these industrial estates?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 109].

Indian Cotton Textile Trade Delegation

454. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1234 on the 19th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received a report from the trade delegation of the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grievance Procedure

455. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 995 on the 18th December, 1958 and state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken for setting up grievance machinery in each undertaking to administer the grievance procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Model Grievance

Procedure, which was agreed to in a tripartite meeting has been forwarded to all employers' organisations for transmission to the employers with the request that where a procedure, which is not inconsistent with the model that has been suggested in the tripartite meeting is not obtaining, a suitable machinery for settlement of grievances should be adopted in each industrial undertaking.

Export to France

456. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the export of Indian goods to France during 1958-59 so far in comparison with that of 1957-58; and

(b) whether the imports into India from France have declined during 1958-59 as compared to 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) Statistics of India's exports to and imports from France are at present available only up to the month of November, 1958. The values for such exports and imports during the first eight months of 1958-59, (April—November, 1958) and the corresponding period of 1957-58 (April—November, 1957) are as follows:

(Value in lakhs of Rs.)

	April- November 1957	April- November 1958
Exports (including re-exports)	668	462
Imports	1,333	806

Industrial Estate at Rourkela

457. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1007 on the 18th December, 1958 and state the progress made so far in establishing an Industrial Estate at Rourkela?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). The Industrial Estate at Rourkela is estimated to cost Rs 15 lakhs. 25 acres of land have been acquired at a cost of Rs 20,000. Detailed plans and estimates for the Estate have been approved by the State Government. The State Government have allotted Rs 6,10,000 for the construction of factory buildings, providing electric installations, etc in the Estate during the current financial year. The State PWD have taken up the work of construction of buildings in hand.

Cycle Light Lamps

458. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that no efforts have been made so far to issue a standard for the cycle light lamps, and

(b) whether any effort has been made to manufacture cycle lamps which are theft-proof and free from mechanical defects?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri). (a) The Indian Standards Institution has accepted Bicycle Oil lamps as a subject for standardisation and has collected preliminary data.

(b) Cycle lamps are produced mainly by small-scale units. Statistics of production are not available. No information about any mechanical defects of lamps produced by such units is available.

2. Dynamo lighting sets for bicycles are produced by two large-scale units. The products of one of the latter units was tested in the Alipore Test House and found satisfactory. No complaints in regard to mechanical defects have been received from the large-scale sector.

3. There is no information as to whether theft-proof lamps have been manufactured.

Implementation of Housing Schemes

459. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how much amount is still not utilised by different States out of the amount allocated under various housing schemes under Second Five Year Plan and what efforts have been made to check the delay in formalities which occur in the course of the implementation of various housing schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda). Five Scheme-wise statements showing the existing Plan Provision for each State, amounts allocated to and drawn by each State in the first two years of the Plan, the amounts allocated for the current year and the balance available for utilisation in the remaining two years of the Plan are laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 110].

2. The following important steps have been taken during this year to check the delay due to formalities, which occurred in the implementation of Housing Schemes —

(a) The State Governments have been authorised to sanction themselves, the projects formulated by them (or by the local bodies/Co-operatives/Industrial Employers in the State, as the case may be) both under the Subsidised Industrial Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes, within the respective limits of allocation of funds. (They were already competent to formulate and sanction projects under the remaining three schemes, viz Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Plantation Labour Housing Scheme and Village Housing Projects Scheme). They do not, therefore, now have to wait for technical approval or financial sanction from the Centre before commencing work on individual projects.

(b) Under the revised procedure for release of Central assistance introduced in May, 1958, three-fourths of the amount allocated to the States for individual housing schemes is automatically placed at their disposal, as ways and means advances, in nine monthly instalments, to be finally adjusted at the close of the financial year in the light of the actual expenditure incurred. Thus, the Housing Projects are no longer delayed through formalities on account of sanction and drawal of funds.

(c) Senior Officers of the Ministry regularly meet State Government officials, inspect housing projects, discuss measures to accelerate the pace of progress of construction and as far as practicable, endeavour to settle problems on the spot

Sekhsaria Cotton Mills, Bombay

460. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special import quota of foreign cotton has been allotted to Sekhsaria Cotton Mills, Bombay which is run by the State Government; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity and what are the reasons for allotting the quota?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 242 bales. The mills remained closed in early 1958. The mill is now being run by the State Government under the unemployment relief scheme. Before closure the mill was producing fine and superfine cloth for which it was getting quotas of foreign cotton based on its past consumption. The above special quota was allotted as the mill needed some stock for a continuous operation, and on their specific undertaking not to increase their consumption above their normal requirements.

Light Music in A.I.R.

461. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a board for light music auditions; and

(b) if so, whether the details of cost etc. have been worked out?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details are being worked out. However the cost of such a board is not expected to be high as its members are honorary.

Unit for handling Oilcakes

462. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a unit with handling capacity of 200 tons of oilcakes has been licensed to M/s D.C.M. Chemicals Limited or any of its associates or subsidiaries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No, Sir. However an application from this firm for grant of a licence for the manufacture of Cotton seed oil by solvent extraction process of Cotton seed and Cotton seed oil cake is under consideration.

All India Economic Conference

463. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the discussion at the recent All India Economic Conference at Lucknow on the foreign exchange situation and the requirements of the Plan; and

(b) whether a report of the discussion would be made available to Members of Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The Conference was held under the auspices of the Indian Economic Association, which is a private body of professional economists. The Association, it is presumed, will, as usual, publish in its journal, a precis of the discussions at the Conference.

Hospital under Employees' State Insurance Corporation

464 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 698 on the 8th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether work has since been started for establishing a hospital under Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Kanpur

(b) if so, whether this hospital is likely to be completed during 1959

(c) the total number of beds, and

(d) whether the hospital will have separate arrangements for T.B. patients?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Land has been acquired and construction is expected to start shortly.

(b) Yes

(c) 202 beds (112 general including maternity beds and 90 T.B. beds)

(d) Yes

Foreign Consultants

465 Shri Vajpayee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 544 on the 29th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the information regarding foreign experts and consultants has since been collected, and

(b) if so, whether it will now be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 111]

Gates for Irrigation Projects

466. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any assessment of the number of workshops capable of manufacturing gates required for irrigation projects in India is made,

(b) if so, the number of units in the private sector and the public sector, and the places where they are located and

(c) whether the units in the public sector are working at their full capacity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c) No specific assessment has been made of existing capacity purely for the manufacture of Gates for Irrigation Projects. Gates are included in the general structural fabrication work for which about 78 firms have been licensed with a total installed capacity of 177,300 tons per annum. Seven units each in the private sector and the public sector are known particularly to be manufacturing gates. A list of these units is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I annexure No. 112]. The units in the public sector are reported to be not working to their full capacity due to non-availability of steel and special allows, workshops equipment etc.

Shifting of Offices

467 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether any offices of Central Government are being shifted to Punjab where huge buildings are available in different erstwhile States for such accommodation, and

(b. if so, which offices are being shifted and where?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) According to the information received so far from the Punjab Government, there is no suitable accommodation available for location of Central Government office, at Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkot and Patiala. However, further enquiries are being made from the State Government and if any suitable accommodation is found to be available in the erstwhile States of the present Punjab, the question of shifting some Central Government offices will be considered.

अफ्रीका में भारतीय

४६८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५८ तक कितने भारतीयों का स्थानान्तरण पुनर्वासि के लिये दक्षिणी अफ्रीका की एशियाई बस्तियों में किया गया तथा इससे भारतीयों की कितनी क्षति हुई ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जहाँ तक हमें पता है, कोई नहीं। बहरहाल, जैसा कि इस सभा में पहले भी कहा गया है, दक्षिण अफ्रीका में जब ग्रुप एरियाज एक्ट पर धमल किया जायेगा तो इस के प्रभाव में आने वाले भारतमूलक लोगों की मख्या लाखों तक पहुँचेगी और उन्हें करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान उठाना होगा।

Import Quota of Newsprint and Paper

469. Shri Baghunath Singh. Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many newspapers/journals have shown increase in the number of circulation in 1958-59 and thereby demanded increased quota for the import of newsprint and paper?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In about 30 cases demand for enhanced quota for newsprint has been made

on account of increase in circulation during January-June, 1958

श्रीलंका से प्रवासन

४७०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १५ फरवरी, १९५९ तक कितने भारतीय श्रीलंका से भारत में आये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सितम्बर, १९५४ से लेकर १८ जनवरी १९५९ तक ५४,२१७ भारतीय राष्ट्रिक श्रीलंका छोड़कर आये। इनमें से, १८,८९६ लोग श्रीलंका सरकार की 'देश छोड़ो' नोटिस मिलने पर भारत आये थे, और ३५,३२१ लोग अपनी मर्जी से भारत को लौटे थे। उस के बाद के आकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

आकाशवाणी गवेषणा विभाग

४७१. श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली, के गवेषणा विभाग में किन किन विषयों पर प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं,

(ख) इन प्रयोगों में कहाँ तक सफलता मिली है, और

(ग) क्या सफल प्रयोगों अथवा आविष्कारों की व्यापारिक सभावनाओं के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय गवेषणा विकास निगम के साथ चर्चा की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशवकर):

(क) प्रसारण काम को ठीक तरह से चलाने की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध आकाशवाटिक (acoustic), आडियो इन्जीनियरिंग (audio-engineering), रेडियो तरंगों का प्रसारण तथा ग्रहण, हाई फ्रिक्वेंसी इन्जीनियरिंग (high frequency engineering), बीडियो

इन्जीनियरिंग (video-engineering)
और रेडिफ्यूजन बाई वायर (rediffusion
by wire) से है ।

(ख) इन प्रयोगों के कारण आकाशवाणी
के स्टूडियो की आकाशवाणिक (acoustics)
और आवाजों इक्विपमेंट (audio-equipment)
के प्रयोग में सुधार हुआ है । इन सुधारों की
बजह से शार्ट वेव ब्रॉडकास्टिंग (Short wave
broadcasting) में उन्नति हुई है ।
वीडियो-इन्जीनियरिंग (video-engineering)
तथा तारों के पुनर्वितरण के क्षेत्र में भी अनुभव
प्राप्त किया गया है ।

(ग) जी हा । राष्ट्रीय गवेषणा
विकास निगम ने प्रोटोटाइप थर्मो एलीक्ट्रिक
जेंनरेटर (prototype-thermo electric
generator) को बनाने का काम शुरू किया है ।

Joint Consultative Council of Management

472. { Shri Vajpayee-
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri

Will the Minister of Labour and
Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether a joint consultative
council of management associating
employees of the Tata Iron and Steel
Company with management has since
been set up,

(b) if so, the main functions of the
council, and

(c) the total membership of the
council and the number of employees'
representatives thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes

(b) The functions of the Council
are as follows —

- (i) To advise Management on all
matters concerning the work-
ing of the industry in the
fields of production and of
welfare

(ii) To advise Management in re-
gard to economic and finan-
cial matters placed by
Management before the Coun-
cil, provided that the Council
may discuss questions dealing
with general economic and
financial matters concerning
the Company which do not
deal with questions affecting
the relations of the Company
with its shareholders or
managerial staff or concern-
ing taxes or other matters of
a confidential nature

(iii) To consider, and advise on,
any matter referred to it by
the Joint Works Council or
the Joint Town Council

(iv) To follow up the implementa-
tion through the Joint Works
Council or the Joint Town
Council of any recommenda-
tions made by it and approved
by the Company

(c) Eight representatives of Manage-
ment and an equal number of re-
presentatives of employees, in addi-
tion to a Chairman, who shall be
nominated by the Company

Dock Workers' Advisory Committee

473 Shri Tangamani. Will the
Minister of Labour and Employment
be pleased to state

(a) whether a meeting of the Dock
Workers' Advisory Committee was
held in December, 1958 to discuss
steps to ensure safety of workers
while handling cargo,

(b) if so, the main recommendations
of the Committee, and

(c) the recommendations so far ac-
cepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, a meeting
was held, but there was no item be-
fore the Committee specifically relat-
ing to steps to ensure safety of
workers while handling cargo

(b) and (c). The information is as follows:—

Main recommendations of the Committee

Action taken

(s) *Damage to cargo by negligent or overloading of slings.*

The conclusion reached was that a tripartite Committee should be set up in each Port to keep the problem under review.

The matter is being examined

(u) *The retirement age for dock workers should be fixed at 60.*

The conclusion was that this may be examined by the various Dock Labour Boards and Port Authorities and their suggestions discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

This will be taken up with the Boards and Port Authorities.

(iii) *Holidays.*

It was agreed that, as in the case of shore workers, the workers may be given a total of 21 days' leave made up of casual leave and paid holidays, the actual distribution of casual leave and paid holidays within this limit being left to the Boards.

The Bombay Dock Labour Board has already extended this benefit to the workers. The other Boards are considering the matter.

(iv) *Decasualisation of listed workers.*

It was agreed that after the listing schemes had been in operation for one year, the Dock Labour Boards should review the position and submit their recommendations to the Government regarding the further action to be taken.

This will be brought to the notice of the Boards.

(v) *Housing of Dock workers.*

The Committee recommended that the subsidised housing scheme should be made applicable to the Dock

It has not been possible to extend the subsidised industrial housing scheme

Labour Boards.

to Dock workers. The question of evolving a separate scheme for them is under consideration.

Mineral Oil Industry

474. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1013 on the 16th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the proposal to establish a factory to manufacture the machinery for mineral oil industry in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There has been no new development since the last question on the subject was answered.

Electric Lift Accident in South Block

475. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the "electric lift" accident which had occurred in the South Block of the Central Secretariat in December, 1958; and

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the victim's family?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The work of dismantling of the old lift No. 12 in South Block, which was to be replaced by a new one, was taken in hand on 9th December, 1958. Ordinarily, in the process of dismantling the lift, the car is suspended from the girders of the ceiling by a Pulley Block and sling apart from the mechanical brake. As the process of dismantling was not correctly followed by those concerned, the car slipped down and crashed on the ground on 10th December, 1958. This resulted in injuries to three persons.

(b) Fortnightly compensation is being paid to the workers. Final assessment of the compensation will

be made on receipt of a report from the medical authorities.

Trade in Handicrafts

476. Shri Thanulingam Nadar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nine-man team of American Business Executives, engaged in retail and wholesale trade in handicrafts and handloom fabrics, has completed its tour of India;

(b) whether the team has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of the report?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The team has not yet submitted its report.

कुटीर उद्योगों की वस्तुओं का निर्माण

४७७. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं के निर्यात से १९५८ में कुल कितनी आमदनी हुई;

(ख) किन देशों को मुख्य रूप से निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का विवरण क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-मटल पर रख दिया गया है। [बेल्जिये परिशिष्ट १, अर्द्ध संख्या ११३]

Eradication of Beggary

478. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) whether any papers have been drawn up by the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission on eradication of beggary; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay the same on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission

479. { Shri Jinachandran:
Shri L. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total financial assistance given by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission to Government and other organisations in Kerala during 1957-58 and 1958-59, and what are the industries for which such grants were given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 114]

Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd.

481. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific scheme to increase the production of the Travancore Minerals (Private) Limited or to start new industries, and

(b) what is the contemplated employment potential of the scheme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There is no specific scheme to increase the production of the Travancore Minerals (Private) Limited or to start new allied industries at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Estate at Bhatinda

482. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have an Industrial estate at Bhatinda; and

(b) if so, by what date and what industries would be encouraged there-in?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यों के लिये राशि

४८३. { श्री सादीबाला :
श्री क० भ० मालवीय

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी और उसमें से कितनी धनराशि अब तक व्यय हुई,

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत धनराशि में से कितनी धनराशि और क्यों व्ययगत हुई, और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार व्ययगत राशि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को देने का विचार कर रही है ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्या० नं० मिश्र):

(क) से (ग) प्रश्न का आशय समबत मध्य प्रदेश की योजना के लिए केन्द्र से मिलने वाली सहायता से है। राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र से मिलने वाली धनराशि उनकी वार्षिक योजना के अनुसार प्रति वर्ष तय की जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश ने १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में केन्द्रीय सहायता के मद में क्रमशः १०६ करोड़ और १९७ करोड़ रुपये लिए थे और १९५८-५९ के लिए १८.५ करोड़ रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गई थी।

आदर्श ग्रामों के निर्माण की योजना

४८४. { श्री सादीबाला :
श्री क० भ० मालवीय }:

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आदर्श ग्राम निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश शासन को अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी गई है, और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने आदर्श ग्राम बस गये हैं अथवा बसाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल० कु० खन्ना) (क) १९५७-५८ में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिये ३७० लाख रुपये की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई थी जिसका उस वर्ष वे उपयोग नहीं कर सके। १९५८-५९ में उस राज्य सरकार के लिये ५.२५ लाख रुपये की धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है। केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की नई विधि के अनुसार राज्य सरकार की वार्षिक निर्धारित सहायता का तीन चौथाई भाग उस राज्य को कार्य चालू रखने के साधन के रूप में नौ मासिक किश्तों में पेशगी दे दिया जाता है और इसका हिसाब वर्ष के अन्त में दी गई स्वीकृतियों के अनुसार किया जायेगा। ग्रामीण आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत चुने गये गांवों की मकान प्रयोजनाओं के लिये ये धनराशियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। इन चुने हुए गांवों में पर्याप्त मकान तथा दूसरी सुविधाएं मिल सकेंगी और इनसे आसपास के इलाकों को विकास के लिये प्रेरणा मिलेगी।

(ख) गत वर्ष राज्य सरकार को ३५ गांव अलाट किये गये थे और इस वर्ष ७० और गांव अलाट किये गये हैं। गांवों में मकान बनाने की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने इन १०५ गांवों में से अभी तक ७८ गांव लिये हैं।

Refugee Pension Holders

485. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that all the bona fide displaced persons who were pension holders in Pakistan and who have registered their names as such on or before the 31st December, 1957, will be eligible for drawing pension in India?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Central and provincial pensioners and pensioners of States and Local Bodies who migrated to India from Pakistan before 30th June, 1955 and had registered their claims with the Central Claims Organisation by the 30th September, 1956, are eligible to draw their pensions in India. These arrangements, however, do not apply to the ex-employees of the divided provinces of Punjab and Bengal and local bodies in these provinces.

2. As regards provincial pensioners who migrated to India from East Pakistan, there is a separate scheme under which provisional payment of pension is made to such pensioners by the Governments of West Bengal and Assam. This scheme is applicable to:—

- (i) Pensioners of undivided Bengal/Assam who migrated from East Bengal by 31st December, 1957; and
- (ii) Pensioners who retired from the service of East Bengal by 30th June, 1955 and migrated to India by 31st December, 1957.

Standing Committees in Ministries

486. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to constitute Standing Committees in each Ministry to advise and formulate schemes for the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment Exchanges

487. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates and matriculates on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in Punjab as on the 31st January, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The number as on 31st December, 1958 is given below:—

Category	No. on Live Registers as on the 31st December, 1958
Graduates	1,742
Matriculates (including Inter-mediate)	14,831
TOTAL	16,573

Figures for 31st January, 1959 are not available

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CENTRAL) RULES

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy of

Notification No GSR 165 dated the 7th February, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 (Placed in Library, See No LT-1217/59)

AMENDMENT TO COFFEE RULES

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942, a copy of Notification No SO 64 dated the 10th January, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1955 (Placed in Library, See No LT-1218/59)

AMENDMENTS TO TEXTILE (PRODUCTION BY POWER LOOMS) ORDER

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955, a copy of Notification No SO 246 dated the 31st January, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Textile (Production by Power Looms) Control Order, 1958 (Placed in Library; See No LT-1219/59)

DELHI RENT CONTROL RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 56 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, a copy of the Delhi Rent Control Rules, 1959, published in Notification No GSR 139 dated the 3rd February, 1959 (Placed in Library, See No LT-1219/59)

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES RULES

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures Rules, 1956, published in Notification No SO 2403 dated the 22nd November, 1958 (Placed in Library, See No LT-1100/58)

12.02 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1959-60

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister of Railways

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Indian Railways for the year 1959-60

Financial Results of 1957-58

2 As usual, I shall deal first with the completed accounts of the previous year. The actual Gross Traffic Receipts were Rs. 379.78 crores, against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 384.40 crores, that is, a shortfall of Rs. 4.62 crores which was under both passenger and goods traffic. There was a marked decline in traffic from about the middle of January 1958. The Ordinary Working Expenses showed an increase of Rs. 5.02 crores over the Revised Estimates of Rs. 259.16 crores. This increase in working expenses was largely under repairs and maintenance expenditure, incidental partly to the steadily expanding railway assets and partly to various safety measures taken to minimise accidents to the maximum extent practicable. After allowing for other smaller variations, the net surplus came to Rs. 13.38 crores, against the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 21.66 crores. The entire surplus of the year was credited to the Development Fund.

Review of the Railway's Second Five Year Plan

3 Before I come to the Revised Estimates of the current year, I shall give the House a brief resume of the progress made in the Railway's Second Five Year Plan, as three years of the Plan will be completed on the 31st March 1959.

4 During 1956-57, the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the total tonnage lifted was 124 million tons against 114 million tons in 1955-56; that is, an increase of about 8.8 per-

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

cent In 1957-58, the tonnage lifted rose to 132 million tons, a further increase of about 6.5 per cent over 1956-57. For the current year, the further increase in traffic is not likely to be more than 5 million tons over the 1957-58 figure, as against the anticipated increase of 12 million tons over 1957-58. Except for the increase in coal traffic, the rest of the increase in goods traffic has been much less than anticipated, and, in fact, there has been a drop in the case of agricultural products.

5 As regards the expenditure on the Railway's Plan, the outlay rose to Rs 251.47 crores in 1957-58, against an outlay of Rs 179 crores in the first year. It is expected to be Rs 245.25 crores in the current year. A provision of Rs 235 crores is being made in the Budget. This will leave a balance of about Rs 211 crores for 1960-61, the last year of the Plan, out of the total of Rs 1121.5 crores allotted to the Railway Ministry under the Plan. As the House is aware, the Railway's Second Five Year Plan has had to be rephased so as to accommodate within the provision of Rs 1121.5 crores, the rise in the cost of material and labour as well as reduction in the foreign exchange element. Even though the increase in goods traffic in the current year has fallen below anticipations, there is every reason to expect that there will be additional demand for rail transport to the extent of about 14 million tons in 1959-60, with the Steel Works going into various stages of production, with agricultural crop being more promising, and with the opening of the Ganga Bridge to traffic. The originating freight traffic with the Railways may be called upon to handle by the end of 1959-60 will thus be about 151 million tons. The indication therefore is that the estimate of 162 million tons at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (i.e., at the end of 1960-61) will be reached. I may assure the House that every endeavour will be made to develop the capacity of the Railways to meet this demand.

Review of 1958-59—Operation

6 The increase in wagon loadings on the Broad Gauge during the year has been only about 2 per cent to the end of December, 1958, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, while there has been a shortfall of more than 7 per cent on the Metre Gauge. Large scale food-movements were made to meet the demands of the deficit areas affected by drought in North Bihar. During August 1958, over 3,600 Broad Gauge wagons carrying about 80,000 tons of foodgrains were transhipped at various points for stations in North Bihar, in spite of difficulties at the riverine transshipment points. In addition, about 3,000 Metre Gauge wagon loads, with approximately 35,000 tons of foodgrains, were moved to North Bihar from Kandla and other Metre Gauge stations of Northern, Western and Northeastern Railway systems. With the formation of a separate Zonal Railway Administration the movements over the Assam Rail Link improved and the demands for Assam on the whole were also met satisfactorily.

7 The overall coal loading in the country during the current year, upto November, 1958, was a record figure of 4,995 daily, as against 4,660 wagons during 1957-58, registering an increase of 7.2 per cent. The increase in earnings is not commensurate with this increase, as coal is not a high-rated traffic. In the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields, coal loading averaged a record figure of 3,971 wagons per day, as compared to 3,700 wagons during the previous year. Steady improvement in the movement of traffic via Moghalsarai was maintained, an average of 2,176 wagons were moved daily in the upward direction, compared to 2,037 and 1,881 during the previous two years.

8 The trend of decline in traffic, which commenced early in 1958, continued till about November, 1958. The decline in freight traffic in 1958-59, as compared to 1957-58, has been

pronounced under grains and pulses on the Broad Gauge and under oilseeds, cotton, jute and sugarcane on both Broad and Metre Gauges. The demands for wagons for goods transport generally were slack practically throughout the country except on a few difficult routes through which the pressure of traffic continues. The greater availability of wagons even during the busy season, was notified through the Press and Trade was invited to take advantage of this. A development which has come to notice in this connection is the diversion of high-rated traffic to road transport on routes parallel to the Railways where Railways have enough capacity to move additional traffic. This matter is receiving attention with a view to seeing what readjustments are necessary in order to ensure the maximum utilisation of our limited transport resources.

9 A significant development in Railway operation during the year is the adoption of diesel traction on a few selected routes. A beginning has also been made in the use of centre buffer couplers for hauling heavier goods trains.

Revised Estimates for 1958-59

10 It is now estimated that the goods earnings during the current year will be Rs 245.83 crores or a shortfall of Rs 4.67 crores as compared to the Budget anticipation of Rs 250.50 crores. The passenger earnings are now expected to be Rs 116.30 crores, against Rs 124.73 crores in the Budget Estimates. Under Other Coaching Earnings and Sundry Earnings, there may be minor compensating variations. In the result Gross Traffic Receipts for the current year are now estimated at Rs 394.38 crores, or a shortfall of Rs 13.10 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates. Against this, there is a fortuitous credit of Rs 2.63 crores on account of the write back to revenue, of the Government contribution and interest

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thereon in the State Railway Provident Fund account of railway employees who have elected the Pension System of retirement benefits in lieu of the State Railway Provident Fund benefits.

11 The Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses is Rs 274.22 crores that is, an increase of Rs 5.87 crores over the Budget Estimate of Rs 268.35 crores. Out of this increase, an amount of nearly one crore of rupees is attributable to the increase in the price of coal (75 nP from 17th May 1958, which increase was reduced to 41 nP per ton from 17th October 1958). Besides this, there has been increase due to payment of aggravated sales tax not provided, the cost of materials having gone up more than anticipated additional expenditure on various measures for safety such as patrolling of bridges and increased expenditure on the rehabilitation and maintenance of track and bridges as well as on the increased number of rolling stock turned out after repairs from the workshops and sheds.

12 The net surplus for 1958-59, after allowing for other variations in the revenue account including a reduction of about Rs 2.6 crores in the expenditure on Open Line Works chargeable to Revenue is now expected to be Rs 13 crores. This surplus will be credited to the Development Fund.

13 The Revised Estimate of expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock during the current year has now been placed at Rs 245.25 crores—a reduction of about Rs 14.75 crores from the Budget Estimate.

14 At this stage, I shall refer briefly to the position of the balances in the different Funds. The Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Revenue Reserve Fund are anticipated to have sizeable balances on the 31st March, 1959, of about Rs 50 crores each. The Development Fund, however, was left with an opening balance of Rs 1.85 crores only on the 1st April 1958, as a result of the net Railway

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surplus in 1957-58, after payment of dividend to General Revenues, having come down to Rs 1338 crores. This Fund, which is fed only by the net surplus accruing each year, will further contract as a result of the relatively small surplus expected during the current year (Rs 13 crores). The total provision for expenditure from the Development Fund in the Railway Plan is of the order of Rs 92 crores, so that with an annual accretion of about Rs 13 crores in two successive years, a loan from General Revenues to finance the Railway Development Fund expenditure has become unavoidable. As the House is aware, this Fund which is built from Railway surplus is designed to meet the cost of works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users, the cost of Labour Welfare works estimated to cost individually more than Rs 25,000 as well as operating improvements found necessary from time to time, such as improvements in signalling and train control equipment and other safety measures, improvement in watering arrangements, etc. In fact, the Railway Convention Committee, 1954, did envisage occasions when the Development Fund may not be in a position to meet the programme of expenditure chargeable to that Fund from its own resources, and recommended that, in such circumstances, general revenues could advance a temporary loan. Every effort has been made to reduce expenditure, yet a loan of about Rs 11 crores is necessary in the current year, and arrangements for this have been made.

15 Before I turn to the proposals for the Budget year, I would like to say a few words about the present Convention governing the arrangements between Railway Finance and General Finance. As the House is aware, the present Convention covers the period upto the 31st March, 1960. In the ordinary course, I would have requested the House to set up the

next Convention Committee in order to review the working of the present Convention and submit recommendations in advance of the next quinquennial period (1960-65). It is necessary, however, that this Committee, by the time it meets, should have a reasonably accurate appraisal of the Railways' financial position, obligations and surplus resources during the next few years. As such an appraisal is made for the purpose of each Plan, it will be convenient if future Conventions synchronise with each Plan period. This can be achieved by extending the period covered by the present Convention by a year, i.e., upto the 31st March, 1961. The new freight structure has been brought into effect from 1st October, 1958, and if the Convention Committee is set up now, it will not be possible to assess the full financial effect of the freight charges for the purpose of estimating the Railways' earnings for the next few years on a reasonably correct basis. Similarly, on the expenditure side, the Pay Commission's Report is awaited. These considerations emphasise that a realistic assessment of the Railways' financial position will only be possible about a year hence. Indeed, the Convention Committee, 1954, had referred to the need at the end of each quinquennial period to make a reasonable forecast of the Railways' financial position in the light of the expansion of their activities as a result of the implementation of the Plan, and this reinforces my proposal for the extension of the present Convention by one year, i.e., upto the 31st March, 1961. I shall move a formal Resolution for this purpose shortly for the approval of the House.

Budget for 1959-60

16 I now turn to the Budget Estimates for the year 1959-60. The fall in passenger traffic in 1958-59 was unexpected, but the recent months indicate an improving trend. After careful consideration, the estimate under this head for 1959-60 has been placed

at Rs. 118.30 crores—an increase of only Rs. 2 crores over the current year's Revised Estimate of Rs. 116.30 crores. The estimate of Other Coaching Earnings has been placed at Rs. 24 crores, i.e., Rs. 45 lakhs less than the current year's Revised Estimate of Rs. 24.45 crores, in order to allow for any drop in parcel traffic.

The estimate of Goods Earnings has been placed at Rs. 272.58 crores—an increase of Rs. 28.75 crores over the Revised Estimate of the current year. This includes an increase of Rs. 5 crores to cover the effect of a full year's increase in the goods freight rates introduced from 1st October, 1958. This estimate is based on the expectation that, in the coming year, the Railways will be called upon to carry about 14 million tons of additional goods traffic, bringing the total freight traffic to about 151 million tons. This 14 million tons increase is made up of about 3 million tons of general goods traffic, 3 million tons of coal, and about 8 million tons transport (ore, coal and finished products) for the Steel Works. It is expected that 3 million tons of additional traffic in general goods will materialise with the anticipated increase in general industrial activity, particularly as a result of the Steel Works going into production, increase in food production over the current year, and increased rail movement expected between Assam, North Bihar, East U.P. and the rest of India with the opening of the Bridge over the Ganga at Mokameh to traffic. The additional transport of 8 million tons for the Steel Works will cover the requirements of Tata Iron & Steel Company and the Indian Iron & Steel Company, which are expected to go into full production by April 1959, as well as the requirements of Rourkela and Bhilai, and to a small extent of the Durgapur Steel Plant which may go into production later in the Budget Year.

Sundry Earnings in 1959-60 are estimated at Rs. 8.40 crores. After

allowing for the normal variations in the traffic suspense (*viz.*, an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs over the Revised Estimates of the current year), the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1959-60 are estimated at Rs. 422.03 crores.

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses for 1959-60 has been placed at Rs. 238.71 crores—an increase of Rs. 9.49 crores over the Revised Estimate of the current year. This increase is made up of the net effect of annual increments to staff and of other normal variations in personnel (about Rs. 2 crores) and is also due to increase of nearly Rs. 1 crore in the expenditure on Staff Welfare, increase of about Rs. 2.5 crores in repairs costs which covers the additional assets (*i.e.* newly opened lines, additional rolling stock, etc.) created in 1958-59 and to be created in 1959-60, and about Rs. 4 crores under operation (*viz.*, staff, fuel etc.) necessitated by the anticipated increase in transport requirements. A close check continues to be exercised over expenditure.

In my Budget Speech last year, I had referred to the setting up of an Expert Committee on Coal. This Committee submitted their report in August last. They have analysed the effect of rising cost and freight on the Railway Fuel Bill, and found that in the recent past the consumption trend generally has been favourable. The Committee, however, have indicated scope for reducing coal consumption and expenditure—mainly by improving the quality of coal and by strict control on pilferage, losses and wastages. The Committee have strongly emphasised the necessity for improvement of the quality of coal by introducing direct purchase contracts between the Railways and collieries and more effective inspection. The Committee's recommendations are being pursued with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, who control supplies and inspection.

The Programme of Open Line Works chargeable to Revenue has

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been reduced in the current year in the light of the available net revenue. It is however proposed to spend nearly Rs. 3 crores more on this account in 1959-60 than in the current year, reflecting the progressive increase in the tempo of works. With further capital expenditure on works, there would be an increase of about Rs. 4.5 crores in the Dividend payable to the General Finance over the current year's Revised Estimate. The Revenue Surplus for the Budget year is expected to be about Rs. 21.19 crores which I propose to credit to the Development Fund. Even with this credit a loan may have to be taken from the General Revenues in the Budget year also, as in 1958-59.

In my Budget Speech last year I had mentioned that electrification from Howrah to Moghalsarai on the Eastern Railway and from Asansol to Tatanagar - Rourkela - Rajkharwan - Barajamda on the Southeastern Railway will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period. In view of the urgency of the works, its technical complexities and the wide field of contacts to be covered, a separate administration under a General Manager and Chief Engineer was set up in June 1958 to administer the Project. Along with detailed work in the field, arrangements for power supply and modifications in telecommunication have been made, and orders for supply and erection of overhead equipment placed for Durgapur-Gaya, Asansol-Sini, Tatanagar-Rourkela, Rajkharwan-Dangoaposi and Kandra-Gomharia sections. Steps are also being taken to arrange for starting work on the remaining sections, while assisting the build up of indigenous capacity for the requirements of overhead equipment, etc. In order to meet the urgent requirements of traffic in the coal belt area and in the Calcutta suburban sections in Sealdah Division, some rephasing of works, as necessary, is being done. For sections the electrification of which will be

continued during the Third Plan, preliminary civil engineering works, like slewing of track, removal of infringements, etc., are also being taken in hand.

As regards electrification of Madras-Villupuram section in the South, I am glad to report that it will be possible to make headway now that power supply has been assured.

The supply of critical materials during the current year remained generally satisfactory, with the result that the Works Expenditure maintained its tempo evenly. The difficulty in the procurement of fabricated bridge girders, to which I alluded in my last Budget Speech, has greatly eased with the supplies now being received.

The work on various projects is in full swing. During the year, nearly 1500 Engineers and Engineering Supervisors at various levels and about 2 lakh workers have been working on the various projects on the Railways apart from workmen engaged on track renewal and other normal railway work. The third year of the Plan has witnessed the peak of constructional activity on the Railways. Out of the total of 1848 miles of new lines and doublings under execution, 423 miles (i.e., 173 miles of new lines and 250 miles of doubling) have been opened to traffic during the current year. Construction is in hand of 525 miles of new line projects. These are the Chandrapura-Muri-Ranchi-Hatia, Bondamunda-Dumaro, Bhilai-Deorhal, Barabil-Pamposh Gorge, Bondamunda-Nowagaon-Purnapani, Damodar-Kalipahari, Bijuri-Karaunji, Gidi-Saunda-Bachra branch lines in the Jarandih and Karanpura Coalfields, Kumedpur-Barsol, Robertsganj-Garhwa Road, Ghaziabad-Tuglakaabad including the Second Yamuna Bridge, the remaining 130 miles of the Khandwa-Hingoli, and the Baraset-Hasanabad. In addition to these, 900 miles of doublings are in progress, made up of 430 miles on the South-

Eastern Railway, 190 miles on the Southern Railway, 100 miles on the Western Railway, 90 miles on the Northern Railway, 40 miles on the Central Railway and 50 miles on the Northeastern Railway

The Rohtak-Gohana restoration on the Northern Railway was opened to Goods Traffic on 31st October, 1958, and to passenger traffic on 29th December, 1958.

The work on strengthening of the Assam Rail Link Route is progressing according to schedule. During the first working season of 1957-58 rebuilding of as many as 17 bridges has been completed. Considerable work has also been done for improving and strengthening the protection works to embankments and bridges. It is programmed to rebuild another 20 bridges during the current working season and complete other ancillary works.

The bridge over the Ganga at Mokameh is expected to be opened to traffic in April this year. This indeed will be a commendable performance.

The work on the Brahmaputra Bridge is progressing satisfactorily. The quarry sidings have been laid, base camp built and the construction workshop set up. The work on the sinking of two well piers is in hand.

The estimate for the Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme for the Budget year has been placed at Rs 235 crores leaving about Rs 211 crores for the last year of the Plan. The Capital Budget of Rs 235 crores includes about Rs 80 crores under Rolling Stock, Rs 5 crores under Machinery and Plant, Rs 47 crores under construction of new lines and restoration of dismantled lines, Rs 37 crores under track renewals and nearly Rs 66 crores under Other Open Line Works, etc.

With a view to reduce the time-lag attendant on the commencement of new line projects to the minimum, as a first step towards the achievement

of targets of the Third Plan, and also to maintain the constructional activity generated in this Plan period, it has been decided to initiate action on certain new line projects which would mature in the Third Plan period. These new lines would either traverse difficult terrain or are likely to encounter special problems such as would take time—namely, in land acquisition or heavy formation and bridge work. Such new lines aggregate to nearly 500 miles and are Udaipur-Himmatnagar, Jhundi Kandi, Tildanga-Farakka, Khajuriaghat-Malda, the Delhi Avoiding Line and the extension of the rail head from Madhopur across the Ravi into the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Guna-Ujjain and Bakhtiarpur-Rajgir links will also be commenced during the year. Other lines included in the Budget Year are the 115 mile long Sambalpur Titilagarh line and the link from Bimlagarh to Kiriburu, these projects will assist in the export of 2 million tons of iron ore through the Vizag Port.

I would also like to refer to the possibilities of construction of three new lines—namely, Mangalore-Hassan, Diva Dargaon and Patharkandi-Dharmnagar links which are under active consideration. Further, there is an offer of 'Shramdan' labour for earthwork etc. from the Rajasthan Panchayat Singh for the construction of a Broad Gauge link between Hmdumalkot a Frontier station on the Broad Gauge of the Northern Railway and Sri Ganganagar on the Metre Gauge. The question of making a beginning involving commitments only to a limited extent in initial stages to judge how far the offer referred to will materialise is also under examination.

Provision has also been made in 1959-60 for Phase II of the conversion of Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Vijayawada-Masulipatam section of the Southern Railway from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge, estimated to cost about Rs 3 crores and doubling of Rajahmundry-Samalkot section at an estimated cost

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of Rs 1 32 crores These would meet the need for increasing the line capacity on the Southern Railway to cope with the anticipated increase in traffic at the end of the Second Five Year Plan

Due to the improved supply position of rails and sleepers, the Track Renewal Programme has been considerably stepped up during the current year and the progress is expected to be maintained in the Budget year

The provision for Amenities for Railway Users has been kept as usual at about Rs 3 crores, while a provision of about Rs 10 crores has been made for staff amenities and staff quarters

Three new surveys were sanctioned during the course of the current year One is for 250 mile line from Bailadilla to Kottavallasa via Koraput, in the context of Dandakaranya Scheme for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from Bengal, the other for Kumburu-Bimlagarh link and the third for Korca Coalfields taking off from Bijuri-Karaunji Line

Of the 900 miles of surveys carried over from the programme of the previous years, nearly 600 miles for the following projects have been completed

Nimtita-Tildanga on the Eastern Railway

Domohani-Alipur Duar on the Northeast Frontier Railway,

Kosikalan-Bharatpur, Kurudwadi-Miraj-Kolhapur, and Orail-Jalaun on the Central Railway,

Jagadhri-Chandigarh, Una-Nangal and Tuglakabad-Ghaziabad on the Northern Railway,

Maurigram-Dankum and Sambalpur-Titilagarh on the South-eastern Railway, and

Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga on the Northeastern Railway

"In my Budget Speech last year made mention of the 90 million dollar loan obtained for rehabilitation modernisation and expansion of Indian Railways, from the World Bank This loan has been fully drawn As the House is aware, we have since been able to obtain a further loan of 85 million dollars from the World Bank Besides, the Development Loan Fund authorities in USA have also agreed to two loans of 40 million and 35 million dollars Apart from these loans, assistance has also been received under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme and the Colombo Plan A loan of 20 million dollars from USA and 8 million dollars from Japan have become available for the Orissa Iron Ore Project in which the Railways are interested jointly with the Port and Mining authorities

There has been steady progress towards the objective of self-sufficiency in the country in the manufacture of steam locomotives, carriages, underframes and wagons In the Budget year (1959 60), out of the total provision of about Rs 80 crores for rolling stock, about Rs 68 crores will be spent in the country and only about Rs 12 crores (including Sea-freight, etc.) on imports Two new wagon building firms entered the field of production during the current year The Railway Ministry has taken over the procurement from abroad of plates for wagons to the extent that the Iron and Steel Controller is unable to obtain supplies from indigenous sources

Proposals for the progressive manufacture in the country of the mechanical components of electric locomotives, starting with the assembly of knocked down locomotives, have been sought from the manufacturers supplying electric locomotives on the Eastern and Southeastern Railways. The electric components for the indigenously manufactured electric locomotives may have to be imported in the initial stages, until these can be

applied by the Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal. The development of indigenous capacity for the manufacture of diesel locomotives has also been taken up

The indigenous production of railway equipment other than rolling stock and rolling stock parts also continues to make headway. The Development Cell in the Railway Board's Office, in close association with the Industrial Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has succeeded in assisting the development of further manufacturing capacity in the country which will have the effect of conserving the much needed foreign exchange. There was significant increase in the domestic production of important railway equipment such as mechanical signalling, thermic syphons, pressure castings, signal glasses, vacuum and steam pressure gauges. Some of these were produced for the first time in India. In most cases, imports have been completely eliminated, and where these are inescapable, are now restricted only to the specialised items of railway equipment. The production of mechanical signalling equipment in the country—both in Railway shops and in the private sector—has greatly reduced the difficulty in regard to the availability of signalling equipment to which I made a reference in my Budget Speech last year. The Indian Railways Central Equipment Advisory Committee and the four Zonal Committees at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have continued to provide a useful forum at which representatives of Trade and Industry can bring their problems and difficulties

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 164 locomotives in 1957-58, and expect to produce 168 locomotives in the current year and the same number in the next year. A Steel Foundry of 7,000 ton capacity is being set up at Chittaranjan as an essential adjunct to this production unit.

TELCO works delivered 85 locomotives in 1957-58 and are expected to deliver 100 locomotives in the current year and the same number in the Budget year.

The Integral Coach Factory turned out 222 unfurnished coaches during 1957-58. 295 unfurnished coaches are expected to be produced during the current year, while the Factory would reach its present target of 350 unfurnished coaches in the next year with single shift working. With a view to produce more coaches a second shift will be introduced shortly. The average cost of manufacture has also come down progressively. Against Rs 1.21 lakhs per unfurnished coach in 1957-58, the cost is expected to be Rs 95,000 only in the current year. The temporary furnishing unit set up within the factory furnished 178 coaches upto November, 1958. It is hoped that this will soon be replaced by a permanent furnishing unit with the capacity to furnish all the coaches turned out.

There has been progressive increase in the production of rolling stock in the country. Against 234 steam locomotives and 15,985 wagons received by Railways in 1956-57, 249 locomotives and 17,731 wagons were received in 1957-58, the number of locomotives going up to 268 in the current year, while another 268 locomotives and 17,900 wagons will be received in 1959-60. As regards coaches, 474 Broad Gauge, 185 Metre Gauge and 38 Narrow Gauge bogie third class carriages were manufactured and put into service in 1957-58, in addition to 186 Broad Gauge, 195 Metre Gauge and 31 Narrow Gauge composite coaches containing third class accommodation. During the current year, 277 Broad Gauge, 175 Metre Gauge and 4 Narrow Gauge bogie complete third class coaches and 90 Broad Gauge, 183 Metre Gauge and 1 Narrow Gauge composite coaches having third class accommodation have been manufactured and put into service upto the end of October, 1958. A total of 2,008 coaches, in addition to 184

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electrical multiple unit coaches, is expected to be received in 1959-60, against a total of 1,538 coaches expected to be received in the current year and a total of 1,248 coaches received in 1957-58

In the context of increasing indigenous production of rolling stock, I would like to make a passing reference to improvements in railway workshops with a view to meet the steadily increasing maintenance load and to also increase productivity. A Productivity Cell has recently been set up, in keeping with the drive for increased productivity launched by the 'National Productivity Council', and it is hoped that the activities of this Cell will result in improvements leading to higher productivity.

The House, I am sure, will be glad to know that the Joy Ride train in Bal Bhavan was inaugurated in the Capital in November 1958. The idea had its origin in a suggestion by the Prime Minister and the train's inauguration on his birthday was a fitting fruition of this idea. The working of the train has been now handed over to the Bal Bhavan Board. It will provide the children of the Capital with a popular means of entertainment and general education.

During the past year the Railway Testing and Research Centre carried out performance tests on new Locomotives—notably the 'Alco Diesel Electric Locomotives', impact tests on the new 80 ton-bogie wagons designed and built in India, and riding quality trials on various designs of bogies for passenger vehicles. By extensive trials on rails of Thomas steel, their suitability for Indian conditions was established. Other research activities centred round the profitable utilisation of coal ash, of which nearly a million tons are produced by steam locomotives every year, the development of concrete sleepers, the treat-

ment of boiler feed water with indigenous softening compounds, and the preparation of paints and bituminous emulsions from indigenous materials. In addition, the development from indigenous materials of a bituminous emulsion, which will provide a cheap anti-corrosive paint for steel, has also been patented. Eight other patents were taken out for other new materials and equipment developed by the Research Centre.

I have already explained on previous occasions the difficulties confronting the Railways in eliminating overcrowding. All possible measures are, however, being taken to reduce overcrowding in areas where it is most acute. Available resources are being distributed in a manner which will even out the overcrowding on different Railway Zones and different areas in the same Zone. It is not possible to provide additional Rolling Stock beyond the financial resources available, but a concerted effort is being made to mitigate overcrowding by intensive usage and retention of overaged stock by proper repair. As a result of these special measures and as additional rolling stock become available it is expected that there will be an increase in the seat mile capacity on the Broad and Metre Gauges of Indian Railways by about 24 per cent by the end of the Second Plan compared to what it was at the end of the First Plan.

During 1957-58, 71 new passenger trains were introduced—38 on the Broad Gauge, 31 on the Metre Gauge and 2 on the Narrow Gauge. In the current year upto 1st December, 1958, 45 trains were introduced on the Broad Gauge and 13 on the Metre Gauge. The run of 18 Broad Gauge trains, 36 Metre Gauge trains and 2 Narrow Gauge trains was extended in 1957-58, and of 16 more Broad Gauge trains and 28 more Metre Gauge trains in the current year. A number

If new suburban services were also introduced on various Railways. Against 92 new trains on the Broad Gauge in 1957-58, 52 Broad Gauge trains were introduced upto 1st December, 1958 in the current year, while the run of 36 trains was extended, as against 16 trains in 1957-58. Besides these, 28 electric suburban trains were also introduced on Eastern Railway upto 1st December, 1958 and the run of 8 trains was extended in the current year, against 8 such new trains introduced in 1957-58. A tri-weekly Janata Express train has been introduced between Delhi and Ahmedabad from 1st October 1958. With all these new trains and extensions the daily train mileage will have increased by about 15,000 miles in the two-year period 1957-58 and 1958-59.

We have recently provided holiday camping coaches at some of the important holiday centres for the benefit of the Railway passengers. It is the intention to provide such coaches at some more stations where retiring rooms are not available. The facility of sleeping accommodation in third class has also been extended to some of the trains on the Northeast Frontier Railway.

Departmental Catering continues to grow in popularity, and is being generally appreciated by the travelling public both in regard to the quality of food and the standard of service. In order to improve the service further a Special Enquiry has been initiated into the functioning of the Departmental Catering with a view to effecting improvements.

The Railway Users Consultative Committees constituted at different levels continued to render valuable assistance and co-operation to the Railway Administrations in the matter of improving the services provided by the Railways. Other ancillary

Committees, such as the Time Table Committee, the Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee, the Passenger Amenities Committee, the Catering Supervisory Committee and the Bookstall Committee also functioned usefully in their respective spheres.

It is a matter of great regret that, in spite of sustained propaganda against the misuse of alarm chain apparatus and intensive checks by selected staff in collaboration with police, the number of cases of alarm chain pulling still continues to be high and is a constant cause of concern. Ticketless travelling is another evil which continues to stalk the land and constitutes a drain on the Railway Revenues. These two evils obviously cannot be completely eradicated without the active co-operation of the Public. I would, therefore, once again request the co-operation of the Hon'ble Members, as the representatives of the people of the country to awaken the public conscience by intensive propaganda in their constituencies against the evils of alarm chain pulling and ticketless travelling.

Sustained efforts continue to be made to reduce the number of Claims for Compensation for Goods lost or damaged as well as to finalise the claims quickly. Although during 1957-58 the number of claims registered was slightly higher than in 1956-57 there was a small reduction in the amount paid towards compensation claims. The latest figures available for the current year are also reasonably satisfactory. Viewed in the light of increase in traffic carried, these figures reflect the beneficial results of the Claims Prevention Organisation and of the re-organised Railway Protection Force. The number of claims cases pending disposal, which stood at 56,891 at the end of March, 1957, came down to 14,837 at the end of March, 1958, and

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may come down further at the end of the current year. The average time taken for disposal of each claim has also been reduced. I am aware that there is not full satisfaction yet in regard to the pace of disposal of claims, and I wish to assure the House that no efforts will be spared to secure further improvement.

In my last Budget Speech I had referred to the examination of the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee relating to the revision of the Freight Structure as being in the final stages. As the House is aware, the Government's decision on these recommendations was announced in the House on 18th August, 1958, and the revised freight structure was brought into force from 1st October, 1958. The full effect of the Revised Freight Structure can be assessed only after it has operated for some time.

The examination of the Railway Freight Structure Committee's recommendations for the amendment of the Statutory Provisions relating to the responsibility of the Railways as carriers is still to be completed. As these recommendations of the Committee have far reaching implications, it will take some time to finalise Government's decision on them and indeed the Committee themselves recommended time for such examination.

As the House is aware, the need to step up exports is imperative. Having regard to this, the question of reduction in freight rates for different commodities has been engaging attention. In respect of 9 commodities, a substantial rebate in freight has been notified. It has further been decided to set up a small Standing Committee of senior officials of the different Ministries concerned such,

as the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission, to deal with the question of reduction in freight rates for export traffic as also the other steps necessary in that context.

I may also mention an instance of reduction in freight rates for an internal movement about which the House may be interested. Large quantities of cattle dung were being wasted in and around the city of Bombay, for want of a suitable rate to facilitate movement to upcountry places, where they could be used as manure. To meet the situation, a 50 per cent reduction in the freight rate for cattle dung from Bombay to a number of stations has been introduced at the suggestion of the Government of Bombay.

I now come to the question of accidents, which has been a subject of considerable concern all round. In the last session of the Parliament, "A Factual Review of Accidents", based on the last 20 years' statistics, was given to every Member of Parliament, which indicated that there was a downward trend in the number of accidents. Unfortunately, there has been a slight increase recently in the number of collisions and derailments. It is far from my intention to minimise the seriousness of this feature in railway working, but I would like to mention that the period which we have been passing through is abnormal. An extensive development of line capacity is under execution on long stretches of trunk routes, upsetting settled conditions of working; at the same time, rapidly increasing volume of traffic has been passing over these sections, which are mostly working to saturation point. Under these abnormal conditions, a state of constant pressure and strain is inevitable, and thus at times unfortunately leads to human failures.

We are fully alive to the seriousness of the problem, and the Railway Administrations have been directed to initiate certain measures—educative, psychological and punitive—which, it is hoped, will instil greater safety mindedness among the staff. Simultaneously, attention has also been paid to the provision of improved technical devices as an aid to the staff safety organisations and research cells have also been set up on every Railway to undertake a critical analysis of accidents, to focus attention on safety aspects in every field of operation, to carry out intensive inspections and to ensure strict observance of the safety rules and regulations by all concerned.

In regard to anti-sabotage measures, various schemes were examined in consultation with the Intelligence Bureau and the Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result of this examination the State Governments have been addressed to afford assistance through publicity measures amongst inhabitants of the villages in the vicinity of railway lines, through improvement of the arrangements of the Government Railway Police for the collection of advance intelligence in this regard, through intensification of patrolling of vulnerable areas, through a continuous study of all serious railway accidents by the State CID's, and through periodical liaison meetings for exchanging information between Railway officials and State Police officials. Railway Administrations have been directed to act in close contact with the State Governments for this purpose.

Considerable emphasis has also been given to initial training and refresher courses for all categories of staff responsible for train working. I would like to assure the House that constant endeavours would continue to be made to deal with this problem of accidents with the utmost imagination and care. In this effort I solicit the unstinted co-operation of everyone concerned, so that a greater sense of safety consciousness may be brought

about amongst the large number of railwaymen employed for train operation.

The Members of Parliament have naturally been evincing considerable interest in the problem of security and safe travel on Railways. Policing on the Railways is a State subject, but the Railway Ministry maintain a close liaison with them through the Railway Protection Force, so that a co-ordinated effort may be made to render Railway travel reasonably safe and to ensure that the public property entrusted to the Railways is secured from theft and damage. The Railway Protection Force with its Armed Wing has rendered useful service in tackling this problem. The Chief Ministers of the States also whom I met in this connection, assured me of their fullest co-operation.

The problem of corruption on the Railways continues to be tackled vigorously. Activities of the Vigilance Organisation have been intensified, and various preventive measures have been adopted to liquidate this evil. The Central Investigation Agency of the Railway Board's Office examined directly about 200 cases of corruption and other malpractices, while on the Railways more than 3,500 new cases were taken up during the year. Deterrent punishments have been awarded. In 1957-58 departmental action was finalised in 1,301 cases as against 511 in the previous year. The Vigilance Organisation has succeeded not only in highlighting malpractices and bringing corrupt employees to book, but also in protecting those who are honest and allow no laxity, but are maligned by interested parties.

The growing interest evinced in our efforts to eradicate the evil is helpful, and I appeal to the Members of the Parliament and of State Legislatures to continue to extend their full co-operation in the matter and in arousing public conscience, without which this evil cannot be eliminated.

Turning now to other aspects of Railway Administration, I would refer

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to the progressive expansion of medical and welfare facilities for railwaymen and their families. During the current year, 337 more beds have been provided in our hospitals, bringing the total to 4,287. Special facilities have been provided for the treatment of railway employees and their families suffering from T.B. Chest clinics for providing domiciliary and out-door treatment to T.B. patients and for controlling the spread of T.B. have been established in most of the Railway hospitals. To 687 T.B. beds reserved at the end of 1957-58, 211 beds have been added in the current year, and 40 more beds will be available shortly. Dental clinics with part-time dental service have also been provided in some of the hospitals. In order to provide expert medical advice to Railwaymen, the honorary services of consultants of eminence have been enlisted to advise and help in the treatment of cases in the principal Railway hospitals. Medical aid staff at roadside stations and isolated sections was improved by increasing the number of mobile dispensary vans from 9 to 17.

The question of increasing housing facilities for the Railway staff has continued to receive attention from the administration. During the first two years of the Plan, about 25,000 quarters were constructed. Another 11,000 are expected to be added during the current year, and 9,000 in the Budget year. In addition to this, improvements to old type quarters, through provision of better ventilation, electrification, latrines and kitchens have also been undertaken.

The Railways have continued to maintain, as a measure of staff welfare, a number of schools of various categories, expanding these facilities wherever required. I have been feeling particularly the need for widening the primary school facilities for the children and wards of Railway employees. I have, therefore, issued orders that 500 primary schools should be established on austerity standard. It is hoped that these would be opened

before the next school session, i.e., June 1959. It has further been decided that all children studying in the Railway Primary Schools should be required to wear uniforms of a simple style. This would help to create a feeling of discipline and equality amongst these children. The uniform will be supplied free to the children of railway employees drawing less than Rs. 200 per month.

To mitigate the difficulties of the staff who have to send their children away from their headquarters for the purposes of education, schemes for setting up 13 subsidised hostels in the major linguistic areas have been approved. As we are keen to start these hostels from the coming school year even though the buildings may not be ready, arrangements are being made to obtain alternative accommodation to the extent possible. Ultimately about 1,500 students are proposed to be accommodated in these hostels. The wards of those employees, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 300 per month, will be admitted on payment of concessional rates, while the children of employees drawing more than Rs. 300 per month will be admitted on payment of full messing charges. This scheme in the case of staff who take advantage of it, will form an alternative to the educational assistance now admissible under the rules.

The per capita contribution to the Staff Benefit Fund has been increased from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 from 1st April, 1958. This would meet the increased expenditure on account of scholarships, which are being awarded every year in deserving cases to the children of railway employees to assist them in the prosecution of technical education. During 1956-57, about 1,900 applications were received for the grant of technical scholarships and 998 scholarships were awarded involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.95 lakhs from the Staff Benefit Fund. During 1957-58, over 1,400 applications were received, 921 scholarships were

awarded in addition to 628 scholarships carried forward from the previous year. The total expenditure during 1957-58 on account of these scholarships amounted to a sum slightly in excess of Rs 4 lakhs. As the courses generally cover four years, the number of scholarships will progressively increase to about 3,000 at any one time.

As indicated in my Budget Speech last year, the Tapase Committee was appointed to review the channels of promotion to Class IV staff and concerned matters. The Committee submitted their Report in March, 1958. Orders have already been issued on a number of their recommendations and other recommendations are being finalised quickly.

The necessity for imparting adequate training to recruits to the various Railway Services and of refresher courses to serving employees is constantly kept in view. A new training school at Bhusawal with a capacity for 650 trainees is likely to be completed by October, 1959. The Technical Institute at Jhansi has been taken over from the State Government of U.P. and a scheme for increasing its capacity from 32 to 150 for training Mechanical and Electrical Apprentices is under consideration. The temporary Technical Schools at Bangalore and Lucknow are being converted into permanent ones. As recommended by the Estimates Committee, Basic Training Centres have been, and are being set up in the various workshops and running sheds on the Railways. The capacity of various existing training schools has been increased and expansion of some others is under consideration. A new training school for the Railway Protection Force staff has been set up at Bulsar, and another at Kharagpur is likely to be completed shortly. Arrangements for setting up a Central Advance Permanent Way School at Poona have been finalised, and the school is likely to start functioning soon. This school will serve the E.C.A.F.E. countries also.

The House is aware that as a measure of staff welfare, holiday homes have been provided for Class III and Class IV staff at suitable places. Charges for such homes have been fixed at nominal rates.

It has come to my notice that Kashmir is becoming increasingly popular as a holiday resort for Railway employees coming from distant places in India. I have, therefore, decided to provide facilities for such staff by setting up two holiday homes in Kashmir—one at Srinagar and the other at Pahalgam—to serve the employees of all the Railways. It is through the good offices of the Prime Minister of Kashmir that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have agreed to the grant, free of cost of land at Pahalgam and Srinagar, along with the transfer to the Railways at the actual cost, of a suitable building under construction at the former place. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Bakshi Gulam Mohammed Sahib for the keen interest he has so kindly taken in this matter, which is of such importance to the welfare of the Railway employees.

The Co-operative movement is receiving increasing response on the Railways. Nearly 60 per cent of the railwaymen are members of the Co-operative Credit Societies whose working capital on the 31 March, 1958 amounted to Rs 23.37 crores. Besides these there are about 120 Consumer Co-operative Societies and their turn-over during 1957-58 amounted nearly to Rs 80 lakhs.

The relations with the Railwaymen throughout the year have been cordial. Regular meetings were held between the National Federation of Railwaymen and the Railway Board for discussion of the various demands of the Railwaymen. The Ad Hoc Tribunal, which resumed sittings to deal with the two items on which agreement could not be reached between the Railway Board and the Federation, has since completed its work and sub-

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mitted its findings to the Government, these are receiving consideration

The Unity move between the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All India Railwaymen's Federation has not made much progress. With a view to help the Federations in the process of implementation of the unity agreement on matters like scrutinising the lists of membership, holding elections and settling any possible disputes that may arise, I made available to the Federations the services of an independent observer and a retired High Court Judge as an arbitrator. The Government are anxious to see that railwaymen should unite under one Federation in their own interests, and I still hope that unity would be achieved in the near future. Meanwhile the All India Railwaymen's Federation, who are pressing persistently for a channel being provided for approaching the Railway Board for discussing their demands have had two meetings with the Railway Board

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to make a brief mention of the fact that outside their normal spheres of work, railwaymen have continued to distinguish themselves in the field of sports and other cultural activities. They are the National Champions in Hockey, Volleyball, Weight-lifting and Kabaddi, individually too some of them have excelled in athletic events. In the cultural field, the Exhibition of Paintings and Handicrafts held during the Railway Week last year at New Delhi displayed considerable talent among railwaymen of all categories and their families, so also in cultural performances like dance drama and music staged at Delhi and other railway centres. All these activities, besides providing a diversion after their duties, help in bringing all classes of railwaymen closer together to build up a cordial fellow-feeling in this very large fami-

ly of railwaymen spread over the whole country

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the dedicated manner in which the railwaymen as a whole have tried to discharge their duties. Admittedly they cannot afford to rest on their past achievements. In this critical period of the economic evolution of our country symbolised by the successive Five Year Plans, they have the privilege to play a most significant role, which requires sustained attention, and, therefore, they will have to rise to yet greater heights than hitherto. Considering their performance hitherto in the face of heavy odds, I have no doubts that the House will join me in wishing well by the Railwaymen in the years to come and in the further future ahead.

Mr Speaker. Copies of the Budget Papers will be available in the Lobby. Hon Members may collect them.

13 12 hrs

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd

Mr Speaker. The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Kailash and Shri Joachim Alva on the 13th February, 1959, namely:

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 9th February 1959.

and amendments moved thereon

Out of the time allotted, 11 hours and 56 minutes have already been taken up and 3 hours and 4 minutes now remain. Normally I distribute the time between the Opposition and Government on the basis of 40:60. Now the Opposition has taken away all the time.

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed every Group and every hon Member who ordinarily speaks. If the House is willing to sit till 1800 hours today for this debate, I will call upon the hon the Prime Minister to reply to-morrow

Some Hon. Members: Yes

Mr. Speaker: Then I will try to accommodate as many hon Members as possible. Shri M S Aney

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur) I rise to support the Motion for conveying the thanks of this House to the President for his inaugural Address. But before I deal with it, with your permission, let me make a little personal reference. I am coming to this Parliament after 11 years. So I thought I would be like a Rip Van Winkle here, finding everything strange, new and unfamiliar. But on entering the portals, I find that I am in the midst of friends young in age but warm in their sympathy and affection for me. I am glad to be amongst them. With this personal reference, I now proceed to offer a few observations on the Address which the hon the President has delivered to Parliament on the 9th February.

The Address is sufficiently comprehensive and clear to introduce the Members of Parliament to the general nature of the work and the conditions of the country under which they will have to enter on their labours. That is the main object of such an inaugural Address and I think there cannot be two opinions about the fact that the Address has given the Members a fairly accurate picture of the activities going on in the country and the principles underlying the same.

The second important point is the note of optimism that runs through the whole speech, while there is no attempt to minimise the difficulties that have to be overcome. There is a robust feeling of self-confidence of the ability of our Government to

successfully face them with the co-operation of all the people of the Indian Union. The Address has thus created an atmosphere of hopefulness which is a good incentive for people to make the necessary sacrifice in the interests of the country, willingly and cheerfully.

The first Five Year Plan involved an investment of Rs 2,000 crores and the Second would entail an expenditure of about Rs 4,500 crores. The Third Five Year Plan is in embryo and not even an approximate estimate of its likely investment is possible at this stage. But one thing can be said with a considerable degree of certainty, that it will be much more than Rs 4,500 crores and not less than that. Supposing it is Rs 5,500 crores, the total investment by the end of the Third Five Year Plan may go up to Rs 12,000 crores.

The chief merit of the Presidential Address is in the very clear statement to the effect that

It is hoped that by the end of the Third Plan a sound foundation will have been laid for future progress in regard to our basic industries, agricultural production and rural development, thus leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy."

Though the preparation of the detailed planning may take a good deal of time, the principal objectives which have been accepted are "a substantial increase in national income, rapid industrialisation, expansion of employment on a sufficient scale and a reduction of inequalities of income and wealth."

The President has rightly warned that "food and food prices are the most important factors in the regulation of our economy." It has been the sad experience of Bharat that in the matter of crops, the Indian farmer is the victim of the whimsicality of nature. Therefore, this vital factor is indeed very important. Government hopes to minimise the danger

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

of damages to crops by the adoption of improved methods of agriculture, promotion of agrarian reforms, co-operation and devolution of the functions of the village unit. Let us hope that Government succeeds in creating self-sufficiency in food which alone can produce a satisfactory solution.

The President has most emphatically declared that "Planning is a national undertaking requiring the efforts of the whole nation and the co-operation of all at every stage". I think that the President appeals to the whole nation to co-operate with the Government for the success of the Five Year Plans, and I am sure that the people in the Indian Union will enthusiastically respond to this appeal. These Five Year Plans must be looked at like a war that is being fought by the Government against poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, idleness, superstition and other innumerable evil tendencies that have been thwarting the growth of real manhood in the man in India. When there is a state of war declared by the Government of the country established by law, all parties in the country have to sink their differences and stand like loyal citizens by their Government. A state of war also throws on the Government responsibility to make every effort to win over to its side all those people who feel frustrated for one reason or another and feel disinclined to play their part in the great national effort.

The period of seven-eight years from now is one demanding sustained efforts, great patience and supreme sacrifice on the part of the people. The present generation is called upon to suffer in order that the future generation may have a sure chance of making progress in regard to our basic industries, agricultural products and rural development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy. What is to be noted is that at the end of this seven year period of great trial and suffering, we only reach a certain

stage in our own march and not the destination.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What is assured is that the Indian people, after reaching this stage will not require any help from other nations. In my opinion India may be said to have started a golden era on the day when it will have a self-generating economy, when it will be self-sufficient in food and necessary requirements and when it will be self-reliant in its defence in every way.

The Address gives us a brief statement of the many-sided progress that is achieved and is likely to be achieved in the near future. A big industrial revolution is taking place in the country through the functioning and working of a large number of heavy industries started in the different parts of the country like the three Steel Projects, search for oil and natural gas, the discovery of deposits of coal and gypsum. The part played by the National Laboratories in the technological progress also deserves notice.

In order to secure the swift and smooth working of these factories in this period, the Government has succeeded in getting the Code of Discipline, duly ratified by all central organisations of employees and workers. It is our spirit and mutual co-operation that can secure the success of the Plan and not the spirit of class war.

Sir, the whole country will feel delighted by the announcement in the Presidential Address that there has been a substantial increase in the output of the Ordnance factories and there has been a scientific research and expansion of facilities in this respect. This has enabled progress in the indigenous production of material required for the manufacture of defence equipments. Thus the

stage is being properly set for the display of the comedy of the great bloodless revolution in this country. The citizens of Bharat must now prepare themselves to play their part to contribute to the success of this great play. I earnestly hope that my countrymen will be possessed by the spirit of this comedy and shall feel delighted in playing their part and ultimately feel satisfied at having helped the golden era of self-sufficiency, progress and prosperity dawn on the horizon of their motherland just as the curtain will have dropped on the stage at the end of the seventh Act or the seventh year. Before I conclude, I wish to bring through you to the notice of this House what I regard as a somewhat ambiguous statement made by some Members of the Opposition benches. After expressing their dissatisfaction at the present bilingual State of Bombay, they demand the splitting up of the State of Bombay into two States of Samyukhta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat. In their statement they have not clearly defined the term Samyukhta Maharashtra. But, I think they use it to mean all the Marathi-speaking districts of the present Bombay State. If my interpretation is correct—I hope it is so—I want to tell them and the hon. Members of this House that 8 districts known as Vidarbha do not at all want to merge themselves in the group of Samyukhta Maharashtra.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): This is not the first time you have failed to understand the case of the people.

Dr. M. S. Aney: My hon. friend will show patience and, if possible, get the reply he wants.

They, on the other hand, demand the formation of a separate State of Vidarbha with Nagpur as its capital, if the question of the reorganisation of the present State of Bombay is going to be taken up by this House now or at any time in the future.

An Hon. Member: Why?

338 (A1) LSD—5

Dr. M. S. Aney: The alternative will be not two State of Samyukhta Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat but three States of Vidarbha, Maharashtra and Gujarat, if not more.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Your role is finished.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I only wanted to make this statement to clarify the position of Vidarbha in regard to the demand of Samyukhta Maharashtra by my hon. friends on the Opposition benches. And, I do not want to say anything further on this point in this House during this debate particularly.

Sir, I cannot conclude my observations without giving expression to a doubt which has been constantly rising in my mind as I was reading the President's Address. I feel that our India may be at the end of the Third Plan a palatial structure furnished with all the comforts and pleasure for which the flesh yearns. But, shall it prove an abode pure, worth and attractive for the Soul of India to live?—the soul beaming through the teachings of the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Gita and great teachers that wrote through Sanskrit, Pali, Magadhi and other Prakrit languages and also beaming through the sacred tradition coming from the ancient days of Siddha Kapil to the days of Rama-krishna Parmahansa and Ramana Maharshi? Or, will that soul instead of being there, repair to the cottage of Sevagram or the Ashram of Pawanar? Shall our new structure carry in it a place for this rich Indian heritage or will it be found there as a wreckage? Sir, I leave that doubt to be answered by my brothers and sisters at the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

I end by commending the proposition of thanks for the unanimous approval of the House.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me for participating in this discussion.

[Shri Rami Reddy]

The President, in his Address, has given the achievements that have been made by this Government during the present year and has also indicated the broad outlines of the future programme in the coming year

The achievements of this Government during the current year and during the last 10 years is, by no means, mean and the Government deserves congratulations on this account. But in regard to certain policies pursued by this Government I have to make certain observations, because, to my mind, the policy pursued by this Government in regard to certain matters is not all too happy.

First of all, I would like to mention about the regional development of industries in the country. It has been the declared policy of this Government that as far as possible balanced regional development shall be attained in regard to all the regions in the country. Andhra Pradesh is an essentially agricultural State. It has been urging for the provision of additional employment to the persons there. It has been urging for the establishment of some industries in the public as well as in the private sector. But, this Government, for some reason or the other, has not been condescending to establish any industry in that State. The Andhra Pradesh Government has been requesting this Government to establish a fertilizer factory. Fertilizers in that State are in very great demand and the raw materials necessary for starting a fertilizer factory are available in plenty in that State. The Andhra Government has also been requesting this Government to establish either a low temperature carbonising plant or a steel fabrication plant. But none of these has been set up there.

This Government has been declaring off and on that regional balance will be maintained. Even on the population basis the State of Andhra deserves some industries to be set up there. It ought to have received

some attention from this Government. But this Government has not condescended to establish any major industry there either in the public sector or in the private sector. Therefore, I request this Government to take proper steps to remove this imbalance in regard to the setting up of these industries. The whole country is concerned that the price of foodgrains is very high and that the poor are not able to purchase the daily requirements of life. This feeling has been voiced in both the Houses of Parliament and also in the country. The prices must be brought down. I am one with anybody who says that the prices must be brought down within the reach of the poor. The Government is taking some steps to bring down the prices and we appreciate that. In this connection, I want to mention one thing. Whenever the prices go up, there is a hue and cry throughout the country. But whenever the prices go down, there is no one to raise his voice in favour of the agriculturist or the farmer. It has been urged by the ryots throughout the country that minimum price should be guaranteed to the farmers but the Government has not so far taken any steps to do that and give the necessary incentive to the farmer to produce more. All the State Governments have been urging the producer to produce more so that there may not be shortage of foodgrains in the country and it is said that by the end of the Third Plan there is going to be cent per cent increase in food production. But the Government has not so far taken any steps to give the necessary incentive to the farmer to produce more. They have not given any additional facilities such as fertiliser, agricultural implements or such other things which are absolutely essential for the farmer. The farmer also requires some other things for his daily necessities: kerosene, cloth, etc. The price of these things has also gone up and this affects more than seventy per cent of our population engaged in agriculture. But the Government is not prepared to look to the

incentives that are to be given to the farmer whenever control prices are fixed. The Government does not take the cost of production into consideration. Sometimes they say that the figures are not available and at other times that it is very difficult to secure the figures. Sometimes they say that it may take a longer time to secure these figures. They say that they have taken the average price prevailing during the two or three years before for fixing the price of paddy and rice. The Central Government has not taken into consideration the cost of production, the use of agricultural implements, fertilisers cost, labour cost and all these things. They have all gone up but they are not taken into account while the control prices are fixed. I request them to take necessary steps to collect the data in regard to the cost of production and then fix the price.

Throughout the country, the topic of the day is co-operatives and village panchayats. There is the report of Balwantray Mehta Committee regarding decentralisation of administration. Andhra Pradesh has been the pioneer in regard to decentralisation of administration. Even as long ago as July 1958, they have formed panchayat samitis in all the districts. A Bill is now before the Assembly for the formation of panchayats and zilla parishads. We expect the Bill to be passed in the current session of the Assembly and zilla parishads and panchayats to be formed within a short time.

They are talking of co-operatives. Even here, Andhra has been a pioneer in the movement. This Government does not appear to be giving good encouragement to the State. Five co-operative societies had been formed as far back as three-and-a-half years for establishing Sugar Factories. Their share capital had been collected not from a few rich but from several hundreds of cane-growers, some three or four years ago. Till now no licence had been granted to these societies.

Every day the Government talks of co-operative societies and says that everything should be done through them. But some reason or the other is given. Foreign exchange, it is said, is not there. Some reason or the other is given for not giving them the licence. If they are really sincere about these co-operative societies, they should find foreign exchange, especially when it is a venture by several hundreds of farmers and not by a few rich people. They talk of more production and encouraging co-operatives. In these circumstances, they should not say that there is shortage of foreign exchange. They should find the foreign exchange necessary for starting these factories.

In regard to another aspect—Hindi—I want to say just three or four sentences. It is said in the President's Address that the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee may be placed before this House during this session. In regard to the introduction of Hindi there is agreement that Hindi shall be the official language of our country. There is absolutely no doubt everyone in the country agrees on that. In the South there is a large volume of opinion against the introduction of Hindi to replace English in the near future. There is a very large volume of opinion. It does not mean that we in the south are opposed to the introduction of Hindi. I am proud to mention in the House that many of the Southern States have introduced Hindi as a compulsory language in the secondary stage. No one is against the introduction of Hindi but people in the South are against the early introduction of Hindi. Heavens are not going to fall if Hindi is not introduced in the near future. They can wait for sometime. They should consider this is a democratic country and they should take into account the opinions and views of large sections of the public. South India consists of four major States. There is a large volume of opinion in all the States against the introduction of Hindi in the near future. Therefore, I request the Government to go slow in the introduction

[Shri Rami Reddy]

of Hindi. That is my request in regard to the introduction of Hindi by the Government.

Then, I want to bring a special feature in regard to my area to the notice of this House. The Cuddapah and Anantapur districts in the Rayalaseema area are very backwards areas. They are often visited by famines. Every three or four years, there is famine there. Even during the last year about 400 villages in these two districts suffered from famine. There were no crops and not even fodder for the cattle. The agriculturists had to part with those cattle at very cheap rates because not even fodder was available. Even during this year, in the Anantapur district about one-third of the area has been visited by famine. There are absolutely no crops. Fodder too is not available and people there are thinking of migrating to other parts of the country. No foodgrains are available and no fodder is available. Therefore, the agriculturist is not in a position to maintain even his cattle. So, he is thinking of migrating from the district, one-third of the people in the district are thinking of migrating away from those villages. Hence I request that immediate help should be rushed to these areas so that the people do not leave those areas.

In this connection I want to say a few words about the Tungabhadra high level canal. This project was envisaged to benefit these two districts. There is no other irrigation facility for these two districts. The agriculturist has to depend purely on rain. That rain is often uncertain. The rains fail every three or four years. So to avoid famine in these areas, this Tungabhadra high level canal was envisaged. In fact this project has been there under consideration for the last 100 years. Now the scheme had been estimated to cost about Rs 22 crores.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri Rami Reddy: Just a minute. The Prime Minister also had visited the Cuddapah district about six years ago when there was a severe famine there lasting for three years. He was a personal witness to the miseries and the plight of those persons in those areas, and the people held very high hopes that at least after the visit of the Prime Minister the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme would be sanctioned. But now it appears that the Government wants to sanction the scheme in two stages: the first stage costing about Rs 13 crores and the second costing about Rs 9 crores. If it is dealt with like this, if only the first stage is sanctioned, the Cuddapah district will be totally denied the benefits of this scheme. The people will have to wait for even to eight years for the second stage to be taken up. It is only Rs 9 crores of money that may be saved by not sanctioning the whole scheme now itself.

My only submission is that to allay the fears of Cuddapah district, the whole scheme should be sanctioned though the expenditure might be spread over a number of years. By that process the people of the Cuddapah district could be benefited.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude.

Shri Rami Reddy: I therefore request the Government to sanction the whole scheme to allay the fears of Cuddapah district.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It has been suggested to me that since a large number of Members wish to speak, each of the Members hereafter may be given ten minutes to speak. So I will be calling those hon Members who feel that they would be content with ten minutes.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): It is unfortunate that immediately before I rose, we have been asked to limit our speeches to ten minutes each. Anyhow I agree with the Deputy-Speaker's ruling.

I am happy to join my hon friend Shri Kasliwal in thanking the President for the Address he has delivered to both Houses of Parliament. The Address of the President is not expected to detail all the issues that face the country. It is only expected that the President will deal with some of the important issues that face the country and also give a general indication of the manner in which the Government propose to move in order to find a final solution to the problems. Similarly, the activities of the Government in the preceding year may be referred to. So, because all the problems have not been touched, to say that the Address is unrealistic is, in my submission, to ignore the fact that the Address is not expected to deal with all the issues.

Here it has also to be remembered that the President has not confined himself to the period of one year just coming. He has referred to the coming two years of the second Five Year Plan and also to the third Five Year Plan. In paragraph 6 of his speech the President has said

"Our Second Plan is only part of the whole process of planned development of our economy. The steps we now take are but stages along the long and arduous road to planned prosperity and my Government through the Planning Commission, have already initiated consideration and studies of the Third Plan. It is hoped that by the end of the Third Plan, a sound foundation will have been laid for future progress in regard to our basic industries, agricultural production and rural development, thus leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy."

So, it is clear that the President has before his eyes the period up to the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Here it may be relevant to refer to the economic condition of our country during the beginning of the second Five Year Plan. We were undergoing such strain on the economy so much

so that in 1958, the President in his Address said

"the difficulties should be overcome, where necessary, by reconsideration and revision of methods and by planned mobilisation of resources, and not by either the abandonment or slowing down of the progress towards our objective."

Having in view the difficulties that we had already undergone during the earlier years of the second Plan period my submission is that the achievements of our country during the last three years are great, and we have to be happy that the Government did not falter under the heavy strain. As regards the future also there is no reason for being pessimistic.

As regards the different fields of development in the last year, the achievements are magnificent especially when we bear in mind the difficulties that had been undergone. So, the Address of the President contains a sense of performance and of fulfilment as regards the year that has gone by, and also as regards the future, there is a note of optimism. From this point of view, I have no hesitation in characterizing the Address as an inspiring one, especially because it creates a feeling in the minds of the people that our endeavours should be continued with added vigour and enthusiasm.

It is conceded that there is all-round progress and that the national wealth has increased. There was a criticism from the Opposition that the public sector is not given as much importance as is due and that the private sector has not been adequately criticized. As regards the duties and the responsibilities of the private and the public sectors, the Government spokesmen and the Prime Minister have often made the position clear, but from the criticism of the Opposition leader it seems that the private sector, according to him, has to be liquidated. I am, in this connection, led to think of what is being done by

[Shri Maniyangadan]

the Government of his party, it was only very recently that the Minister for Industries of the Kerala Government blamed the Central Government and the Planning Commission for not allowing the State Government to give the private sector more and more help. That Government is not satisfied with the facilities made available to the private sector for getting loans from the Finance Corporation, etc. They go into history, some 15 or 20 years back when Maharajas and Diwans used to encourage the private sector by investing Government money in concerns belonging to private individuals. On historical grounds, they demand that to continue

It was only the other day that this matter was raised in this House during Question Hour by my friends in the Opposition. They want that the resources of the State should be made available to the private sector, when their leader here says that the increased resources of the State should never be allowed to go into the hands of the private sector. I do not understand why they are speaking with two voices. In this connection, it is relevant to refer to the famous or rather notorious agreement that the Kerala Government made with Birla for establishing a rayon pulp factory there. That was referred to yesterday and so I do not want to go into the details regarding that.

The industrial policy of the State Government is also very clear as to what the attitude of the communist Government is regarding these matters. It says

"The Government of Kerala assures all encouragement and help to those entrepreneurs who are prepared to play their role in the economic development of the State. The Government will do their utmost to give all possible forms of assistance to industrialists in setting up and managing industries. They will provide

State guarantees in order to secure for the private industrialists credit from the Central Financial Corporations and other agencies of institutional credit. They will help to procure raw materials, equipments and other means of production and will assist the industrialists in exploring internal and foreign markets. The taxation and price policies of the Government will be so devised as to allow reasonable profit after providing for accumulation of capital at reasonable rates" and so on.

So what the Communist Government follows in Kerala is actually to encourage the investment of Government money in the private sector. But here they say that the private sector should never be allowed to thrive and all that. The leader of the opposition also characterised some of the Ministers as not falling in line with the policy of the Government and so they should never be allowed to continue as Ministers. I do not know to whom he refers—whether to State or Central Ministers. But I can point out one instance where a State Minister has managed to create a trust of all the land that he and his father owned just on the eve of the publication of the Land Reforms Bill, himself being the sole beneficiary.

Mr Deputy Speaker: I am talking of some State Minister?

Shri Maniyangadan: Yes, a Minister in Kerala.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It is not fair to criticise State Ministers here.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am not criticising him. The leader of the biggest opposition group, the communist group, said that some Ministers are trying to evade progressive legislation and reforms that are introduced by the Government. I was only speaking of a Minister in that State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The leader of the communist group is at an advantage that he can criticise the Ministers here, while the hon Member is at a disadvantage because he cannot criticise any State Minister here

Shri Maniyangadan: I fully realise that, I was just mentioning one instance, I do not know whether he has that instance in his mind. Now, that Minister is still continuing as Minister

As regards the Code of Discipline mentioned by the President, I may refer to a policy statement by the Kerala Trade Union Council. It says

"The existence of a communist Government in Kerala had placed certain responsibilities on the workers too. At this time of national reconstruction, it had become the duty of the workers to give a lead to the people. One of the factors, the statement said, that had stood in the way of workers so far in this direction was the existence of Governments which did not recognise the importance and the leadership of the worker in production. Though the same state of affairs continued in other States in India, the statement said, this defect had been rectified as far as Kerala was concerned."

They also announced that in Kerala, labour disputes should be settled without recourse to strikes, as it was in their own interest and because the Government in the State stood to protect their reasonable rights

I do not want to go into details, but this reflects the attitude of the communist party with regard to the code of conduct. They are amenable to that only if it is in their Government, i.e. the communist Government

With regard to the Plan, large amounts are spent through the State Governments also. I may submit that the success of the Plan has to be measured not by the amounts, but

by the achievements—projects completed, additional benefits derived by the people, etc. So, I suggest that some control should be effectively exercised over the spending of the large amounts. The mere fact that a large amount has been spent should not be the criterion for measuring the success of the Plan. The criteria should be the achievements and not the amounts spent

As regards the other points, I have no time

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He will get opportunity at some other time. As Shri Kalika Singh is not present, I now call Shri Prakash Var Shastri.

14 hrs

श्री प्रकाश वर शास्त्री (गडगाव)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय में राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद देने की प्रक्रिया है उसमें सम्मिलित होने का यह मेरा पहला ही अवसर है। इसमें दो प्रकार के मैनेजमेंट देखें। एक तो राष्ट्रपति को धन्यवाद देने के लिए और एक उन व्यक्तियों को जो कि कुर्सी पर विराजमान होते हुए सदस्यों को बालने का समय देते हैं। वह आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं। लेकिन मैं परमपिता परमात्मा का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिसकी कि कृपा से इस स्वस्थ वातावरण में हम अपने देश की समस्याओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं जबकि हमारे देश के चारों ओर क्रांति के बादल घुमड़ रहे हैं और बड़ी-कड़ी हलकी-हलकी और थोड़ी-थोड़ी वर्षा भी करती जाते हैं। मैं इस रूप से इस बात को निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्रांति का बादल जो चारों ओर घुमड़ कर हमारे लिए प्रदूषणवाचक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारी यह योजनाएं जैसे कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना को हम पूरा कर चुके हैं और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी हमारी चालू है और तीसरी को हम बनाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं यह हमारी योजनाएं कहीं

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

कूटे हुए बड़े साबित न हो ? अगर से हम उन्हें मरने का प्रयास करते रहे लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार, अनैतिकता और करपान के छिद्र जितने कि खाली करते चले जाये और वे कभी मर ही न पायें। इस प्रकार के बहुत से उदाहरण इस ससद् के समक्ष समय-समय पर प्रस्तुत होते रहे हैं और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो सदन में चर्चा हुई है और हो रही है उस में भी वे आये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी इन योजनाओं के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक बात यह है कि अगर इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार की प्रक्रिया को रोकना है तो उसके लिए फिर हमको अपनी दण्ड व्यवस्था को कठोर करना होगा। सुना जाता है कि चीन में भ्रष्टाचार की परम्परा हमारे देश से भी कहीं अधिक मात्रा में भरी हुई थी लेकिन उन्होंने अपने देश में इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया और इन दण्ड व्यवस्था को बहुत कठोर किया। अभाग्यवश हमारे अपने देश में और समाज में कुछ ऐसे अवाछनीय और असामाजिक तत्व काम कर रहे हैं जो कि इस देश के व्यापार और शासन पर अपनी छाया डाले हुए हैं और उनका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि चाहते हुए भी हम अपने देश से भ्रष्टाचार को जितना शीघ्र समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, उतना शीघ्र भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश का समाप्त नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरी एक आवश्यक चीज जिस के कि सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रत्येक सदस्य ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित हुआ है, उस पर अपने-अपने सशोधन प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस देश की खाद्य समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं इस समय उन बातों की विस्तार में चर्चा नहीं करूंगा जिनकी कि यहां पर चर्चा हो चुकी है।

परन्तु हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या से सम्बन्धित हमारा एक मक प्राणी भी है जिसकी

कि ओर इस ससद् का और विशेष कर राष्ट्र-पति महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था। जब भी देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की चर्चा होती है तो हमारा सब का ध्यान किसानों की ओर जाता है, मछूंदूरी की ओर ध्यान जाता है और थोड़ा बढ़ कर के खेती और हल की ओर ध्यान चला जाता है लेकिन जिस के कंधे पर यह सारी परम्परा ठहरी हुई है, मेरा अभिप्राय उस पूज्य प्राणी से है जिस को कि यह देश गऊ माता कह कर पुकारता है, और जिस के कि कंधे पर हमारे देश की सारी कृषि व्यवस्था निर्भर करती है, मुझे अत्यन्त दुःख के साथ यह निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि उसकी ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है और निरन्तर गोवश का हास होता चला जा रहा है। हमारा ध्यान अपने पशुधन की रक्षा करने की ओर जितना दिया जाना चाहिये नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बैलों द्वारा खेती कराने के जो आकड़े यहां प्रस्तुत किये गये उनके अनुसार एक बैल के कंधे पर १३ एकड़ भूमि का बोझ आकर पड़ता है जब कि प्रथम श्रेणी के बैलों की जोड़ी अधिक से अधिक साढ़े १० एकड़ भूमि का भार ही अपने कंधे पर ले कर सकती है। इस से आगे जो धरती रह जाती है उस में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ट्रैक्टरों की ओर दूसरे प्रकार की योजनाओं हमारे देश में बनाई गई हैं लेकिन वे योजनाएँ इस भारत भूमि को देखते हुए इतनी अनुपयोगी है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि हम खाद्य की समस्या की ओर ध्यान देते हैं और अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन जितनी शीघ्रता से उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहिये, उतनी शीघ्रता से बढ़ नहीं रहा है। उस मूक प्राणी का जैसे मैंने पहले निवेदन किया उत्पादन बढ़ाने से घनिष्ट सम्बन्ध है परन्तु यह दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उसका बोट नहीं है नहीं तो हमारे शासन का ध्यान उसकी ओर आकर्षित हो सकता था और राजनैतिक प्राणियों का भी उधर ध्यान जा सकता था। यदि इस मक प्राणी को हम

इसी तरीके से उपेक्षा का विषय बनाये रहेंगे जो हमारी खाद्य समस्या सदा ही जटिल बनी रहेगी। हम यह नारे तो बहुत लगाते रहते हैं कि अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजाओ और अधिक भ्रष्ट उपजाओ लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमें वांछित परिणाम नहीं देखने को मिल रहा है। क्या आपने कभी यह भी सोचा है कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? आखिर हमारी धरती का दिमाग तो पाकिस्तानी नहीं हो गया है, खेत वही है, उनको जोतने वाला किसान वही है और हल भी वही है फिर हमें क्यों नहीं सफलता मिल रही है तो इस सफलता न मिलने का एक बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि हमारा ध्यान अपने देश के पशुधन को सुरक्षित करने की ओर नहीं जाता है और हमारे गोवश का निरन्तर ह्रास हो रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में घी, दूध आदि की अत्यधिक कमी महसूस की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारी सरकार की उपेक्षणीय नीति रही है उस में यह कमी होना कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। देश में घी और दूध की पैदावार बढ़ाने के स्थान पर हमारी सरकार अधिक मछली उपजाओ, अधिक अंडे उपजाओ और अधिक मुर्गी और बकरिया पालो, इन चीजों की ओर ध्यान दे रही है और यह देश जो कि मदा से एक शाकाहारी देश रहा है उसको यह सरकार मासाहारी देश बनाती जा रही है। देश की जो अपनी पुरातन परम्पराएँ हैं, शाकाहारी होने आदि की, उनको बढ़ाने की दिशा में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश की खाद्य समस्या को सफलता पूर्वक हल करने के लिए इस मूक प्राणी की ओर सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये और गोवश की उन्नति करनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ और बहुत संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ वह पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में है। पाकिस्तान बनने के पश्चात् इस देश के अन्दर जो लोभ रूढ़ गये थे उन के सामने यह एक आशा की

किरण आई थी कि वह जो संयुक्त भारत में मुस्लिम लीग द्वारा उहरीले प्रचार के फल-स्वरूप हिन्दु मुस्लिम मतभेद उग्र हो चले थे और आये दिन हिन्दु मुस्लिम समस्याएँ हमारे सामने उपस्थित होती रहती थी, उनको यह आशा होने लगी थी कि पाकिस्तान बन जाने के बाद यह मुसीबतें हमारे सामने से टल जायेगी। लेकिन पाकिस्तान बनने के पश्चात् हुआ क्या? जिस दिन से पाकिस्तान अस्तित्व में आया है न तो वह स्वयं चैन में सोया है और न हम भारतवासियों को चैन की नीद सोने देता है। आज पाकिस्तान को बने ११ वर्ष होने को आये हैं लेकिन यह पाकिस्तान अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान की छाती में काटे की तरह लगा हुआ है और उस ने पिछले ११ वर्षों में हमको मजे और आराम की नीद सोने नहीं दिया। जिस सुख और चैन की नीद का स्वप्न हम देखते थे वह हम इस पाकिस्तान के कारण अभी तक नहीं ले सके हैं।

पाकिस्तान निरन्तर हमारे शासकदल और देशवासियों के लिए सिरदर्द और चिन्ता का विषय बना हुआ है। उनकी ओर से लगा-तार और योजनाबद्ध हमारी सरहदों पर हमले होते रहते हैं। आये दिन इस तरह की घटनाएँ हमारे सीमा के प्रदेशों में होती रहती हैं। अभी कल ससद् के अन्दर इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ था जिस में सरकार का ध्यान करीमगंज के ऊपर पाकिस्तानी हमले की ओर दिलाया गया था और करीमगंज पर उनके द्वारा इतना भयंकर हमला हुआ है जिसको कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने भी स्वीकार किया। अब हमारी सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में नीति यह रही है कि जब कभी इस देश की सीमा पर पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा हमले होते हैं तो उन के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान सरकार को विरोध पत्र भेजे जाते हैं। मेरी समझ में अब तक बहुत अधिक विरोध पत्र पाकिस्तान को भेजे जा चुके होंगे। अगर कोई महत्वपूर्ण घटना हो जाती है तो हमारी सरकार की ओर से उस के लिये कड़ा विरोध पत्र भेज दिया

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

जाता है और जब कोई इक भाग्यी घटना घटित होती है तो उसके लिये सरजार की ओर से हमें यह जवाब मिल जाता है कि हमने पाकिस्तान सरजार के पास इसके चिये विरोध पत्र भेज दिया है । मेरा अनुमान है कि अब तक हमारी ओर से जितने विरोध पत्र भेजे गये हैं उनकी रद्दी को अगर बेच लिया जावे तो उस रुपये से एक बिल्डिंग खड़ी हो सकती है । अभी तक हमने यही देखा है कि इन हमारे विरोध पत्रों का कोई परिणाम सामने नहीं आया है और हमलो में कोई भी कमी नहीं हुई है । अलत्ता उधर से हमारे विरोध पत्रों के जबाब में उनके विरोध पत्र भी हमारी सरकार के पास आते हैं और दुनिया की आंखों में धूल झोकने के लिए वे काफी तादाद में हमारे पास आते हैं जिन में तरह तरह के हमारे ऊपर आरोप और दोषारोपण किये जाते हैं । पाकिस्तान के अखबार भी आये रोज भारत विरोधी प्रचार करने में अपने कालम के कालम रंगते रहते हैं और पता नहीं कहा कहा की बेसिर पैर की बातें लोगों को भटकाने के लिए अपने अखबारों में लिखते रहते हैं । जब भी हमारे देश में कोई होली आदि का त्योहार आने को होता है तो पाकिस्तान के अखबार पहले से उसके लिए अपने कालम सुरक्षित रखते हैं और अगर देश के किसी भाग में कहीं बिल्कुल मामूली भी कोई अप्रिय घटना हो गई तो उसको लेकर वे खूब शोर मचाते हैं । हम सम्बन्ध में यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि इन कुछ अप्रिय घटनाओं के कारण भी वे पंचमार्गी लोग हैं पाकिस्तान के जासूस हैं जो कि इस तरह की कहीं पर गड़बड़ करवा कर भारत को सारे समार में बदनाम करना चाहते हैं । वहां के अखबार लिख मारते हैं कि इस साल होली पर भारत में अमुक-अमुक स्थानों पर भीषण दंगे हुए और जिन में से कि इतने हजार बेकसूर मुसलमान जान से मारे गये और इतने घायल हुए आदि । इस सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय बात है कि एक आदमी ने इन पाकिस्तानी अखबारों में छपे

आंकड़ों पर विचार कर के बतलाया की जितने मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान में हैं अगर वे बार बार जन्म लेकर मरे तब कहीं जाकर पाकिस्तानी अखबारों में बी हुई फ़िगर्स सही हो सकती है । कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि उधर इस प्रकार का हमारे खिलाफ गलत और झूठा प्रोपेगेंडा चल रहा है । अब स्थिति यह है कि पाकिस्तान की फ़ौजे हमारे देशवासियों पर जो कि देश की सीमा के प्रदेशों पर आबाद है उन पर गोलियां बरसाती है लेकिन यदि भारत की सेना के द्वारा कहीं पर कोई कड़ा जबाबी ऐक्शन ले लिया जाता है तो उस से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को कष्ट होता है । हमारे नीतिशास्त्र में एक स्थल पर लिखा है कभी-कभी अधिक उदारता को शत्रु हमारी दुर्बलता समझने लगता है और हमारे नीति शास्त्र में इस बात को लिखा है

“पादाहतं पदुत्थाय मूर्धनमभिरुहति ।

सह्यदेगममानंऽपि देहिनस्तद वरं गज ॥

जिस समय शिशुपाल भरी सभा में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण का गानिया देने लगा तो भगवान ने शिशुपाल को चेतावनी दे दी कि जिस समय तेरी १०१ गानिया जमा हो जायेगी, उस समय मेरे हाथों में तेरे लिए सुदर्शन चक्र आ जायेगा । जिस समय शिशुपाल ने ९९वीं गाला उनका दा और पास में बंटे हुए किसी सज्जन ने उनका कहा कि यह तो आपको निरन्तर गानिया देते छी चला जा रहा है तो उस समय भगवान ने कहा कि इसकी मति मारी गई है और यह मूलों जो बकता जा रहा है उसे बकने दो लेकिन अन्त में भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने जब धैर्य की हद हो चुकी तो उन्होंने उसका सहार किया । कोई भी स्वाभिमानो व्यक्ति अपना देर तक निरादर होते नहीं देख सकता । रास्ते की धूल को ही देखिये कि जब कभी कोई आदमी उस पर खोर से चलता है तो धूल उस आदमी के सिर पर उड़ कर

पहुँचती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी सरकार के इस सम्बन्ध में अपने स्वाभिमान पर आच नहीं आने देनी चाहिये और यह उचित नहीं है कि जिस तरह वह पिछले ११ वर्षों में पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपमानित होनी चली आयी है, आगे भी वैसे ही वह होती रहे।

इसके अतिरिक्त जो एक बड़ी समस्या और गम्भीर समस्या हमारे सामने उपस्थित है वह पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से यहाँ पर भाग कर आये हुये शरणार्थियों की समस्या है। आज प्रश्नोत्तर काल में उसका जिक्र आया और यहाँ पर बतलाया गया है कि सन् १९५० में हजारों की संख्या में हिन्दू शरणार्थियों को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में खदेड़ा जा रहा है। अगर उस सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने पीछे यह स्वीकार किया था कि एक महीने के अन्दर ४० हजार के लगभग आदमी इस समय पाकिस्तान से बराबर निकल रहे हैं। बड़ी तीव्रता के साथ पाकिस्तान के लोग निकल कर यहाँ आ रहे थे। उस समय हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री सरदार पटेल यह दृश्य देखने गये थे, और उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के सामने यह बात रखी कि पाकिस्तान बनने के साथ हिन्दुस्तान का यह गारंटी दी गयी थी कि पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यक बन कर रहेंगे और पाकिस्तान को यह गारंटी दी गयी थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान अल्पसंख्यक बन कर रहेंगे और उनकी रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हमारी होगी। सरदार पटेल ने पाकिस्तान से कहा कि अच्छा तो यही है कि उन लोगों को अपने-अपने घरों में रहने दो और चैन से गंदी खाने दो, लेकिन अगर निकालते हो तो जिनके हिन्दुओं का डर भेजते हो उतने ही मुसलमानों का यहाँ से लेने के लिये तैयार रहो ताकि हम उन हिन्दुओं को यहाँ पर बसा सकें। तीसरी बात सरदार पटेल ने पाकिस्तान से यह कही कि अगर तुम अपने यहाँ हिन्दुओं को रखने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हो और उनके बदले में यहाँ से मुसलमानों को लेने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हो तो तीसरा विकल्प यही है कि जिन

आदमियों को तुम यहाँ भेज रहे हो उन के लिए हमको जमीन दो ताकि उनको बसाया जा सके। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरदार पटेल के देहावसान के पश्चात् किमी के सामने यह बात नहीं रही। मैं शासन का ध्यान इस ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि जो डेढ़ करोड़ हिन्दू पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में गये हैं वे आज निकल-निकल कर यहाँ आ रहे हैं। मैं अभी उबर गया तो मैं ने सियालदह स्टेशन पर हजारों लोगों को ठठरियों के रूप में घे रहा पड़ा देखा। उस समय श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना जी भी वहाँ उपस्थित थे।

पीछे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू एक बार अमरीका गये थे। उस के बाद यहाँ पर अमरीका के उपराष्ट्रपति आये थे। उन्होंने मियालदह के स्टेशन पर हजारों की तादाद में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में आये हुए हिन्दुओं को ठठरियों के रूप में पड़े देखा था। उस समय उन्होंने अपना एक वक्तव्य दिया था जो कि कलकत्ता के स्टेट्समैन अखबार में प्रकाशित हुआ था। उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के अमरीका जाने से पहले अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति, जो कि उस समय श्री ट्रुमैन थे, अपनी आँखों से मियालदह स्टेशन की दृश्य लेते तो वह यह बात सोचने कि पंडित नेहरू का हवाई अड्डे पर स्वागत करने जाये या नहीं। यह अमरीका के उपराष्ट्रपति का वक्तव्य था जो कि उन्होंने उस समय मियालदह स्टेशन पर लोगों की हावपन को देख कर दिया था। आज भी वही अवस्था है। ग्यारह साल हो गये सरकार आना पुनर्वास विभाग बन्द करने जा रही है। पर यह समस्या हल नहीं हो रही है। यह समस्या अभी तक ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। इस को हल करने का एक ही उपाय है और वह यह है कि जितने आदमी पाकिस्तान से हमारे यहाँ आ रहे हैं उनके लिए पाकिस्तान से धरती की मांग की जाये। इस में शासन के सामने किसी प्रकार का सकोच नहीं उपस्थित होना चाहिये।

[श्री प्रमोद बीर शास्त्री]

एक और आवश्यक बात है जिसकी ओर हमारे महारष्ट्र परिषद के मित्रों ने ध्यान खींचा है, और जिसकी ओर महाराजराज के भारतीय सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। आज हमारे नवीन सदस्य श्री बापू जी धने जी ने भी किसी रूप में उभर सकते हैं। उन के साथ ही कल यहाँ पर श्री प्रताप सिंह दौलता ने भी पंजाबी सूबे की माग की है। जिस समय श्री दौलता ने अलग पंजाबी सूबे की माग की तो मैं अवाक् रह गया। अभी तक हम यह देखते थे कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य अकाली पार्टी को जो कि पंजाब सूबे की माग करती थी सम्प्रदायवादी और कम्युनल नामों से पुकारते थे। पहले मास्टर तारासिंह ही पंजाबी सूबे की माग करते थे लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य श्री दौलता भी अलग पंजाबी सूबे की माग कर रहे हैं। जब मास्टर तारासिंह ने अलग सूबे की माग की थी तो सरदार ज्ञानी करतार सिंह ने जो कि उनके दायें हाथ थे यह कहा था कि पंजाबी सूबा अलग किस के लिए माग रहे हैं क्योंकि इस भूभाग का ३५ पर सेंट हिस्सा तो नम हो चुका है और बाकी हिस्सा भी नम होने वाला है। तो क्या अलग पंजाबी सूबा लेकर लोगों को फाकाकशी कराओगे। आज जब पंजाब के बहुत से सिल इम बात का विरोध कर रहे हैं तो हम देखते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री दौलता यह माग लेकर सामने आते हैं। पर हमें इस पर आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि सम्यवादी पार्टी की नीति यह मालूम पड़ती है कि "जैसी वहे बयार पीठ तब तैसी दीज"। हमें सन् १९३९ की बात याद है जब कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहती थी कि गांधी जी के व्यक्तिगत सत्याग्रह से क्या आजादी मिल सकती है। किन्तु जब उन्होंने सन् १९४२ में करो या मरो का नारा लगाया तो अभी देश तैयार नहीं था। सुभाष बोष के आन्दोलन को कभी उन्होंने

कहा था—कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा था कि यह काम के साथ गहारी हो रही है क्योंकि उस समय जबिल और रूजवेल्ट के स्टालिन से अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं। लेकिन जब जर्मनी के विभाजन के प्रश्न पर उन में आपस में मत भेद हो गया और इस प्रश्न पर जबिल रूजवेल्ट का स्टालिन से विवाद हो गया तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने अपनी नीति को बदल दिया। अब कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने देखा कि मास्टर तारासिंह कह रहे हैं कि अकाली सीधे चुनाव लड़ेंगे और हमारा कांग्रेस का साथ नहीं रहेगा तो सहानुभूति प्राप्त करने के लिए कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य अलग पंजाबी सूबा बनाने की माग करने लगे हैं।

पंजाब तो इस प्रदेश का नाम था जब कि इस में पांच नदिया बहती थी, रावी, चनाब, झेलम, सतलज और व्यास। आज तो इस में केवल दो ही नदिया बहती हैं। इसलिए आज तो पंजाब को दोआब कहना चाहिये। अगर आज मास्टर तारासिंह उन तीन नदियों के प्रदेश को भी जो कि पंजाब से अलग कर दिया गया है मिलाकर एक पंजाबी सूबा बनाने की माग करें तो हम उसका समर्थन करने को तैयार हैं। अगर आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री उस तीन नदियों के प्रदेश को जो पंजाब से अलग कर दिया गया है फिर से मिलाने के लिए अपनी तोपों का मुह लाहौर की तरफ मोड़ें और अगर उन की तोपों में बारूद न रहे तो हम बारूद की जगह अपने सिपाहियों को देकर उनके साथ सहयोग करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि आज वह कल्पना ही नहीं। आज तो दोआब के लिये लड़ाई हो रही है।

मैं एक दूसरी समस्या की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ जो कि आज पंजाब में कुछ समय से चल रही है और वह भाषा की समस्या है। मुझे खद है कि इस प्रश्न को लेकर इस आन्दोलन के नेता को बदनाम

किया गया। यहाँ पर हिन्दी के प्रश्न को एक दक्षिण भारत माननीय सदस्य ने उपस्थित किया था। लेकिन उन्होंने उस प्रश्न को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में उठाया था। उस प्रश्न पर तो राजभाषा आयोग की रिपोर्ट आने पर विचार किया जायेगा। आज पंजाब में यह राष्ट्रभाषा का प्रश्न नहीं है। वहाँ पर तो यह मातृभाषा का प्रश्न है। राष्ट्रभाषा और चीज है और मातृभाषा और चीज है। जब हम पंजाब में हिन्दी भाषा की मांग करते हैं तो हम कोई नये अधिकार की मांग नहीं करते। हम तो अपने पुराने अधिकार को अधुण रखने की मांग करते हैं, उस अधिकार की जो कि हमें सिख राजा रणजीत सिंह के समय में प्राप्त रहा और पीने दो सौ साल के अंग्रेज शासन में भी प्राप्त रहा। हम तो अपने पुराने अधिकार को चाहते हैं, हम कोई नये अधिकार की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं। हिन्दी सत्याग्रह के नेताओं को यह कह कर बदनाम किया गया है कि वे हिन्दू और सिखा के अन्दर तनाव पैदा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह हिन्दू और सिखों में तनाव पैदा करने की बात नहीं है। आप देखें की इस सत्याग्रह में सिख लोगो ने भी भाग लिया।

सिख गुप्तों का जितनी मान्यता सिख देते हैं हम उस में अधिक मान्यता और आदर उनको देते हैं। हम उनके सामने नन मस्तक है क्योंकि उन्होंने बड़े कठिन समय में हिन्द धर्म और हिन्दू संस्कृति की रक्षा करने में अपना बलिदान किया था। उस समय जब कि चारों ओर से हिन्दू धर्म पर हमले हो रहे थे। तो हमारा सिखों से कोई झगडा नहीं है। मैं केवल यह बात फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि मविधान में जब ३३ प्रतिशत वाली भाषा को संरक्षण प्राप्त है फिर पंजाब में हिन्दी को जो कि ४७ प्रतिशत लोगो की भाषा है वह संरक्षण क्यों प्राप्त न हो। आन्दोलन के बन्द होने के बाद हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री श्री गोबिन्द बल्लभ पन्त ने चंडीगढ़, मुधियाना और करनाल के अपने भाषणों में हमको आश्वासन दिया

और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने ६ नवम्बर को चंडीगढ़ में कहा कि ६० प्रतिशत माँ तो स्वीकार कर ली गयी है और जो १० प्रतिशत रह गई है, वह भी आपस में तै कर ली जायेगी। इस आश्वासन पर जो घनश्याम सिंह गुप्त ने जो कि एक गांधीवादी नेता है और जो उस आन्दोलन का मंचालन कर रहे थे उसको बन्द करवा दिया। लेकिन अगर आज हमारे गृह मंत्री यह समझते हो कि उन्होंने अपनी चतुरता और कुशलता में इस आन्दोलन को दबा लिया और वह आन्दोलन हम ने कमजोरी के कारण बन्द कर दिया तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह उनकी भूल है। मैं उन नम्र शब्दों का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहता और न मैं उस भाषा को दुहराऊँगा जिसको कि यहाँ पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने उपयोग किया था कि अगर बम्बई सम्बन्धी महाराष्ट्र की मांग को यहाँ मसद् में तै नहीं किया जायेगा तो उसको बम्बई की गलियों में तै किया जायेगा। मैं इतनी हलकी भाषा का उपयोग नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन मैं निबन्ध शब्दों में यह निवेदन जरूर करूँगा कि अगर हमारे अधिकार की उपेक्षा की गयी, तो पंजाब में ऐसी घटनाये हो सकती हैं जिनकी कि अभी हमारे मन में कल्पना की भी सम्भावना नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस प्रकार की अकल्पनीय सम्भावना के अस्तित्व में आने से पहले ही हमारे व्यापोजित अधिकार को हमें दे दिया जाये और उसकी अधिक उपेक्षा न की जाये। जिन तरह से कि बम्बई तथा आंध्र में द्विभाषी राज्य बना है उसी तरह का व्यवस्था पंजाब में भी होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ और आपने जो मुझे अपने अधिकार से एक दो मिनट का अधिक समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next Member, I would like to say one thing I had requested all

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

hon. Members not to exceed ten minutes, but both the hon. Members who have spoken have exceeded the time far beyond that limit. I would request hon. Members now that they should conclude their remarks within ten minutes. **Shri Jhulan Sinha**

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan) I assure you, Sir, that I shall try to keep within the time allowed.

Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to associate myself with the Motion of Thanks to the President for the Address that he delivered to both the Houses of Parliament, and while doing so I would only confine myself to certain remarks made by the President in his Address and would not attempt or be tempted to rope in the whole thing for discussion. Two outstanding demand have been made in this House and I will deal with them first.

There has been a demand from a very responsible quarter for setting up a national government to tackle the problem that has arisen now in the country. Very humbly, Sir, I beg to differ from the sponsor of this idea. He is a very respected leader of this country and for a long number of years we, Congressmen, have all been looking up to him for guidance and advice. I am sorry I differ from him on this point—I am referring to Acharya Kripalani. Two years ago the whole country went to polls. The 18 crores of voters of this country had to give their opinion on how this country has to be governed, whether it is to be governed on the lines set down by the Congress or on the lines set down by the other parties. The country has given a verdict. During the last two years we, here as Members of the majority party have been carrying on the government of this country, certainly of course, with goodwill and co-operation of others who happen to be sitting on the other side. Now, it will not be up to us—that is

my opinion—to share the governance of this country with others whom this country rejected two years ago. But, as Members of this House it is their duty, bounden duty, to see that the government of the country is carried on in a proper way and in the best interests of the people inhabiting it. For that, our leader, the Leader of the House, has always been requesting them for co-operation and collaboration and asking them to help as far as they can. I wonder what is there to prevent them from offering that co-operation and collaboration in the spirit in which it is sought and not by asking to be associated also in the execution of the ideas that they put before this country. I am, therefore, Sir, definitely of the opinion that it would be very wrong for us, it would not be according to the verdict that the country has given to share the governance of this country with other who were rejected at the polls.

The second thing that I would like to take up is the demand for the resignation of the hon. Food Minister. We have known him for all these years. He has always been working for ironing out the intricacies of the food problem. Sometimes nature is against us. Sometimes circumstances grow up which baffle all the attempts in this respect. I confess, Sir, I am not in a position to appreciate the demand made for his resignation as though he was the person who was standing in the way of a solution of the food problem in this country.

There are difficulties obviously, which we all know. I am sure hon. Members on the other side also know them. I can very easily understand certain personal motives or local grounds for asking him to resign, that is a different thing altogether. But in the interest of the country his resignation is absolutely unnecessary,

uncalled for and unjustifiable. We in this House have not elected any of the Ministers. It is only the leader of the House who has chosen his colleagues. So far as these colleagues command the confidence of that leader, it would be presumptuous on our part to ask them to resign. If they resign, they would be unjustified in doing so.

Sir, the problems of food are certainly very intricate, and so far as I have been able to understand the working of the Government of this country it is the Cabinet that takes up major policy matters. It is not that only the Food Minister is to be blamed for it. Even if the charge is thrust on him and his resignation is demanded, it will take us nowhere. So long as the Cabinet is there, so long as the Prime Minister is there who commands unstinted support and confidence of the whole country, it would be unwise and unnecessary for him to resign. It might satisfy the spirit of vengeance lurking in somebody's heart but that would not do any good to the country.

With these preliminary remarks, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of the President's Address, where he has very rightly pointed out that the food problem is the backbone of the country's economy. I would not repeat all the three paragraphs here, but I would like to draw the attention of the House to only one part of it, where the President has been pleased to say that we had a very good rice crop and prices of rice have already recorded a marked fall. Sir, we have been living in this capital city. I would not refer to prices prevailing in other markets, but I would request any one of the Ministers who is interested in the matter to go to the President's Estate market, just behind North Avenue, and enquire about the prices prevailing there. I went to the market to convince myself whether the President has been rightly informed in the matter or he has been only informed by some such people who only confine themselves to the

remarks of the Secretariat and never go out to see things for themselves. When I went to the market I found that there was hardly any sort of rice worth consumption by human beings which was selling at a price lower than Rs 32 a maund. It may be a little lower at some other places where the cost of procurement may be slightly lower. I confess, I fail to see any justification for the rise in prices to such an extent especially when the country has had a bumper rice crop this year and the prospect for future is also bright in view of the good rabi crop that we expect to have in this country. On the one side we have had a bumper crop, we are having import from other countries and there is the prospect of State trading in foodgrains, but on the other side we have the phenomenon of rise in prices beyond the reach of the common man. This is a phenomenon to which I confess, I cannot reconcile myself. I would, therefore, request the hon Minister in charge of food portfolio to examine the matter a little more closely. I would not go out of my way and take recourse to suggestions that the other side has made by asking him to resign. I would only request him to examine the matter a little more closely and find out the reason why things have been moving in the way in which they are moving.

The other thing to which the hon President has referred and to which I want to address myself is the problem of State trading in foodgrains. I think there would be hardly any person of progressive views in this country who will not associate himself with the scheme, although it has not yet been finalised. But difficulties seem to have arisen in the wake of this decision of the Government. This is a thing which I fail to understand. The country has not yet embarked fully on the process of State trading in foodgrains, but the difficulties which are facing the countryside are enormous. It is not only the rising prices. You probably know the hon President's house is situated in my constituency. I do not know

[Shri Jhulan Saha]

whether he knows it personally or not, but the difficulties there are that the stocks have been seized, frozen, the people are going without rice, without wheat and there is a good deal of difficulty facing them. When we make enquiries in the matter, we are told that the Government is preparing for the introduction of State trading in foodgrains. I welcome this scheme, and I have nothing to say against it, but I would like the transition period to be as short as possible. Government should take steps to see that the difficulties of the people are removed as soon as possible. In the meantime, if the introduction of the scheme goes on, it is all well.

Having said all this, I would say that I associate myself with all the good things that the President has put before Parliament. Neither have I the time, nor is it necessary for me to recount all those developments in the field of agriculture and industry and elsewhere that have taken place in this country and which the President has already mentioned in detail. I associate myself with the Motion. Thanks to the President.

श्री दुर्बिन्धु (सरबना) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, हमारे देश को जब आजादी मिली और उस के बाद यह रिपब्लिक बना उस वक्त दुनिया में दो प्रकार की प्रणालियाँ थी। एक तो वैस्टर्न डेमोक्रेसी थी और दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट कट्टीज थे जिन में सोवियत रशिया प्रधान था। बाद में दूसरे देश भी इन में शामिल हुए। हम वे वैस्टर्न डेमोक्रेसी में राजनैतिक ढाँचा किया जिस में व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता थी अपनी समाज बनाने की स्वतन्त्रता थी अपनी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज बनाने की स्वतन्त्रता थी प्रेस की आजादी थी। पार्लियामेंट का तरीका था। एडल्ट सफ्रेज की बिना पर चुनावों का तरीका था। चूँकि इन सब तरह की आजादियों को हम ने पसन्द किया इसलिये इनको हमने अपने विधान में रखा। कम्युनिस्ट कट्टीज

मे जो वह तरीका है कि वहाँ एक ही पोलिटिकल पार्टी हो सकती है और उस को हटाना नहीं जा सकता है लोगों की राय से और वह एक तरह से परमानेंट पार्टी ही होती है और जो कुछ भी वह करे उसके बारे में अपने विचार जाहिर करने का किसी को मौका नहीं है और उससे निम्न पार्टी जहाँ भी हो उसको मारकाट के जरिये से, हिंसा के जरिये दबाया जाये और अपनी ताकत को बनाये रखा जाए, यह जो तरीका था यह हमें बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं आया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ कम्युनिस्ट देशों का जो आर्थिक ढाँचा है, जो समाजवादी ढाँचा है, उसकी बहुत सी बातें हमको पसन्द आईं और इसीलिये हमने अपने देश में यह तय किया कि हम राजनीतिक ढाँचा तो वैस्टर्न डेमोक्रेसीज से लेंगे और आर्थिक ढाँचा मारे का मारा न लेंगे लेकिन बहुत कुछ हम उन देशों में लें जो कम्युनिस्ट कट्टीज में हैं और हमने डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म का एक नया तरीका निकाला। अभी तक जिन देशों में समाजवाद कायम हुआ था वहाँ पर वह डिक्टेटोरशिप के जरिये से हुआ मारकाट के जरिये से हुआ। लेकिन इतिहास में हमारा यह पहला देश है जिस ने हमें वान का दावा किया है और अब भी कर रहा है कि डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से हम यहाँ पर सोशलिज्म कायम करेंगे और हम कर सकते हैं। इसको मैं मानता हूँ हमने नाग तो बुलन्द किया और बहुत से काम भी। जैसे पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़े बड़े बाध बाधना कारखाने कायम करना बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लांट बनाना इत्यादि जोकि यहाँ पर समाजवाद की स्थापना में काफी मदद देंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये सब काम उस वक्त भी हो सकते हैं यदि हम समाजवाद के आर्थिक ढाँचे को स्वीकार न करें।

मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक सेक्टर रेलवे है जो उस वक्त भी था जबकि हमारा देश आजाद नहीं हुआ था।

मेरा तो यह विचार है कि हम लोग समाजवाद की स्थापना की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन कुछ नम्मीरता कुछ सीरियसनेस समाजवाद को आने की बिसाई नहीं देती है। जो समाजवाद बहा पर हम लाना चाहते हैं वह, मेरे विचार में, इसलिये हम नहीं ला पा रहे हैं कि हम इसको क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन का रूप नहीं दे रहे हैं जोकि हमें देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं चीन की तरफ देखाता हूँ जोकि समाजवाद की स्थापना करना चाहता है, चाहे वह दूसरे ही तरीके के करना चाहता हो, तो मैं पाता हूँ कि बहा के नेतागण चाहे बहा के लोगो से जबर्दस्ती ही कुर्बानी चाहें हो और ले रहे हो लेकिन वह बड़ी नेजी से इस लक्ष्य की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है। जिस समाजवाद की हम अपने देश में स्थापना कर रहे हैं उनका चीन के समाजवाद से मुकाबला जब हम करते हैं तो बहुत ही निराशा होती है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसी हालत में हमारे देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना कभी नहीं हो सकेगी। आप चीन को लें। उसने अपनी आबादी को तीस तीस हजार के कम्यूस में बांट दिया है और उन कम्यूस में रहने वालों की तमाम जमीन, उनके रहने के मकान और यहाँ तक कि उनके कपड़े और उनके बरतन उनकी दूसरी जो हाउसहोल्ड प्रापर्टी है उस सब को इकट्ठा कर दिया। एक काम और उसने किया। वे लोग किसानों को कारखानों में भेजते हैं ताकि जमीन के साथ उनकी मुहब्बत न रहे। व्यापारी और दूसरे लोग जो हैं उन्हें खेती करने के लिये भेजने हैं ताकि उनको अपनी चीजों से मुहब्बत न रहे। इस तरह से तमाम जनता से उन्होंने त्याग करवाया है और यह सब काम जबर्दस्ती कराया है। उन्होंने सब को कह दिया कि एक स कपड़ा उन को मिलेगा, खाना भी एक सा मिलेगा इत्यादि। बहा पर तो इतनी बड़ी एफर्ट्स हो रही हैं, जबर्दस्ती से हो रही हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ फर इसके मुकाबले में जरा जरा सी बात को ले-लें,

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मेरा जरा सी चीज को ले कर झगड़े लड़े हो जाते हैं और कहीं कभी हो जाती है, या कोई और बात हो जाती है तो और मच जाता है और अधिकारों की दुहाई दी जाने लग जाती है और कहन लग जाता करता है कि उनका हूनन हो गया और यह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है और वह सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है। चीन की ७० करोड़ की आबादी है और थायलैंड कि उनको कितनी कम सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं। उन्होंने हर एक आदमी की जो उसकी कजम्पेशन की चीजें थी, कज्युमर गुड्स थीं वो रुपये या चार रुपये मासिक की आदमी के हिसाब से भेटा दिया। 'मैम लीजिये कि दो रुपये अगर भेटा दिया तो एक मास में १४०० मिलियन रुपये उनके पास हो गये। उस रुपये से वे जो चीजे बना रहे हैं, उनको बाहर भेज रहे हैं और विदेशी सिक्का बाहर लेने के लिये इन चीजों को कास्ट-प्राइस से दो आना या चार आना रुपया कम पर वे बाहर भेज रहे हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जिसनी भी साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की मार्किट है, उस पर चीन धीरे-धीरे अपना कब्जा जमाता जा रहा है। आगे चल कर इसका क्या नतीजा होगा? आज जापान में प्राइवेट सैक्टर है और वह किसी भी तरह का नुकसान बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। साथ ही साथ जापान बिना उद्योग और व्यापार के जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। इसलिये अगर वह मुल्क नुकसान बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है तो बहुत जल्दी वह वक्त आ रहा है कि जब कि जापान में या तो कम्युनिज्म होगा या फिर मिलिट्री डिक्टेटरशिप बहा कायम होगी। ऐसी हालत में वह ठहर ही नहीं सकता है। अपने देश की बात को अगर हम लें तो जो नैनुफैक्चर्ड चीजें हम बाहर भेजने की स्थिति में हैं उन में भी हम चीन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे।

ऐसी सूरत में मेरा कयाल है कि जब तक हम समाजवाद को एक क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन

[श्री दुर्गलाल]

का रूप हम नहीं देंगे, बस तक हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। हमारी लेजिस्लेचर्स में, हमारी पार्लियामेंट में जितनी भी बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियाँ हैं देश की, उनके कम से कम ६० परसेंट जो लेजिस्लेचर्स हैं वे उन पार्टियों की टिकटों पर चुन कर आये हैं जो समाजवाद को स्वीकार कर चुकी हैं। इसलिये कोई बजह नहीं है कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर समाजवाद का एक क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन न चला सकें या उसको रूप न दे सकें। कृष्ण समय कम है, इस बास्ते जो बातें मेरे विभाग में हैं उनको मैं बिना व्याख्या के एक-एक करके आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहला काम जो हमको करना होगा वह हमारे विधान में फंडामेंटल राइट्स जो हैं उनमें हमें संशोधन करना पड़ेगा और संशोधन इस तरह से करना पड़ेगा कि फंडामेंटल राइट्स तो रहेंगे लेकिन एक शर्त बढ़ानी होगी कि अनलेस दे मिलिटेट अगेंस्ट बी नेशनल आन्वैक्टिव आफ सोशलज्म। हम पहले भी जमींदारियों को खत्म कर चुके हैं, उनको एबालिश कर चुके हैं और उनको खत्म करते वक्त हमने जमींदारों से नहीं पूछा। इसके अलावा हमने और भी कई काम किये हैं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इन फंडामेंटल राइट्स में इस तरह का संशोधन ग्रुप नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम अपने समाजवाद के लक्ष्य को एक क्रान्तिकारी रूप नहीं दे सकेंगे।

दूसरा सजेशन जो मैं देना चाहता हूँ वह प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में है। हर एक आदमी जानता है कि सोशलज्म क्या है। लेकिन अगर मींस आफ प्रोडक्शन कम से कम जो बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें हैं उनका मोनोलाइजेशन नहीं होता तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज हमारे यहाँ पब्लिक सेक्टर भी है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम आज इस पोजीशन में नहीं हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को खत्म कर दें।

लेकिन हम यह तो कह ही सकते हैं, और इस बात को घोषणा कर सकते हैं कि आखिर में जितना भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर है वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में बदल जायेगा। मेरी सजेशन है कि हमको ऐसा ऐलान कर देना चाहिये कि आज जितना भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, जितने भी बड़े बड़े मींस आफ प्रोडक्शन हैं, वे सब एक मुद्दा से आगे—जो कि २० साल की या २५ साल की हो सकती है—पब्लिक सेक्टर में बदल जायेगा। साथ ही साथ आप यह भी घोषणा कर सकते हैं कि आगे जितनी भी बड़ी बड़ी कंपिट्रियाँ आदि बनेंगी उन्हें भी इसी शर्त पर लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा कि इस पीरियड के बाद या २०-२५ साल के बाद वे प्राटोमेंटिकली पब्लिक सेक्टर का रूप धारण कर लेंगी। साथ ही साथ जो डिप्रिंसिएशन वगैरह है उसका भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा जिससे आखिर में जा कर हमें टूटी फूटी हालत में चीजें न मिलें।

किसी भी समाज में जो मिडिल क्लास होती है वह बैंकबोन आफ सोसाइटी होती है। मिडिल क्लास में यह बात घर किये रहती है कि उसकी जो आमदनी है वह थोड़ी है जब कि उसको एक स्टैंडर्ड ग्वना पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ ये जब अपर-क्लासिम के लोगो को देखते हैं और देखते हैं कि वे बड़े बड़े बगलोज में रहते हैं, कारे उनके पास हैं, उम्दा उम्दा कपड़ा वे पहनते हैं, तो जो छोटे लोग होंगे वे उनमें जलन सी पैदा होती है और उनमें कुर्बानी का जो मादा होना चाहिये वह नहीं रहता है, वह खत्म हो जाता है। मेरी सजेशन यह है कि हमारी मिनी में जितना भी कपड़ा वने वह तीन रुपया गज से अधिक का कपड़ा न बने। बाहर भेजने के लिये आप जैसा कपड़ा और जितना कीमती कपड़ा चाहे तैयार करवायें लेकिन यहाँ कंजम्पशन के लिये तीन रुपये गज से ऊपर का कपड़ा तैयार नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि दफ्तरों में काम करने

वाला सेक्रेटरी भी वही कपड़ा पहनेगा जो कि उसके नीचे काम करने वाला पहनेगा और दोनों ही कपड़ करीब करीब एक जैसे होंगे। इससे दोनों में इक्वैलिटी की भावना आयेगी और यह नहीं होगा कि एक बहुत सुपीरियर है और दूसरा बहुत इन्फीरियर।

एक सजेशन मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक आदमी चाहे वह बड़ा हो अथवा छोटा, प्राइम मिनिस्टर से ले कर छोटे आदमी तक एक हफ्ते में कम से कम पांच घंटे अमदान के लिये दे और इन पांच घंटों में वह जिस तरह का अमदान भी करना चाहे करे। इससे हर एक आदमी में यह भावना पैदा होगी कि वह दूसरे से अधिक काम करे और साथ ही साथ उसमें यह सात्वना भी होगी कि जैसे वह देश के लिये काम कर रहा है वैसे ही दूसरे लोग काम कर रहे हैं वे भी देश के लिये ही कर रहे हैं। हमको हर एक आदमी को एक्सपर्ट करना होगा एक से अधिक कामों में। लोगों को हमें यह भी महसूस कराना होगा कि देश के लिये वे जो काम कर रहे हैं वही काम बड़े से बड़े लोग भी कर रहे हैं।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो एयर-कंडिशनिंग है, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाय। इसी तरह से जो लोग बड़े बड़े बगलों में रहते हैं, उनको अपने मकानों में दूसरे आदमियों को रहने के लिये मजबूर किया जाये। कार्बन बैगैरह वही लोग रख सकें जिन को कि उसकी सख्त जरूरत है और उन्हीं को रखने की जाये।

चाइना भाज इतनी बड़ी सैक्रिफाइस कर रहा है, अगर उसकी सैक्रिफाइस का बसवा हिस्सा भी हम नहीं कर सकते तो मैं नहीं समझता हमारे यहाँ मोशलज्म किस तरह से आ सकता है।

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): I rise to support the motion of thanks on

the President's Address. The Address has been characterized by certain hon. Members as insipid and uninspiring. If a calm observation of the achievements of the last year, and pointing out to the goal that is to be achieved during the course of the next year is uninspiring, then I do not know what should be inspiring and what should be strong.

During the last year, in spite of certain failures here and there, there is no doubt that we have crossed many hurdles, and during the next year, we want to overcome the other hurdles that might be coming in the way.

In the course of the discussions during the last three days, certain questions, though important in themselves, have been given rather undue importance, and much dust has been thrown into the atmosphere to cloud the issues.

Taking, for instance, the question of the Bombay State, while making a demand for its partition or dividing it into two States, the leader of the Communist Party suggested methods which, from the manner and the tone in which he put it, were in the nature of a threat, that is to say, that his party would be taking the courses other than peaceful. But he did not suggest any constructive programme by which the two States could be formed out of the present Bombay State, nor did the leader of the Samyukta Maharashtra Party do so. The crucial question of the Bombay city was dealt with very superficially by him. He did not say to which State the Bombay city should belong. Similarly, the general secretary of the PSP, though he desired that these two States should be formed, did not clearly say how they could be formed.

Shri A. V. Ghare (Jalna). I want to know from the hon. Member ...

Shri N. B. Maiti: Keeping in mind the result of the recent elections ...

Shri A. V. Ghare: I want to know from the hon. Member....

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is not giving in.

Shri A. V. Ghare: I want to know from the hon. Member whether Gujarat has claimed Bombay city.

Shri N. B. Maiti: keeping in mind the fact that in the recent elections, the Congress Party has come out very successfully, keeping in mind the difficulties that would ensue if that question is now reopened, and keeping also in mind the points that were raised today by Dr M. S. Aney that if that question is reopened today, then the question of Vidarbha also would be reopened because Vidarbha does not like to remain with Maharashtra, we have to think well before we accede to the demand that has been made by hon. Members here. All these questions are very delicate ones, and, therefore we should think over them carefully.

Again, take the question of Goa. It was said that we are dealing with it in a rather lighthearted manner. The question of Goa is an international question, if I may so put it, and unless the international situation is eased or becomes favourable, it would be rather inadvisable on our part to thrust this question to the forefront and deal with it in a manner which may be prejudicial to us in the future. An attitude of what might be termed as masterly inactivity should be pursued in this case as I believe it is being pursued.

The question of Kashmir has also been raised here. The question of Kashmir is a delicate one and those parts of the Constitution that require to be put into effect there would, I believe, be put into effect by the present Prime Minister there, namely Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad. The question of the jurisdiction of the Election Commission and the Supreme Court has also come up during the course of the discussion. I have no doubt that the provisions in this respect would also be adopted there in course of time, as the necessity arises and as the time goes on.

The question of Shri Mathai has cropped up very prominently in the course of discussion both in this House as also in the other House. That question has been referred to the Privileges Committee by this House, and, therefore, it would not be decent to pursue that matter so fiercely. After all, Shri Mathai was an employee of the Government of India, and if we, the Members of the Parliament, spend so much energy over one rather unimportant question, then it might be said that we are losing the perspective. Therefore, that question should remain at rest as it is.

The question of Beru Bari has assumed very serious proportions. One Member opposite raised that question rather vigorously and vehemently. I am glad that in the Nehru-Noon pact, the question of exchange of the enclaves has been decided. We want that those enclaves which are in Cooch-Behar and other adjoining districts should be exchanged with those that are now in Pakistan. As for the question of Beru Bari, I have no doubt that the Prime Minister would consider the unanimous Resolution of the West Bengal Assembly and Council and see whether the map on which he based his conclusion is wrong or not. We can rest assured that it would be properly considered.

So far as the question of rise in prices is concerned, it is a very serious matter no doubt. The Government of India and State Governments have adopted a policy of State trading both wholesale and in some States, retail also, as, for instance, in West Bengal. If I may say so it is a new jump in a new direction. It is a leap in the dark, but I have no doubt that it would succeed. But the business community and also the industrialists to some extent, are rather going against it and it is they who have created a situation by which rice and other things have become rather scarce and people are suffering.

I have no doubt that this question will also be solved.

In this connection, I would pay my tribute to the able manner in which the food situation is being dealt with in West Bengal (*Interruption.*) I mention West Bengal because the Food Minister there was unnecessarily dragged in in this House. I say from my personal observation and experience that Shri P. C. Sen is the best person for the job. He has dealt with the situation—he has been doing it for the last 12 years—in a very able manner.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): He is the ablest Minister in bungling the food situation.

Shri N. B. Maiti: Acharya Kripalani has raised the question of the formation of a national Government. The question, as envisaged by Acharya Kripalani, leader of the Praja Socialist Party, is a very big question and it should be dealt with by the Prime Minister, because he is the person to deal with it, not I. But I would suggest one thing, that it is the parties who believe in the method of approaching things peacefully and constitutionally towards the common goal that could combine that could lead to the fulfilment of the objective of the nation, not the parties who have adopted different methods for achievement of the goal—and the goal is also different. If both these parties form a coalition, that would not succeed.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Before you call upon the next speaker, may I make a very humble submission? It is in regard to the Chair. I would not like that the ruling you have given—it is not really a ruling—a few minutes ago should be misconstrued. The Chair is always the final authority as to whether a Member does or does not give in. As far as the Treasury Benches are concerned, it is almost automatic, whether they give in or do not give in; it is left to them.

But when it comes to others, it is for the Chair to decide whether an hon. Member has to give in or not, because if we leave it to the individual Member concerned, there will be pandemonium. The Chair must have the say. In the proceedings it somewhat mars the process of debate if it is left to a non-Treasury Bench Member in this House as to whether he gives in or not, because then the House as such, apart from the Ministerial level is—shall we say?—without the rule of law.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing much that I have to say about it. If I had thought that there was something important, I might have asked the speaker who was on his legs to stop and attend to that. Because I thought that there was nothing very serious in the interruption that was being made, I told him that the other Member was not giving in and, therefore, he should kindly resume his seat. I have no quarrel with what the hon. Member has said.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Before I go to my three amendments, I would like to refer to a very small matter which has been magnified by some hon. Members of this House on the ground of making money or supporting private financiers and so on. The question of the Special Assistant to the hon. Prime Minister was referred to by several Members on this side and also replied to by some Members on the other side. I would not look at the question from the point of whether he made money during this period or not, because there are several of our officers who are reported to have made money in some of the foreign transactions and kept it in Swiss banks which do not disclose the identity of depositors but maintain numbers which are confidential. I am not going into the question of whether any private capitalist has benefited or not, but I would request Government to look at this individual question not from the individual point of view but from the

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from the national security point of view, because there are many cases like that. I am glad that Government has accepted some of our suggestions regarding individuals whose activities or whose antecedents show that they are not very much interested in this country.

You might remember that on several occasions I had referred to some members of our Defence organisation who were not Indian nationals, who were in key positions and who were not furthering the progress of, say, engineering works or of ordnance factories. I am glad that Government has accepted some of our suggestions and terminated the contracts of service in some cases. But it is more a question of security of the country which has to be examined before a man gets into a key position or is allowed to continue there. You know that we had a lady from 53, Sunder Nagar, who was dumping so much of paper on us. We are glad that Government has at last realised that fifth column activities were going on from the metropolis of this country, and she has been brought to book. The same thing in the case of the great Shaikh Sahab who was carrying on anti-Indian activities. He was discovered at a late stage, and suitable action has been taken.

In all these cases, the country's security has got to be considered. Therefore, I would urge upon the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to see that whoever occupies a key position has his antecedents screened, his activities and approaches properly screened, because in western countries there is the attempt not merely of political supremacy but more an offence on the economic and cultural sides.

15 hrs

You know that in some countries, particularly in America, training is given to the Army staff. They are

taught the languages of different countries so that they can go in different capacities to those countries to launch and progress further their country's cultural and economic offensive and try to see that they are able to capture the people, as far as possible, from the cultural and economic points of view. They sometimes go as harmless organisations for cultural affairs and for various other things and sometimes as commercial agents, sometimes as scientists and so on. They try to keep in touch with the other countries, know their secrets and their approach and try to launch their cultural and economic offensive. Therefore, I humbly request Government to see that the people who come here or the people who are put in key positions are properly screened and their antecedents studied and their approach properly watched before they are put in key positions.

I do not know how much harm this person might have done or might not have done. But this is a fact that he was in a position where he could tell outsiders as to what is happening in this country, what is the approach of this country, what are the trends and developments and what are the lines on which the Head of the Administration is progressing. So, I do not agree with my hon friends on this side who have stated their views only on other matters. As an Indian I request the Government to see that people who are put in key positions are put there after their activities are properly watched.

Then, I come to the President's Address. I have moved three amendments relating to the three functions of the President. First is on the international sphere, second on the civilian side of our Administration and the third on the military side of the Administration. I would submit that though we have made some progress and very valuable progress in certain spheres, our approach and the effect of our work has not been commensurate with the effort.

For instance, on the foreign affairs side, in our international relations we have kept in view the Directive Principle of State Policy, article 51, and we are grateful to our Prime Minister that he has evolved the *Panch Sheel*, which, today, has caught the imagination of various countries. But there is some cost that was involved in the practical implementation of the *Panch Sheel* in relation to our immediate neighbours and our immediate problems.

The border raids of which we are reading every day, the raids against our schools, the raids against our hospitals and the raids against our countryside are going on from day to day. We are recording our protests. Our Collectors and District Magistrates are recording their protests with their counterparts on the other side. But, we have not been very successful in getting certain things done on the border and the border raids are continuing unabated or, probably, with growing intensity.

It is not so much the border raids that I am worried about. It is more about the preparations on the other side. It is their approach, it is their propaganda and it is their anti-Indian outlook. We are afraid that it is also a preamble to some bigger offensive. No good our being complacent about their guided missile bases. We have, no doubt, an admission from one of the American papers just a few days ago that U.S. has admitted about one of the guided missile bases in West Pakistan. But there are reports of a number of guided missile bases, and, we do not know what will happen if the guided missiles are utilised, not against China and Russia but against us.

Then, there is the question of modern weapons which are admittedly given to the other side by America, the NATO weapons and the bases in Goa. Unidentified planes have been flying from day to day in defiance of normal conventions over our territory in Jammu. We cannot but believe

that they are either reconnaissance planes or other planes which are trying to experiment as to what effect our L 70s, our fighters and other things are having.

These are things that are happening on our borders. It is true that our *Panch Sheel* is there and our country is trying to interpret and implement *Panch Sheel* in practice. But, then, we are not sure how our *Panch Sheel* is appreciated on the other side of the border and what will be the result.

In view of all these international problems, what have we been doing? It is true our Finance Minister went to USA and has been able to secure certain loans from the other country. It is true I will come to the loans later and tell this House if I get a chance today—if not on some other day—as to what type of things we are getting as loans and what payments we will have to make.

Apart from this, it is for our Ministers who go to America on a social or a political level to tell the other country that our country is friendly with them and that that friendship is gradually going down on account of the fact of military aid to Pakistan. It was for our country at the highest level to tell America that by this military aid to Pakistan she is losing the sympathy that she had in this country for the financial and economic aids that are being given because this country has to spend more and more on Defence.

I do not say that our Government is totally complacent about the preparations on the other side, we have seen that our Government does take notice of it, but not in the way in which some of us expect. For instance, in 1948-49, when there was trouble, we got all sorts of weapons from other countries. The Parliament did not know, the country did not know, but we got all sorts of weapons from other countries including moth-eaten blankets from some other country to cover

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our jawans somewhere in Kashmir. We got weapons and they refused to explode. In one case, the anti-tank weapons were found by the technical experts of our country to have cracks over them and they had a tendency to explode inside the barrel, endangering our own countrymen. That was a time when we made some purchases and we are still waiting to see what will happen to these weapons.

* Again, we entered into contracts with certain Swiss firms. That was the second phase of our danger, the second time when we faced danger. Suddenly our Secretaries and experts went to a country and entered into a contract with a firm which did not have the know-how to manufacture that weapon. We got them here and wanted them to manufacture some weapons and ultimately it was found that that firm had not the know-how to do that. It is true that after 5 or 6 years, there was an enquiry by a very high level committee including a representative of our Defence Science Organisation, and they rather substantiated what was reported in the newspapers in 1954 that that weapon was a dud weapon and that it did not explode and that it was causing harm to our guns and our workers.

The Prime Minister was kind enough to say during the last Session that a Committee was already appointed to examine it. But, I understand that the committee has not yet been appointed and the committee is being appointed with the Deputy Law Minister as Chairman and two members who were associated with the previous enquiries on the subject and that it will sit shortly to examine these things.

That was another phase of our national crisis which was taken advantage of by certain officers who probably might have deposits in Swiss banks—we cannot say—by cer-

tain officers who entered into contracts with Swiss firms. That has got to be examined. In 1957, we made, as I was telling the House, so many purchases. We purchased so many ships which we read in foreign journals—*James Fighting Ships* and others. We purchased so many aircraft which we read in magazines—*Aeroplanes, Flight and Airforces of the World*, and others. But here in the House when we put questions, we are told that we are not going to be given information on these subjects. That is another stage where the international crisis and possible entanglements from other countries have been taken advantage of. I repeat that they have been taken advantage of by some people without taking this Parliament into confidence, this Parliament which is the sanctioning authority for the money to go in for foreign purchases of these moth-eaten, useless, defective and costly things which are dangerous to ourselves. That is one way in which we are trying to solve the problem. We are having article 51 in view. We are not having any war psychosis. At the same time every time that a crisis is anticipated we are not taken into confidence. Somehow or the other huge purchases are being made and they do not come in the shape of purchases to the House but they come in various other ways. I have been trying with the help of our Research Department to find out how these sanctions for these amounts are coming and till today we have not been able to find out the way in which the amounts are budgeted and the amounts are spent. In all these international transactions, it is better to take the country into confidence. Your strength should be the masses of the country, who will stand there in the event of an attack. From that point of view, I have been appealing every time in this House that we should have a sort of a civil defence organisation where the civilians would be associated with defence matters. Firstly, it would reduce the cost of military expenditure; secondly, it would educate the

civilians in defence matters and thirdly, the association of civilians in defence in all the countries has been the panacea for military coups everywhere. In Western countries, the politicians are coming into power but not so much military men. It is so in the East because you do not have civilians associated with defence. They should look at it from that point of view.

I have recently been to Bombay and I have seen the Home Guards organisation there. It is not very much short of my idea of civil defence; it is about 50 to 60 per cent of my idea of civil defence. There is a similar organisation in West Bengal. When these are re-organised and re-modelled, they can be associated on the one hand with the village guards, on the other with the community projects, the Lok Sahayak Sena and also the Rifle Organisation and so we can complete a sort of a working organisation in our country. For instance, when you talk of Plans, you are talking of things and imports and all that. If you think in terms of civil defence or the organisation of civilians, I would ask you to organise them and mobilise them for defence in emergencies and for nation-building activities during the normal times. There will be reduction in your expenditure . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have not been able to finish even the foreign affairs side. I will now come to the internal side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given him double the time that was the limit today.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Only two minutes. On the food production side, the country is importing food. We have so many experiments but still the prices are soaring up. There is the same difficulty on cloth side; and also various other aspects and the

foreign exchange. There has been a difference between our Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Ministry of Defence on the question of imports. They were trying to dump on us all sorts of things at a higher cost and the Defence Ministry has been trying to resist it. So, probably, this dispute between these two Ministries would solve the question of many of our imports. We have been going through all these agreements about loans and we have been getting loans. We do not know when we will repay and how we will repay and what the position is. Therefore, our imports should also be examined in the light of our country's necessities.

I would refer only to one problem that has been put up by one of the hon Members from Madhya Pradesh about the import of sleepers, eucalyptus sleepers from foreign countries. You are having sal sleepers in our railways which have 20 years' life. We are informed that sleepers of sal wood are the best. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and northern Andhra Pradesh have got a belt of sal. There is no attempt to get sal wood and there is no co-ordination between the Agriculture Ministry and the other Ministries concerned regarding the production of sal wood or the supply of sleepers of sal wood. We require 70 lakhs of sleepers and we import mostly from Australia and they are eucalyptus sleepers, an inferior type and they cost Rs 30 per sleeper whereas in our own country we are not paying more than Rs 18 per sleeper, which is in fact better, more useful and lasts longer.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Mr Deputy-Speaker, much has been said on the President's Address. I will confine myself to five points and I will be as brief as possible. In para 18, the President has said that the search for oil and natural gas was intensified and yielded promising results. In this respect we all know that oil has been found in abundance in upper Assam area but for a want of a refinery it has not been found.

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possible to tap the oil. So far as the refinery is concerned, originally it was decided to have a refinery of 3 million tons capacity to refine the new-found oil in Naharkatiya and other areas. We do not know why Government could not accept the international expert committee's reports on the decision to have two refineries, one in Assam and another in Barauni.
(Interruptions)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not being heard, he may raise his voice or come nearer the mike.

Shri P C Borooah: About a year ago, a refinery with a capacity of 75 million tons was decided to be set up in Assam to refine the new-found oils in Naharkatiya, Hugriyan and Moran. At that time the information was that the expert committee had reported that there should be a refinery of 75 million tons at Assam and another refinery of 3 million tons or 2.50 million tons at Barauni. If we take a pipeline and connect it with the oil-fields to Barauni, it will be much more expensive than having one refinery in Assam of three-million tons capacity with a pipeline up to the distributing centre, Barauni. The difference in cost is about Rs 75 crores. We are yet to be convinced about how the country is going to be benefited by having two refineries: one refinery in Assam and one refinery at Barauni instead of one refinery at Assam with the distributing centre at Barauni. We have not been convinced of that.

Whatever it may be, leaving aside that question, about this refinery, let me say this. A decision was made about a year ago about the selection of a site. A team of experts was appointed and a Rumanian expert was associated with that committee. They visited and examined three sites: one in Kokrajhar near Pakistan border, another in Gauhati-Amingaon area and the third site at Silghat, a small town. The expert committee, after going through all the places, decided

that Silghat is the most suitable place for having a refinery. But we do not know what made the Government not to accept the experts' advice and the Government have again directed that very team of experts to select another site with the direction that the site must be between Gauhati and Amingaon. We do not know why this has been done, and this has delayed the whole matter of tapping new-found oil in that area. We have been straining our resources on the side of foreign exchange and are importing crude oil. At the same time, the loan advanced by Rumania is there, the interest is growing and the date of repayment is also near. In these circumstances, we want that the refinery issue should be settled early. As the Assam Government said, let the refinery be at Silghat because the international expert committee said that Silghat is the most proper place. We do not understand why it has not been selected, and instead a new site between Gauhati and Amingaon is going to be selected. That is why this whole matter has been delayed. I want that this matter should be settled expeditiously.

Coming next to the natural gas, I should like to say a few words. The President in his Address, has said, "Considerable reserves of natural gas have also been found in Naharkatiya Oil Fields." We know that Naharkatiya natural gas has been wasted and burnt down and only a small portion of it is dealt with by the Assam Oil Company at the refinery at Digboi. We can utilize all this natural gas for industrial development and for this purpose, the Government of Assam have said that there should be a fertilizer plant at Naharkatiya, so that it can utilize this gas. There are enormous possibilities for the fertilizer plant in Assam which has got 1,100 tea gardens which alone could consume the produce of the plant. The plant could become an economic unit. We want that the matter should be considered sympathetically, and if

possible, it should be started during the existing Plan period

Regarding my third point,—Naga affairs—which has not been touched by anybody up till now, I should like to say this. The President's Address at page 8 mentions as follows

"The situation in the Naga Hills shows appreciable improvement. Cases of violence and lawlessness have markedly declined. The Nagas, generally, have appreciated the policy of my Government. In May 1958 the All-Tribal Convention reinforced the decisions of the Kohima Convention of August 1957. Large numbers of Nagas who were previously hostile and has gone underground are now pursuing normal and peaceful avocations"

I am afraid that not all is quiet on the Nagas front and things will grow reverse if the Military is withdrawn. I may with your permission read out two paper cuttings. One of them is dated the 5th February, and the news as from Imphal. It says

"An encounter took place between a patrol party of the Fourth Assam Rifles and the Nagas at Tusom Khunow on the north-eastern area of Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur on the morning of February 2, Sri J. M. Rama, Chief Commissioner of Manipur, told PTI today

In the encounter, one havildar and a sepoy of the Fourth Assam Rifles were brought to Imphal and admitted in the hospital, he said

After the encounter the patrol party raided the village and seized three Japanese rifles, two barrels, two grenades and 41 fog signal cases from the village."

This was on the 5th February. The other is about the 9th February. That is also from Imphal. It says

"Three hostile Nagas were killed in an encounter between a Mani-

pur Rifles patrol party and Naga hostiles at Cinamlong in Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur yesterday, reports received here today said

Thirteen hostile Nagas were arrested and a large quantity of fire-arms and some documents were recovered from their possession the report said

The Manipur Rifles suffered no casualties

Details of the encounter were still awaited"

There are reports coming from time to time. So, everything is not going well there. Whatever it may be, we are yet to see the effect of the separation of Naga administration from the Assam administration. Any measure or action taken from this distant Delhi should be taken carefully, and we should be careful about the application of these measures so that the feelings of the Naga Hills people and also of the people residing nearabout the Naga Hills are not estranged. We should be mindful of their minds also. We should see how far the separation of the Naga administration reacts on the people, my view is that without the co-operation of the people residing nearabout the Naga Hills no permanent solution is possible.

Another point is about the border incidents. I need not say much about them since many things have been said about them already. I have got a bunch of paper cuttings on this matter, which I collected this morning only. There might be some missing, and every day we hear such things occurring which are communal. These occur on that side. But what have we been doing on our side? We send only protests and requests and we lodge strong protests. This is what is going on. We want that Government take some suitable effective measures, and the practise of lodging protests be brought to an end.

{Shri P C Borooah}

Now, we can think as to what is the cause of these repeated border incidents. There is a volume of public opinion there that Pakistan wants not only to keep these disputes alive but wants to grab Assam, because formerly Assam was in Pakistan's dream or it was in their map. Now, they want to keep these disputes alive. At the same time, they are encouraging infiltration and infiltration is going on through Assam. It has been stated by the Chief Minister of Assam also in one of the congress meetings. They are thinking that a lot of infiltration has already taken place, and I think the next census will show that. After the next two census, I think most of the Muslim population in Assam will so increase to such an extent, that some day Pakistan may demand that Assam should be annexed to their territory. We are believers in democracy, and we being believers in democracy, when they demand such a thing, at that time it will not be possible for us to protest against their demand. Then again, we are going ahead with all progressive measures, as for example the Hindu Code Bill and also family planning. I think these things are helping Pakistan. I feel that some day, the effect of these measures may also create position favourable to Pakistan and no wonder the population structure of the country may become such that Pakistan may be tempted to fall on Assam if the relationship of Pakistan with India remains as it is now. So, I request the genius brain of the Prime Minister and the other leaders to be alert in these matters and take the necessary action.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is the first time I have the privilege to speak on a motion like this on the floor of the House and I do not want to make any other observation except the problems of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the President's Address, there is no mention about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Shame!

Shri Subodh Hansda: There is no mention of their future programmes and hopes. Eight years have passed since they have been granted special privileges for their development and upliftment. We have stepped into the ninth year, but nobody can say what progress has been made so far. There is the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to look into these things, but though he submits the report to us every year, that report is very rarely discussed in this House. This report contains mere facts and pictures.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Pictures and not facts.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I want to say that our facilities and achievements are not satisfactory. I would like to cite a few examples regarding the facilities granted to us since 1950. Some posts in the central and other services have been reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people but whenever vacancies occur the candidates from these communities are always declared unfit or unsuitable for those services. Even for the Class IV railway service, where no other qualification is necessary except physical fitness, they are declared unfit. I do not understand when and where they will be declared suitable.

There is provision for granting scholarships for the students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but the scholarships are awarded at the end of the financial year and by that time the students either leave the colleges due to financial difficulties or their names are struck off from the college rolls. For example, the students of the second and fourth year classes this year have been put to a lot of difficulties. They are prosecuting their studies facing a lot of hardships. So, I request the Government to award the scholarships in time, so that the students can prosecute their studies. I also request the Government to set up an Evaluation Board to assess what progress these communi-

ties have made so far, since the time they have been granted these facilities. This committee should also suggest ways and means as to how the funds allotted to these people will be utilised.

Then, there is no mention in the President's Address as to whether the period of reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be extended beyond 1980. This is a vital question for us. We are rather worried when we hear the Prime Minister say on certain occasions that he does not like reservation. It may be his personal view but for us it is very vital issue. So, I want to know the reaction of the Government towards extending the reservation period beyond 1980.

Government is seriously thinking of the rehabilitation of the Pakistani refugees, I appreciate this move but there are refugees other than those from Pakistan. There are people who are displaced and dislodged due to the construction of big multi-purpose projects in the various parts of the country and the worst sufferers are the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. I know from the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that only very few families have been rehabilitated up till now and a large majority of them have not yet been rehabilitated. So I request the Government to take up their cause immediately. Besides this, there are hundreds of thousands of families who are landless and even homeless. They are living the life of nomads. The Government is no doubt trying to help these people but I think this move is not very satisfactory. With the abolition of the zamindari system in the various States I presume that thousands of acres of land will come into the possession of Government. I suggest that if these lands can be distributed to these people certainly a big problem can be solved. I hope Government will look into these things.

Lastly, the Language Commission's report will be discussed in this House

very shortly. I submit that Hindi should not be imposed in the non-Hindi-speaking areas so shortly, because that is a language which is complicated. It is not so much simplified as the common man can understand it. So, till it is simplified to such an extent that the common people can understand it, I request the Government to postpone the introduction of Hindi as national language in this country.

In the President's Address, there is a reference to the Naga situation. The President has said that the situation in the Naga Hills area is improving. I am glad to know it, but it would be better if the whole situation would have come under regular control. Similarly is the relation between India and Pakistan. In spite of the Nehru-Noon Pact, there is a regular firing on the border areas from the Pakistan side. I do not know why we should allow these things. I think the Government should take strong action to check up these things. With these words, I conclude my speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore)— Since I come under the ten minutes guillotine I should like to devote these minutes to say something on a subject which is agitating Bengal and which formed the subject-matter of an adjournment motion which I had moved and which the Speaker was enough to disallow, namely, the proposed transfer of the Beru Bari Union to Pakistan.

Mr Deputy-Speaker I will give him five more minutes in view of the promise on the adjournment motion.

Shri Bimal Ghose I probably will not take more than 12 minutes.

I do not think the House really appreciates the depth of feeling in West Bengal over this issue. I may say only this that important, urgent and serious as the food situation is, this House will be deluding itself if it thinks that the proposed transfer and the problem arising out of that are not equally urgent, important and

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

serious I do not intend to refer to the constitutional issue today, because we shall have a chance to refer to that if and when the Bill comes before the House, excepting to say that eminent jurists in my State think that this Parliament is not competent to legislate on this issue, and if we proceed we should try to ascertain the opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143

I want to confine my observations to three things (a) the merits of the case, (b) the procedure by which the agreement was arrived at and (c) the reaction on Bengal

About the merits of the case, I should like to say this (1) Under the Radcliffe Award, it was stated that if there was a discrepancy between the description and the delineation the boundary should be decided by the description stated, and according to that description Beru Bari Union came under the control and administration of West Bengal and it has been you should remember since 1948 under our control and administration (2) Pakistan had not raised this issue before the Bagge Tribunal which was concerned with unresolved disputes (3) As the Chief Minister pointed out in the Assembly, the procedure adopted by Radcliffe was to proceed thana-wise and there is no reason why in the case of Beru Bari Union it should not be followed (4) Beru Bari has been always in our possession. Incidentally, I want to mention that the Prime Minister said here that in these exchanges we had gained very much because I believe he said that over 42 square miles came to us and we were going to give to Pakistan only 4 or 5 square miles. But this creates a very false impression. I want to know how much of the land which has been under our control and administration, not land under dispute has gone to Pakistan. How much of the land that Pakistan was holding has come to us? If he thinks that out of land under dispute, 42 square miles which we were holding, which was in

our possession—for instance, Hili—has come to us, that is not a fair comparison. I should like to know how much of the land that Pakistan was holding since 1948 has come to our possession as a result of this agreement and how much land that was in our possession has gone to Pakistan.

Then, what is Berubari Union. I should like to say here what the Chief Minister of West Bengal said in the Assembly about Berubari.

"The area of Berubari Union is 8.75 sq miles, half of which, namely, 4.37 sq miles would be the amount of the area that would go to Pakistan. The population of Berubari Union is 12,000 of which the number of Muslims is about 100. Of the 11,900 Hindus, about 8,000 are displaced Hindus from Pakistan. When Berubari Union is divided in accordance with the Prime Ministers' Agreement, about 6,000 Hindus including 4,000 displaced Hindus will be in the portion that will go to Pakistan. It is just possible that these 6,000 Hindus would come back to the Indian Union."

Then fifthly, there has been an agreement on enclaves as well. But we should realise that if Berubari were not given to Pakistan some of the enclaves will not be enclaves and whether or not some of the enclaves would be enclaves would also depend the way in which we divide Berubari Union. If we divide Berubari in a certain way some of the enclaves which are said to be enclaves today will not become enclaves. That is all I have to say about the merits of the case.

Then I come to the question of the way in which the agreement was arrived at. When the agreement was announced here and there was a mention of it, the question was taken up in the Bengal Assembly, after the Prime Minister had spoken in the

Lok Sabha There the Chief Minister of West Bengal said that he had sent a telegram to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had answered the telegram in the following manner

"I was referring" (because he had corrected his statement made in the Lok Sabha in the Rajya Sabha) "to the boundary problems and said that we considered those at the official level first with Secretaries and Revenue Authorities advising us. Then the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met and considered the matter. Among the matters was that of the Berubari Union which both sides claimed as a whole. Thereafter I am reported to have said 'We accepted the advice chiefly of the Revenue Authorities and others of West Bengal that this might be done.' As reported this might create some misapprehension. I used this phrase broadly in the sense that we were consulting those people for all these problems. I was not thinking at the time of the Berubari Union only."

The crux of the matter is whether and if so, to what extent the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal officers were consulted on this issue. Now, on that issue even after receiving this telegram the Chief Minister of West Bengal stated on the 17th of December in the Bengal Assembly

Before receiving any reply to my wire I found on enquiry that our Revenue Officers gave no opinion regarding the points at issue, nor were they authorised to do so."

And the Revenue Minister of West Bengal said in the Legislative Council

"No decision was obtained from the Government of West Bengal and no advice was sought from the officials of West Bengal."

Now this is a portion of a territory attached to West Bengal and this portion under the control of West Bengal Government is being given away, under the agreement, to Pakistan without any consultation either with the West Bengal Government or its officers. That is what the West Bengal Government have been saying in the Legislature in West Bengal. If that is so—I do not know if that is so and I should be very much surprised if that is so—if that were so, then I should say not only has the Prime Minister been very much ill-advised by his officers here, but also he appears to have acted in a very irresponsible manner, if that is so—I said I am not sure that it is so. Because, I cannot imagine the Prime Minister not consulting the relevant officers or the Government concerned and giving away a portion of the territory that belongs to us to Pakistan. But that is the impression that the West Bengal Government is creating in West Bengal. So this matter should also be set right as to where the truth lies. The West Bengal officers who came here—it was astounding as Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said the other day—the Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government made an announcement—officers do not make a statement, he did not make a statement—he told the press correspondent that no officers of the West Bengal was asked anything about this. Now this point requires clarification.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). May I Sir, say a word? I do not wish to reply to the question in detail. But first of all, I entirely accept what the hon. Member said that a case like this cannot be disposed of without the consultation of the State officers. It is obvious. It would be improper. But there may be misunderstanding, it may be there. But when we sent for the West Bengal Government's chief officers, it was obviously to consult them and not to

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

keep them in the dark. It is patent. It is possible. These matters have been pending for months and months. It is years, in fact. For the immediate issue too, they were brought here and they were consulted. I am not saying that what the Chief Secretary has stated in his statement is correct or incorrect but it is possible that some misapprehension arose between the parties talking about each other, that is they may give their opinion, not about the merits of the case but on some other matter. About the other matter that may have happened. But as to the principle that the hon. Member has laid down about consultation, it is obvious that there should be consultation. Speaking for myself, I was completely under the impression that there had been and there was going on that consultation. Maybe, I was mistaken.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister made this statement because the impression in West Bengal even today is that the West Bengal officers were not consulted and they have sought to create that impression.

Now I want to say only a few words about the reactions in West Bengal. As you will find, the West Bengal Government has spent a lot of money in developing this area. The Government of India has spent a lot of money in rehabilitating refugees in that area. Now, I do not understand why this should be given away. In the second place, this has one other effect. People who are on the border and that border has not yet been defined clearly, have become uncertain and unsure of their future because all of a sudden Pakistan may lay claim to any disputed area and we may give that away. So, this has become a very bad precedent. There is no sense of security for people who are inhabiting the border areas, particularly, where the border has not been clearly defined.

In the third place, what do we gain? Are we satisfying Pakistan or are we creating tensions in West Bengal? What is the good of trying this in this manner? I do not know if even the hon. Prime Minister feels that he is satisfying Pakistan—I am sure he agreed with the merits of the case—but the general impression is that Pakistan was being tried to be satisfied at the cost of some portion of West Bengal where a lot of people would be uprooted and they will certainly come back into West Bengal. They will have to be again regarded as refugees.

The feeling in West Bengal can be described in the words of a member who spoke in the West Bengal Legislative Council. The words he used are not very happy, but this is what he said:

"Bengal has fallen on evil days. She is the cash price for purchasing lazy peace for the rest of India and is sandwiched between the greedy State of East Pakistan on the one hand and the getting-rid mentality of our Central Government, on the other."

There is a deep feeling on this issue in West Bengal and I hope the hon. Prime Minister will take note of that. I will only end by saying what the Revenue Minister of West Bengal said in the Council. He said:

"I join with all sections of the House in requesting the Government of India to reconsider the position. We are really in a difficult position because inasmuch as we have spent large sums of money for developing this area and in having refugees settled there. It is not possible at this moment to unsettle the refugees again. All land communication will be disrupted if this portion of the territory is handed over to Pakistan."

I would again try to emphasise this

point namely, that unless we cede Berubari to Pakistan in a particular way some of the enclaves of Cooch Behar will not be enclaves. They will remain within Indian territory.

श्री पद्म-देव (बम्बई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों के सामने जो सूत्र रूप में भारत के वर्तमान, प्रविष्ट और भूत के ऊपर अपना अभिभाषण दिया, उसके लिये मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ राष्ट्र को विष्णु माना है और विष्णु के चार बड़े साधन हैं—शंख, चक्र, गदा और पद्म—पब्लिसिटी, यातायात के साधन, युद्ध की सामग्री और वैभव की चीजें। आज के संसार में कोई भी राष्ट्र न अकेले तौर पर जी सकता है, न पूरक रह सकता है न अपने पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के साथ लड़ झगड़ कर शान्ति के साथ रह सकता है और न ही किसी पड़ोसी के घर में भाग लगी देख कर खुश होकर अपने घर को बचा सकता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुये हमारे राष्ट्र के नेताओं ने सारे संसार के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण भाव अपनाया है। इसके लिये दूसरे देशों में दूतावास खोले गये, और हमारा प्रचान मंत्री, हमारे राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति विदेशों में गये, वहाँ पर अपने देश की नैतिकता और अपने देश के उसूलों और सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार किया और साथ ही उन देशों के नेताओं को अपने यहाँ आमंत्रित किया, ताकि वे अपनी आंखों से देखें कि उन उसूलों और सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार हमारे यहाँ आचरण हो रहा है या नहीं। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज इस संसार में विष्णु का शंख—अपने राष्ट्र की दुंदुभी सर्वत्र बज रही है और जिस अहिंसा के साधन से हमारे देश ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की, आज उसी उसूल को संसार के सामने रख कर संसार का पद्म-प्रदर्शन भी यह देश कर रहा है। कोई माने या नहीं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यही है। और आज उसका

नतीजा है कि संसार का कोई भी ऐसा बड़ा राष्ट्र नहीं है, जो हमसे मैत्री नहीं करना चाहता, हमारी सहायता नहीं करना चाहता, सहायता के रूप में या ऋण के रूप में खुले दिल से हमारी मदद नहीं करना चाहता। पाकिस्तान को भी निस्संदेह सहायता मिल रही है, लेकिन जिस तरह हम पहलवान को बादाम खिसाते हैं, ताकि वह कुश्ती के लिये तैयार रहे, उसी तरह से सड़ाई के लिये सामान और उनके देश में बेस बनाये जा रहे हैं। भले ही इस बात से हमें रोष हो, लेकिन एक तरफ संतोष भी है कि उसको उसी तरीके से तैयार किया जा रहा है, जैसे कि पहले हमारे यहाँ नार्थ-वेस्टर्न फ्रंटियर प्राविन्स को अंग्रेजों ने रखा था।

विष्णु का दूसरा साधन है चक्र। हमारे देश में यातायात के साधनों में—जल में, स्थल में और आकाश में—पूरी प्रगति हो रही है। जो आदमी चलता है वह गिरता भी है। जो लड़ता है, वह हार भी खाता है। इस सदन में बार बार कलिंग पार्टी की गलतियों का जिक्र किया जाता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जब देश का भार उनके कंधों पर है, तो काम रहते हुये वह बहुतेरी गलतियाँ भी कर सकते हैं और गलतियाँ करते हैं, तो मानते भी हैं और उसमें किसी प्रकार का हठ नहीं करते हैं।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में विनाशकारी आयुधों की ओर भी संकेत किया है और उसके साथ साथ इस बात का भी संकेत किया है कि अपने देश में पर्याप्त संख्या में आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रियाँ काम कर रही हैं। इस वक्त हम सारी चीजों के लिये दूसरों के ऊपर आभारित नहीं हैं। अपने देश में भी हम इसके लिये प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि नीति में कहा गया है—

संदीपते भवनेतु कृपसन्नम् प्रत्युद्यमः
कृदशः

[बी वंदन:-]

‘घर में आम लग जाने, तो कुम्हारों की चाल नहीं है, बल्कि पहले ही से पूरी तैयारी की गई है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारा बेश किसी से लड़ना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इसमें भी शक नहीं कि अगर समय पड़ता है, तो हमारे बीरों ने इस बात का परिचय आम के अजाने में भी नहीं भांति दे दिया है कि जहाँ उनके सुपुत्र किसी युद्ध की जिम्मेदारी पड़ी, तो उसको उन्होंने बड़ी सुन्दरता के साथ निभाया है और उसकी प्रशंसा के पत्र हमारी सरकार के पास पहुँचे हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो लोग दूसरे देशों को बचा सकते हैं, दूसरों की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, उनके बल पर किसी को भी किसी प्रकार का भी सन्देह हो तो उनको यह जान लेना चाहिये कि अगर दूसरे देशों के लिये कुछ कुर्बानी की जा सकती है या ज्यादा कुर्बानी की जा सकती है तो अपने देश के लिये तो अपना सर्वस्व ही कुर्बान किया जा सकता है।

16 hrs.

माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उस पर २५३ संशोधन लाये गये हैं और ये संशोधन तकरीबन ७० विषयों की तरफ संकेत करते हैं। इनके अन्दर गोवा, काश्मीर, पाकिस्तान इत्यादि का भी जिक्र किया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारी हदों पर छोटी-मोटी हमले की बारदातें हो जाती हैं और उनका मुह तोड़ जवाब दिया जाना चाहिये। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कभी कभी ऐसा विचार हमारे दिलों में जरूर आता है कि जो कभी दुष्टता करता है और जिस वक्त करता है उसी वक्त और उस स्थान पर तो कुछ न कुछ जवाब दिया जाना ही चाहिये। यह भी खयाल आता है कि कोई एक बप्पड़ मारता है तो वो चार बप्पड़ तो हमें जरूर उसको मार देने चाहिये ताकि आइन्दा किसी को बप्पड़ मारने की हिम्मत ही न

रहे। हम सत्य और अहिंसा के भी पुरखारे हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयता का प्रश्न है या आत्मरक्षा का प्रश्न है, वहाँ हमको अपनी रक्षा खुद करने के काबिल होना चाहिये। इंदिरा ने भीमसेन को शिकंसे कुदे कहा था :—

वचनित ते भूदधियः पराभवसु न भवन्ति मे
माया विषु मायाविनः ।

यानी वे मूर्ख लोग दुनिया के अन्दर अपना को पाते हैं जो दुष्टों के साथ उस वक्त दुष्टता नहीं करते। अगर सांप घायल या बिच्छू घायल और हम अहिंसक रहें तो वे जरूर काटेंगे। सत्य और अहिंसा हमेशा अच्छे लोगों के लिये, अच्छे मूल्यों के लिये, अच्छे पड़ोसियों के लिये होते हैं। यह भी होता है कि कभी कभी सत्य और अहिंसा अपने अनुकूल नहीं पड़ते हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस बात को मली भांति जानते हैं कि आज के जमाने में अगर छोटी छोटी बात के ऊपर लड़ाई का एलान रकदया जाये तो फिना बुलाये अपने देश के ऊपर आपत्ति आ सकती है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी कोई ऐसा मौका आता है तो कुछ न कुछ तो थोड़ा सा ही सही, बल-प्रदर्शन जरूर होना चाहिये।

चौथी चीज मैंने विष्णु के पद के बारे में बताई थी और वह पद लक्ष्मी है। देश के अन्दर लक्ष्मी न हो तो देश कहां जायेगा? वह बिक सकता है, किसी के आगे झुक सकता है। लेकिन हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इसकी उम्मीद नहीं की। इस चीज को हमेशा ही उन्होंने अच्छे-बुरे से देखा है। पहली चीज सुरक्षा की है। आकाश होने के बाद इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाये गये हैं और खाद, अच्छे बीज, बीक इत्यादि की तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया गया

है लेकिन व्यक्तिवृत्ति की जो बोझी सी बात है वह यह है कि जहाँ पर हमारे राष्ट्र के नेता इस तरफ सोचते हैं वहाँ पर जो देश की बढ़ती हुई आबादी है उसकी तरफ भी पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। हर साल हमारी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और फैमिली प्लानिंग पर समय समय पर विचार भी होता है और यह सोचा जाता है कि अगर इस तरीके से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जाये तो देश को कितना खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। साथ समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये जहाँ परमात्मा की तरफ से नाना प्रकार की विपत्तियाँ जैसे बाढ़ इत्यादि आती रही हैं वहाँ पर मुल्क भी अपने प्रयत्नों में कभी पीछे नहीं रहा।

भूमि जमीन के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने की बात चल रही है। अनाज के प्रशासकीय व्यापार का जिक्र किया गया है। इस तरह की बहुत सी बातें चल रही हैं जिनसे खुराक का मसला हल हो जायेगा। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात को मानेंगे कि जो व्यापारी गेहूँ को दस रुपये मन के हिसाब से बेचता है वह हमेशा इस बात की प्रतीक्षा में रहता है कि मुल्क पर कब विपत्ति आये, कब संकट आये और कब उसका गेहूँ तीस रुपया मन बिके। जो लोग काश्मीर पर हमला करने वालों के लिये यह कहते हैं कि उनका सामना गोली से किया जाये या जो देश की तरफ टेढ़ी आँख से देखता है उसकी आँख फोड़ देनी चाहिये, वहाँ पर इन समाज के गद्दारों के बारे में कोई नीति नहीं बनी है। इनके लिये कौनसी गोली तैयार की गई है। हमारी सरकार हर एक बात को बड़ी शान्ति के साथ सोचती है लेकिन कभी कभी उसकी शान्ति की इस नीति को गलत समझ लिया जाता है और इसको नपुंसकता की निशानी मान लिया जाता है। लोगों में यह धारणा बनती चली जाती है कि जो बरबाद है करते चले जाओ, कोई पूछने

वाला नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि अनाज न मिलने के कारण लोग कभी कभी मूलों मरने लग जाते हैं। हाँ, हमारे नेता-गण निहायत ईमानदारी के साथ प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और देश के निर्माण के कार्य भी हो रहे हैं।

आचार्य कृपासानी जी ने बहुत सी कुर्बानियाँ की हैं देश के लिये, इसलिये जब वह पिछली बार इलैक्शन के लिये सड़े हुये थे तो कांग्रेस ने उनका मुकाबला नहीं किया—

श्री नाथ पाई : करने से डरते हैं।

श्री पद्म रेव : उन्होंने कल अपने भाषणों में कहा था कि यह रूलिंग पार्टी हमारा सहयोग कहाँ लेती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई क्षेत्र हैं ये लोग सहयोग प्रदान कर सकते हैं जैसे कोओपरेशन है, पंचायतें हैं या दूसरी ऐसी और चीजें हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सोशलिस्ट भी, कम्युनिस्ट भी इन क्षेत्रों में रूलिंग पार्टी के साथ सहयोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जब अनाज की कमी आती है तो ये सब हड़तालें करावने लग जाते हैं, लोगों को भड़काने लग जाते हैं। आज जब हम चीनी का निर्यात करना चाहते हैं तो ये लोग किसानों को कहते हैं कि तुम हड़ताल कर दो और गन्ना मिलों को देना बन्द कर दो। जब हम कपड़ा बाहर भेजना चाहते हैं तो मजदूरों को हड़ताल करने के लिये भड़काना शुरू कर दिया जाता है। यही वक्त था जब कि उनको मदद करनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन असल बात यह है कि जो उसूल जो नियम सरकार सामने रखती है उनका हमेशा ही विरोध किया जाता है। कोओपरेशन का एक ऐसा कन्ड है जिसमें सहयोग प्रदान किया जा सकता है, पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं, उनमें सहायता दी जा रही है और अगर दी जाये तो किने ही अच्छे नतीजे सामने आ सकते हैं। लेकिन आज होता यह है कि रोटी, रोखी कपड़ा इत्यादि के नारे

[भी पक्ष देख]

सगाये जाते हैं और रोटी कमाने वालों को कहा जाता है तो तुम यह काम मत करो, कारखाने में काम करने वालों को कहा जाता है कि तुम कारखाने में मत जाओ और उत्पादकों को कहा जाता है कि तुन मिला को गन्ना देना बन्द कर दो। यह ठीक नहीं है।

यहां पर बहुत से लोगों ने चीन, जापान, जर्मनी इत्यादि देशों का जिक्र किया है। वहां पर सब काम अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। वहां पर इस बात का झगडा नहीं होता कि मजदूर भाट घंटे काम करे या सात घंटे या छः घंटे। वहां पर तो सवाल यह होता है कि काम होना चाहिये, मुल्क के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपज होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वहां पर तो कानूनी गवर्नमेंट है, उसने ऐसे लोगों के लिये कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है जो इस तरह से लोगों को बहकाते हैं, इस तरह से लोगों को भडकाते हैं ताकि उनको अनुशासन में रखा जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि हमने पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों में दो चीजों में बड़ी तरक्की की है और इन दो चीजों का मैं पहले भी इसी पार्लियामेंट में जिक्र कर चुका हूं और वे हैं अनुशासनहीनता और अकर्मण्यता। हम काम करना नहीं चाहते हैं, अनुशासन के अन्दर रहना नहीं चाहते हैं। स्कूलों और कालेजों के अन्दर हड़तालें, कारखानों के अन्दर हड़तालें, किसानों के अन्दर हड़तालें, इत्यादि होती रहती हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि यह सारा मुल्क हड़ताल-स्वरूप ही हमने बना दिया है।

जो समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं, उनको हल करने के लिये सहयोग तो हर वक्त चाहिये लेकिन सहयोग के लिये लोग आगे नहीं आते हैं। प्राज निर्यात बढ़ाने और आयात को कम करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर जितनी भी योजनाएँ इस समय देश के अन्दर चल रही हैं वे पूरी हो जायें तो

मुल्क का स्वरूप ही बदल जायेगा। आप अगर पिछले दस वर्षों की तरक्की को देखें और उसका जायजा लें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कितना निर्यात हमने बढ़ा दिया है और आयात कितना कम कर दिया है। हम मुल्क को बराबर उन्नति की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। लोहा, ताम्बा, तेल, पेट्रोलियम इत्यादि की खोज भी मुल्क के अन्दर चारों ओर हो रही है। बाहर से विशेषज्ञ भी बुलाये जाते हैं और उनकी इस काम में मदद ली जाती है ताकि इन चीजों की कमी को पूरा किया जा सके। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी देश उन्नति कर रहा है। रसायनशालायें भी अपने देश के अन्दर स्थापित की जा रही हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि टेक्नालाजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट मद्रास में कायम हो चुकी है, युरेनियम धातु का कारखाना और इस किस्म की और चीजें अपने मुल्क में बनाई जा रही हैं।

उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना का भी जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो सिद्धान्त हमारे सामने रहेंगे वे वे हैं कि राष्ट्र की आय को हम बढ़ायेंगे और दूसरे देश का औद्योगीकरण शीघ्रता के साथ किया जायेगा। तीसरे लोगों में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को कम किया जाये और चौथे आर्थिक विषमता को कम करने की कोशिश की जाये। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में उन सभी चीजों का जिक्र किया है जिनकी मौलिक रूप से देश को जरूरत है और सूत्र-रूप से उनको बयान किया है। जैसे मैंने कह ७० विषयों पर २५३ संशोधन अगर इन सारी चीजों का समावेश इसमें हो जाता तो कई महीने तो इसको बनाने में लग जाते और फिर उसके बाद इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम नहीं पड़ता कि कितना समय पढ़ने में लगता। उसके ऊपर अगर हम नये संशोधन लायेंगे तो फिर इस सिल-

विके का कहीं धन नहीं होता। इसलिये देश के सामने जो मौलिक सिद्धान्त हैं उन्हीं को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने रक्खा। उन्हीं की तरफ संकेत किया। हमारे सामने पूर्ण रूप से देश की स्थिति और उन्नति को रखा। इसके लिये मैं राष्ट्रपति जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is encyclopaedic in scope and covers a wide range of subjects beginning from the objectives of the Third Five Year Plan to the exploration of interplanetary space, from maternity benefit to population control. It will be highly unrealistic to attend to all those issues within the short space of time that you have been pleased to allow. Therefore, I propose to address myself to one or two relatively more important aspects which have been highlighted in the President's Address.

In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the House to a statement made by the President in his Address in connection with national co-operation. I may better read out what the President has been pleased to say. He has said:

"Planning is a national undertaking requiring the efforts of the whole nation and the co-operation of all at every stage".

It is not that Acharya Kripalani had mooted the idea in course of this debate. I believe a lot of injustice has been done to him by fathering upon him this idea of national co-operation. For that, we have to address ourselves to President's Address, wherein the President himself in his wisdom had said that, for the fulfilment of this mighty national undertaking of the Second and Third Five Year Plans, national co-operation at all levels was necessary.

I congratulate Acharya Kripalani for the forthright and candid manner in which he has spoken out his mind

Now, it is left to the Government either to accept it or to reject it. If they reject it, it will not be open to them in future to harp on this theme of national co-operation. If they do not accept it, well, we wish them the best of lucks. If the Congress Party presumes that it has all the wisdom, it has all the capacity, it has all the foresight commensurate with the tasks lying ahead, well, we do not wish to stand in their way; nor is anybody anxious to crave the crumbs of the breads or fishes and loaves of office. It is not a question of office. It is a question of functioning at a level higher than partisan bickering.

In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that even in China, where the Communist Party has got a trained cadre of 60 million in a country with a population of 800 million. Today, the government is a coalition government. Therefore, it is no good running away with the idea that democracy means partisan bickering. Democracy means working at cross purposes when vital national issues are involved. Democracy also means functioning at a level higher than this.

Therefore, I would like once again to congratulate Acharya Kripalani for the manner in which he has clinched the issue. He has said that co-operation should not mean only co-operation at the level of advice or consultation. Co-operation should mean also co-operation at the level of execution.

I may give here an instance of how this call for co-operation at the consultative level ends. An All-Party Food Committee was formed. In that All-Party Food Committee, when State trading in foodgrains was being discussed, there was a unanimous suggestion which was accepted by Government, that such traders as had got black records in manipulating food-markets, in bolstering up food prices, in cornering foodgrains should have

[Shri Mahanty]

nothing to do in the pattern of State trading in foodgrains. I believe this suggestion was recorded in the Minutes of the All Parties Food Committee that was sponsored by the Prime Minister himself. But what happened? Those who have any experience of State Trading in foodgrains know that those very people are today functioning as agents of the Government. Therefore, even though there is a bumper paddy crop, still rice has disappeared from the Calcutta market; even though today, Orissa has got a bumper paddy crop, the peasants are not getting a fair price

Therefore, if you have only co-operation at the consultation level, it will result in this. You may be able to hoodwink the Opposition. You may be able to rope them round for your own benefit. But so far as the objectives of national co-operation are concerned, they will be defeated. I am glad to note that the President has said that 'planning is a national undertaking requiring the efforts of the whole nation and the co-operation of all at every stage'. But on the other hand, if the Congress Party feels that it has all the wisdom, intelligence and the capacity to undertake this task, so far as I am concerned, I wish them the best of lucks

Now I come to another aspect—agriculture. We have been pained and mortified to find that the horizon of self-sufficiency in food production has now receded not beyond the Second Five Year Plan but beyond the Third Five Year Plan. It is really disappointing to note that the President regards that the 'sound foundation of progress in agricultural production will have been laid only by the end of the Third Five Year Plan'

In this context, it is worthwhile to remember that during the First Five Year Plan, great emphasis was laid on agriculture and more than 13 per cent was allotted for agriculture. In

the Second Plan, 11.8 per cent of the total outlay was ear-marked for agricultural production. But today we find that even though we have invested all this money for increased production, even though during the last ten years we have imported foodgrains worth more than Rs. 1,200 crores, we are still far short of achieving our target. And today the Parliament is being told that agricultural self-sufficiency can only be attained beyond the Third Five Year Plan! I do not know if there could be a worse betrayal than this.

In this context today the situation is being confused by bringing in a controversy whether there should be co-operatives or farming under peasant proprietorship. With all respect to the proponents as well as the opponents, I would like to say that the issue has no real relevance to the situation in which we have been placed today. The fact has to be borne in mind that the per capita share of 0.98 acre of land in India is not going to sustain anyone. Therefore, any scheme of agrarian reform will have also to consider the question of agricultural co-operatives. But the fact has to be borne in mind that even though we have been talking of co-operatives during the last ten years, we have done pretty little. What stopped the Prime Minister from working out one or two co-operatives in his own constituency? What stopped the Food Minister from sponsoring one or two co-operatives in his own constituency which could have served as models, which could have inspired the peasants. But we have gone on talking without having much faith in it

Let us now study the experience of co-operatives in China. We had a discussion with Mr. Liu-Sao-Chi who was practically second in command on the subject. When we visited that country. We had asked him for his views on agrarian co-operatives. He

said—'Even though we, Communists, had experience of agrarian co-operatives, even while we were in Yennan before the liberation of China took place, we had to wait eight long years to bring about co-operatives'.

Those who know the recent history of China must have known that even though the Communist Government came into power in 1949, the country had to wait for 8 long years to cover the entire country under agrarian co-operatives. They started with Mutual Aid Teams and gradually proceeded to co-operatives comprising of a few agrarian families to begin with and then to full co-operatives. And, of course, today the stage of communes has been reached. Therefore, it is no good starting a controversy over co-operatives versus peasant proprietary farms. The issue becomes entirely academic. With all humility I can suggest that it has no reference to the situation that we are in. The real thing is to educate public opinion. We should gradually teach our peasantry to take to these co-operatives. Those who imagine that by mere executive fiat or by mere governmental action they will be able to bring about co-operatives had better be warned in time. You are not going to bring about co-operation by compulsion. No amount of coercion or threat or no amount of speech-making is going to help us in the way to co-operation. For that we require devotion to this idea with all humility and with all the patience it deserves. I believe that it will be borne in mind by both those who support it and by those who oppose it.

The real issue then is not co-operation. According to me, the real issue is how to increase the per acre yield from our land. In this context, the following figures will be illuminating.

So far as rice is concerned, the yield per acre in Japan is 3,750 lbs., China 2,387 lbs., U.S.A. 3,000 lbs., and in India it is only 700 lbs. I beg to

differ from those who believe that the magic of co-operation will increase food production overnight. Without the co-operatives we could have even increased food production. But what did we do? During the Second Five Year Plan we were supposed to have supplied improved seeds; during the Second Five Year Plan we were supposed to have provided irrigation facilities for lands thirsting for water. But, what did we do?

Anyone who analyses the achievements of our Second Five Year Plan in the agricultural sector will find that seed farms have not been established though lands have been acquired and though the people from whom the lands have been acquired have not been paid compensation and though the lands are lying fallow. They are yet to be established. We have created irrigation potentials through our small and medium irrigation projects; and, yet these potentials have not been fully utilised. I would like to know who is going to answer for all this. It is not that increased production lies in the magic of co-operatives or in peasant farming. What could have been done, has not really been done; whether we look to seeds, fertilizers or irrigation; and we have lagged behind the targets that we had set before us.

I have no time at my disposal. I would like once again to impress upon Government that on agriculture alone rests the destiny of the Second Plan but the Third Plan as well. Unless we address ourselves to that task with a realistic attitude, we will be ending ourselves in a wilderness from which even God will not be able to rescue us.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, a reference has been made during the course of this debate to the working of the Mines Department. In particular the North Khurja Colliery and the Chinakuri Colliery Accidents were mentioned. With regard to the former, I was also personally attacked that because only

[Shri Abid Ali]

eight persons were killed I felt that no enquiry was called for. That is not correct. I was in the Asansol area and the accident took place in Jharia, about one hundred miles away. When I learnt of this, I personally went to the mines along with the trade union officials and also officials of the Mines Department. Everybody, even the representatives of the HMS Union were satisfied that it was only an accident and no further action was called for. Therefore, the remark made about me was very unfortunate but there are some hon. Members who feel some pleasure in making statements which are far from reality.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Now, about the Chinakuri accident, an eminent Judge of the Calcutta High Court presided over the court of enquiry. An hon. Member of this House, Shri Samanta, and a very highly qualified and experienced technician, Shri Vitekar, were the assessors. None of the assessors had anything to do with the mines or with the Mines Department. All the facts which the parties wanted to place before the court of enquiry were placed. There were representatives of the ITUC, HMS and other trade union organisations. The allegations which are now being made were also placed before the Enquiry Committee and it has made a unanimous report. It was said that 216 persons were found missing according to the plan which was made by some union. It has again been said that 300 persons were missing. These factors had all been taken into consideration. The Committee came to the conclusion that 176 persons died and the dead bodies have been accounted for. Their relations have been traced and compensation had been paid. The difference is 124 persons missing. During all this period of one year, if 124 persons

died, their relations would have been somewhere. They must have approached some hon. Members who are making these fantastic allegations. They have not approached the Mines Department, nor the Industrial Relations machinery. Where are they? I request the hon. Members opposite, who make these fantastic statements to produce their relations. They can come and say that such and such relation was working in this mine on this day and he is missing and they may claim compensation. Certainly, we are here to help them. The statement that the enquiry committee report is not correct has no basis. Therefore, I hope that the hon. Members who make these allegations will stop talking in this way. They can produce the relations of these persons who have died if there are any, in addition to the 176 persons.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The Gorakhpur Labour organisation is there.

Shri Abid Ali: But they should be belonging to some village and there should be some relations.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI JAIPAL SINGH in the Chair]

There were employees in this mine recruited through the Gorakhpur Labour Department and recruiting organisation. They have also been paid compensation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Is it a fact that there was a plan? (Interruptions) He has taken advantage of the fact that I could not put questions. I would like just to ask the hon. Minister to tell us whether the plan was placed as an evidence.

Shri Abid Ali: I have already made a statement about that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The plan says 216 persons.

Shri Abid Ali: Let her finish

Mr. Chairman: It is for the Chair to ask her to finish or continue, the Minister should not take the matter in his own hands

Shri Abid Ali: I said that she may be permitted to finish her say I said let her finish The request was made to the Chair, nobody else can be requested here for that

Mr. Chairman: I am glad the hon Member appreciates it

Shri Abid Ali: What I was submitting was that a union submitted a plan, saying that 216 persons were missing

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: It is not our plan It is the plan which was taken out of de-watering How can it be our plan?

Shri Abid Ali: I hope she has finished I said that a union submitted the plan Now, 216 has become 300 A plan was submitted About that there is no dispute But I may submit that a court of enquiry presided over by a High Court Judge having considered this statement, with all the evidence that was produced there, has come to the conclusion that the number of missing persons was 176 I am again repeating that It is not 300 but 176 Their relations have been found Nobody has been able to trace the relations of the rest of the people, who are alleged to have been missing Therefore these statements are incorrect, absolutely unfounded and in fairness should not be made again

With regard to the dead bodies also, facts were placed during the Question Hour These dead bodies were not disposed of by the Mines Department or by the Labour Ministry These were disposed of according to the West Bengal police regulations We got the reports from them and we were told that objection has been taken to the mention of *smashan* and all that My statement was based on those reports certainly

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: May I know who submitted to you the reports by the West Bengal Government?

Shri Abid Ali: Just now I am not able to say by whom the report was submitted But I am making this statement that the dead bodies were disposed of according to the West Bengal police regulations Of course, one can be reasonable only to reasonable minded persons If they are determined not to be satisfied I cannot help them. Unfortunately remarks were made regarding Shri Grewal, the Chief Inspector of Mines. I do not know how those were allowed Reference was made to his competence, this and that

Shri T B Vittal Rao: Certainly

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, he has got some relations in the Mines Department He has taken permission of the Government, and after that, the relations were appointed It is not that when a person becomes an officer in an area, no relation of his should find a place anywhere in the vicinity In case any such person who has been in the Mines Department is related to Shri Grewal and without permission of the Government, where permission was necessary, was appointed, if these facts are brought to our notice, certainly we shall look into them Also, no favouritism should be shown to any mine We are very careful about that

Regarding the rescue party also statements have been made As we have a fire brigade in Delhi, and as in bigger cities and towns, we have got a rescue party for the mine area As soon as they came to know of the accident in Chmakuri, they went down to the pit They were appropriately equipped with gas masks and all that When they saw that fire was on, they moved about as much as was possible for them. They could not get into the fire itself But when they found that no

[Shri Abid Ali]

more persons could be rescued, they came out, and after coming out, fire was coming, and fire started coming out of the pits. Then the mine was sealed and completely flooded. The hon. lady Member said that the Chief Inspector of Mines did not go into the pit. Could he go into the pits when there was fire? Flames were coming out of the pit. Therefore....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Even in flames, there is a way, and there are methods of going.

Shri Abid Ali: According to the process, whatever was possible was done. The rescue party did go down.

I submit that all that is possible is being done by the Mines Department to minimise the accidents and their severity. Some Hon. Members say that the accidents should stop completely. Certainly they will stop when the working of the mines stops. So long as the mines work there will be some accidents, but as I have said, the attempt is to minimise the accidents and their severity. I hope hon. Members will again read the report of the enquiry committee, of which Shri Guha Roy, High Court Judge, was the President. The report is unanimous. What more can be done? If anything more than what was said before the court of inquiry comes to the knowledge of hon. Members justifying further investigation, we are here to go into it. But we do not want a repetition of what was placed before the High Court Judge, on which he had given his verdict.

Shri Bose (Dhanbad): May I know whether the Government has studied the report of the Chinakuri Enquiry Committee thoroughly and taken note of the various observations made therein?

Mr. Chairman: That question need not be answered just now.

Shri Warier (Trichur): Since time is short, I will only refer briefly

to the various points. Firstly, about the famine conditions both in food and fodder in the Anantapur district, this question has come before Parliament earlier in the form of a half-hour discussion. The reason for this is the project of the high level canal of Tungabhadra is not taken up sufficiently in time. This thing is recurring and I hope Government will take note of it.

Then, about the rising prices of rice and other commodities, especially in Kerala, the question is not one of stocks alone. The rising prices can be checked only if the Government have sufficient stocks in their hands to run the fair price shops that are spread throughout the State. The Food Minister stated that the deficit in the State is exaggerated, we have 140 lakhs of people and at the rate of 12 or 16 ounces of rice daily, you can calculate the requirements. The total comes to 14 lakh tons, whereas we produce only 7 lakh tons. So, simple arithmetic or common sense tells you that there is a deficit of 7 lakh tons. From the Tanjore and Andhra area, our merchants are getting about 4 lakh tons of rice. So, the balance of 3 lakh tons must be had from Andhra alone and the Government must be in a position to purchase that.

The State Government of Kerala cannot enforce a price fixed by the Central Government. Either the Central Government or the Andhra Government must purchase stocks at the fixed price. The Kerala Government cannot enforce that price fixed by the Centre. The Central Government not only refuse to come to the aid of the Kerala Government, but they in fact write to the State Government that if they give any price higher than the price fixed by the Central Government, it is considered illegal. An ordinary merchant can go to the market and purchase it at black market price.

Our Deputy Food Minister went to Coimbatore and he tried to purchase maida for which exorbitant prices were demanded. So, the State Government cannot go to Andhra and do an illegal act. They do not know what to do. The Central Government ought to have gone to the help of the State Government. In fact, there is a rumour recently that instead of going to the aid of the Kerala Government, the Central Government write to the State Government of Andhra that no such facility to purchase at a higher price should be given. It is there clear like a writing.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With regard to the difficulty that is said to have been experienced by the State Government, the State Government has been assured that in case they find any difficulty to purchase at the controlled rates, directives will be issued to the millers and the stockists, as the case may be, to sell to the Kerala Government at controlled rates. What more do you want?

Shri Warior: That is why I said it is rumoured. It is for the Central Government to deny it totally and categorically. I said there is a rumour in the State of Kerala that the Central Government wrote—it is not on the air which can be washed away—to the State Government of Andhra that no facilities should be given. It is now for the Central Government to deny that categorically.

Now in this Parliament in reply to a question the Central Government stated that Andhra had a surplus of 9 lakh tons. According to the Andhra Government the surplus is 6 lakh tons. Now both are right and both are correct. But in between them 3 lakh tons are smuggled away. The Andhra Government gives the figure after smuggling and the Central Government includes the smuggled figure also. So, both are correct and

both are right. But in between the Kerala Government suffers, because there are only 6 lakh tons to be procured.

Now the Central Government is proposing to procure through the Andhra Government about 4 lakh tons. After that, how much is the surplus? 2 lakhs. Then there was a misleading statement, though not very intentional—it was passed off like that, that is all—by the Food Minister in Parliament that there is a surplus of fine and super-fine rice in Andhra. I just want to know whether the surplus of super-fine and fine varieties of rice in Andhra comes to 4 lakh tons. If it is only fine and super-fine rice, we do not want it. But is it a fact that there is so much of surplus? I do not think there is so much of surplus. If that is the surplus, we do not want that fine and super-fine varieties. But will we have a surplus purchasable from Andhra to the tune of 3 lakh tons at least? Will the Central Government guarantee that much? If the surplus is 4 lakh tons or more, can we at least have 2½ lakh to 3 lakh tons for our fair price shops to check the rising prices?

In this position, if the Central Government is not coming to our aid, then the whole situation, especially in the lean months that are ahead, will be very pitiable and not only the State Government of Kerala but also the people of Kerala will be put to a lot of difficulties. So, in the ultimate analysis one can say that the zonal system has been scrapped in practice. The South zone has got a surplus only in Andhra, because Madras and Mysore are just self-sufficient. Andhra alone can support us. If that is also debarred, if all the surplus stock from Andhra is taken by the Centre, we will be in a quandary. I will not call this discrimination. It is for the Central Government to say what it is.

I will now come to the next item. About industries also we have to complain that the entire South is always neglected. Here I will only refer to the State from which I come. The

[Shri Warior]

locational distribution suggested by the States Re-organisation Commission has been ignored completely, as far as my State is concerned. The State is giving aid to certain industries whose produce are necessary for the whole of India. In case those industries are closed down, we have to import them and spend so much of foreign exchange. When the State Government comes to the aid of those industries, the Central Government, the Planning Commission, the Registrar of Companies, the Reserve Bank and all of them come in and say, "You should not go for their aid because that particular industry is not within the sphere of the Plan." The industry is one of the most important chemical industries in India.

Then about the rubber industry. Three licences were given of which two are operating outside the State. 90% of the rubber is produced in Kerala. Of course, one licence was given to a man in Kerala knowing fully well that he has no funds to run it.

Then about the lemon grass oil, you know that it is produced in Kerala. The new factory is set up in Poona. How much will transportation of rubber and lemon grass oil and other raw materials from Kerala to other areas cost? I do not mind others getting some industries but in cases where the raw material is there. The question of transport has also to be considered. All these things are transported by the railways which are always crowded and wagons are always difficult to get. These industries are denied to that State.

About the ship-building yard, I would like to say that it is still hanging fire. We do not have any assurance. We do not know where we are. The expansion of Travancore Minerals and their getting the quota of ferrous and non-ferrous metals is another point that I would like to refer to. I know there are certain smithies and

blacksmiths shops in Kerala who alone in the whole of India produce certain parts of machinery which otherwise we have to import. Let the Government take cognisance of these facts and come to some conclusion about the disparity that is there in our State.

16.47 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):
Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.48 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ansar Harvani.
After him I will call Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my hon. friends, Shri Kasliwal and Shri Joachim Alva in thanking the President for his Address. But at the very outset I want to draw the attention of this House towards the pathetic food condition in my State of Uttar Pradesh. The recent *Padayatra* that I performed in my constituency, which is just in the neighbourhood of the constituency of our great Prime Minister, has filled me with deepest pathos with disgust and shame. Most of the people in those areas are going with one meal a day. Most of the people in those areas are on the verge of starvation and if immediately some relief is not rushed to Uttar Pradesh, I am afraid that those hands which were raised to vote for us may be paralysed due to malnutrition.

In the year 1952 on the 2nd of October when our great Prime Minister, only a few miles away from this House in the rural areas in the District of Delhi, had inaugurated the

community projects scheme we thought that a new heaven and a new earth will be created in the course of five years. But seven years have passed and I want the hon. Members of this House to visit the various community project areas. What they will find is that production of food has not gone up appreciably. What they will find in those areas is that certain buildings have been built. They will find bungalows for the project executive officers. They will find accommodation for the village level workers. They will find machinery and accommodation for the workers and for the officers of the project areas but when they will visit the fields, when they will go to the khets, they will find that hardly any effort has been made to increase the production of food. In fact, from beginning to end they have mostly been show pieces. India does not want show pieces. India needs results. I am sure that that was the intention of our great Prime Minister when he inaugurated them, but his dream today has not been realised. The time has come when, with the help of Parliament and the people, we should be able to realise the dream of our great Prime Minister.

Recently, much has been talked about co-operatives. The Nagpur Resolution of the Indian National Congress about co-operatives is a revolutionary step, but a revolutionary step needs a revolutionary apparatus. And what apparatus have we created or are we going to create for furthering the co-operatives. On that much depends. If we still depend on the outmoded co-operative laws that exist in this country, if we still depend on the registrars of co-operatives who head the co-operative departments in the various States and the staff of the co-operative departments which is working in the various States, I am afraid that the dream that co-operatives is in the mind of our great Prime Minister will not be realised.

There are some people who have been criticising our resolution on co-

operatives. They have been from the very beginning giving the threat that it will be a failure. Some of them talk about the attachment of the peasantry to the land, but I want to tell them that the peasant is not so much attached to the land as they think. The moment he finds that he can make a few rupees more elsewhere than he can make on his land, then he leaves his land and migrates to big cities to work in the ordnance and other factories, and his attachment to the lands ends. Therefore, that is not much of a consideration. But the co-operatives can be only successful if we appoint a commission which suggests drastic changes in the existing co-operative laws. If the co-operative laws as they are today continue and if the Registrar of Co-operative Societies functions as the Czar of the co-operatives, I am sure the dream about co-operatives will fail.

There is one point about the newspaper industry in this country. There was a time when the newspapers in this country used to have a mission. There was a time when newspapers in this country used to function with a mission and help the national struggle. But today the complex has changed. While the newspapers in eastern Europe as well as in western Europe are glorifying the efforts of our great Prime Minister, and they still consider that his prestige is very high, I am afraid the attitude of the press in this country has changed. Ever since our Prime Minister took drastic steps to implement the Karachi Resolution, the Lahore Resolution, the Avadi Resolution, the Hyderabad Resolution and the Nagpur Resolution, the big business has become jittery, and the press which is a handmaid of these people in this country is coming out with criticism of our Prime Minister. We welcome that criticism. Liberty of the press is dear to us, but the basis of criticism has been shameful.

Then there has been another type of press. That is not the handmaid of

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

big capitalists. That is the handmaid of some individuals who want to live on the lower instincts of the people by calculated sensationalism, giving out sensational news. They do not care for the verification of the news; all that they care is that it should be sensational. And they also find the Prime Minister an interesting subject for their sensationalism. And that should be deplored, and it should be the duty of this House, of Parliament, and of the people to discourage these trends in the press.

There is another thing about the press. We know that the Working Journalists Act was passed and the dispute was referred to the Wage Board. The dispute is still there. But before the dispute is settled, before the Wage Board comes up with its report, the press barons are busy sabotaging all that is to be done. We have got the example of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of Calcutta, an institution which was built up by the late Motilal Ghosh for the freedom of this country, an institution which was made not for profit-making, an institution which was built up with the patriotism of the people, which has now fallen into the hands of profiteers. Under the pretext of not making profits, they have closed down the Allahabad edition of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* as well as the *Amrita Patrika*.

16.54½ hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I hope and trust that our great Prime Minister and his Government will take notice of it and will come to the rescue of the workers of these papers.

The owners of the *Bombay Chronicle* are doing the same. Then there is the great institution in Calcutta, the *Anand Bazar Patrika*. One fine morning it issues at notice of suspension to a Member of this very House of Parliament who was the editor of that paper for 25 years, I mean Shri

C. K. Bhattacharya. He was told he could not continue any more, and after ten days a lie appears in the paper stating that henceforth it would be edited by the proprietor. We should see that in an Indian paper every day a lie is not perpetuated that that paper is edited by the owner. Either there should be no name, or the name should be of the people who really run the press. I have said enough about these things.

I would say just one more thing, and I have done, and that is about Jammu and Kashmir. Our heart bleeds for the people who are on that side of the border. Our heart bleeds for countrymen of occupied Kashmir who are groaning under the iron heel of the military regime, who are groaning under the iron heel of gangsterism. We should send our greetings from here to those countrymen of ours, and I wish our President had sent his greetings to them and assured them that the time was fast approaching when they will be liberated, and they will be all a part and parcel of India.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would like, at the fag end of this debate, and within the short time at my disposal, to touch a few points which need further discussion. But, before coming to specific points, I would like to make one general observation regarding the President's Address. There is one merit in the speech that is, it really or truly reflects the complacent attitude of the ruling party to the policies as well as their implementation; but it utterly lacks the urgency, the vigour and vitality that would give some sense to the people that Government are determined to go ahead with certain policies. Instead of following the British Crown in this aspect and delivering an Address of a formal nature, I would like that the following suggestion may be considered. Let the Address be a little more analytical and self-critical. After all, those who are occupying high positions are

human beings. They are bound to err, and, therefore, there would be a better Address, and the issues before the country and other things would be better discussed, if we know where Government have gone wrong, what the situation was in which they acted in a particular way, whether they ought to have acted in a different way and so on.

With this preliminary observation, I would like to devote some time to draw the attention of the House to what Shri M. R. Masani has said, because though it is not directly mentioned in the Address, yet it is there at the background; I mean the Nagpur resolution. When Shri M. R. Masani approached the Nagpur resolution, he created a sort of bogey of collectivisation coming through the back-door in this country. I was surprised to find that many Members sitting opposite, and belonging to the ruling party showed admiration; some of them had the courage to show it openly, as Shri Ranga.

An Hon. Member: Quite natural.

Shri Khadihar: Others showed sneaking admiration saying 'Well done, you have spoken well, our mouths are gagged', while yet others showed halfhearted support.

I am puzzled by this, because if you analyse the Nagpur resolution you will find that it is essentially based, as I understand it, on the Second Plan. What has been stated in the Second Plan has been incorporated as an objective in the Nagpur resolution; it is nothing more and nothing less.

But, unfortunately, Shri M. R. Masani is afflicted with some sort of fear complex. Therefore, he has given quotations from several countries like Poland and Yugoslavia, China and Russia, suggesting, 'Look here, if you go this way, there is doom', and ultimately he threatened that there will be civil war and bloodshed. In his support, he also quoted big names, names like Rajaji, Shri K. M. Munshi,

and last but not least Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan.

17. hrs.

I was surprised. Masani is high intellectual; he has an analytical mind. He ought to have understood what is the problem behind all this. It is not simply introducing a few co-operatives. It is giving a new perspective. Are we going to maintain the economic and political stagnation in the rural areas and think of building an industrial society? It was well observed by Trotsky once that the 'peasant is the pack horse of civilisation.' If it was true about Russia of those days, it is much more true after the seventh year of planning in this country that in this country the peasant is the pack horse of our civilisation and unless we take some bold steps to change the rural atmosphere, there is no chance—not even the ghost of a chance—of not only our plans succeeding—for which he has great solicitude—but of even democracy taking roots at the village level.

Therefore, I would like to say this much. He has quoted the instances of Poland and Yugoslavia. So far as these countries are concerned, I will quote a British authority, not a Russian authority, as to why they had to do de-collectivisation, and why Poland had to take this course. Anne Martin, who has deeply studied this problem, observes in her latest Publication *Economics and Agriculture*:

"One of the great difficulties has been that the industrialisation programmes in these countries have not been as effective as was hoped in drawing surplus labour off the land".

That was one of the reasons so far as Yugoslavia was concerned. She has discussed all this in detail and it is worth study. She says:

"The decision is being taken partly because of the relative inefficiency of these farms and partly because of rising unemployment in the towns which is

[Shri Khadilkar]
causing a migration of labour
back to agriculture"

This shows there was certainly a typical employment imbalance because certain targets set before the plan could not be achieved in one case or the other and they had to do it

Shri Masani also mentioned China and the communes, the latest development I would like to refer him to the latest publication of an Australian professor, Fitzgerald, who had recently gone there. It is entitled *Flood tide in China*. In this, he has summed up the whole position and he says that after six years China has made such tremendous advance in agriculture unrecognisable in every sense, which nobody expected

But leave aside this professor. Another fellow traveller of Shri Masani, Dr Crossman, a British Labour MP has recently reported in *Statesman*. What has he got to report? He has said that by following this policy definitely, China has added to her food production very immensely. Of course, he has something critical to say about the communes

Therefore, what has been aimed at must be properly understood. What is the social objective behind the Nagpur Resolution? To my understanding, so far as this Resolution is concerned, instead of creating this bogey of collectivisation and what not, it is a simple proposition. We want a three-tier system in the villages, there will be family holdings with sturdy peasantry, there will be co-operative joint production and there will be community holdings. These things are stated in the Second Five Year Plan. I am not saying something which has not been stated. I do not want to quote because it would absorb my time. Therefore, regarding production, I will mention one point and finish with this aspect of the problem.

As regards production he said something. In his opinion production declines. Of course, one can make

a jugglery with figures. He could not show that though agricultural production has failed to keep pace with industrial production—that is bound to happen in a developing economy—China and Russia are short of food or are importing food from outside. That is one thing.

So far as figures are concerned, I would like to quote another American authority—*Chinese Economy* by Solomon Addler. It is a recent publication. He has given some most authenticated figures about China, prior to the revolution and since the revolution. But, I will confine myself to what happened after 1950. In 1950 production was 130 million metric tons and in 1955 it is 184 million tons. He says it was 71 per cent increase at that level and now it is 1.52. If we take these figures, the case built up with the help of logic and with the help of his analytical mind and all the figures, topples to the ground. I am sorry he is not here, or even Prof Ranga.

Once upon a time in 1934, while we were in the Congress together, we I mean Prof Ranga and myself were the founder members of the Kisan Sabha. I am surprised at his attitude now. He looks at Kisans as Trotsky said earlier. He wants to build up our civilisation as Trotsky had said. The peasant will remain the pack horse of our civilisation. His burdens will not be removed, he will not be liberated.

Therefore, I must make one final observation about this. As Lord Aton has said, the bonds of class are stronger than nationality. It is a very wise observation. In this case, I feel the bonds of Prof Ranga and others with the conservative feudal remnants of this country are much stronger, and a man who has associated himself with highly industrialised circles does not see that unless we change the social pattern in the villages, no economic advancement or industrial advancement in the public sector or even in the private sector can even be visualised.

With these observations regarding this topic, I would like to touch briefly on one or two points. There was a suggestion thrown by my hon. friend, the senior leader on this side, Acharya Kripalani regarding National Government. I fail to understand that. It was good to talk of co-operation from all parties as it was given expression to by the new Congress President on the floor of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On the floor of the House?

Shri Khadiolkar: No, I am sorry, she said it outside, but it was echoed by the Prime Minister.

But before approaching this question of National Government we must give thought to the crisis, the crisis of the Congress or political life in this country, that is basically the crisis of organisation. As we know the Congress holds together many groups. Is there one unity of purpose, or unity of thought in the ruling party? There is none. Who can join hands with whom? This is a problem. Therefore, I cannot take that suggestion very seriously.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Independents)

Shri Khadiolkar: Then there is another question, a burning topic. Fortunately, our Prime Minister is here. There is a small dispute regarding some border going on between Mysore and Bombay. Satyagraha is being offered, no tax campaign is being planned. I would ask this House that if there are conflicts between one region and another, is it not the duty of this House to send someone to the border and find out the situation as to who is right and who is wrong? We send emissaries to International Fact Finding Commissions. Why not get hold of the map and after the presentation of a report by somebody, settle this matter here, and appeal to the people who are agitated that justice is not being done or delayed, to stop the agitation? I fail to understand why on such issues this House should not act

Therefore, I would appeal to the Prime Minister to put an end to the agitation. It is the responsibility of the Home Ministry. The Home Minister deputed someone with authority, Shri Jatti is a new man to politics and has been shot up to the Chief Ministership. I have nothing to say about that. But he is unreasonable on all accounts. But let us leave apart who is unreasonable or reasonable. Ascertain judiciously what is the position and place a report before the House and settle the matter here.

You say that people should not take things into their hands. On a former occasion, one of our Congress leaders said in this House that they would decide certain issues on the streets of Bombay, or possibly on the streets of Ahmedabad. What is the position? Unfortunately, I hold in high esteem and reverence the new entrant to the Congress-fold in this House—Dr. Aney. But on this occasion, it is my misfortune to say something but I have got to say it for the sake of truth. He is learned and a Sanskrit scholar or Pandit.

बुद्धास्तेन विचार्यय मरिण

This is an old Sanskrit saying.

If I can apply that, I should ignore him. He did not offer a solution, he did not treat it as a national problem. What are the wishes of the people of Maharashtra? What are the wishes of the people of Gujarat? He did not try to understand that. He is not in a position to do that, physically he is not capable of that. With all that, he takes up the cudgels and says if you want to reconsider this issue, then Vidarbha should be separated or if not then some four States should come in. I fail to understand.

I appeal to this House again. You have taken a decision. This House takes good decisions as well as bad and wrong decisions. You revise them. If you want to get that respect and immediate response from the people that this is a sovereign body, this House has a right to take the initiative. This problem has been hanging

[Shri Khadilkar]

fire for a long time. People's energies are diverted in opposite directions when you should seek their co-operation for development. Why not say you would move in the matter at proper time. Why not give an assurance that this problem will be settled here so that the people will not be forced in desperation to take action and will not have to go to the streets to settle it whether it be Ahmedabad or Bombay. You, as sovereign body in this country, must give this assurance to the people of Bombay and the people of Gujarat. When it was settled, certain vindictive attitude of a section must have influenced the decision. I do not want to go into the past history but the decisions were vitiated and the conscience of the Congress High Command was not clear or clean. About that, I am sure I do not want to attribute motives. It is for this House to take the initiative and reassure the people and say: here we are; why do you take the law into your hands and why do you waste your energy on this matter when there are urgent tasks? Therefore, I would again appeal to this House and our Prime Minister not to keep this problem for very long waiting for a solution.

One final word and I have done. Regarding co-operation, my humble submission is this. If you want to develop this country, you will have to seek the co-operation from all sections. But what do we find? It must be built up from village level to the top. We boast of a planned economy. We have got a Finance Minister and a Food Minister. In any other country which has undertaken such a gigantic Plan of development, taxing people, when there are no violent fluctuations of prices of the necessities of life. The Ministers responsible for this state of affairs would not remain in their position for a day. There is a chronic shortage of things affecting the living standards of the people. There is always a chronic threat of corrosion. There is specula-

tion and hoarding. Unfortunately, from past history, there is a patent allergy to controls in the ruling party that lands us in this deplorable condition. Are we going to tolerate this? You say, "Come on: You join". I would humbly appeal to you to take serious note of it and devise remedies forthwith, taking your appeals for Co-operation in seriousness. Once I had made suggestion in writing to the Chief Minister of Bombay: why not call our M.Ps. though unfortunately many of them belong to this side to consider issues on planning and development. Let them sit together for a discussion and let them chalk out a policy. But there was no reply. No implementation.

You talk of co-operation. I would say that unless you enlist the co-operation of the people, their active participation, in everything, from every section of opinion, whatever plans and whatever total investments and collections you make they are not going to achieve the objective. Therefore, I would humbly appeal, in the end, to the Prime Minister to take initiative in this matter. Enlist the support from the village level, at every stage, and then alone your big decisions, revolutionary decisions, in a sense, in our stagnant society where we want to make rapid advances will be possible of implementation.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री मूलबन्ध दुर्गे (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री कासलीवाल ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और जिसका अनुमोदन भी किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस वाद-विवाद में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं, जो कि नहीं कही जानी चाहियें थीं। कामदे को अगर हम देखें तो पता चलेगा कि उन बातों का यहाँ वादा अशुद्ध

ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपकी सचज्जह आर्टिकल नं० चिम्न २ की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही साथ रूस आफ प्रोसीजर एंड कंजक्ट आफ जिनेस की तरफ दिखाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ पर यह साफ तौर से लिखा हुआ है कि उन्हीं बातों पर बहस हो सकती है जो बातें कि प्रेजिडेंट साहब के एग्रेस में हैं और उन बातों पर, जिनका जिक्र एग्रेस में नहीं है, जिक्र नहीं भाना चाहिये। बहर-हाल आपने कुछ छूट दे दी जिसकी वजह के ये बातें यहां उठायी गईं और इस तरह से बहुत सा समय नष्ट हुआ और यह समय दूसरे कामों में लगाया जा सकता था।

जो जो बातें यहां कही गई हैं उन पर मैं थोड़ा थोड़ा कहना चाहूंगा। पहली बात जो बार बार आपके सामने आई है और लोक-सभा के माननीय सदस्यों के सामने रखी गई है वह बम्बई, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र और महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कही गई है। आज की भारत की स्थिति और दुनिया की स्थिति को अगर हम देखें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि सबसे जरूरी बात जो है वह आपस में यूनिटी की और आपस में एक की है। गुजराती और महाराष्ट्री जो हजारों बरस से साथ-साथ रहते चले आ रहे हैं, आज मालूम ऐसा होता है कि एक दूसरे की शक्ल देखना नहीं चाहते, एक दूसरे को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है, एक दूसरे के साथ नहीं रह सकता है। अगर इस तरह की भावना चलती रही तो मैं समझता हूँ जो डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशन है वे चल नहीं सकती है। जब पार्लियामेंट ने एक मसले को तय कर दिया तो उसको बार बार उठाना मुनासिब नहीं है। जब तक पार्लियामेंट ने तय नहीं किया था उस वक्त तक तो इस सबाल को उठाना मुनासिब था लेकिन जब पार्लियामेंट ने एक बात एक वफा तय कर दी तब डेमोक्रेटिक उसूल का यह तकाबा है कि उस बात को भान लिया जाये।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जो भी कदम धाजकल के जमाने में उठाया जाये, उसको उठाने से पहले यह सोच लिया जाय कि धाया यह कदम उठाना मुनासिब है या नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे गुजराती हों, चाहे महाराष्ट्री हों, चाहे पंजाबी हों और चाहे मद्रासी हों, सभी को हमेशा यह सोच लेना चाहिये कि उनका जो कदम है वह देश की एकता को कायम रखने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा या नहीं और अगर नहीं होगा तो उस कदम को नहीं उठाना चाहिये। हमको सोच लेना चाहिये कि क्या हम देश की एकता कायम रखना चाहते हैं या देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं, धाया यह कदम एक इंसान को दूसरे इंसान से भलग करेगा या इस इंसान को दूसरे इंसान के नजदीक साने में सहायक होगा। जो कदम एक इंसान को दूसरे से मिलाता हो वह कदम तो उठाया जाना चाहिये लेकिन जो एक को दूसरे से दूर ले जाता हो उसको उठाना मुनासिब नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात हमेशा हर एक इंसान को, हर एक मेम्बर साहब को और हर एक भारतवासी को अपने सामने रखनी चाहिये। मैं मद्रासियों से, महाराष्ट्रियों से, पंजाबियों से, गुजरातियों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो काम वे करें, उसको करने से पहले सोच लें कि कि धाया उससे इंसान इंसान के नजदीक आता है या इंसान इंसान से भलग होता है। अगर इंसान इंसान से भलग होता है किसी काम से तो वह काम देश के हित में नहीं है और किसी भी तरह से न उस काम को उठाना चाहिये और न करना चाहिये। जहाँ तक बम्बई, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का सबाल है, उसके बारे में मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

दूसरा मसला, जिसके बारे में इस सभा में बहुत ज्यादा बहस हुई वह कुराक का मसला है। उसके बारे में भी बहुत सी बातें कही गईं। गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इल्जाम

[श्री भूलचन्द दुबे]

सनाया गया कि गवर्नमेंट ने खाद पदाव्यों को पूरी तौर पर पहुंचाने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया उनकी कीमतें बराबर बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये तो भ्रपोजीशन पार्टीज ही जिम्मेदार है। उनकी कीमतों के बढ़ने में गवर्नमेंट का कोई भी कुसूर नहीं है। उसमें सारा कुसूर या तो कुदरत का है या फिर भ्रपोजीशन पार्टीज का है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी आंकड़े दिये गये हैं जरा उन पर ध्यान दिया जाये। सन् १९५२-५३ में हमारे सामने जो आंकड़े थे उनसे मालूम होता है कि उस समय ५३ मिलियन टन गल्ला था। कंट्रोल हटने के बाद ५३ मिलियन टन गल्ला हिन्दुस्तान भर के खाने के लिये दिया गया। उस समय कीमतें नहीं बढ़ीं और किसी क्लिम् की दिक्कत पैदा नहीं हुई। उसके अगले साल ६८ मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ और उसके भी अगले साल ६३ मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ। अगर ५३ मिलियन टन गल्ला देश भर के खाने के लिये काफी हो सकता था तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि ६३ मिलियन टन गल्ला देश के खिलाने के लिये काफी न हो। यह कहना कि गल्ले की कमी थी उस वक्त, यह मैं समझता हूँ कि गलत बात है। यह बात जरूर हो सकती है कि बाज बाज प्रदेशों में कहीं सूखा पड़ गया, कहीं पानी ज्यादा बरस गया और उसकी वजह से फसल का नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन जहां पर नुकसान हुआ वहां भ्रपोजीशन पार्टीज ने बैलट बाक्स की तरफ नजर रख कर, चुनाव का खयाल करके, यह कहना शुरू कर दिया कि खाने की कमी है। बावजूद गवर्नमेंट के इस कहने के कि हम सब को अच्छी तरह से खिला सकते हैं, वह एजिटेशन कायम रहा। कहीं पर हड़तालें हुईं, कहीं कुछ हुआ, कहीं कुछ हुआ। अब जो सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि आखिर कीमतें क्यों बढ़ीं, तो उसके बारे में मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही भ्रज करना है कि आप यद्यत् रत्न कि जब हमने ब्रेशिस्ट फाइनेंसिय की,

फाइनेंसमेंट से मजूरी ले कर, तो उस वक्त किसी ने भी उस पर एतराज नहीं किया कि यह क्यों किया जा रहा है। जब ब्रेशिस्ट फाइनेंसिय होती है और फसल खराब होती है तो कीमतों का बढ़ना भाजिमी है। अगर यह बात कातावरण में फैला दी जाये, यह जाहिर किया जाय कि खाने की कमी है या किसी दूसरी चीज की कमी है तो इस चीज की कमी कही जायेगी उसी चीज की कीमत बढ़ती जायेगी। यहां पर यह भी याद रखने की जरूरत है कि जहां पर गल्ले या गेहूं और चावल की कीमत इतनी बढ़ी है वहां दूसरी चीजों की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। यह केवल उस वजह से कि उन चीजों की कमी के बारे में कोई आन्दोलन नहीं हुआ, किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि उन चीजों की कमी है जब कि गेहूं और चावल के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा शोर मचाया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिन लोगों के पास गल्ला था चाहे थोड़ा हो या बहुत हो, चाहे किसान के पास हो चाहे रोजगारी के पास हो, सब ने उसे रोक रखा और उसकी वजह से कीमतें बढ़ीं। तो इस तरह से कीमतों के बढ़ने की जिम्मेदारी जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही भ्रज किया भ्रपोजीशन पार्टीज पर है ही दूसरों पर नहीं। गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी डालना गलत बात है और यह एजिटेशन बेकार पैदा हो रहा है। यह तो रही खुराक की बात।

दूसरी बात जो मैं थोड़े समय में कहना चाहता था वह कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी ५० लाख सालाना के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है और ३०, ४० या ५० सालों में एक जमाना ऐसा आ सकता है कि अगर आबादी इसी तरह से बढ़ती रही तो हमारे लोगों के लिये खाना काफी नहीं होगा। जो भी लोग उस वक्त मौजूद होंगे उनको इसकी काफी तकलीफ होगी। इस समय जो पैदावार हमारे देश में हो रही है

वह ऐसा मालूम होता है कि धीरे-धीरे के मुकाबले बहुत कम हो रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको बढ़ाने की तरकीब की जानी चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ होल्डिंग्स बहुत छोटी छोटी हैं। पाँच पाँच या छः छः एकड़ की होल्डिंग्स बतलाई जाती हैं। अगर यह सही है तब तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जो काश्तकार है, जिसके पास इतनी छोटी होल्डिंग है, वह न तो उसमें ज्यादा लागत ही लगा सकता है और न माडर्न तरीके के एग्रीकल्चर को ही अपना सकता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो अच्छी पैदावार करने का तरीका हो सकता है वह उसको नहीं अपना सकता है किसी भी तरह से। और जब तक वह माडर्न तरीका नहीं अपना सकता है तब तक पैदावार की एकड़ नहीं बढ़ा सकता है। फ़िरसे यह बतलाते हैं कि वहाँ पर आज एक एकड़ में ५५ मन तक गेहूँ पैदा हो सकता है अगर नये तरीके इस्तेमाल किये जायें। अगर इतनी पैदावार हो सकती है तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि ४०, ५० या ६० साल बाद भारतवर्ष में हम लोगों के लिये अन्न की कमी रहे। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदावार हो सकती है उसको किया जाय। अब सवाल यह आ जाता है कि अगर इंडिविजुअल तरीके का इस्तेमाल करना चाहे जिसके पास पाँच या छः एकड़ जमीन है तो वह इसको नहीं कर सकता है। अब दूसरा तरीका क्या रह जाता है। सिवाय कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है। कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग के बारे में अक्सर एतराज किये जाते हैं और कहा जाता है कि यहाँ पर यह चीज काम नहीं करेगी। मिसालें दी जाती हैं पोलैंड की और यूगोस्लाविया की और आस्ट्रेलिया के पास के कुछ हिस्सों की कि वहाँ पर यह कामयाब नहीं हुई। वह मिसालें जरूर सही हैं, लेकिन इन मिसालों के होते हुये भी हमारे सामने कोई दूसरा तरीका नहीं है जिससे हम लोग पैदावार

बढ़ा सकें। जिस वक्त से काश्तकार को यह मालूम होगा कि जहाँ पर वह आज एक बीघा में एक या दो मन अनाज पैदा करता है वहाँ उसको ५५ मन की एकड़ मिल सकता है, उस वक्त से मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि काश्तकार इतना बेवकूफ होगा कि वह कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग पर भ्रमल न करे। वह जरूर इस चीज को करेगा बशर्ते उसको मालूम हो जाय कि उसकी पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगी और उसका फायदा उसको मिलेगा। यहाँ पर बड़े बड़े भावमियों ने यह बात कही है कि शायद यहाँ पर कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग नहीं चल सकेगी। इतना सब होते हुये भी यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसका थोड़ा बहुत एक्सपेरिमेंट न किया जाय। काश्तकार बेवकूफ या पागल नहीं है कि उसको फायदा नजर आये फिर भी वह कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग में शरीक न हो।

इसी सिलसिले में यह भी कहा गया कि गवर्नमेंट की गलती है और खाने की कमी है तो फूड मिनिस्टर साहब इस्तीफा दें। वह सब वाहिदात बातें हैं जिनका कोई सिर पैर नहीं है। मैं आखिर में फिर अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ी है तो उसके लिये अप्रोजीशन पार्टीज के सिवाय और कोई जिम्मेदार नहीं है।

Shri Gulam Mohideen (Dindigul):
Mr. Speaker, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the President's Address.

It is more than eleven years since we attained independence. We have been talking of many schemes. We have implemented schemes but till now the working mass or the poor man has not improved his position. The rich people are growing richer and there is no check on them. When we approach the masses we say that we have levied many taxes, say, income-tax, wealth-tax and the rest.

[Shri Gulam Mohideen]

But what do the rich class do? Do they really pay their taxes? Certainly not. They avoid taxes. They do not pay taxes. By hoarding money, by cashing property into money, they evade taxes and pass on them to their sons or daughters. Thus, there is no check on moneyed people

I suggest on this occasion that some checks should be put in order to implement the socialist pattern of society. Of course, we have levied many taxes. But there must be some machinery to check these moneyed people so that they really pay their taxes

I know many instances. Most of the landlords and most of the capitalists evade taxes. Unless we do something in this respect a real socialistic pattern of society cannot be attained

Now, everywhere it is said that ceiling on lands is coming. Of course, as a true Congressman and as a man wedded to socialistic pattern of society, I welcome the ceiling on land. But at the same time I want to make it clear that the ceiling on lands alone would not do any good to the society because while the ceiling on land alone is implemented there are a larger number of people who hoard money in other industries and escape this kind of a ceiling. So, I emphasise that ceiling should be on all and not only on land alone

When I advocate that or when I say that ceiling should be on all sides, it may misunderstood that I am against ceiling or just to avoid ceilings, I am emphasising that. Certainly not. We welcome ceilings. But you know, Sir, in many enterprises people are earning more than what a landlord or an agriculturist earns. For example, if a cinema producer produces one picture he earns more than the value of the ceiling on the land that is contemplated. If 20 acres is fixed as a maximum for a landlord, a cinema producer earns on one picture more than what that 20 acres would cost.

Therefore I submit that to put an end to the growth of the richer classes there should be ceilings on all sides. Our opponents have often been saying that though the Congress principle is that of socialistic pattern of society, we do not implement that system. Certainly not. We are implementing that and let them take it for granted that unless Congress is for socialistic pattern of society it cannot exist. So, the socialistic pattern of society should be based on all aspects

We talk of big schemes but the local masses are not satisfied with big schemes because they cannot go and see them and do not see any benefit in them. Only when local conditions are improved, only when they see what actually is done in their area they will be satisfied. For example in Dindigul area the railway line is a longfelt need, but if the Government does not fulfil that scheme and talk of Bhakra Nangal they will not appreciate that. They will say, "What do you say of our scheme?" There is one Kallar scheme near Madurai District. We have been representing to the Government, both in the State and in the Centre, that the Kallar scheme should be fulfilled. But if the Government does not care to do that the people will not appreciate it for they will see that in their area nothing is being done. So, I emphasise that the Kallar scheme and many other schemes like this should be implemented. There is a feeling and a party is trying to mislead people by saying that the south is neglected. I assure this House that the south is not neglected at all, but I request that something concrete should be executed there

For example, the people of Tuticorin have been insisting that Tuticorin should be made into a big port, but that has not been done yet. There is no mention of that. I wish to emphasise on this occasion the importance of schemes for the development

of Tuticorin and Sethusamudram scheme

Regarding the language question, our Government is not firm. That is my humble opinion. Having once decided that we should give up English with which we are not very familiar, they are not taking proper steps to eliminate English. That is the reason why there is a hue and cry against our determination to have a national language. I will appeal to all the people and our Members in general that we have determined to have one India, and we must have a common language, and that common language should be an Indian language, it cannot be a foreign language if we have committed a wrong, let us revise and come to the conclusion that there must be one language for us. Let us improve that language and have our own national language.

I should also like to point out that money is wasted on many schemes. For example, when we give subsidy to local development schemes, it is utilised without any contribution coming from the local people. In this the officers and the engineers co-operate with them, they prepare estimates in such a way that the people may not contribute any money to the local development schemes. So, there must be a proper check on officials who prepare estimates and waste our money. Something should be done to check all these things so that our money may not be wasted. A public body consisting of Members of Parliament may be constituted to check such wastage.

Regarding prohibition, I find that in Delhi, for example, taking of liquor is allowed, whereas in Madras it is not allowed. How can it be a right thing in one place and a wrong thing in another place? We praise Mahatma; and we say that we adhere to his principles, but we do not follow what he has said. So, I insist that prohibition should be there throughout. Then only will the poor masses be benefited. So, prohibition should be implemented everywhere.

Then, I would like to point out that the Dindigul area deals more in leather. But from today's papers, I am surprised to see that leather export is prohibited. I urge that some arrangement should be made to export our leather goods to foreign countries, so that we may earn foreign exchange and thereby improve our economy and society.

I would appeal to the Members opposite and also our Members that instead of talking about the public sector and the private sector and all those things, they should try to raise the morale of the people, especially, of the Government servants, because whatever we do, and whatever we plan lies in their hands for execution. After all Government is not the private sector, it is a public sector. But what do we find? While preaching about the public sector, some of our hon. friends are asking the workers and the officials to go on strike, that would mean that there will be wastage, and, thereby the public sector will be affected. So, what is wanted is that the morale of the people should be raised, and I appeal to one and all to raise the standards and morale of the government servants.

There is also difference in pay between a State Government employee and a Central Government employee. An officer working in the Madras State, for instance, gets less than what a peon or an ordinary worker in the Central Government gets. This kind of disparity should disappear. For that, the Centre must take the initiative and give subsidy to meet the situation in respect of all the State employees, including those in the panchayats and municipalities etc. Then only we can solve this problem of disparity. Now, when we accuse them of being indifferent in their work, always this lame excuse is talked. So the Central Government should see that something is done in this respect.

Mr Speaker: Now, Shri N. B. Ghosh

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बड़ी कृपा करके सदन के विभिन्न ग्रुपों के सदस्यों को बुलाया लेकिन यह कृपा उनकी सोशलिस्ट ग्रुप पर नहीं हुई। आपने सदन के बाहर एक स्थान पर यह भी कहा था कि सदन में भी जो माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी भाषा में बोलना चाहेंगे उनको मैं बोलने के लिये अधिक समय और अवसर दूंगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ आप अन्य ग्रुपों के सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दे रहे हैं वहाँ आप सोशलिस्ट ग्रुप के भी एक सदस्य बुलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोशलिस्ट प्रोग्राम में क्या पसन्द करता हूँ लेकिन मैंने पहले ही उस ग्रुप के श्री ब्रजराज सिंह को मौका दे दिया है। उस ग्रुप में कुल ८ ही तो मेम्बरान हैं।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : दस हैं श्रीमान्। आपका निर्णय क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं लाचार हूँ टाईम नहीं है, मैं क्या करूँ।

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar): I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं समझता हूँ कि

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar). I called one person already from his party. I have called already Shri Braj Raj Singh who is the secretary of that party; I gave him an opportunity. Even if there should be only eight people in a party, they want that they must have the front position; there are 375 Members or so in the Congress Party here; and there are some who, since the inception of this Parliament, have not spoken at all here. It is rather strange that the hon. Member should ask for an opportunity in this manner I am not going to allow it.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: You have called more than one person from the other parties, but you have discriminated against my party, and therefore we are deprived of the opportunity to speak. I lodge a protest against this and walk out.

(Shri Jagdish Awasthi then left the House)

Mr. Speaker: I must tell the hon. Member that if he protests against my ruling, I would not call him at all. He may go.

Shri L. Achaw Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to submit that I have also asked for your permission to speak on some of my amendments. From our Party, only Shri Braj Raj Singh has spoken. You have allowed two or three Members from other parties. The Chair should be impartial.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to submit to ordering about by any hon. Member

Shri L. Achaw Singh: The time has also been extended.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I also walk out in protest

(Shri L. Achaw Singh then left the House).

Mr. Speaker: I want to assure all hon. Members who have newly come that I am trying to adjust the time. I have allowed 40 per cent of the time to the Opposition. Among the Opposition, I am trying to give opportunity to every group or representative—big or small. Without exception, I have done that. Some of the bigger groups have had more than one chance. The smaller groups insist upon being called. They will have plenty of opportunities. We are just starting the session. They can always protest

against the conduct of Government here. In a parliamentary democracy, the Government and Opposition fight, but neither of them should fight with the Speaker. Evidently, they are new. If next time they repeat this, I will be obliged not to call them at all as a matter of punishment. They cannot protest against the ruling of the Chair. They cannot order; they can make submissions. I have no partiality. I am just watching; I am interested in having a balanced debate in this House, and in giving opportunity to all sections of the House, all groups, front Benches, back Benches, middle Benches and so on.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): This is the strategy of the party in U.P. also. They want to repeat it here (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Enough of what I see here. Why should I draw from the experience of U.P.? I am satisfied with what is happening here.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: Unfortunately for myself, I find myself in the midst of a dispute. What I was going to submit was that in spite of all adverse criticism, it is quite clear that the Address of the President is an unvarnished clear picture showing that actually our Government has laid the foundations of a planned progress of the country in the background of democracy as well as socialistic pattern.

I find that there have been much misgiving, much apprehension, on the part of divergent parties with regard to the implication of our socialistic pattern. Some people think that our socialistic pattern really shows a tendency towards Communism; other people think that it is not going far enough, that we are fighting shy of the real thing. I would say that we are not going to copy the pattern of any country. We are going to create a pattern of our own suited to our conditions and fitting in with our best traditions, with our culture—where

the individual will not be dwarfed or smothered but will have legitimate expression, expansion and fulfilment in harmony with the community, but not at the cost of the community. There is no reason for this apprehension that our objective is the Chinese or Russian type. Our Government is committed to a democratic set-up, to a socialistic pattern, based on the consent of the people where force is ruled out. I would submit that such a socialistic pattern is not against our culture. We were really heading towards capitalism imported from the west and that is against our culture and our old traditions. We are going to give due place, due respect, to the individual. The individual will never be liquidated, as in some other countries. To quote one of the previous speakers, the individual will not be allowed in our country to be the pack horse either of any type of civilisation or of any structure of politics.

Some misgivings have been expressed on the floor of the House against joint farming. Some people find in it a bogey of collectivisation. I would submit that it is nothing of the kind. Our Government is not forcing our peasants to take to joint farming. But why is joint farming dreaded? The individual stamp of the cultivator need not be, will not be lost in it any more than it is lost in a joint enterprise, a partnership in commerce or industry. I would submit that if actually there are some uneconomic holdings and there are many, it is apparent that if they are integrated and jointly farmed the results will be much better. Anyhow, it is not being forced upon us. I think that would allay the apprehension of those people who thought that we are really heading towards the pattern of China. We are not doing that.

I shall refer to another matter. I am very grateful to our Government that they have contacted Bhutan and we have secured a special treaty. It was long overdue. Bhutan lies along Jalpaiguri and along some districts of Assam. Bhutan is our next-door

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

neighbour. The people of Bhutan never considered themselves as foreign to us. They had all along very close contacts. If we increase and develop our communications from Jalpaiguri which is actually the supply centre of Bhutan, then, we will have still closer and fruitful contacts with those people. It is a great achievement. Thanks to our Prime Minister.

As regards our relations with foreign countries, we are very lucky that we have been friendly towards all foreign nations and they reciprocate our friendship. But, the same cannot be said about Pakistan. In spite of our best efforts—our tolerance even to a fault—and our policy of appeasement, the position is worsening every day. They are taking advantage of our goodness; they are mistaking it for our weakness. I would submit that they do not understand our language. This language is unintelligible to them. We are wedded, and very correctly to the policy of peace; but, we can show a little bit of firmness; we cannot appease them at the cost of India. They are not willing to give up an inch of land which is in their illegal possession. Admittedly, Tukurgram is ours, but they are strengthening their hold on it. They had absolutely no claim to Berubari and that is not an enclave. They are claiming Berubari on the basis of a wrong map. My house is close to Berubari. Anyone who goes there will find that the map relied on is wrong and now it is being fraudulently used by Pakistan. I submit that the seriousness of the situation is not known to many people. If we were to give up half of Berubari the matter will not end there. If we give half of Berubari on the basis of that map, we lose several tracts which are not really enclaves and it will give rise to unthought and, disastrous complications. They have not given up a single inch of land which is in their illegal possession while we are too willing, too eager to give up our land about which there is only a belated

and malafide dispute. The conditions in East Pakistan are such that it is quite palpable that they are following a policy of squeezing out the Hindus from that place. After the military regime, we are hearing horrible stories.

Are these people who are living in Berubari and who are living in the nearby enclaves going to be thrown to the wolves? I am grateful to the Prime Minister for his assurance that the matter will again be considered by him. I would only submit that the matter is very serious. I pray that these people may not be uprooted again. It can be avoided. I pray their case may be sympathetically considered and the matter may be deeply probed into. We should not be too quick to give up possession of Berubari when they are not giving up the possession of even an inch of land which is in their illegal possession. The whole thing, all the border disputes should be considered together; there should not be any piecemeal decision about Berubari. Perhaps there is some confusion in the minds of several people from the statement of the Prime Minister that actually we have gained something by this exchange. We have not gained an inch; Pakistan has unduly gained a lot. We are practically giving away about 12 square miles.

Another small point and I have finished. That point has been raised by a very revered leader of India, leader of the PSP Party. He has said with regard to the invitation of co-operation by the President and the Congress President that co-operation cannot be forthcoming unless there is an all-party Government. This is against democratic principle, against the mandate of the people. But why stint co-operation when objective is the same? If the co-operation is whole-hearted the food problem will ease. It will work wonders. I would request that patriotic son of India to reconsider that matter.

There need not be such a condition precedent, such a string behind this proposal. Food is above all parties. It is unfortunate that we are short of food and that the prices are soaring up. In this matter, we should not go half-way. If we control price at the wholesale level, we should also control at the retail level. If the advice of all the parties is sought, if they are at all important stages consulted, there will be no difficulty at the execution stage as is apprehended by Shri Kripalani. Their advice will be fruitful—why they should deny it? Why should they lay down such a condition that unless they have got a hand at the execution stage, they will not co-operate with us? If the whole country co-operates in this matter, we may find ourselves out of the woods.

Coming back to the question of joint farming—co-operatives, I would submit such co-operation is not new. Co-operation of services has been long known to India in many of the provinces, especially in Bengal. At the time of cultivation, sowing and reaping, people co-operate and reciprocate and that has been a very great help to the cultivators. It is a fact that a few co-operatives of the modern type which have been experimented upon have not been successful but there should be an investigation into the causes of their failure. If uneconomic holdings are integrated and recourse be had to the co-operative method, the

food situation will improve. We may not go in for big projects. Small irrigation schemes, good seeds and improved methods of cultivation can do a lot. I think the community projects should give more attention to this than they are now doing.

In conclusion, I submit that the country has progressed. But it has not been able to show spectacular progress. In a democracy, such a spectacular progress is impossible and whatever progress is made is permanent and though we are going to introduce socialist pattern, our friends should remember that it is based on the consent of the people and not force.

Mr. Speaker: There is hardly a minute. I want to assure the other hon. Members who have sent in their names and whom I have not been able to call in spite of the time being extended that I shall prepare a list of such Members if they want to take part in the Railway Budget debate or in the latter debate and I shall try to give them preference.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am one of them.

Mr. Speaker: They will always be considered.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 19, 1959/Magha 30, 1959 (Saka)

[Wednesday, February 18, 1959/Magha 29, 1880 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

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367.	Indo-Japanese Foundry and Light Engineering Centre	1577-78
368.	Closure of Textile Mills	1578-84
370.	Price page schedule for Newspapers	1584-87
373.	Medical benefits to workers' families	1588-90
374.	Manufacture of machinery for sugar industry	1590-95
375.	Documentary on the life of Tagore	1595-96
377.	Employment Exchanges	1596-99
379.	Immigrants from East Pakistan	1599-1601
382.	Two-seater Scooters	1601-02
383.	Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd	1603-07
384.	Nuclear Weapons Tests	1607-08
385.	Indian High Commission Office, London	1608-10
388.	Gas supply to Calcutta	1610-11

WRITTEN ANSWERS
TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.		1611-64
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371.	Indo-China	1612
372.	Shortage of tyres	1612-13
376.	Indian tea mission	1613
378.	Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company	1613
381.	Housing	1614
386.	Public undertakings at Bangalore	1614-15
387.	Textile Industry	1615
389.	Handloom Industry	1615-16
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391.	Fertilizers from North Korea	1617
393.	Allocation of Raw Films	1617
394.	Raw material for Handloom Goods	1617-18

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QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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396.	Bogus Companies	1618-19
397.	Budget Provisions for Second Five Year Plan Works in Madhya Pradesh	1619
398.	Export of Mica	1620
399.	Recovery of loans from displaced persons from East Pakistan.	1620-21
400.	State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd	1621-22
401.	Jute Products	1622
402.	All India Working Class Family Budget Survey	1622-23
403.	Indians in Pakistan	1623-24
404.	Export of Jute	1624
405.	Development of Iron Ore Resources	1624
406.	Shellac and seedlac	1625
407.	Haj Pilgrims	1625-26
408.	National Industrial Development Corporation	1626-27
409.	Printing Machinery	1627-28
410.	Zirconium Pilot Plant	1628
411.	Expert Committee on Recruitment in A.I.R.	1628-29
412.	Pakistani firing in Rajouri	1629
413.	Purchase of Ores	1630
414.	Atomic power stations	1630-31
415.	Cotton Mills, Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	1631
416.	Displaced persons from East Pakistan	1631-32
417.	National Tribunal for Petroleum Industry	1632-33
U.S.Q.		
No.		
431.	Employment Exchanges	1633-34
432.	Bicycle factories	1634-35
433.	Salt Quota	1635
434.	Development Councils for Industries	1635

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
435.	Export Promotion Councils . . .	1636
436.	Companies in Bombay . . .	1636
437.	Soda-Ash Factories . . .	1637
438.	Competition to Export Trade from West Germany . . .	1637
439.	Viet-Nam . . .	1637-38
440.	Accidents in Coal Mines . . .	1638
441.	Loans for Construction of Houses in Delhi . . .	1638-39
442.	Cottage Industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	1639
443.	Trade with Middle East Countries . . .	1639-41
444.	Production of Tea . . .	1641
445.	Employment Exchanges . . .	1641
446.	Payment of Compensation . . .	1641-42
447.	Survey of Unemployment . . .	1642
448.	Indians in Goa Jails . . .	1642-43
449.	Naga Tourist Team . . .	1643
450.	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi . . .	1643
451.	Sewing Machines . . .	1644
452.	Employment Exchanges . . .	1644
453.	Industrial Estate in Bihar . . .	1645
454.	Indian Cotton Textile Trade Delegation . . .	1645
455.	Grievance Procedure . . .	1645-46
456.	Export to France . . .	1646
457.	Industrial Estate at Rourkela . . .	1646-47
458.	Cycle Light Lamps . . .	1647
459.	Implementation of Housing Schemes . . .	1648-49
460.	Sekhsaria-Cotton Mills, Bombay . . .	1649
461.	Light Music in A.I.R. . . .	1650
462.	Unit for handling Oil-cakes . . .	1650
463.	All India Economic Conference . . .	1650-51
464.	Hospital under Employees' State Insurance Corporation . . .	1651
465.	Foreign Consultants . . .	1651-52
466.	Gates for Irrigation Projects . . .	1652
467.	Shifting of Offices . . .	1652-53

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
468.	Indians in Africa . . .	1653
469.	Import Quota of News-print and Paper . . .	1653-54
470.	Migration from Ceylon . . .	1654
471.	All India Radio Research Department . . .	1654-55
472.	Joint Consultative Council of Management . . .	1655-56
473.	Dock Workers' Advisory Committee . . .	1656-58
474.	Mineral Oil Industry . . .	1658
475.	Electric Lift accident in South Block . . .	1658-59
476.	Trade in Handicrafts . . .	1659
477.	Export of cottage Industries Products . . .	1659
478.	Eradication of Beggary . . .	1659-60
479.	Grants by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission . . .	1660
481.	Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd. . . .	1660
482.	Industrial Estate at Bhatinda . . .	1660-61
483.	Funds for Second Five Year Plan work in Madhya Pradesh . . .	1661
484.	Scheme for Construction of Model Villages . . .	1662
485.	Refugee Pension Holders . . .	1663
486.	Standing Committees in Ministries . . .	1663-64
487.	Employment Exchanges . . .	1664

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

1664-65

The following papers were laid on the Table

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 165 dated the 7th February, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, making certain further amendment to the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 64 dated the 10th January, 1959, under sub-section(3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942 making certain further amendment to the Coffee Rules, 1953.
- (3) A copy of Notification No S.O. 246 dated the 31st January, 1959, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Textiles (Production by Power Looms) Control Order, 1956
- (4) A copy of the Delhi Rent Control Rules, 1959, published in Notification No G S R 139 dated the 3rd February, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 56 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958
- (5) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures Rules, 1958, published in Notification No S O 2403 dated the 22nd November, 1958, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.

PRESENTATION OF RAIL-
WAY BUDGET 1666—96

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) presented a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1959-60 in respect of Railways.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY
THE PRESIDENT 1696—1818

Further discussion on the motion on Address by the President and the amendments thereto moved on the 13th February, 1959 continued. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR THURS-
DAY, FEBRUARY 19,
1959/ MAGHA 30, 1880
(Saka)

Further discussion on the motion on Address by the President and the amendments thereto and also consideration and passing of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha