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Wednesday, April 15, 1959
Chaitra 25, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates, that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

11465

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 15, 1959/Chaitra 25,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Sikka Port

+
*1529. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Director of Rotterdam Port visited the Port of Sikka;

(b) if so, what developments he has suggested; and

(c) whether it can be turned into a deep draft port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) An advance copy of Shri Posthuma's report was received in this Ministry only a week ago and is being examined.

(c) The decision will depend upon the recommendations of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee, set up by the Government of India for selecting suitable intermediate ports for intensive development in order of priority.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the case of this Sikka Port was considered when Kandla was taken up?

50(A1)L.S.D.—1.

11466

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir, it was considered by the West Coast Major Ports Development Committee.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that there is a good cement factory there and the hinterland is good? If so, may I know whether Government is going to take a decision early on this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The cement factory is there. In regard to the hinterland, from the knowledge at our disposal it is obvious, it is not as good as it is for Kandla. I do not think he is comparing it with Kandla. We do have the interests of Sikka at heart, but the question is whether it can be developed into a major port.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What percentage of cargo was imported or exported annually through this port?

Mr. Speaker: Kandla or Sikka?

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sikka.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say off-hand, but there is a cement factory and the main export is of cement from this factory.

Shri Oza: Is it not a fact that Sikka is an industrial area and still has much potentialities for the development of so many industries round about Sikka?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is what I say: it has got capacity or potentiality for developing as an industrial port, may not be exactly as a major commercial port.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how much sum has been spent during the First Five Year Plan and up to this time on this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: On Sikka? A scheme of navigational improvement and lighting marks costing Rs. 12,000 was executed during the First Plan period. In the Second, there is no provision.

Electrification of Stations

+
*1839. { **Shri Subodh Hanada:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri E. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out to electrify railway stations which are covered under the rural electrification scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how many such railway stations would be covered under the rural electrification scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). During the 2nd Plan electrification of 980 stations has been programmed. These include also stations where power would be available under Rural Electrification Schemes of the State Governments.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether it is a fact that the progress of electrification during this Plan period has been very slow and, if so what is the reason for the same?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir. Out of the 980 stations programmed for the Plan, 600 have already been done. 175 will be taken up this year and 205 will be completed next year.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether N.E. Railway at Gorakhpur headquarters has taken electric power from the hydel division of Gorakhpur; if so, to what extent? May I know further to what greater extent it can be made available, and why all the stations on that line cannot be electrified?

Mr. Speaker: This is one of the 980 stations. Does he expect the hon. Minister to carry with him all this information?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I was referring to the headquarters.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If the hon. Minister is in possession of the facts he may give them—he comes from South India.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will be taken up on a programme basis.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Estimates Committee recommended that wherever power is available, such stations should be electrified. May I know whether all the stations where power is available have since been electrified?—because the Railway Board has accepted that recommendation.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The implication of that recommendation is that this should be done out of the Passenger Amenities Fund. Rs. 15 crores have been allotted for this. Out of this, Rs. 13 crores have already been spent. There is only a balance of Rs. 2 crores for getting not merely electrification but other passenger amenities like waiting rooms and things like that. So we have got to fit it in with the other things.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many stations could not be electrified for want of funds, even though electricity was available?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would require separate notice for that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the basis on which the selections have been made, whether the nearness of any power station is the criterion or some other criterion is applied?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Various considerations there are, and this is dealt with by the Passenger Amenities Committee and they arrange the priorities.

Shri Jadhav: May I know how many stations out of these will be covered

by thermal stations and how many by hydel stations?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I require notice for that.

Shri Sampath: May I know the break-up of figures for the various zones?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry, I have not got it with me. If another question is put I can give the answer.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Since when has this electrification of stations been allocated to the Passenger Amenities Fund?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is implied in the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee.

Shipping Freight Rates

+
*1831. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 273 on the 27th November, 1958, and state at what stage is the question of setting up a regular organisation for tackling the problem of shipping freight rates which was under consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): An organisation, known as Freight Investigation Bureau, has now been set up in Bombay to tackle the question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the number of complaints that have been received by the Bureau so far, of freight discrimination?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the exact number. The Bureau has only recently commenced functioning, and I cannot as yet say that it has got into full stride.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the freight rates between Burma and London, and between Malaya and London, are lower than the freight rates between India and London?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have received such complaints, and the justification for the establishment of this Freight Investigation Bureau is provided by such complaints and such facts.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What was the total amount paid by way of freight charges in the year 1958?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a very broad question, and both private and government shippers will have to furnish the answer; may be about Rs. 150 crores.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the composition of the Committee that has been set up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not a committee, it is a regular Department. It is headed by a senior Deputy Director-General of the Directorate-General of Shipping, and other staff?

दिल्ली में परिवहन सुविधाएँ

+
*१८३२. { श्री भक्त बर्मान :
श्री पंगरकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २७ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) दिल्ली में परिवहन सुविधाओं में सुधार के लिए इस बीच और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ख) इनके परिणाम-स्वरूप स्थिति में कहां तक सुधार हुआ है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के परिवहन प्रशासन की ओर

के १-१२-५८ से अब तक पर्यटन की २१ योटर गाड़ियों (टूरिस्ट कार्स), ७५ टैक्सियों व दो सचारी वाली १११ आटो रिक्शा गाड़ियों के लिए और परमिट दिये गये हैं। अनेक रास्तों पर दिल्ली परिवहन की बसों का घाना जाना और ज्यादा कर दिया है। इन सब उपायों के कारण अब स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि दिल्ली में परिवहन की सुविधाओं में बढ़ोत्तरी होने के बावजूद भी अभी तक दिल्ली में बम्बई और कलकत्ते के मुकाबले में देर से बसें चलती हैं और किराया भी अधिक है? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री राज बहादुर: किराये के बारे में यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सारी ही दूरे बम्बई से अधिक हैं। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, मैं याददाश्त से कहता हूं, कुछ दूरे कम हैं पर अधिकांश में ज्यादा हैं। जहां तक उन की न्यूनता का प्रश्न है, उस के बारे में यह स्वीकार किया जा चुका है कि यह सुविधा और भी अधिक बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमन्, क्या शासन की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि कुछ सबको पर जो प्राइवेट बसें चलती थी और जिनके कि किराये कम थे उन्हें हाल ही में हटा दिया गया है और उनकी जगह पर डी० टी० यू० की बसें चला दी गई हैं जिनका कि किराया अधिक है और जिससे कि जनता को परेशानी हुई है अतः क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा?

श्री राज बहादुर हमारा अन्तिम नक्य तो यही है कि दिल्ली के सारे परिवहन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो और यह इसी आधार पर चल कर सम्भव हो सकता है। वैसे मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I understand a large number of buses in Delhi are out of functioning condition because of high rate of break down. May I know what arrangements have been made for the maintenance, repair and rejuvenation of buses in Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say this that it is on account of a high rate of break down. I think comparisons cannot be made so far as that is concerned. It is, however, true that a large number of buses are not being put on the road because they cannot be repaired quickly for want of spare parts. Orders of the value of Rs. 9 lakhs have recently been placed for the supply of spare parts for vehicles and it is hoped that conditions will improve so far as the maximum utilisation of the fleet is concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has assessed the problem of transport in Delhi till 1962 and if so, how many buses are required, how many auto rickshaws are required, how many other means of transport are required and what the Ministry is going to do to meet the necessities of Delhi till that year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member referred to the Ministry. I would say that the Ministry as such is not charged with that responsibility. It is the Transport Committee of the Delhi Corporation which has got to do it. We, of course, in the Central Government will help them and assist them as much as we can in this matter.

श्री श्री० सु० तारिक: श्रीमन्, अभी बजीर साहब ने यह फ़रमाया है कि यह तो दिल्ली कारपोरेशन का फ़र्ज है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी मुलाजमीन और ग्राम पब्लिक को ग्राज जो ट्रांसपोर्ट की सहाय्यत मुहैया न होने की वजह से दिक्कत होती है उसको दूर करने के लिए मरकजी सरकार क्या कोई अपनी बसें चलाने का इरादा रखती है या प्राइवेट लोगों

को बसेज चलाने की इजाजत देगी ताकि लोगों की और सरकारी मालामाल की ट्रान्सपोर्ट की दिक्कत दूर हो ?

[श्री ए.एम.तारिक : श्रीमान्
 وزیر صاحب نے یہ فرمایا ہے کہ یہ تو
 دلی کارپوریشن کا فرض ہے تو میں یہ
 جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکاری ملازمین
 اور عام پبلک کو آج جو ٹرانسپورٹ کی
 سہولیت مہیا نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے
 دقت ہوتی ہے اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے
 سرکاری سرکار کوئی ایسی سہولت چلانے
 کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے یا پرائیویٹ لوگوں کو
 سہولت چلانے کی اجازت دے کی تازہ
 لوگوں کی اور سرکاری ملازمین کی
 ٹرانسپورٹ کی دقت دور ہو -]

श्री राज बहादुर इस ससद् द्वारा
 दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को कायम करते वक्त
 जो कानून पास किया गया है उसकी रू से
 वह जिम्मेदारी कारपोरेशन को सौंपी गई
 है और जैसे कि मैंने पहले भी कहा सेंट्रल
 गवर्नमेंट जहा तक उसके लिए इमदाद
 देना मुमकिन हो सकता है, इस जानब
 इमदाद देने को तैयार है ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास क्या हाल ही में
 कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिसने
 मौजूदा जो भी बसों की तादाद है उसके
 आधार पर कुछ ऐसे सुझाव दिये हैं जिससे कि
 यात्रियों को घाने जाने की सुविधा हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर . दिल्ली ट्रान्सपोर्ट
 कमेटी जो कि कारपोरेशन के तत्वाधान
 में काम करती है वह इस कार्य में सलग्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: Delhi is the head-
 quarters. Even hon. Members find
 it difficult to get buses. If the Cor-
 poration is not able to provide buses,
 the hon. Member Shri A. M. Tariq
 puts the question as to why private
 industry ought not to be allowed to
 do so. After all, the main question is
 one of transport. So far as these
 matters are concerned, I am going to

allow question relating to Delhi to be
 answered by Ministers here. It is
 Central responsibility. We are here.
 Therefore, primarily, interests of the
 Members must be taken into account.
 You ought not to stick to public or
 private. So long as there are no
 buses, some arrangements must be
 made.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can assure you,
 Sir, that we have every desire to an-
 swer as much as we can all questions
 pertaining to the Transport under-
 taking.

Mr. Speaker: Not all over India;
 here in Delhi

Shri Raj Bahadur: In Delhi Cor-
 poration functions under the Ministry
 of Home Affairs. The Corporation It-
 self is an autonomous body under the
 law. We do give as much informa-
 tion as is placed at our disposal

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why did the
 hon. Minister undertake to answer
 this question?

Mr. Speaker: Why did he under-
 take to answer this question? I
 would have sent it to the Home Minis-
 ter. I also find, sometimes, the hon.
 Health Minister answers some ques-
 tions. When supplementaries are put,
 he says, it is not my concern, it is the
 Home Ministry

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-
 markar): May I say, Sir, in addition
 to what my friend has said, the ques-
 tion is quite clear. We in our res-
 pective Ministries—naturally Delhi
 is Union Territory—are bound to an-
 swer questions on information regard-
 ing all matters regarding the Cor-
 poration. But under the powers given
 by this House to the Corporation,
 in most of the cases, we shall be un-
 able to interfere even when we may
 have a desire to interfere. That is
 the position. We can write; we can
 urge; we can plead. We cannot come
 down upon them as we can if the
 Corporation had been annexed to our
 Ministry.

Shri Jagannath Rao: The Delhi buses emit a large amount of smoke causing nuisance. Has any attempt been made to improve the situation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a constant attempt to eliminate such buses or to repair such buses as emit such smoke.

Betterment Levy in Punjab

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*1833. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has been directed to realise entire value of the Bhakra Dam from the Punjab peasants in the shape of betterment levy;

(b) the period in which such realisations are to be made;

(c) the amount of levy suggested by the Planning Commission to the Punjab Government for recovery from the peasants;

(d) whether the Punjab Government have accepted the above suggestion or have submitted an alternative suggestion; and

(e) the nature of the alternative suggestion, if any, received from the Punjab Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 92.]

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that with increased production, prices of foodgrains in the Punjab would be lower on account of the zonal system, has the proposal been considered that the Punjab Government should be allowed to purchase at the prevailing low rate in the Punjab and sell it at a high rate prevailing in the rest of the country and make repayment of the debt on account of the Bhakra project?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion. Has he followed the question?

Shri Hathi: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is so long. By the time one comes to the last portion, we forget the earlier part.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: My question is whether a proposal has been considered that the Punjab Government should be allowed to make payment of the Bhakra debt by procuring foodgrains at the lower rate prevailing in the Punjab on account of increased production and selling at the higher rate which is prevalent in the rest of the country as was done in the case of the Sind Government, in connection with the Lloyd Barrage.

Shri Hathi: The Irrigation and Power Ministry in the Government of India have not received any such proposal.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I ask, in view of the fact that previously the period of payment in such projects used to be 30 years, is the Central Government going to consider increasing the period in the case of this project also to 30 years instead of 15 years?

Shri Hathi: May be considered when we get a proposal. We have not received any proposal to that effect.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether any quantum has been fixed for collection from year to year and if it has been, whether the quantum has been changed after the change has taken place in the general collection from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 30 crores?

Shri Hathi: The Punjab Government have fixed the quantum to be collected per acre on different categories of land; those which are going to receive ultimate perennial irrigation, those which are going to get ultimate non-perennial irrigation, those which are going to get restricted irrigation, like that. They have categorised the various lands.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Previously, the total collections were fixed at Rs. 120 crores. Now, we are told that the total collection has been reduced to Rs. 33 crores. In view of this change, has the quantum to be collected from year to year also been changed accordingly?

Shri Hathi: We have no official information about this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said that the Planning Commission did not suggest any specific rate of betterment levy which is a matter entirely for the Punjab Government to decide. May I know the basis on which the Punjab Government decided to levy and whether as a result of the agitation, they have decided to reduce the total quantity of the levy?

Shri Hathi: The Punjab Government has decided the rate of betterment levy on the basis that the project becomes productive, that is, at least yields 3½ per cent of the total capital invested.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second part of the question has not been answered; whether they have reduced.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may draw his own inference. The hon. Member wants it from the horse's mouth.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any sources other than betterment levy are being tapped, for instance, sale of Government land for repayment of the Central Government loan?

Shri Hathi: That is for the Punjab Government to see.

Mr. Speaker: Next question; all these questions should be asked there and not here.

Inundation of Agricultural Lands

*1984. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that hundreds of thousands

of acres of agricultural lands are being inundated annually by saline water in the coastal belts;

(b) whether Government have contemplated any systematic measures for preventing such saline inundations in the coastal belts;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa have asked the Central Government for any financial assistance with a view to construct new saline embankments and also to take over existing saline embankments and maintain them; and

(d) whether the Government of India propose to extend financial assistance to Orissa Government for executing such scheme under schemes for increasing foodgrain production in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes

(b) The matter is already engaging the attention of the State Governments concerned.

(c) and (d). No proposal has been received for construction of new saline embankments. A proposal to bear the cost of providing sluices with non-return Valves to the existing embankments was made by the State Government to Central Flood Control Board who have advised the State to examine the possibility of financing the work under the G.M.F. Programme. The proposal of the State Government when received will be considered by this Ministry.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government have made any assessment of this problem in the coastal areas and, if so, whether they propose to set apart any fund to meet this problem?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: To my knowledge no assessment has been made and if the State Government has made one, they have not informed us of that. No specific amount has been allotted or kept as a reserve. But a

proposal has been made that if they frame a scheme under the GMF we will consider it.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government have spent any money to meet this problem of saline inundation in the past years in the coastal areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All that we have done is to ask the various State Governments who want to tackle this problem to make their own proposals.

Shri P. G. Deb: What is the total amount of assistance which the Government of Orissa have asked for in this matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already said, no proposal has been received. So, we do not have any figures.

Shri Panigrahi: The Government of Orissa prepared a proposal for protecting the agricultural lands which are being inundated by saline water and the proposal was forwarded to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power told the Orissa Government: please forward this proposal to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. So I wanted to know whether these proposals will only be forwarded here and there or some action is going to be taken on them.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The position is that the Orissa Government wanted provision to be made. They applied to the Flood Control Board. The Flood Control Board said that it is none of their business as it relates to agricultural land, where some of the bunds which were maintained by the zamindars previously have gone out of repair, and so it should come out of the GMF. That is the decision of the Flood Control Board.

Shri Goray: Has the Central Government received any proposals from the Bombay Government regarding such lands and, if so, what is the answer?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have got some information from Bombay. But I thought. . .

Mr. Speaker: This relates to Orissa.

Shri Goray: It is a general question.

Mr. Speaker: But when some question is put generally and some specifically the hon. Ministers think that it is a specific question.

Shri Goray: Part (a) of the question is general.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, he is not in possession of those facts.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether any of the State Governments have sent any proposals? It is a general question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have information with regard to some States. But the answer will be rather vague and it will take a lot of time to give all the information.

Mr. Speaker: There are 14 States. Each hon. Member interested in each particular State will put questions.

Shri Goray: The hon. Minister can make a statement or give us some information.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Whatever he has got, a statement or otherwise, vague or definite, he may lay it on the Table of the House. I will have it circulated to all the hon. Members.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will do that.

Pak Planes at Dum Dum Airport

*1835. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 21 on the 10th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four unscheduled Pakistani Planes landed at Dum Dum Airport in December, 1958 (towards the latter part of the month); and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A number of landings by Pakistani aircraft were made at Dum Dum during December, 1958 on non-scheduled flights, but in all such cases prior clearance had been obtained from the Indian authorities.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether on each occasion they put forward some reason for landing that they are out for seeing Calcutta and it is on this ground they landed at Dum Dum airport?

Shri Mohiuddin: No Sir. According to the Indian Aircraft Rules any non-scheduled aircraft that passes over India has got to take permission to fly and must land at the first port of entry. It is in obedience to these rules that the application was made and permission granted.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know on what ground was it wanted? What was the reason put forward for landing in Dum Dum airport?

Mr. Speaker: When?

Shri Subiman Ghose: In December 1958.

Shri Mohiuddin: They pass from one direction to other—from east to west or west to east. They have got to obey the rules made under our Act.

Shri Subiman Ghose: That is not my question. My question is: what were the reasons given?

Mr. Speaker: Was any particular reason given?

Shri Mohiuddin: No particular reasons are given. They say they have to go from one place to another. A civil aircraft may be passing from East Pakistan to West Pakistan. Then they apply for permission as they have to pass through Indian territory. For every transit no justification is required; only permission is required.

Shri Hem Barua: Besides these non-scheduled civilian aircrafts that landed at Dum Dum airport, are the Government aware of the fact that Pakistan Air Force aircraft landed there and, if so, what were the grounds advanced by that aircraft?

Shri Mohiuddin: My information is that Pakistan military aircrafts also landed in December 1958, and prior permission was obtained from the Air Headquarters of India.

Shri Hem Barua: Did they advance any reason for landing so that permission could be obtained?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is for the Defence Ministry to say.

Shri Hem Barua: It might be a sight-seeing mission or some other mission. We do not shoot them down, but they must apply for permission. Did they advance some reasons for this?

Mr. Speaker: He is not the Defence Minister to reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: According to the aircraft rules once a non-scheduled aeroplane has been given permission to fly over another country, it is absolutely essential that they must land at the first airport after entering into the territory of that State. Did they not take permission for this?

Shri Mohiuddin: The position is that no aircraft can fly over the country without previous permission and they have to land at the first port of entry. And the first port from the east according to our notification, is Calcutta.

Bombay Steam Navigation Company

*1837. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Power Commission has been appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company (Private) Ltd.;

(b) what are the terms of reference;

(c) who are the members of this High Power Commission; and

(d) in what way their terms of reference differ from the terms of reference of the Lokur Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Government have decided to set up a Committee to go into the question of future maintenance of steamer service on the Konkan Coast. The composition of the Committee and its terms of reference will be finalised shortly.

Shri Goray: May I know whether it is a fact that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has notified to Government that from the end of May they will suspend their services on the West Coast?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not from the end of May. They said they would be suspending their services from June. Now a commission has been appointed and they have undertaken that the company will continue their services.

Shri F. G. Deb: May I know whether the Government will constitute any such commission to go into other shipping companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is in relation to the Konkan services about which there is some dispute on some points to be settled between the Company and the Government and users which are in regard to the suggested increase in fares and other matters. I do not think the same question arises in respect of other companies.

Shri Goray: May we take it that so long as the report of this commission is not available there is a firm promise or assurance from the Bombay Steam Navigation Company that they will continue their services?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, pending the findings of the commission the Company will continue their services.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the Commission will go into the grievances of the passengers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference are being finalised. I think the question of grievances of passengers will also be one of the points.

Research in Indian Pharmaceuticals

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*1988. { Shri Kadiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme of their own or to assist any private institute to conduct research to determine scientifically the active elements in traditional Indian Pharmaceutical remedies;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the amount to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

I should like to add, however, that pharmacological research on certain indigenous drugs has been done on a scientific basis by the School of Tropical Medicine, Indian Council of Medical Research, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, the Regional Drug Laboratories, Jammu, and a number of pharmacological departments of modern medical colleges.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that one of the leading Indian pharmaceutical concerns, in collaboration with an American firm, has drawn up a programme to conduct research to determine scientifically the active elements of Indian pharmaceuticals and, if so, whether that institute or concern has requested for any financial assistance from the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I have read something of the kind in the papers. But no approach has been made by any concern for Government aid in this matter.

Shri Kodiyar: May I know what arrangements do exist for co-operation and co-ordination between the various centres of research where research is now going on?

Shri Karmarkar: The Indian Council of Medical Research in a general way keeps in touch with all the researches going on in these various institutions that I mentioned.

Shri Ayyakannu: In the reply given by the hon. Minister there is no reference to the fact that there will be any research institute in Madras State. In view of the fact that Sidavaiya, perhaps the ancient local system of medicine, has some of the rare medicines for incurable diseases like scabies and TB, will the hon. Minister make a special reference to the Committee to collect all the manuscripts which, if proper search is made, will be available in plenty in Tamilnad?

Shri Karmarkar: I think the Madras Government has taken cognisance of this question. If they put up proposals for it, we shall be happy to consider it.

श्री गोविन्द दास : क्या यह सब बात नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध में देश के विभिन्न भागों से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कहा जाता है कि इस देश में इलाज की बहुत कमी होने के कारण और इस देश के ही पीछों में और दूसरी वस्तुओं में काफ़ी इलाज की सामग्री है, इस दृष्टि से इस का एक व्यापक प्रयत्न किया जाय और उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को भी कुछ निवे और यहाँ से भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करने की कोशिश की जाये ?

श्री करमरकर : आज तक तो इस बारे में व्यापक प्रयत्न हम से नहीं हुआ ।

कभी हाल में उडुप्पा कमेटी नाम की एक कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी । उस से हमारे पास रिपोर्ट भेज दी है और उस ने इस बात की सूचना दी है कि इस बारे में हम लोग ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले और ऐसा करने का हमारा बिचार है ।

Shri Kodiyar: May I know the total amount so far spent by the Government of India during the Second Five Year Plan period on these various research centres?

Shri Karmarkar: That is another question. I should like to have notice for that. In fact, it is contained in the Annual Report, which my hon. friend, I hope, has read.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether any experts of indigenous system of medicine have been co-opted in these research centres from different States?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend is working under a misconception. What I referred to are not exactly, what you call, all of them State institutions. Those who are engaged in research work are people who are competent to undertake that research work.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There are some experts of indigenous medicine in our country who know different methods of medicine. I wanted to know whether some of these people have been co-opted in these research institutions where research is taking place of these medicines.

Shri Karmarkar: I could not speak of these other institutions, that is, those of them that are not directly under our control. But in one institution that is directly under our control, that is, the Jamnagar Institute, we have got sufficient representation given to scholars in indigenous medicine.

Fire in a Bogie of Frontier Mail

*1840. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one first class bogie of the Frontier

Mail caught fire on the 9th March, 1959 near about the Gangapur Station;

(b) what damage was done to the bogie and to the belongings of the passengers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the passengers were in the dining car when the bogie caught fire;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the bogie was locked from outside by the waiter of the dining car;

(e) whether it is a fact that the doors of the bogie could not be opened as it was defective; and

(f) what action has been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir

(b) One lower and one upper berth, and a window of the compartment in question were partly burnt and the bedding of one of the passengers lying on the lower berth was also burnt.

(c) and (d) The passengers travelling in the compartment had gone to the Dining Car at Sawai Madhopur and when on arrival of the train at Gangapur City fire was noticed in the compartment, the door was found locked and shutters pulled down.

(e) The door of the compartment could not be opened as it was locked.

(f) The results of investigations made by the Railway Police, as also by a Committee of Railway Officials, into this incident, are awaited and suitable action would be taken on receipt of their reports.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that the Railway Police Sub-Inspector of the Protection Force compelled one Shri Kapadia to sign a blank paper?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know. We are awaiting the report.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the keys of the bogie were with the dining car servant?

Mr. Speaker: All these questions ..

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For all these, we are awaiting the report.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good going on asking details about it.

Shri Jadhav: Some more questions ...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may pass on whatever information he has to this committee.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government propose to pay compensation to the passengers whose belongings were burnt? If so, on what basis?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is too premature to say. Unless we get the report, we cannot say.

Mr. Speaker: Is it that if he himself is responsible he has to be paid? Is it that if a passenger is responsible by carelessly throwing away a cigar he has to be paid? Why not not. Members wait for the result of the investigations? In respect of everything, as soon as some trouble arises even though the man himself may be the cause of the trouble.....

Shri Hem Barua: The passengers were in the dining car and so they could never have the opportunity. ..

Mr. Speaker: He might have carelessly thrown away an unquenched cigar and then gone away.

Shri Hem Barua: If they are non-smoking passengers?

Mr. Speaker: Let me not commit this House to one course or the other, until the report is there.

National Shipping Board

*1841. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) what is the basis on which the representatives of seamen to the National Shipping Board were nominated,

(b) from which organisations the nominees were chosen,

(c) whether representations have been received from other organisations, and

(d) who are the present members, their names, and their central trade union organisations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha

statement

Three seats on the National Shipping Board have been earmarked for Seamen, out of which one seat has been given to the Maritime Union of India, Bombay, representing maritime officers Shri J D Randeni represents this Union on the Board. The two remaining seats have been filled by Sarvashri Dinkar Desai and Bikas Majumder of the National Union of Seamen of India, which is considered by Government as the most representative organisation of Indian seamen. No representation has been received from other organisations in the matter.

It is understood that the National Union of Seamen of India is affiliated to the INTUC and the Maritime Union of India to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said that two remaining seats have been filled by Sarvashri

Dinkar Desai and Bikas Majumder of the National Union of Seamen of India. It is also said that it is considered by the Government as the most representative organisation of Indian seamen. Since a verification of membership is going on, how could Government arrive at this understanding that this union is the only representative union among the seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry, I missed the last part of the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since verification is going on of all the unions connected with various industries, how could you ascertain that this Union was the only representative union?

Shri Raj Bahadur. Nominations have been made on the basis of the present representative character as ascertained up-to-date and at the time when the National Shipping Board was constituted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon Minister that there is an All India Federation of Seamen with which four unions in Bombay and Calcutta are affiliated? Why has this particular Union been ignored in this connection?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About the organisation which is mentioned by the hon Member, enquiries were made and it was found not to be representative of the seamen to the extent that this National Union of Seamen is.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are two unions—one is the National Union of Seamen affiliated to INTUC and the other is the Maritime Union affiliated to HMS—and there should be two representatives, why is it that representation was not divided between these two Unions who represent a large number of seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Maritime Union is a representative body of the officers and obviously the number of

officers is much less than the number of seamen

Shrimati Ha Paleouddhuri: Is the Government aware that Bikas Majumder represents a Union that comprises 23,000 seamen out of 25,000 seamen in Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is right.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When nominations were finalised, was the Ministry of Labour and Employment consulted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The representative character of the Union which has been represented was an acknowledged fact and it is acknowledged by the Labour Ministry as well. Therefore we did not have to go anywhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As the hon Minister has said that an investigation was conducted may I know who conducted the investigation and whether Labour Ministry

Shri Raj Bahadur: I never said that investigations were conducted

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then how could you arrive at this? What was the main criterion for it?

Mr. Speaker: We are going into too minute a detail

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a question of representation

Mr. Speaker: Very well Next question

Imphal-Tamenglong Road

*1842. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the hill cutting work on the 50th mile of the Imphal-Tamenglong Road has been stopped after it was started, and

(b) whether any new alignment has been discovered to avoid cutting the difficult rocks on this portion and on the 67th mile of Imphal-Tamenglong Road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) and (b) At the two places referred to in the question the hill face is nearly vertical and the formation consists of big boulders held together with soil binder. The cutting of a road across these reaches is, therefore, presenting difficulties. The question whether the existing alignment should be adhered to or the road should be re-aligned so as to avoid these hill faces is being considered at the technical level

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the actual cost of cutting the rocks is going to exceed the estimated expenditure and so an expert engineer from the Central PWD has been deputed for a spot enquiry? If so, what is the result?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The officer concerned, who is in charge of this work, says that, it would involve the cutting of the rock to an extent of two miles. It might dislodge certain boulders which may affect the earth surface and may also affect the entire hill. Therefore, another alignment is being considered. But because the work was initiated by the Assam Government, to begin with, the two officers, one of the Assam Government and the other of Manipur State, have been asked to examine the site and decide the question

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the fact that the work of cutting these rocks has been stopped since January last, and also in view of the fact that the monsoon is coming very soon, may I know whether there will be any progress in the work of construction of these roads during this year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are constantly at it. It was only as late as February, 1959, that the principal engineering officer, Manipur discussed this question with the Consulting Engineer Road Development, here in Delhi, and the proper and necessary steps are being taken

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any prior survey was made before undertaking to lay this Imphal-Tamenglong road, and if so, why there is sudden collapse in the project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the Assam engineers who initially laid the alignment—of course, they will be consulted—this is a practicable thing, the rock cutting was practicable. Now, the Manipur engineers find that it will be expensive and it might be risky. So, there is a difference of opinion between two technical officers, and this can best be settled by the technical officers themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: This difference of opinion between two technical officers has led to a huge loss, so far as the exchequer is concerned. May I know why it has been so?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is obvious that there are certain difficulties of terrain, of which I think the hon. Member should be much more conscious and aware than I am. I am sure that when such big projects are undertaken and new roads are constructed, such obstacles might come in the way.

Shri Hem Barua: But the rocks and boulders are there from eternity, and the engineers must have been able to locate them before they made this alignment.

Shri Raj Bahadur: One engineer thought that it was possible to do the rock-cutting, the other thought that it will be too expensive and too risky. There is, therefore, a question of difference of opinion between the two technical officers.

Shri Hem Barua: The one is bold and the other is timid.

Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

*1843 **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for reduction in the flood control allocation made to Andhra

Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, what was the original allocation made and the extent of the allocation proposed to be reduced, and

(c) whether the flood control schemes already approved for Andhra Pradesh for Second Plan would be affected and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House

statement

(a) and (b) On the basis of a Plan provision of Rs. 60 crores for flood control measures all over the country in the Second Five Year Plan period, the allocation for Andhra Pradesh, approved at the sixth meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held on the 22nd August, 1957, was Rs. 3 crores. As a result of the reappraisal of resources for the Second Five Year Plan, the provision for flood control had to be reduced. Central loan assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for flood control works during the first four years of the Second Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs. 128 lakhs, loans sanctioned in the first three years amount to Rs. 79 lakhs and the allocation for the fourth year (1959-60) is Rs. 49 lakhs. Efforts are being made in consultation with the Planning Commission to find funds for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan period.

(c) The total cost of flood control schemes approved so far, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, for execution in the Second Plan period, is estimated at about Rs. 127 lakhs only. These schemes are not therefore, affected by the reduction in the allocation for Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether in view of the recent floods in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Godavari and Cuddapah last year, the State Government have sent

up their proposals for any other new schemes?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the details of the various schemes but the State Governments have sent schemes which do include certain areas. The latest which they have sent is in December, 1958.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the overall provision for flood control schemes in the country?

Shri Hathi: The original total provision of Rs. 60 crores has now been reduced to Rs. 49 crores.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether there has been any proposal for the control of the Godavari floods which have been a recurring occurrence year after year?

Shri Hathi: It is for the State Government to prepare the flood control scheme and submit it to the Central Flood Control Board.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question was whether any scheme has been submitted for the Godavari river.

Shri Hathi: There is a scheme for forming a flood bank along the Godavari river from Yanam bridge to Tellerevu.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the allocation of funds is made for the big rivers only or for all types of perennial rivers?

Shri Hathi: No, they are made for all flood protection works. It does not matter whether the river is big or small; it depends upon the measures to be taken for the protection of the particular area.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that efforts are being made in consultation with the Planning Commission to find funds for 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan period. May I know whether these efforts to find more funds would be within the

framework of the reduction proposed or they will add to the financial resources for the projects undertaken?

Shri Hathi: The effort is to increase it from Rs. 49 crores to something more.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the total extent of area that would be benefited under these flood protection schemes in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Hathi: I would require notice.

Railway Line between Kakinada Port and Bastar

*1845. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese expert has made a suggestion to the Union Government to lay a Railway line between Kakinada Port and the Iron ore areas in Bastar; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any action in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether the Japanese experts have proposed the construction of a new railway line between Bastar and Visakhapatnam port?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No

श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन जापानी विशेषज्ञों ने जो सलाह दी है, उस पर हमारी सरकार क्या आज तक मोच ही नहीं पाई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राव)
उन लोगों ने सलाह दी ही नहीं ।

Lighthouses

*1846. **Shri Bagnath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the

number of local Lighthouses not yet taken over by the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Nearly 140 local lighthouses are yet to be taken over.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the reason why they have not been taken over?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We require an immense amount for that purpose, also, we require a phased programme for taking over these lighthouses, particularly, because, under the Constitution the States are responsible for the maintenance of the ports and we cannot take out anything from the port fund. And the question has to be settled as to how the maintenance of all these lighthouses should be ultimately financed.

Mokameh Bridge

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*1847 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rail-cum-road bridge on the Ganges near Mokameh has been fully examined and tested for all types of traffic thereon;

(b) if so, when the rail part and road part would be opened and when the regular traffic would start to pass over it;

(c) whether the question of co-ordinating passengers and goods traffic between the Eastern and North Eastern Railways has been considered; and

(d) if so, the nature of decisions taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Before throwing open the bridge to all kinds of rail traffic on and from 1st May, 1959, necessary tests as required under the rules will be carried

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out. Road traffic will use the bridge only when the road approaches are completed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Suitable arrangements will be made for co-ordinating passenger train services between Eastern and North-Eastern Railways, by diverting trains and introducing through service carriages for the convenience of long distance passengers. Shuttle trains will also be introduced as required.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether after the opening of this bridge, through trains from Barauni to Calcutta and Barauni to Delhi will be introduced?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, there are various schemes. I think they will be introduced. I have got a long list of the alterations or reorientation of service for both metre gauge and broad gauge. If my hon friend is interested, I can furnish him the information.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this bridge is going to be named after some person, or what special name will be given to this bridge?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): People have already started calling it as the Rajendra bridge.

Fandi D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the transshipment of coal and other commodities will be done at Mokameh or Barauni?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: At Garhara.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Deputy Minister has stated in his reply that all necessary tests will be carried out before throwing open the bridge on 1st May. There are only fifteen days to go. May I know whether these tests have not been carried out so far?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The first goods train has already been run on 23rd February, and it is being constantly under test.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether after this bridge is opened, the broad gauge line will be taken up to Samastipur or Darbhanga, and whether any decision has been taken in that regard?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That does not arise out of the main question.

Allocation of Funds for Community Development

*1849. { Shri Sanganna:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of the NES blocks and the C.D. blocks in Orissa has been upset due to the reduction of allocation by the Government of India;

(b) what is the amount of allocation applied for for 1959-60 by the Government of Orissa; and

(c) what is the amount of allocation sanctioned for the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir. The allocation was made in consultation with the State Government.

(b) Rs. 324.80 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 244 lakhs.

Shri Panigrahi: From the reply we find that the Government of Orissa had asked for more than Rs. 3 crores, while only about Rs. 2 crores odd has been sanctioned. May I know whether Government are aware that because of this reduction in the amount, the development programme so far as the community development and national extension service blocks in Orissa are concerned, is going to suffer?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In my reply, I have stated that this allocation was made in consultation with the State Government.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government agreed to his sanction of Rs. 2 crores odd?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: He said 'in consultation with'.

Shri Panigrahi: The State Government say that the Government of India have not given the money, but the hon. Minister says that they have agreed to this amount.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member seems to enjoy greater confidence of the State Government than the hon. Minister here!

Shri Panigrahi: The State Government have stated in the Orissa Assembly that they asked for more money, but the Government of India were giving less money. But here the hon. Minister says that they have agreed to this amount.

Shri B. S. Murthy: When the State Government send these proposals, officers of the State Government and officers of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation here sit together and then they assess the tempo of the programme in the State and the resources position of the State, and then they arrive at an agreed figure, and that is given.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to ask the hon. Minister if the hon. Minister is aware that the Minister in charge in the Orissa Government stated on the floor of the House there that notwithstanding their request for a higher amount, the Central Government was not giving it. That is what he wants to know.

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are not at all aware.

Willington Hospital

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*1850. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 24 beds were lying vacant for nearly five

months in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi in the middle of 1958 in the newly constructed ward;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) who is responsible for it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The beds in question could not be brought into use due to shortage of nurses in the hospital and the difficulty in recruiting the required number of nurses.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know if there was any overcrowding of patients during that time, and if so, what action was taken to overcome the situation?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not exactly in possession of the information whether during that period there was overcrowding. I fancy that in Delhi on account of the shortage of beds on the whole, the number of patients desiring to come in is perhaps a little more than the number of patients that can be accommodated.

With regard to these particular 24 beds which had to be kept unoccupied from, I understand, April to September, 1958 in spite of the fact that the hospital authorities approached the employment exchange and then advertised the matter twice, they could not get the nurses. If I may say so, there was a shortcoming in the salary proposed. They were not paid full allowance. Now we have made it possible for them to be paid the full allowance, placing the hospital along with the other hospitals, and I think they are now finding it easier to get the nurses.

Dr Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that this is not an isolated case and that in many instances hospital beds lie vacant for months because of shortage of staff or equipment and so on what steps have the Government taken to so plan that all these things are available by the time the hospital construction is completed?

Shri Karmarkar: I presume my hon. friend's question relates to Delhi. In Delhi we are mixed up with more than one administration. (Laughter) I am trying to explain to the House. Let me be fair to the House also.

There are two hospitals, in fact three, under the direct control of the Government of India for which we are primarily responsible. In those hospitals, this was about the only case of a hospital lacking nurses and therefore not being able to make use of the beds available.

The other sets of hospitals are under the Corporation and the Delhi Administration. With regard to at least one of the hospitals I am aware there is a shortage of staff, and we have communicated not only our views, but the general views of this House also to them asking them to fill in those posts. And well, since my hon. friend asks I shall remind them again.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that there has been a shortage of nurses on more than one occasion may I know whether the advertisements have been made only in Delhi or in all the papers of Calcutta and South India?

Shri Karmarkar: Not only that. In fact, we have taken all opportunities, official and non-official, right up to Assam where we learn there are more nurses (Laughter). I am quite serious. We have consulted the other administrations also. We have made all possible human efforts in the matter, official and non-official but the fact remains that in certain States like Kerala and Assam—Bengal is also a little comfortably placed—nurses are available. It is a fact that in Delhi, perhaps with better pay than the other States too, nurses to the full quota are not available, and therefore we are now asking these hospitals to be as much self-sufficient in nurses as possible by adding training facilities.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if advertisements have been made in Kerala, in Bengal,

where there seems to be a larger number of nurses.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the list of newspapers with me in which we have advertised, but so far as the information is with me, we have made all possible efforts in the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let me finish at least a few questions

Shri Hem Barua: It will be finished today.

Mr. Speaker: I am not sure.

Paradip Port

*1851. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1082 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had asked for additional financial assistance from the Centre for developing Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has agreed to advance additional financial assistance for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the additional amount agreed to?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A loan of Rs. 14,96,600 has been advanced during the year 1958-59.

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount of loan so far advanced for the improvement of the Paradip port to the Government of Orissa?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the First Plan period, a loan of Rs. 7.3 lakhs was given to the Orissa Government on certain conditions. In the year 1957-58 only a demand of Rs. 4.25 lakhs was made which was granted in January 1958. This year, 1958-59, a demand for Rs. 26 lakhs was made,

out of which Rs. 14,96,600 has been advanced as loan.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government of Orissa asked for an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs as loan for this port and the proposal was submitted before the National Harbour Board.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The information at my disposal shows that they required a loan of Rs. 26,13,628; their letter of request for Rs. 15 lakhs was received only about the 10th December 1958, and I cannot say anything about a demand being made to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs.

Shri Panigrahi: May I submit for your information, Sir, that in answer to another question, the hon. Minister had stated that the Government of Orissa had submitted a memorandum to the National Harbour Board in which they had indicated that a provision of Rs. 70 lakhs would be required for the improvement of the Paradip port but the hon. Minister now says he is not in possession of any such information.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member is very well aware of the difference between the National Harbour Board and the Government. I am speaking of the Government. The demand made to the Government is what I just now indicated. I am not quite sure of the demand made to the National Harbour Board.

Locomotives

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*1852. { **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for the indigenous production of locomotives during the Second Five Year Plan period was fixed;

(b) to what extent the target has been achieved upto December, 1958;

(c) what percentage of total supply of locomotives is met by indigenous production at present; and

(d) whether Government propose to make the country self-sufficient in production of locomotives during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) 442 Broad Gauge and 236 Metre Gauge locomotives have been produced by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and Telco respectively upto December 1958 against the target of indigenous production for the 2nd Plan of 830 Broad Gauge and 452 Metre Gauge locomotives.

(c) The supply of all the steamlocomotives at present is from indigenous sources, but diesel electric locos are imported.

(d) Yes, in respect of steam locomotives.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that all the metre gauge locomotives are being built by TELCO just now? If it is so, what is the time-limit? After that time, will Government consider making its own arrangements to build metre gauge locomotives?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a programme according to which they will produce the metre gauge locomotives. The contract is extended up to 1961. Thereafter, we will consider it.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the price for a broad gauge locomotive charged by Chittaranjan, and what is the price for a metre gauge locomotive charged by TELCO?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This does not arise out of this, but if the Speaker directs, I shall give the figures.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what percentage of the total number of parts involved in the construction of these locomotives is still being imported?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would require notice of that, but I might say that we are making every effort to see that we are self-sufficient and making the parts in our own country.

Shri Damani: May I know what efforts are being made to produce diesel engines in the country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Minister in his Budget Speech has said that diesel locomotives are to be in the private sector. Three firms have been invited to offer their terms for the manufacture. A meeting was held with the representatives of three selected firms, TELCO, TEXMACO and Hindustan Motors, and railways' requirements of diesel locomotives for the Third Plan were indicated as 150 broad gauge and metre gauge per annum and the firms were asked to put up their concrete proposals for the manufacture of such locomotives.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sanganna. Absent.

Shri Hem Barua: The last question may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Occasionally let us get some time. Why should we spend it away like this?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pariakimedi Light Railway

*1836. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Pariakimedi Light Railway line is going to be affected by the River Vamsadhara due to the breaches of the embankment at the village Palasingi on the border of the Ganjam and the Koraput Districts (Orissa); and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to protect the railway line against the ravages of the river?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir, during high floods the river overflows its banks and submerges the Railway embankment near the village Palasingi.

(b) Protective measures to safeguard the Railway line against high floods are under consideration.

पटना में गंगा नदी पर रेल और सड़क का

पुल

*१८३६. श्री विनूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने पटना में गंगा नदी पर चालू वर्ष १९५९ में रेल और सड़क का पुल बनाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस मांग को कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० बें० रामस्वामी) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Utilisation of Viscounts by Indian Airlines Corporation

*1844. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per day utilisation hours of 'Viscount' aircrafts of the Indian Airlines Corporation are less than those of other countries like Australia and New Zealand; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the less utilisation of these modern and costly aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No Sir. The Indian Airlines Corporation Vis-

count utilisation per aircraft per day compares favourably with that of Viscount operators in other parts of the world.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Burdwan-Asansol Section

*1848. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made so far in the electrification of the Burdwan-Asansol section of Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is placed on the Table of Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 93].

Maps used by I.A.C

*1853. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maps used at the offices of the Indian Airlines Corporation do not show Jammu and Kashmir in the Indian territory; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) Maps of India wherever displayed in the principal offices of the Indian Airlines Corporation do show Jammu and Kashmir as part of India.

Some of the offices of the Indian Airlines Corporation had in use Mercantile maps of the world, published by a foreign firm showing Jammu & Kashmir in a colour different from those used to denote India and Pakistan. The Indian Airlines Corporation have since issued instructions to withdraw these maps wherever in use in their offices.

Jute Cultivation

3032. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total and additional area brought under jute cultivation during 1958, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 94.]

Malaria Programme in Punjab

3033. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount allotted to Punjab for 1959-60 for carrying out the nation-wide Malaria eradication programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): It is estimated that the Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 45.22 lakhs will be given to Punjab State during 1959-60 for carrying out the Malaria eradication programme. The Punjab State Government's expenditure during the year 1959-60 is estimated to be Rs. 27.89 lakhs.

Shuttle Train Services on Western Railway

3034. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that shuttle services on Rewari-Narnaul section (Western Railway) are irregular;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

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

Caterers on Bikaner Division of Northern Railway

3035. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of caterers on Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the number of complaints received against them during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 196.

(b) 5

Catering on Northern Railway

3036. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) the number of caterers on the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of complaints received during the year 1958-59 against these caterers;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the names of stations on which departmental catering has been introduced so far on this Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 735.

(b) 150.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 95.]

(d) (1) Delhi Main.

(2) Pathankot.

(3) New Delhi.

(4) Varanasi.

(5) Lucknow B.G.

(6) Moradabad.

(7) Allahabad.

(8) Kanpur.

Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

3037. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the total amount allocated during 1958-59 for various Medium Irrigation and Power Projects in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Jatsukhlal Hasli): The outlay agreed to for 1958-59 for

medium irrigation and power projects in the Punjab is given below:—

	Rs. lakhs]
(i) Medium Irrigation Projects	132
(ii) Power projects (excluding Power portion of Bhakra Nangal)	250
(iii) Bhakra Nangal (both irrigation and power)	1225

Fisheries

3038. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants released to Punjab Government for the development of fisheries during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs. 28,000.

Seed Farms in Bombay

3039. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Bombay Government for the establishment of seed multiplication farms as subsidy during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): An amount of Rs. 34.33 lakhs has been agreed to by the Working Group for the Bombay Government for the establishment of seed multiplication farms as subsidy during 1959-60.

प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति

३०४०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री द्वारा बंगलौर में दिये गये और जनवरी, १९५८ के "स्वस्थ हिन्द" में प्रकाशित उस भाषण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने सामुदायिक विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत देहाती क्षेत्रों की स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी आवश्यक-

ताओं की पूर्ति के लिये प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की सहायता लेने की बांछनीयता पर बल दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जा रहा है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करनकर): (क) और (ख). जी हां। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की बंगलौर में हुई बैठक में सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये सुझाव पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया और सर्वसम्मति यह रही कि यद्यपि विधिवत् परिवर्धित आयुर्वेद लोगों के स्वास्थ्य प्रवचन में प्रमुख भाग लेगा फिर भी आधुनिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के साथ इसका एकीकरण उचित नहीं है। प्रायुर्वेद के मौजूदा स्तर के निर्धारण और मूल्यांकन के लिये सरकार ने हाल ही में जो कमेटी बनाई थी उसने भी सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सीय सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिये प्रायुर्वेद के इन्स्टीट्यूट सेजुएट की सेवाओं के प्रबन्ध पर कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं, जो परीक्षाधीन हैं।

Brahmaputra Bridge

3041. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers employed so far for the construction of the Brahmaputra Bridge;

(b) the names of sub-contractors;

(c) whether part payment is made available to the contractors; and

(d) if so, the amount given so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 18.

(b) Contract for foundation and sub-structure of Brahmaputra Bridge was awarded to Hindustan Construction Company who are obtaining well curbs and strakes from Messrs. B.B.J. & Co.

Ancillary works have been allotted to Messrs. Narayan Das & Co., B.B. Das & Sons, Rajput Construction Co., Ojha Brothers, Madhani Engineering Works Ltd., A. K. Bhattacharjee, B. K. Kar, P. C. Bhattacharjee, R. Banerjee, J. L. Lahoty, S. K. Ghosh, K. Sharma, Hirdoomal Adwani, Hiranand, Kerorimal Adwani and Hargundas.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 37,30,000.

Ex-Grain Shop Employees of Eastern Railway

3042. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of a large number of ex-grain shop employees of Eastern Railway alleged to have been prejudicially affected on account of disparities in procedure adopted for absorbing surplus grain shops staff and determining their seniority, has been examined; and

(b) if so, the results of such examination?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In view of the conflicting views on the subject, it is proposed to discuss the matter with organised labour.

Assistant Surgeons

3043. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway doctors (assistant surgeons) are put in the non-gazetted rank and in class III cadre and so are discriminated against, as compared with assistant surgeons in the Government services;

(b) whether the said doctors are excluded from the Central Health Service;

(c) whether their scales of pay and avenues of promotion compare unfavourably with employees with similar qualifications in other Government services; and

(d) if so, whether such discrimination will be rectified?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. Assistant Surgeons on Railways are non-gazetted staff. The rules for their recruitment and their service conditions were prescribed having regard to the requirements of Railway service. They are different from those on the Civil side but that is not discrimination.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Public Sidings at Stations

3044. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal in the Second Five Year Plan to extend the public sidings at the following stations:

- (i) Barabil;
- (ii) Barajamda;
- (iii) Noamundi;
- (iv) Deorjhal;
- (v) Banspani;
- (vi) Jajpur Keonjhar Road; and
- (vii) Bhadrak?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): In the Second Five-Year Plan there are proposals for additions and alterations to the existing public siding facilities at Barajamda, Noamundi, Banspani, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road and Bhadrak stations on the South Eastern Railway. A proposal for the provision of new public sidings at the Barabil station is also under consideration. There is no proposal, at present, for provision of siding facilities at Deorjhal station as the station is not likely to be opened for public traffic in the near future.

Hindumalkote-Ganganagar Line

3045. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1576 on the 8th Septem-

ber, 1958 and state the progress since made in regard to the proposal to lay a broad gauge line between Hindumalkote and Ganganagar?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The proposal is still under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोदामों के किराये

३०४६. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने गोदाम किराये पर लिये हैं जिनका किराया अभी तक तै नहीं हो पाया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री एम. प्र० जैन) : दो, जो गोदाम गैर सरकारी पक्षों से किराये पर लिए गए हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई तथा बिजुल परियोजनायें

३०४७. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सिंचाई तथा बिजुल योजनाओं के लिये कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) उक्त राशि किन-किन योजनाओं के लिये दी गई ?

सिंचाई और बिजुल उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सम्मिलित बड़ी तथा मध्यम श्रेणी सिंचाई तथा बिजुल योजनाओं के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई राशि इस प्रकार है :—

बहुली योजना	करोड़ रुपयों में
सिंचाई	३४.०२
बिजुल	२३.४२
(रिहन्द को छोड़ कर)	

रिहन्द

*यह पहली योजना अवधि का कुल सर्वा है ।

दूसरी योजना

सिंचाई २५.८०

बिजुल (रिहन्द सहित) . . . ५४.६२

(ख) पहली और दूसरी योजनाओं में सम्मिलित योजनाओं की सूची तथा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ९, अनुबंध संख्या ६९]

कृषि का विकास

३०४८. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष १९५६-६० में खेती के विकास के लिये कुल कितनी धन राशि दी गई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस अवधि के लिये कितनी धन राशि मांगी थी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री एम. प्र० जैन) : (क) सहकारिता को छोड़कर, कृषि क्षेत्र के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का सन् १९५६-६० के वार्षिक योजनाओं का सीलिंग (ceiling) ६४१.६५ लाख रुपये था, जैसा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन के द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ६५७.६७ लाख रुपये की राशि मांगी थी ।

प्याज

३०४९. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५७-५८ में देश में प्याज की राज्य-वार पैदावार कितनी थी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री एम. प्र० जैन) : देश में प्याज के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अपेक्षित डाटा (data) उपलब्ध नहीं

है क्योंकि यह पूर्वनिर्धारित फसल नहीं है, जिस के लिये ऐसा ढाँचा इकट्ठा किया जाता है। फिर भी सन् १९५७-५८ के लिये मुख्य प्याज उगाने वाले राज्यों के द्वारा भेजे गये आसरी आंकड़ों का एक विवरण पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [रेसिप्स वरिफाइड ६, अनुबंध संख्या ६७]

अन्य राज्यों के लिये उत्पादन आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Vanaspati Ghee

3050 Shri Asar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) the total production of Vanaspati ghee in 1947 and 1958,

(b) the total consumption of Vanaspati ghee in 1947 and 1958 State-wise; and

(c) the total export of Vanaspati ghee in 1947 and 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The production of Vanaspati during 1947 and 1958 was 95,111 tons and 2,95,154 tons respectively.

(b) Statistics of consumption of Vanaspati State-wise are not available. A statement of the demand for Vanaspati in the different States based on the total despatches effected by the factories to these States is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 98.]

Kalingapatnam-Parvatipuram Line

3051 Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken so far to survey the proposed Railway line between Kalingapatnam and Parvatipuram on the South Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The propo-

sal is not included in the Railways' Second Five Year Plan nor has this been recommended by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Construction of Roads in Punjab

3052. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the schemes forwarded by the Punjab Government and those approved and sanctioned by the Central Government for construction of roads of inter-State or economic importance during the Second Five Year Plan period showing the mileage of the roads, financial outlay and the Central assistance; and

(b) the schemes so far completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A programme of a total cost of Rs 2 68 crores comprising 17 schemes for the construction of roads of inter-State or economic importance in Punjab was approved during the First Plan. Estimates for 14 works costing Rs. 1.17 crores against these schemes were sanctioned in that Plan. A statement giving the requisite information in respect of 16 estimates involving central grants aggregating Rs 1.05 crores received during the current Plan is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 99]. Some more estimates in respect of these schemes remain to be sanctioned. No new road schemes have been forwarded by the State Government during the Second Plan.

Telephone Connections

3053 Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Mysore and Bangalore districts of Mysore State at each exchange during 1958-59;

(b) the number of applications still pending for installation of telephones

at each of these exchanges on the 31st March, 1959; and

(c) the time by which telephones will be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The information is given below:

Name of District	Name of Exchange	Connections provided during 1958-59	Applications pending as on 31-3-59
I. MYSORE			
	1. Mysore .	20	138
	2. Nanjangud ..	..	4
	3. Chamaraj-nagar ..	..	3
	4. Kollegal ..	..	10
	5. Hunsur ..	..	..
II. BANGALORE			
	1. Bangalore	1031	1768
	2. Doddballa-pur .	3	20
	3. Chenna-patna .	5	11
	4. Whitefield ..	..	..

(e) A large number of applications are pending for the Bangalore and Mysore Exchanges. The capacity of the former has recently been increased and additional connections are being progressively given. The capacity of the Mysore exchange is proposed to be increased during the current year.

It is expected that a substantial number of persons whose applications are pending will be given telephone connections by the end of the year.

Stops of Mail and Express Trains

3954. { Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Narapa Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the revised Time Table enforced from the 1st April, 1959, the previous stops of the Mail Trains and Express Trains at several Railway Stations on the Southern and Central Railways have been cancelled;

(b) if so, the names of stations on these railways where such stops have been cancelled; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The halts of Mail and Express trains have been deleted from some stations on the Southern Railway with effect from 1-4-1959. A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 100.]

On the Central Railway, the halts of Nos. 15 Dn. and 16 Up Grand Trunk Expresses and 21 Dn. and 22 Up Air-conditioned Expresses, which were provided at Ramgundem for operational requirements, have been deleted from 1-4-1959 and provided instead at Belampalli station.

(c) Lack of traffic justification with regard to Southern Railway.

Orders for Electrification of Railways

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
3955. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Siddananappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders worth Rs. 10 crores have been placed with foreign firms for electrification of Railways;

(b) if so, the names of the firms;

(c) the main terms of their contracts;

(d) whether the equipment will be manufactured in India or will be imported from abroad;

(e) the amount of money in Indian and foreign currency separately that would be paid for these contracts; and

(f) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 101.]

Dieselisation of Railways

3056. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made so far in dieselisation of Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): At present 135 Broad Gauge, 26 Metre Gauge and 8 Narrow Gauge Diesel Locomotives are in operation on different services on the Indian Railways. 11 Broad Gauge main line diesels are now in the process of being received and will work in the Eastern Railway and steel belt area of South Eastern Railway. 7 more B. G. Diesel Shunters of 650 H.P. have been ordered on M/s. MAK, Germany on 11th March, 1959.

Construction of Roads in Punjab

3057. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any scheme from the State of Punjab for construction of roads under Village Panchayat Road Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the main suggestions made therein; and

(c) whether these schemes have been approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab recommended 26 works for approval under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme. The works were estimated to cost Rs. 30.31 lakhs and the State Government asked for grants aggregating Rs. 15.15 lakhs.

As the State Government propose to incur expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs only during the Second Five Year Plan period against which Central Government can make grants upto Rs. 8 lakhs only, the State Government have been asked to send modified

proposals limited to schemes costing Rs. 16 lakhs, so that the sharing may be in the ratio of 2:1:1 by the Centre, State and local residents.

Damage to Crops

3058. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 35 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the nature of the damage done and the areas affected by floods has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The information received from the State Governments/Union Territories is as under:—

State/Union Territory	Area affected (in acres)	Extent of damage to crops	
		Paddy	Other crops.
		(in tons)	
1. Assam	1,63,409	28586	5711
2. Bombay	7,51,068	680	28707
3. Delhi	37,341	..	N.A.
4. Himachal Pradesh	1,001	21½	183
5. Kerala	330	200	..
6. Madhya Pradesh	4,980	402	1730
7. Punjab	18,95,996	81543	874433
8. Rajasthan	1,49,892*	3	29472

(i) *This also includes areas affected in August 1958 in Bharatpur District.

(ii) N.A.—Not available.

(iii) Separate figures for the month of September 1958 in respect of West Bengal and U.P. are not available.

Post and Telegraph Building at Chandigarh

3059. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to construct Central Post and Telegraph

Office building for Chandigarh has been approved and sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when the construction work will start?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):
(a) No.

(b) The question of constructing a Central Post and Telegraph Office building in Chandigarh has been under consideration for some time. A plot of land in the centre of Chandigarh has been reserved for this building. The number of offices to be finally located in Chandigarh has not yet been finalised. The design and the project for central building will be sanctioned after this has been done. In the meantime, the Posts and Telegraphs Offices have been located in an accommodation provided by the Punjab Government.

Rules under Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956

3060. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1382 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the comments on the draft rules to be framed under the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 from the States;

(b) if so, whether the rules have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Comments of some of the State Governments on the draft Rules in question are still awaited.

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

Procurement of Rice in West Bengal

3061. **Shrimati Bena Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procurement of rice has been made in West Bengal during 1958-59 by a levy of 25 per cent. on production of rice mills; and

(b) if so, what quantity has been obtained so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 43,200 tons of rice during the period 1st December, 1958 up to 28th March, 1959.

Women Employees in P. & T. Department

3062. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the total number of women employees in Posts and Telegraphs Department as on the 31st March, 1959 in the country, Circle-wise separately?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The required statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 102].

All India Manurial Conference

3063. **Shri Bibbuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an All India Manurial Conference was held in Madras from the 19th to the 22nd January, 1959; and

(b) if so, what are the main decisions of the Conference?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, an All-India Seminar on the Development of Local Manurial Resources was held at Madras from 19th to 22nd January, 1959.

(b) The main recommendations of the Seminar are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 103]. These as well as other recommendations have been forwarded to State Governments and Union Territories for necessary action.

दिल्ली में सिचाई एकक

३०६४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक सिचाई एकक की स्थापना के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त एकक का क्या कार्य होगा ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) यूनिट के कार्य ये हैं :—

(१) अनेक स्थानीय साधनों जैसे नलकूपों, कुओं, छोटे तालाबों, नलकूपगढ़ झील और नहर के तरीके आदि स सम्भावित पानी का एक विधि अनुकूल सर्वे करना ; और

(२) अच्छे और विस्तारित सिचाई के लिये योजना बनाना और यह देखना कि वे योजनायें कार्यान्वित हों ।

P. & T. Facilities at Chikalthana Aerodrome (Aurangabad)

3065. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what are the postal and telegraph facilities available at Chikalthana Aerodrome near Aurangabad; and

(b) whether representation has been made to improve the facilities?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) A Departmental Delivery Sub Post Office is functioning at village Chikalthana which serves Chikalthana Aerodrome. A telephone connection also exists for the Aerodrome from Aurangabad Exchange; the nearest telegraph office is at the Aurangabad R.S.

(b) No.

समस्तीपुर-नरकटियागंज रेलवे लाइन

३०६६. श्री विष्णु मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समस्तीपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) से बड़ी लाइन को मुजफ्फरपुर के रास्ते नरकटियागंज तक बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है, और यह कितने समय के अन्दर तैयार हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री लै० बें० राव-स्वामी) : (क) बड़ी लाइन को बरीना से आगे बढ़ाने के सुझाव पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Procurement of Foodgrains by States

3067. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different methods of procurement of foodgrains are adopted by the States in the Southern Food Zone; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the method of procurement of foodgrains in Mysore State is detrimental to the growers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) In Andhra Pradesh rice is being purchased by the Centre either on the basis of voluntary offers or by requisitioning. Kerala Government is also purchasing

rice in Andhra from millers and traders. In Kerala the State Government is also purchasing some rice from the surplus districts of Palghat etc., on the basis of voluntary offers. In the States of Madras and Mysore the State Governments are procuring paddy and rice under their levy schemes from millers, traders and others.

(b) No, Sir.

Recruitment of Railway Officers

3068. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1945-47 the Railway Board recruited some officers from the combined competitive higher services for establishment work on Indian Railways;

(b) whether this type of recruitment has been stopped since then;

(c) what steps have so far been taken to integrate the services of these cadres in par with the higher or Class I Services of the Indian Railways; and

(d) the present assignment of these officers individually all over the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The Officers in question are Class I Officers.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 104].

Strike by Delhi Tanga-Rehra Union

3069. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the Delhi Tanga-Rehra Union, observed a strike on the 3rd of February, 1959, and waited upon the Minister at his residence;

(b) if so, the nature of their grievances; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A deputation on behalf of tanga and rehrawallahs in Delhi met the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 3rd February, 1959. They complained about the high prices of gram prevailing in Delhi at that time and requested for its supply to them at cheap rates.

(c) The deputation was advised that the Government had no stocks of gram with them which they could make available to the tangawallahs and rehrawallahs but that they could arrange the supply of wheat bran to them at a reasonable price. The deputation accepted the offer and arrangements were accordingly made for supply of 250 maunds of wheat bran per day from the roller flour mills in Delhi at Rs. 7.50 per maund.

Production of Railway Coaches at Perambur

3070. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger coaches turned out during the period from 1st December, 1958 to 31st March, 1959 month-wise by the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

(b) how do the figures compare with those for the corresponding period in 1957 and 1958; and

(c) the further steps taken to step up the production at the Factory?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 105].

Surface Drainage Schemes in Orissa

3071. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 54 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had submitted surface drainage schemes for the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the allocations made in each year to Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Orissa did not submit any surface drainage improvement scheme under the flood control programme in 1955-56. Such schemes have, however, been included in their programme of flood control works for the Second Five Year Plan period beginning with 1956-57

(b) Allocations are not made separately for surface drainage schemes but for the flood control programme as a whole including such schemes. For 1959-60, the budgeted loan assistance to all the flood control schemes (including surface drainage schemes) in Orissa is Rs. 30 lakhs. Loans sanctioned in previous years are as follows:—

Year	Loan sanctioned Rs.
1955-56.	15 lakhs
1956-57	65 lakhs
1957-58	45 lakhs
1958-59	30 lakhs

Bahuda River Project

3072. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 463 on the 27th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any proposals in respect of Bahuda River Project have since been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The State Government have requested the Central Water and Power Commission to take up detailed investigations of this project and prepare a

50 (A) L.S.D.—3.

report. The Central Water and Power Commission are now working out an estimate of probable cost of these investigations which will be undertaken by them after the State Government sanctions the estimate and agrees to reimburse investigation costs.

Duty Allowance to P. & T. Employees

3073. Shri Subhman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1953 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no allowance was paid to postal employees called on Sunday duty from the 7th May, 1950 to 14th December, 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Post Master-General, West Bengal Circle, Calcutta in Memo No. ESA-2-189, dated the 3rd May, 1950 assured the employees that the staff will be granted a monetary compensation in lieu of the weekly off from the 7th May, 1950; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving such allowance from the 7th May, 1950 to 14th December, 1952?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) In cases where it was not possible to grant weekly off, Post Master-General proposed to give monetary compensation at a rate to be decided by Government later.

(c) Since orders of Government sanctioning monetary compensation were to have effect from 15th December, 1952, the Post Master-General has been asked to give the staff concerned compensatory days off

Indian Co-operative Union

3074. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the

Indian Co-operative Union regarding the report of the Committee on Co-operative Law; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Government have received a "review" on the Report of the Committee on Co-operative Law and also an interim report entitled "Co-operative Law—Plea for a Perspective" from the Indian Co-operative Union. The Union has also informed that they are preparing a "fuller report" on the subject to be submitted to Government shortly. The fuller report is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Foodgrains in Madras State

3075. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the additional production of foodgrains obtained during 1957-58 in Madras State through Grow More Food Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): According to available information, additional foodgrains production achieved under the G.M.F. Programmes (which is exclusive of major irrigation and C.D. and N.E.S. Programmes) is estimated at 1.0 lakh tons.

Blood Banks

3076. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blood banks at present working with the Central Government aid;

(b) since when these banks are receiving Government aid; and

(c) the amount of aid given to these banks since their inception?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). There are no blood banks functioning with Central Government aid but in Delhi there are blood banks in the Irwin and Safdarjung Hospitals and in Simla at the Snowdon Hospital.

A grant of Rs. 30,000 was given to the Indian Red Cross Society, Orissa State Branch for setting up a blood bank at Cuttack.

Passenger Amenities at Railway Stations

3077. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of passenger amenities which are proposed to be provided on various stations on the Balharshah-Kazipet section of the Central Railway during the current year;

(b) the amount allotted for providing these amenities during 1957-58 and 1958-59 and the sum so far spent, and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred for completion of the work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Extension of platform and III class waiting hall at Kazipet Railway Station have been provided in the Programme of 1959-60.

(b) 1957-58—Rs. 18,000
1958-59—Rs. 150

A sum of Rs. 2,000 has so far been spent.

(c) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the total expenditure that is likely to be incurred on the completion of the work of passenger amenities proposed to be provided during the current year, as mentioned in reply to part (a) above. If so, the total expenditure for completion of these works is likely to be about Rs. 99,000.

Quarters for P & T. Employees

3078. Shri Subhman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) the sum which was allotted for construction of quarters for Posts and Telegraphs Employees during 1956-57 and 1957-58, circle-wise;

(b) the number of quarters constructed during this period, circle-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that such quarters were not constructed at all in some circles during this period, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) The information is given below—

Name of Circle	Provision		No. of quarters	
	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
West Bengal	89,400	1,99,500		8
Bihar	3,71,100	4,31,600	32	
U. P.	1,50,200	1,93,500	18	39
P. Punjab	1,44,000	1,02,100	30	15
Bombay	1,03,700	2,13,500	6	11
Madras	2,27,100	5,23,700	6	8
Central	4,12,500	2,37,800		40
Assam	4,84,200	14,69,700	58	65
Orissa				
Rajasthan	48,400	3,52,800		
Hyderabad	1,66,000	1,34,000		
Andhra	3,60,600	4,39,600	8	12
Delhi	2,89,500	9,87,000	236	40
Madras Telephone Distt	10,600	3,38,000	5	
Calcutta Telephone Distt.		20,000	6	14
Bombay Telephone Distt.	1,00,000	2,00,000		
Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta				
P & T. Workshops, Calcutta		24,300		
T & D Circle, Jabalpur	2,56,700	16,800	16	

(c) Yes

(d) The main reasons were difficulties in construction, non-availability of suitable sites and the imposition by Government of a ban on construction of new buildings

Madras-Madurai Air Service

3079. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government propose to run daily Air Service between Madras and Madurai,

(b) if so, from which date, and

(c) whether Government will consider the Madras-Trichy-Madurai route for the daily service after the new route pattern is adopted?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines Corporation have announced that effective from 20th April, 1959 their Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore - Cochin - Trivandrum-Madurai-Trichy-Madras service will touch Madurai daily, and Trichy thrice a week

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

3080. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun issue any Pamphlet or reports showing what researches have been made and how the results of such researches have been implemented?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes, Sir The results of researches at the Institute are published as Indian Forest Records, Memoirs, Bulletins and leaflets and also as separate articles in scientific journals in India and abroad. Patents obtained for inventions are handed over to the National Research

Development Corporation for sale to interested parties for exploitation.

The Institute being a purely research organisation, does not take upon itself the implementation or commercial exploitation of useful results of research but gives wide publicity to these among the industry, Government departments, the public and interested parties.

Development of Sugarcane in Madras State

3051. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of subsidy spent during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for the development of sugarcane in Madras State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A sum of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was paid to the Madras Government as grant for their Sugarcane Development Scheme, including construction of pucca roads in sugar factory areas, upto 1957-58. As regards the year 1958-59, no separate grant has been sanctioned for the Sugarcane Development Scheme, as such. A sum of Rs. 54.63 lakhs was, however, sanctioned as grant for schemes of Agricultural development, including development of Sugarcane.

डाकिये के पद पर एक महिला की नियुक्ति

३०८३. श्री भक्त दर्शन . क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिवेन्द्रम (केरल) में अभी हाल ही में एक डाकिये के पद पर एक महिला की नियुक्ति हुई है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पद पर नियुक्त होने वाली सारे भारत में यह सर्व प्रथम महिला है , और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो भारत में इस समय डाकिये के पद पर कितनी महिलामें काम कर रही हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० वाहिब) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) दो ।

कुष्ठ का उन्मूलन

३०८४. { श्री विनूति मिश्र :
श्री स० ग० बनर्जी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर कुष्ठ के उन्मूलन के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है , और

(ग) कुष्ठ का उन्मूलन कब तक हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) कुष्ठ के उन्मूलन के लिये कोई योजना नहीं है किन्तु उस के नियंत्रण के लिये एक योजना बालू है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

कुष्ठ नियंत्रण योजना १९५४-५५ में शुरू की गई थी । प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह एक केन्द्रीय योजना रही है । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस योजना को ४०६.४८ लाख रुपये के खर्च पर राज्य योजना में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है ।

२. द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्यों में निम्नलिखित आधार पर केन्द्र स्वीकृत कर दिये गये हैं :—

(१) कुल अनावर्तक व्यय भारत सरकार वहन करेगी ।

(२) प्रथम वर्ष में ८० प्रतिशत, द्वितीय वर्ष में ७० प्रतिशत, तृतीय वर्ष में ५० प्रतिशत, चतुर्थ वर्ष में ३० प्रतिशत और पंचम वर्ष में २० प्रतिशत तक आवर्तक व्यय भारत सरकार वहन करेगी।

(३) अनुदान राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर दिया जाता है।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान आवर्तक व्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार का हिस्सा इस प्रकार था —

पहले छ महीने—सम्पूर्ण।

अगले १२ महीनों के लिये—६६-२।३

प्रतिशत।

शेष छ महीने—५० प्रतिशत

उपर्युक्त अवधि के पश्चात् आवर्तक व्यय राज्य सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाना था।

३ कुष्ठ नियंत्रण योजना के अधीन राज्यों को प्रथम योजना अवधि के दौरान चार अध्ययन एवं उपचार केन्द्र तथा ३६ सहायक केन्द्र और द्वितीय योजना अवधि के दौरान अब तक ६२ सहायक केन्द्र स्वीकृत किये गये। अब तक स्वीकृत १०० केन्द्रों में से ७२ केन्द्रों में कार्य शुरू हो गया है द्वितीय योजना की शेष अवधि में ३८ और केन्द्रों को स्वीकृत करने का विचार है।

Savan-Chupra Line

3085. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether any inspection has been conducted during recent years under Section 23 of the Indian Railways Act with regard to the working of the Savan-Chupra via Mashrak line of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the order issued by the Central Government as a result of this inspection; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow (at Calcutta) during the course of his periodical inspection of the North-Eastern Railway had observed that the track on the section from Chupra to Thawe should be relaid in the interest of safety. Accordingly the relaying of the whole line from Chupra Kachery to Savan via Thawe has been sanctioned. A major part of the materials required for the relaying has already been collected at site and the work is expected to be taken up very shortly. In the meantime necessary speed restrictions have been imposed on this section on considerations of safety.

Offences under Section 71H of the Indian Railways Act

3086. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any action has been taken to punish anybody for offences under Section 71H of the Indian Railways Act or rules framed thereunder during the last ten years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

3087. Shri Fahadia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount is being given to Bharat Sewak Samaj since its inception by the Central Government, and

(b) if so, for what purposes?

The Deputy Minister for Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) The question will be answered by the Minister of Finance on a subsequent date.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जलो को काटना

३०८८. श्री वल्लभ शर्मा क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने १९५४ में साली भूमि पर

सने हुए बूखों को इन शर्तों पर काटने की इजाजत दे दी थी कि किसान को बिभाषीय बन अधिकारी द्वारा बताई गई भूमि में जितने बूख काटेगा उस से तीन गुने बूख लगाने पड़ेंगे ;

(स) क्या उस में यह भी एक शर्त थी कि बूखों को बेचने से प्राप्त हुई धांधी बन राशि सरकार के पास जमानत के तौर पर रहेगी और उस धरती पर खेती करने और बूख लगाने के पश्चात् जमानत का धांधा भाग किसान को दे दिया जायेगा और धांधा भाग सरकारी कोष में एकस्व (रायल्टी) के रूप में जमा रहेगा ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बूख नहीं लगाये गये और जमानत की राशि में से कइयों को पूरी राशि मिल गई जबकि दूसरों को केवल धांधी मिली और कइयों को कुछ नहीं मिला ?

ज्ञात तब कृषि मंत्री (श्री छ० प्र० खैर) : (क) जी हाँ । किसानों को उस क्षेत्र में खेती करना या बगीचे लगाना था ।

(ख) शर्तें यह थीं कि बूखों की बिक्री का ५० प्रतिशत सरकार के पास जमा किया जावेगा जिस में से २५ प्रतिशत सरकार की फीस भन ली जायेगी । बाकी २५ प्रतिशत भूमि में खेती की जाने या बगीचे लगाये जाने के बाद पांच बरसों की अवधि में रिफण्ड होना था ।

(ग) अधिकांश केसों में बूख नहीं लगाये गये । फिर भी बिक्री के २५ प्रतिशत के रिफण्ड के लिये धांधायें दे दी गई हैं । किसी भी केस में ५० प्रतिशत की पूरी रकम रिफण्ड नहीं की गई है ।

Railway Plots at Banspani Station

3090. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received from small mine owners for

allotment of Railway plots at Banspani Station during the period from 1955-57 to 1958-59;

(b) how many of them have been disposed of upto now; and

(c) how many plots have been given to the small mine owners so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 16.

(b) All.

(c) 15. One application was rejected.

Telegraph and Postal Facilities in Mohindergarh District

3090. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that backward District of Mohindergarh in Punjab is not considered as backward District for providing telegraph and postal facilities; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). As adequate postal and telegraph facilities already exist in Mohindergarh District of Punjab, this district has not been specifically declared as backward for providing such facilities.

Kharagpur Railway Workshop

3091. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation for development of Kharagpur Railway Workshop during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of the various phases of the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 106.]

Letter Boxes

3092. Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab which are not provided with letter boxes so far, and

(b) the time by which they will be provided with such boxes?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not provide letter boxes in every village. The policy of the Department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two letters or more per day and are situated at a distance of one mile or more from the nearest post office or letter boxes. There are in all 2,172 villages in Hoshiarpur District. Out of this, letter boxes are justified in 1,281 villages. Letter Boxes have already been provided in 1,263 villages and remain to be provided in 18 villages.

(b) The letter boxes will be provided in these villages very shortly.

International Conferences on Railways

3093. Shri Shivnanjappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the names of International Conferences concerning railways in which India participated during 1958-59, and

(b) the expenses borne by the Government of India on these Conferences?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) 1 Meeting of the Reporters of the Questionnaire on the Agenda for the 17th Session of the International Railway Congress Association in Rome

" 2 17th Session of the International Railway Congress Association held at Madrid (Spain)

(b) Item 1—Rs 4,269 approx
Item 2—Rs 15,762 approx

International Conferences on Health

3094. Shri Shivnanjappa: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of International Conferences concerning health in which India participated during 1958-59, and

(b) the expenses borne by the Government of India on these Conferences?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 107]

International Conference on Food and Agriculture

3095. Shri Shivnanjappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the names of International conferences concerning food and agriculture in which India participated during 1958-59 and

(b) the expenses borne by the Government of India on these conferences?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given below—

Sl Name of International
No Conferences

Expenditure incurred
by the Govt of India

- 1 4th World Conference on Food Technology, Madrid (Spain)
Rs 5,156 12
- 2 30th Session of CCP and 3rd Session of FAO Group on Grains Rome Rs 200 00
- 3 8th Session of Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control, Rome Nil
- 4 5th Session of FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, Rome Rs 4,514 89
- 5 8th Triennial Conference Pan Pacific and South East Asia

Women's Association, Tokyo (Japan). .. Nil.

(Expenditure was met by All-India Women's Council).

6. 2nd International Conference on Radioactive Isotopes, Geneva from 1-13 September, 1958.
.. Rs. 6,300.00

7 World Poultry Congress, Mexico .. Nil.

8 4th F.A.O. Regional Conference and 6th Session of International Rice Commission, Tokyo (Japan)
.. Rs 18,658 00

9 29th Session of FAO Council, Rome .. Rs 1,700 00

10 8th Session of Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council at Colombo from 6-22 December, 1958
.. Rs. 1,900.00

11. 3rd Session of Consultative Subcommittee on Economic Aspects of Rice from 16th to 24th February, 1959, Colombo
.. Rs. 1,300 00

International Conferences on Transport and Communications

3096. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of International Conferences concerning transport and communications in which India participated during 1958-59; and

(b) the expenses borne by the Government of India on these Conferences?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

A—Department of Transport

(a) 1 Third International Congress of the Federation de la Precontrainte (FIP) on prestressed concrete, held in Berlin in May 1958.

2. Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation

(IMCO) held in New York in June 1958.

3. 13th General Assembly Session of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations (IUOTO) held in Brussels in October, 1958.

4. 4th Session of the High-way Subcommittee of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held at Bangkok in November 1958.

5 Meeting of the Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held at Bangkok in November-December, 1958

6. 1st meeting of the Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) held in London in January, 1959

(b) Approximately Rs 22,570

B—Departments of Communications and Civil Aviation

(a) and (b) The information is not readily available; a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly

P. and T. Colony at Chapra

3097. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Post Master General, Patna has submitted a scheme for the construction of Posts and Telegraphs colony at Chapra to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; and

(b) what step Government have taken so far in this respect?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) and (b) The Post Master-General, Patna has sent a proposal for acquisition of land measuring approximately 1½ acres for construction of P. & T staff quarters at Chapra. Approval for acquisition of land has been accorded.

Central Warehouses in Uttar Pradesh

3098. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the establishment of the Central Warehouses in Uttar Pradesh State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No specific amount has been earmarked for the year 1959-60 for the establishment of Central Warehouses in Uttar Pradesh.

Kotah Barrage

3099. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clay grouting operations have started at the Kotah Barrage, (Chambal Project);

(b) if so, how far it has proved successful; and

(c) whether this new scheme will also be introduced in other projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The work has not yet been completed. Permeability tests made so far have given satisfactory results.

(c) The new technique will be adopted as a special design feature where conditions require such treatment and where other alternatives such as open excavation prove either costly or not feasible.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि का कटाव

३१००. श्री पद्म देव क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृपि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के लिये जो धन राशि १९५८-५९ के लिये मंजूर की गई थी उस में से कितना धन खर्च हुआ ?

साक्ष्य तथा कृपि मंत्री (श्री व. व. जैन) : पंचायत वनों की योजनाओं को शामिल कर के भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं

पर हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के द्वारा ६०,६०० रुपये का व्यय किये जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली है ।

एगुकेशनल ठेके

३१०१. श्री जगदीश प्रकाश . क्या रेलवे मंत्री २८ मार्च, १९५९ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २४४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) प्रत्येक निजी फर्म को कितने-कितने मूल्य के एगुकेशनल रेलवे के ठेके दिये गये ;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक ठेके का पुनर्नवीकरण किस तिथि को किया गया ,

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक ठेके के पुनर्नवीकरण का आधार क्या था ; और

(घ) इन ठेकों में से प्रत्येक की अन्तिम तिथि क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै. वें. राय-स्वामी) : (क) से (घ). एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [द्विजिवे परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या १०८]

Train Accident

3102. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Railway accident which occurred on the 5th March, 1959, near Anakapalli, as a result of collision between a bullock cart and a goods train at the level crossing, resulting in the death of two persons and a pair of bullocks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the public of that area had made several representations to the Government to post a watchman at the gate; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes;

according to the information available, on the night of 5th/6th March, 1959, at about 1.50 hours, No. 1777 Down Goods train, while running between Bayyavaram and Anakapalle stations on the Rajahmundry-Waltair Section of the Southern Railway, dashed against a double bullock cart at an un-manned level crossing at mile 461/13. As a result of this, the cartman and the two bulls died at the spot and four other occupants of the cart received injuries, of whom three grievously. Subsequently, two of the three grievously injured persons also succumbed to their injuries in the hospital, bringing the total death roll to 3.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to provide gates and to man this level crossing is under consideration of the Railway Administration in consultation with the State Government.

Goitre Control

3103. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas of the States which are mostly affected by goitre; and

(b) the number of persons affected by this disease in each State during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Goitre is prevalent in the following areas:

(a) Kashmir

(b) Punjab In the District of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Ambala

(c) Himachal Pradesh In the Districts of Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmur and Bilaspur

(d) Uttar Pradesh: In the Districts of Dehra Dun, Nainital, Almora, Basti, Pilibhit; Bahraich, Garhwal, Gonda and Gorakhpur

(e) Bihar: In the Districts of Saran, Champaran.

Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnea and in the tribal area near Ranchi.

(f) West Bengal: In the Districts of Darjeeling Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and Malda.

(g) Assam: In the District of Goalpara, Sibsagar, Mikir and North Cachar.

(h) N.E.F.A. In the Frontier Divisions of Kameng, Subansari, Simga, Lohit and Tirap.

(i) Manipur: Tamenglong subdivision.

(b) Incidence of goitre in various States is as follows:—

Name of State	Approximate population affected with goitre	Percentage
(1) Punjab	9,60,000	40%
(2) Himachal Pradesh	12,178	3% to 17%
(3) Uttar Pradesh	36,200	32%
(4) Bihar	1,10,000	5% to 70%
(5) West Bengal	2,80,513	60%
(6) N.E.F.A.	10,000	20% to 70%
(7) Assam	33,999	

Exhibitions and Fairs in Himachal Pradesh

3104. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exhibitions and fairs organised in Himachal Pradesh during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 to impart knowledge of improved methods of cultivation to farmers;

(b) the places where these were organised; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c).

Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available

**Electrification of Stations between
Rupar and Nangal Dam**

3105. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made so far in electrification of Railway Stations between Rupar and Nangal Dam on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is given below —

The position of electrification of the Railway Stations on Rupar-Nangal Dam Section is as follows

- (a) Rupar Electrified on 1-5-1950
- (b) Nangal Dam Electrified on 3-7-1954
- (c) Anandpur Sahib Electrified on 5-12-1954
- (d) Kiratpur Sahib Electrification work is in progress. The station is expected to be switched on by the end of May 1959

**Training of Personnel in Lighthouses
and Lightships**

3106 Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to train personnel in the Lighthouse Department, and

(b) the progress made in regard to the scheme submitted by the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A comprehensive scheme for imparting about three months' theoretical course, followed by four to six weeks intensive practical training at suitable light stations, to lightkeepers and mechanics has been sanctioned at an estimated capital cost of Rs 2,52,500

The Training Centre with a capacity for training 30 trainees at a time or about 120 trainees per year, will be located in the proposed Lighthouse Workshop at Calcutta which is under construction. This Centre is expected to start functioning by about the end of this year.

Development of Rural Roads

3107 Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the various State Governments have taken steps and adopted measures to implement the recommendations of the special officer appointed for conducting a study of the problem of development of rural road communications,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether any State Government has so far levied a surcharge on land cess with a view to give the entire proceeds to the local panchayats and other authorities for the maintenance of rural roads?

The Minister for State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A statement showing the main recommendations made in the Special Officer's Report on Rural Roads and the action taken on them is laid on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 109]. These recommendations were discussed at the meeting of the Chief Engineers held at Hyderabad in January 1959 and were generally endorsed by them.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3108. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that one officer is posted in every zone to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) if so, the powers delegated to these officers to carry out their work effectively?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A Senior Scale Officer has been appointed on each Railway to watch the representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians in Railway Services. He is empowered to scrutinise recruitment at all levels and bring any deficiencies to the notice of the General Manager and suggest ways and means for filling up the quota.

Production of Sugar

3109. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the output of sugar during the current season upto the 15th of March, 1959?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 1531 lakh tons

Farms in Manipur

3110. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of Government Agricultural Farms started and at present being run by the Manipur Administration, and

(b) the average annual production of these farms?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Railway Track between Suraimanpur and Reoti

3111. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether the spurs constructed to protect the Railway track between Suraimanpur and Reoti Stations on the North Eastern Railway have since been washed away during the last month or so, or whether they are exposed to the action of the River Ghaghra; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) These spurs which were constructed before the 1958 monsoon to protect the Railway track between these two stations from erosion by the river Ghaghra have not been washed away. Such spurs are always exposed to the action of the river. Some slight damage, however, was caused to some of the spurs and necessary repairs are proposed to be carried out along with provision of some new spurs. The State Government are obtaining the sanction of the State Flood Control Board before taking up the works.

Radio Operators Course

3112. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start radio operators course solely for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1959-60, and

(b) if so, in which institute it will be imparted?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The proposal is to start a radio technicians course for candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes.

(b) It will be held at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad.

Pilferage of Goods on Railways

3113. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that pilferage of goods carried by the Railways between Mokameh and Garhara transshipment is rampant; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No

such case came to the notice of the Railway Administration during the period July, 1958 to March 1959. From July, 1957 to March, 1958, however, eight cases involving a loss of Rs 3,370 were reported. Out of this property worth Rs 950 was recovered in four cases.

(b) A close watch is being kept on the contractor's labour and this has proved effective.

11.58 hrs

RE REMISSION OF SUSPENSION PERIOD OF SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADAURIA

Mr. Speaker: There is a motion in the name of Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee, Yadhav, Vajpayee and Ramji Verma. Only Shri Verma wanted this to be taken up, and I said I would take it up today.

श्री नरसिंह बर्रा (देवरिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने कल प्रानरेबल मेम्बर को कटौत करने की कोशिश की लेकिन मिल नहीं सका। उन का एक्स्प्लेन आज खत्म हो रहा है? इसलिये मैं अब इस की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता।

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I disallowed it.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: relating to the hunger strike of refugees in Agartala. Three were removed to hospital in a serious condition.

Mr. Speaker: No, no I did not want to be brought up here. I disallowed that motion.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The other day, the Minister said that he had instructed the Chief Commissioner to give payment to them. But the Chief

Commissioner refused even to meet the deputationists.

12 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION RE AMENDMENT TO
FERTILISER (CONTROL) ORDER**

Mr. Speaker: Dr. P. S. Deshmukh.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): 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. GSR 358, dated the 28th March, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 (Placed in Library See No. LT-1251/59).

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT**

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—National Savings Organisation.

12.02 hrs

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd**

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. The time allotted was 8 hours and the time taken 6 hours 27 minutes, the time remaining being 1 hour 33 minutes. The hon. Minister may continue.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after I cited the examples of increase in production in foreign countries, you would recall that I was dealing with

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S N Mishra]

increase in production in some of the Indian co-operative farming societies I had made a mention in that connection of some of the co-operative farming societies in Bombay which had been studied by Shri Vimal Shah under a Committee of Direction of 9 experts. This study was sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission, and it would soon be published. It is being revised to a certain extent—not in a major way—by Shri Shah, and we hope that during the next three months or so this report would be out.

The study made by Shri Shah indicates clearly that there has been considerable increase in agricultural production in some of the co-operative farming societies in Bombay, and it has established that though climatic conditions have caused fluctuations in the yield from year to year, the basic trend is unmistakably towards a substantial increase in the yield of paddy during 1952-53 to 1955-56 in some of the co-operative societies. Thus, for example, the yield per acre of paddy increased two fold in the case of the Mahi Sagar Bhatha Society, more than three times in the case of the Pala Society and more than five times in the Rasulabad Society. The Rasulabad Society is near Baroda, in the Vaghodia taluk of Baroda District. The Society has not only succeeded in increasing agricultural production, it has also brought about a great increase in social amenities. The Society gives tea free of cost in the morning, it also provides books and scholarships to the children of the members of the Society. In the same way, some other societies have been able to establish schools, first-aid hospitals, dharamsalas and things like that.

This is a very important aspect which hon. Members have to bear in mind when they consider the working of co-operative farming societies. Only two days back, I was discussing with the East German Delegation about the working of the co-operative

farming societies in East Germany. They pointed out to me that in East Germany, they had got a social fund, a reserve fund and a cultural fund. They were also providing old age pensions to the members of the co-operative farming societies. So the co-operative development has got this potentiality for social security measures and other social amenities.

In regard to production, as I have mentioned, some of these co-operative societies—Rasulabad, Pala and others—have been able to win prizes in many of the competitions. In particular, the Rasulabad Society won three prizes. One was in connection with the grow-more-food campaign under the Japanese method of cultivation and another in good quality of organic manure. But the most significant aspect of it, to which I want to draw the attention of the House, is the impact it has been able to make on the lives of the landless labourers. In one society, particularly the Mahi Sagar Bhatha Co-operative Farming Society in the Kaira district, the impact on the lives of the landless labourer has been something remarkable. They got a considerable source of income and became owners of valuable resources, which are bound to improve their economic condition. In 1953-54, the per capita income was Rs 229, in 1955-56, it rose to Rs 527 and in 1956-57, it went up to Rs 596. The Society was able to distribute a bonus of Rs 119 in 1955-56. If the Society is able to make such a significant impact on the lives of the landless labourer, then I think it has served its purpose remarkably well.

Thus the Indian experience has not been as pessimistic as some hon. Members have chosen to paint it to be, although by pointing out these examples I would not like to convey the impression that most of the co-operative farming societies in our country have done well. No, they have not. Most of them are positively bad, spurious, bogus and only masquerading in the name of co-

operative farming societies. So in my schema of things, I would place highest on the agenda the question of cutting out the dead wood, eliminating the rotten eggs which spoil the name of co-operation (*An Hon Member Put it in simple English*). When we do that, probably we would be clearing much of the ground before much further progress can be made in future.

After having dealt with this aspect, I would now like to refer to an earlier point that I made during the course of the discussion about the economic superiority of co-operative farming. I would like to expand this idea a little further. As you know, about 59 per cent of our agricultural holdings are between 0.5 acres. That is they are very tiny, small phantom holdings, and in some cases it is becoming difficult even for a plough to turn. The result is that these farms are not able firstly, to support a pair of bullocks, secondly to support a family and, thirdly, to deliver the surplus for further development and welfare. They represent a wastage of resources—I am referring to the 59 per cent of our agricultural holdings. They are an impediment to the full utilisation of labour, capital and managerial talent.

Now, you would certainly ask what is the remedy for these 59 per cent of the holdings? That is a valid question to ask. The only remedy, in my opinion, is to increase the size of the operational unit. There are some Members who hold the opinion that there is no need to increase the size of the operational units, as is sought to be done in co-operative farming, probably you might take to consolidation of holdings, that would serve the purpose. Consolidation of holdings is indeed very necessary for bringing about lower costs and for increasing efficiency. But consolidation of holdings does not increase the size of the holdings.

The second point made by others is to take to service co-operatives, ser-

vise co-operatives would be able to do the trick, that can bring about increase in agricultural production. Service co-operatives are indeed very necessary. But for the effective, efficient and successful use of the service co-operatives also, it is extremely necessary that the size of the holdings should be of an optimum character. Otherwise, even the service co-operatives cannot channel the service and facilities in an effective and efficient manner as they should. There is another point about which something has been said but before I proceed to that I shall refer to what some have said about Japan, I would like to pay my attention to that now. In Japan, they say, they have very small holdings even then they have been able to bring about a remarkable increase in productivity. Why cannot the same thing be done here? But it cannot be so if you go a little closer into it. The conditions in Japan are completely different. There the agricultural economy is supported by about 100 years of industrialisation. The second thing is that there you have got a very generous rainfall and irrigation facilities to about 98 per cent of the land. Thirdly, most of the capital formation in agriculture was brought about during a period of unrestricted landlordism. It is for us to consider whether it is possible to call back the unrestricted landlordism to bring about that capital formation in agriculture. Fourthly, in Japan you have got electricity in probably every village. I had an occasion to see in one of the pictures the seed being warmed up by electricity. Conditions in Japan, therefore, cannot be compared to the conditions in India and service co-operatives may not be effective to that extent. The point that I am making is that although the service co-operatives are necessary, they are not an adequate condition for bringing about an upsurge in agricultural production which is the need of India today. They can make only a minor impact. Then you would ask me: what do you suggest in its place? The suggestion is to go to co-operative farming—precisely for the reason to which you

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drew our attention yesterday. I would like to deal with the very useful and valuable points to which you drew my attention yesterday a little later. But this seems to be in your mind: utilisation of the surplus manpower in the villages. The co-operative farming is the only framework in which we can utilise the surplus manpower. I shall explain, how. Before I do that I would like to say that we should be perfectly clear in our minds about the nature of the service co-operative. What does it do? It mobilises the money savings of the community and then adds to it the money savings from outside. With the help of that it distributes facilities and resources. In an under-developed country which is deficient in capital by its very definition, you do not have enough of capital resources. What is to be done then? My submission is that in the conditions of India today, the agricultural development can be a victory of man and not of materials. And this victory of man can be brought out in the framework of co-operative farming. It would happen like this. If I belong to a family and I am the head of the family, I have got half a person unemployed in my family. The average rural family consists of about 5.5 persons. If half a person is unemployed and if I have got the need for the construction of a well on my plot, I would hesitate to put that half person on the construction of the well simply because the period taken for the construction would be inordinately long; it might be even ten years. I would not like to take to that kind of work and put that half person on the job of the construction of a well. When you combine twenty families together, you have got twenty halves, you can pool the labour of ten persons on that job and if it could be completed in about ten years' time according to the earlier estimate, it can now be completed in about six months' time. So, there would be limitless capital formation in agriculture, not only in regard to wells but dykes, canals and things of that kind. A large number of things can be under-

taken. This, in my view, is the essence of co-operative farming. It does not make so much demand on scarce capital resources; it utilises the abundant labour resources. So, the stress that was given by you yesterday was also the stress given by Mahatma Gandhi. That is the line in which co-operative farming is going to bring about very significant results.

After having said this, I would like to say a few words about unemployment; that was also very much in your mind yesterday. It is generally pointed out that co-operative farming would lead to decrease in employment opportunities. When this is said the assumption is that co-operative farming has got some kind of umbilical link, a necessary link, with mechanisation. Mechanisation is the child of industrialisation. Mechanisation does not come in because of the co-operative farming. Even if you want to take to mechanisation, is this level of industrialisation that we have reached in India going to support it? That is simply impossible. Then we have got the human aspect of it—the question of unemployment. It is not necessary to link up co-operative farming with mechanisation. People say that there would be rationalisation of labour. Certainly in certain operations there may be rationalisation of labour. That is very necessary. But there would be great expansion of employment opportunities of all kinds. Yesterday, you mentioned this. If there is a village of about a thousand persons; 500 persons have got land and 500 have no land; how are you going to distribute the work among them? That was the question because in your view—very legitimately also—the man who has got land will have work and what would happen to the landless labourers? The landless labourers would certainly get work. The assumption that the level of work would remain the same or the level of economic activity in that unit would remain the same is not correct. There would be expansion of all kinds of

activities, subsidiary activities. There might be mixed farms, development of animal husbandry, development of horticulture, cottage industries, small-scale industries and all that. Then, basically, if there is increase in production, that has got its own dynamism that would manifest itself into so many kinds of demands and a chain reaction would set off—one thing leading to another. Then, as I earlier pointed out, many of these small construction works which could not have been taken up earlier in the individual farm would now be taken up because many families will have joined together. These are some of the points which have to be borne in mind. You raised the question about remuneration yesterday and I would seek your indulgence, Sir, for a few more minutes for that. How will the produce be shared? It would be shared on the basis of land-labour in put. That means that the owners of land would get ownership dividend and labour would get—those who work on land would get—remuneration for their labour and also, in addition, bonus. Then there are social amenities and other advantages. The workers would share in those advantages. In the assessment of land also—probably that would be of some interest to you—you will have to keep in mind the quality and productivity of the land and then there will be an assessment of the work also. When I am asked the question as to how these things are going to work out—many of these norms and all that—the only thing that I can submit is that we will have to bring to bear, what one economist has said, 'a firm and plant' approach. The decisions would be taken at the firm level, the community level—the co-operative community there. The labour also will have to be assessed in terms of quantity, quality and productivity. Then there would be consideration for age, sex and things like that. So, this is, broadly, the way in which it can be done; but, at the moment, to spell out every detail is somewhat difficult for me to do, the time would not permit me to do that.

30 (A) L.S.D.—4.

Then, many people say that due to attachment to land peasants would not part with it. There is no question of parting with the land. The ownership remains unextinguished. If it is said that in certain cases when the boundary line is sought to be removed the peasants would not like it, the same kind of objections, Sir, you would recall, were raised when consolidation of holdings was undertaken. Many people said that it is a particular piece of the land to which the peasant is attached and he would not like to get any substitute plot. But that was also got over. Even if you go into the history of many urban areas you would find that the population has swollen, gone up so much because the peasants have in many cases found it more remunerative to go to those areas. Therefore, it is not a valid point to make in that connection.

Now I want to refer to one or two small points that were made. I do not know whether you were there at that time, when Shri Masani referred to a publication by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. We are grateful to him for having drawn our attention to that. But, at the same time, I would like you to consider another line which just follows the line at which Shri Masani thought it fit to stop. The line that follows completely gives away his case. Shri Masani quoted one sentence which I will also repeat. It reads:

"During the last half century the rise in yields due to scientific and technological advance has been general, and has been more rapid in many countries in which individual farming is practised than in those which have gone in for massive collectivization."

The line that follows is:

"However, in countries with very low standards of agricultural productivity, technical knowledge and capital resources, a move towards higher produc-

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tion of field crops might be more rapidly initiated through a collective than through an individual system, though serious psychological difficulties would first have to be overcome."

That is the point. If all the parties in the country are behind this programme....

Shri M. E. Masani (Ranchi-East): Why not read the next sentence?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Time does not permit it. If the hon. Speaker is pleased to give more time I can do that. But my point is made clear by this sentence.

Mr. Speaker: If it is only one sentence, I will give one more minute.

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is not only one sentence that follows. What I say is, if it had been left to me, if I had occupied the same role which the hon. Member does, then at that time I could have read the next sentence also. But somehow he did not think it fit to do that.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): But you are doing the same thing.

An Hon. Member: Somebody will have to read the third sentence.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Then, coming to the service co-operative societies, the hon. Member, Shri Vasudevan Nair has got fears that there would be dominated by the better off sections in the community. That seems to be his reading of what has appeared in the Press as the substance of the working group's report. The substance that has appeared might not have done justice to the working group's report. The relevant portion in the working group's report would clearly indicate that that is not the intention. The only intention is that the societies must not be only societies of borrowers there but they must also include the better-off sections because then alone the resources would be

there. Therefore, that is not the point. It would be farthest from our mind to lay down a condition of that kind.

Now, Sir, I think, with your indulgence, I have taken a good deal of time. These are the important points which I wanted to mention, although there remain a few more. But I will only mention about one point and I will have done. The immediate programme of these service co-operatives that we are going to take up, as you know, is going to be a very huge, tremendous programme. It is going to be a difficult undertaking in all respects, because on the basis of 1000 population of a village community we would require roughly service co-operatives of the order of 3,00,000 in the whole of India. At the present moment we have got about 165,000 service co-operatives. Now, on a superficial view it might appear that we have only this simple problem of finding about 140,000 additional co-operatives. But the problem is not so simple as that. Even in the existing service co-operatives there are many service co-operatives which do not do justice to the fair name of co-operation. Therefore, we will have to undertake a large work of re-habilitation and re-vitalisation of these service co-operatives. For that, Sir, a gigantic programme of education and training will have to be undertaken. On a rough estimate, it seems that we will have to undertake a training programme of 1.5 million to 2 million persons in these villages. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission thinks that the programme should be of the order of 5 million people; 10 persons in every village will have to be trained for that purpose.

Now, when we will have accomplished this programme....

Shri M. E. Masani: All in three years?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That is the intention of the Nagpur Resolution.

And, if Shri Mazani would recall, a resolution which was passed by this House only some time back—it was under you, Sir, that the resolution was passed with the amendment of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, so far as I remember—also lays down a period of three years. We shall try to do it in as short time as possible.

For that, we have again decided that a village society may get upto Rs. 900 by way of subsidy for securing secretarial assistance over a period of five years. Therefore, we are going about this programme. This is, indeed, a very vital programme. After we have successfully completed this programme of service co-operatives we are confident that people would take to co-operative farming as the next natural step. And, if all of us put our shoulders to the wheel, I think, the 'prophets of doom and gloom' are going to be proved wrong even in respect of co-operative farming.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Varma: May I know how much time the hon. Minister is likely to take?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): As Deputy Minister, Sir, I would take only 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I meant "the Minister-in-charge".

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा (उदयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे इस अवसर पर जो बोलने का अवसर दिया उस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कल से आज तक जिस प्रकार की गलतफहमी को दूर किया और खास कर के श्री मसानी का इन्तजार किया जा रहा था आज उन के दर्शन पाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ और वे आज यहां इस समय सदन में मौजूद हैं और उन की मौजूदगी में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दरअसल हमारे सदस्यों में वे ही एक साहब ऐसे हैं जोकि एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का विरोध कर रहे हैं. . .

श्री श्री० व० मसानी : जी नहीं ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग का मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ। ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग के अलावा मैं हक में हूँ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : मैं मसानी साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई और बाहरों की छतों के नीचे रह कर उन को इस देश के गांवों का कुछ भी अनुभव नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने ने देहूतों की शक्ल भी नहीं देखी है।

श्री श्री० व० मसानी : काफ़ी देखी है।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : देखी होगी मगर घूप में नहीं गये होंगे।

श्री श्री० व० मसानी : घूप में भी वहां पर गया हूँ।

श्री मा० ला० वर्मा : घूप में अगर गये होने तो यह शक्ल नहीं होती, चेहरा सूख गया होता।

जहां तक ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग का सवाल है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों किसान ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग के जरिये अपना-अपना काम कर रहे हैं। सैकड़ों हजारों कुएं ऐसे हैं जिन को कि १०, १० और १५, १५ आदमियों ने मिल कर खोदा है, शामिल में पानी सींचते हैं और अपनी जमीन को शामिल में बोते हैं। अपनी हर बीघ को शामिल में करते हैं। यह आप की कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियों का निर्णय तो अब लिया गया है लेकिन हमारा देश तो ज्वाइंट फार्मिंग की दृष्टि से पहले से चल रहा है और आप आज हिचक रहे हैं। दरअसल एक जमाने में आप ने (श्री मसानी) समाजवाद का बोला पहना था लेकिन न मालूम क्यों आज आप की भाषा बदल गई है कुछ समय में नहीं आता।

श्री श्री० व० मसानी : अनुभव से बदल गई है। अनुभवसे होता है।

श्री भा० सा० वर्मा : मुझे मालूम पड़ता है कि यह आवाज आप की आवाज नहीं है...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would kindly address the Chair.

श्री भा० सा० वर्मा : मैं मसानी साहब के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन की आवाज है वह हमारे देश के इन्ने गिने मुट्ठी भर पूँजी-पतियों की आवाज है। उन्होंने नै श्री राजगोपालाचारी की एक लाइन का कोटेशन यहां दिया। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४२ में श्री राजगोपालाचारी की हमारे खिलाफ राय थी, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने उन की उस राय को नहीं माना और देश आगे बढ़ा और उस ने ग्रंथों को हटा दिया। तो इस तरह से बें कभी-कभी कोटेशन किसी पुराने ऋषि का दे कर इस हाउस को प्रभावित करना चाहें तो यह गलत बात है। देश उन के कहने से, उन के प्रभाव से रुकेगा नहीं, देश तो आगे बढ़ेगा। इस के सिवा हमारे सामने आज और कोई चारा नहीं है।

जहां तक कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग का सवाल है, आप देहातों में जाकर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कुछ लोगों के पास इतनी छोटी-छोटी जमीनें हैं कि उनमें बैलो को मोड़ना कठिन है। अब ऐसे किसान की बैलों की जोड़ी दिन भर बधी रह कर क्या करे। हिन्दुस्तान में ७० प्रतिशत किसानों के पास छोटी-छोटी जमीनें हैं। ऐसे किसानों का समय फिजूल जा रहा है। इसलिये उनको केवल कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग ही लाभ दे सकता है। यह जरूर है कि इस प्रकार के फार्मिंग में व्यक्ति का प्रभाव ज्यादा नहीं रहेगा, और इसी लिए शायद इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठायी जा रही है।

ग्राम उद्योगों के बारे में मैं मन्त्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोगों से केवल चरखे में ही न उलझाये। उससे केवल पांच सात आना रोज पैदा किया जा सकता है। इसने कम पैसे में कौन जिन्दा रह सकता है।

हो सकता है कि कोई बूढ़ी औरत जिसके पास और कोई काम नहीं वह चरखे से पांच सात आना रोज कमाना पसन्द करे, लेकिन जो मजदूर और काम करने वाली औरत है वह पांच सात आने में कैसे रह सकती है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि गांवों में आप कुछ अच्छे उद्योग दीजिये।

जहां तक आपके बड़े उद्योगों जैसे रेलवे, हवाई जहाज या मोटर आदि का सवाल है इनके निर्माण संगठन इस तरह किया जाना चाहिए कि सारे के सारे पुरजों का विकेन्त्रीकरण हो, याने छोटे-छोटे पुरजों के लिए ठेके देहातों में मोसाइटियों को दें। जैसे रेल की पटरियों के कीलों का ठेका सोसाइटियां बना कर उनको दे दें। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों से गांव वालों को कुछ आमदनी हो सकती है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है। मेरे क्वाल मे उनको चरखे या तेल की बानी के उद्योगों में नहीं उलझाना चाहिए जिनसे केवल पांच छ आने रोज मिल सकते हैं। जैसा कि चौधरी बहाप्रकाश जी ने यल कहा छोटे-छोटे इण्डस्ट्रियल यूनिट गांवों में खोलने चाहिये जिनमे लोग चार-चार पांच-पांच रुपये रोज पैदा कर सकें। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो आपकी कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियां सफल हो सकेंगी।

आज आप अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का नारा लगाने हैं। लेकिन जो लोग जल्स निकाल सकते हैं, जो लोग सभाये कर सकते हैं और जो आपको धमकियां दे सकते हैं कि आयन्दा वोट नहीं देगे, आप उनकी आवाज सुनते हैं और उनकी आवाज पर आप अनाज का भाव निश्चित करते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि आप शहर के लोगों की आवाज से अनाज का भाव तै करें। अगर आप केवल शहर की जनता को सुख रखने के लिए उसकी आवाज के अनुसार अनाज के दाम निश्चित करेंगे तो उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि किसान अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर आकर्षित नहीं होगा। इसलिये यदि आपको अन्न का

उत्पादन बढ़ाना है तो आपको किसान को प्रभावित करना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह भर्त्सा चाहे उस कीमत पर अपना अनाज बेचे लेकिन अनाज का भाव तै करने में आपको किसान की भावाज को अवश्य धुनना चाहिए। आप देखें कि आज जो किसान गन्ना सरसों कपास बोता है उसे उस किसान के मुकाबले ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है जो अनाज बोता है। इसलिये किसान अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ आकर्षित नहीं होता। इसलिए इस दृष्टि से यह जरूरी है कि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि किसान को अपने अनाज का उचित मूल्य मिले ताकि वह अन्न पैदा करने की ओर आकर्षित हो।

इसके अलावा आपको किसान को उद्योग की तरफ भी आकर्षित करना चाहिए। जैसा कि चौधरी रणवीरसिंह जी ने कहा उनको इस काम के लिए लोन मिलना चाहिए और ३० करोड़ रुपये की सबसिडी भी मिलनी चाहिए। और उन्होंने इशारा किया था अर्थ मंत्री जी की तरफ मंत्री अर्थमंत्री जी से पूछा कि अगर हम सोसाइटी बनावें तो क्या आप हमको लोन और सबसिडी दोगे तो उन्होंने कहा कि लोन तो जरूर मिलेगा लेकिन सबसिडी नहीं मिलेगी। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि दान के तौर पर हमको सबसिडी दी जाये। लेकिन अगर लोन भी समय पर मिल जाये तो भी बहुत काम हो सकता है और आपकी सोसाइटियां सफल हो सकती हैं।

सरबिस कोआपरेटिव्स के बारे में तो मेरी विशेष राय है कि इसे जरूर चलाना चाहिए और ये सफल होंगी। लेकिन एक कमी है। आपने नारा तो लगा दिया लेकिन इनका प्रोसीज्योर अभी तक तै नहीं किया। यह हमारी कमी है। आपको इनके प्रोसीज्योर को देख के सामने साने की आवश्यकता है। हमको मालूम तो होना चाहिए कि क्या हम होंगे, कहीं हमको भटकना तो नहीं पड़ेगा, इनमें

सरकारी भत्तों को तो अधिक हस्तक्षेप नहीं होगा। इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इन सोसाइटियों के बारे में सारी स्थिति साफ की जाये।

इस के अलावा, मैं आपको कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के विषय में भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि यह जो आपकी ग्राम सेविकायें हैं वे ज्यादातर जवान-जवान नरकियां हैं, वे लिपस्टिक लगाकर अकेली घूमती हैं, वे कही रहती हैं उनके घौहर कहीं रहते हैं। हमारे यहां देश में इस चीज को बनना पसन्द नहीं करती। लोग उनको देखकर बहू अनुमान करते हैं कि या तो यह अपने घौहर से लूटी होगी या भगाई हुई होगी। तो आपको यह तरीका तबदील करना चाहिए। घौहर और भीरत को साथ-साथ रखिये। हमारे देश में इस तरह से अकेली भीरत का रहना पसन्द नहीं किया जाता। तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि घौहर और भीरत दोनों साथ रहे ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

आप बहुत से प्रोग्राम करते हैं। मेरा बधाई है कि और प्रोग्रामों के बजाये अगर आप ये सात प्रोग्राम पूरे कर दें तो बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। वे प्रोग्राम हैं, इरिगेशन, पावर, उद्योग, यातायात, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और अन्न उत्पादन। अगर आप इनको पूरा कर दें तो काफी है। अगर आप बीच-बीच में दूसरे प्रोग्राम करके उन पर पैसा खर्च करते रहते हैं जैसे कि सांस्कृतिक प्रोग्राम है। अगर स्त्रियों में पांच सात बच्चों को न नचाया जाये तो इससे क्या हर्ष हो सकता है। इन कामों पर जो पैसा आप खर्च कर रहे हैं उनको दूसरे उपयोगी कामों पर लगाइये जैसे तालाबों आदि की मरम्मत पर तो ज्यादा लाभ होगा।

इसी तरह से आप पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा खंडहरों की खुदाई पर काफी पैसा व्यय कर रहे हैं। यह तो ठीक है कि जो पुरानी ऐतिहासिक नद्वे की इमारतें हैं आप उन को ठीक से रखें,

[श्री भा० जा० वर्मा]

लेकिन क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होता कि पांच साल सात तक सुदाई का काम बन्द रहें। अगर हम पांच साल अपने बुजुर्गों की हड्डियों को गड़ा रहने देंगे तो क्या हरज हो जायेगा। हम इस रुपये को इर्रिगेशन पर लगावें जो कि बहुत जरूरी है। अगर आप हमारे देश के गांव वालों से पूछें कि स्कूल, अस्पताल, रोड और जमीन पर पानी इन में से तुम सब से पहले क्या चाहते हो तो वे आपको कहेंगे कि हमको सब से पहले जमीन पर पानी चाहिए, जब हमारे यहां माल पैदा होगा तो गेड बाद में भी बन सकती है, इसी तरह सम्पन्न होने पर ही हम अपने बच्चों को स्कूल में भेज सकेंगे, तो स्कूल भी बाद में बन सकते हैं। पर सब से पहली चीज जो किसान चाहता है वह तो पानी है। आप हिन्दुस्तान में सब से पहले पानी का प्रोग्राम पूरा कीजिये।

मैं मे प्लानिंग कमिशन को एक पत्र लिखा है जिस में मे ने लिखा है कि श्री मोर फूड की योजना में सरकार ने यह शर्त लगा रखी कि जहां पर डाई या साढ़े चार पर सेंट का रिटर्न हो वहां पर इर्रिगेशन का काम हो सकता है। अब मैं आपको बताऊ कि हमारे यहां राजस्थान में तीन तरह की जमीन है, मैदान, पहाड़ी और रेगिस्तान। इन में पहाड़ी और रेगिस्तान ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां डाई परसेंट से साढ़े चार परसेंट तक रिटर्न बैठ ही नहीं सकता है। रेगिस्तान में सात सौ फीट पर पानी होता है। अगर यह शर्त लगाई जाय, तो इस का अर्थ यह है कि हमारे यहां बाघ बनेगा ही नहीं और पानी नहीं आयगा। पहाड़ों की हालत यह है कि जगह-जगह पर जंगल है। एक माइल में बीस पहाड़ियां हैं और पहाड़ियों के बीच में पट्ट, बीस, पच्चीस, पचास एकड़ जमीन होती है। अगर वहां पर डाई परसेंट की शर्त लगाई जायगी, तो वहां पर पानी नहीं पहुँच सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर रिटर्न की शर्त को हटा कर बाघ बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाय और पानी उपलब्ध

किया जाय, तो झररीका है जो बाघ बनाया जाया है, उस से सस्ता पड़ेगा। मेरा भविष्य है कि इस बारे में परीक्षा की जाये।

जहां माइनर इर्रिगेशन का बांध बनाया जाता है, वहां यह शर्त होती है कि जिस जमीन पर सीधा इर्रिगेशन होगा, उसी का रिटर्न माना जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाघ बनाये जाने से तीन फायदे होते हैं। पानी भरने से कृषि के पानी की सतह ऊपर आ जाती है। अगर कभी-कभी रेन-क्राफ्ट फेल हो जाय, तो एक सिंचाई के जरिये से उस जमीन पर पानी दिया जा सकता है। अगर एक बार पानी देने से सूख जायगा, तो भी वहां चना, गेहू, जो वगैरह अनाज पैदा हो सकता है। लेकिन सीधी सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है। सीधी सिंचाई का मतलब तीन चार मर्तबा पानी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार पानी देने से वहां चना, गेहू, जो वगैरह पैदा हो सकता है और कृषि के पानी की सतह ऊपर आ सकती है, उसी को रिटर्न माना जाय। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने अभी तक इस पर विचार नहीं किया है। इस को भी प्रोग्राम में रखा जाना चाहिए। अगर सीधी सिंचाई न हो और जहां तालाब के भीतर—पेटे के भीतर अनाज पैदा हो और उस के कारण पानी की सतह ऊपर आती हो, तो उस को भी रिटर्न मान लिया जाय।

अभी तक फारेस्ट्स के मामले में कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया गया है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सब हिस्सों के बारे में दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि ठेकेदारों को फारेस्ट्स का ठेका देने की नीति ने फारेस्ट्स का विनाश किया है। किसी किसान या किसी आदिवासी ने उन का विनाश नहीं किया है। जिस जगह का ठेका दिया जाता है, उस के अलावा जंगल काट लिया जाता है। जिस लकड़ी का ठेका दिया जाता है, उस के अलावा लकड़ी काट ली जाती है। कोई सम्मान नहीं है। अगर

क्लारेस्ट्स का विनाश हुआ है, तो ठेकेदार ब्रह्मसे हुआ है—सरकार की ठेका देने की नीति से हुआ है। इसलिए ग्राम तौर पर यह नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिए कि जो जंगल में कुत्हाड़ी चलाये, जंगल में कोयला बनाये, बंजर से वृद्ध लाये, लकड़ी काटे, जो मेहनत करें, उन की सोसायटियां बनें और उन्हीं को ठेका मिले। मुफ्तखोरे को और बीच-बिचिलिये को ठेका नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसी तरह रोड्स के बारे में भी वही नीति अपनाई जानी चाहिए। इरिगेशन का जितना प्लान बस रहा है, उस में सब मेहनत करने वालों को ठेका मिले। इंजीनियर गाइडेंस दें, रास्ता बनायें। मजदूरों से जो ग्रामिण रकम मांगी जाती है, वह न मांगी जाये और उन बोसाइटियों को पनपाया जाये। इन बातों से लोगों में उत्साह पैदा होगा। कल एक भाई केरल के बारे में कह रहे थे कि वहां पर सड़कों पर काम करने वाले दस हजार ब्राह्मणों की लेबर सोसायटियां बनी हुई हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि ऐसा सारे हिन्दुस्तान में भी क्यों न किया जाये और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये यह नीति क्यों न बनाई जाये। सब स्टेट्स को यह हिदायतनामा जाना चाहिए कि वे मजदूरों के अलावा किसी को भी जंगल, बिल्डिंग और सबक वगैरह का ठेका न दें। यह नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए।

शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए अभी तक सरकार अमदान की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाई है। वहां मिडल स्कूल भवन तक बन जाता है, और कोई भी छोटी चीज बन जाती है, लेकिन कोई अम बही लिया जाता है। अगर अमदान केवल गरीब किसान के लिए ही है। वह करता है, उस को गर्ज है। सरकार यह बहाना करती है कि अगर कोई विशेष तरह का, स्पेशल, वैज्ञानिक ढंग का कालेज कोयला है, तो शहरों में ही खोलना पड़ता है, इस लिए वहां अमदान नहीं हो सकता है। वहां के लोग अमदान करने को तैयार नहीं हैं,

इसलिए मजदूरी से सरकार को करना पड़ता है। और क्या इस बात का ठेका है कि शहरों में ही कालेज चलें? क्यों न देहातों में चलें? यह नीति बदलनी पड़ेगी। जहां के लोग चाहे, जहां की तैयारी हो, वहां सरकार कालेज खोले। सरकार शहरों के मोह को छोड़े। देहातों को पता चलना चाहिए कि स्वराज्य आया है। डामर की सड़कें और बिजली की जगमगाहट अभी तक शहरों में है—अभी तक देहात में वह नहीं है। दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पोषीशन यह है कि कारखानों को बिजली मिले, लेकिन किसानों के घरों को बिजली देने का सवाल नहीं है। यह जरूरी है कि देहात में बिजली आये।

लो इनकम हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था भी शहरों में ही की जाती है। वे जलूस निकालते हैं, हल्ला करते हैं, सरकार के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, सभायें करते हैं। इस लिए सरकार उन का क्या रखती है। मेहरबानी कर के तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में गांवों के घरों के लिए भी सहायता दी जाये।

आप ने मुझे जो अवसर दिया है, उस के लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं। मुझे आशा है कि मेरे सुझावों पर विचार किया जायगा। कल मसानी साहब के दर्शनों के लिए लोक-सभा के सदस्य बड़े उत्सुक थे। आज वह मौजूद रहे और उन्होंने अपने कानों से सुना, उस के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहूंगा कि एक आवाज की परवाह न कर के बह आये बड़ें, यह मुस्क आये बड़े।

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main objective of the programmes of this Ministry has all along been to bring in a radical transformation in the economic and social lives of the villagers who have remained neglected for hundreds of years in our country. During the last seven years of its working it has tried to achieve this objective and it is time for us to judge whether

[Shri Panigrahi]

programme followed by this Ministry have succeeded in bringing in this desired transformation in the economy and social lives of the villagers. We would like to know how far this objective has been achieved. No longer is the Ministry in a stage of infancy nor its programmes are in a stage of infancy. So it is time for us to judge what section of the community and what percentage of the total rural population has been benefited from the different programmes followed by the Ministry in the villages.

Recently a very good and faithful assessment of these programmes has been made by some scholars in some CD blocks in Uttar Pradesh which is the State of most Ministers in India. It is sometimes said: "India, that is, Bharat, that is Uttar Pradesh". These research scholars have made a very good study of the different programmes conducted in the villages under the Community Development Programmes. The name of the book is *India's Changing Villages*.

Just now, our hon. Minister told us something about co-operative. There is no difference of opinion regarding the necessity for co-operatives, but now the question is, what are you going to do to remove the difficulties, the short comings etc., that we are coming across in running the different co-operatives in the Community Development areas and the NES blocks. About the membership of co-operatives, the book says:

"Their membership is confined largely to persons of higher status and upper income groups, and positions of responsibility in them are occupied mostly by village politicians."

They have categorised three difficulties, three main reasons why the vil-

lagers do not feel encouraged to join co-operatives.

Mr. Speaker: What is that book?

Shri Panigrahi: *India's Changing Villages*. Some scholars made a study of the C.D. blocks in U.P.; it is a very recent study. Firstly, they have said that their rules are intricate. Secondly, in dealing with them, people are required to sign a large number of papers and so they are afraid of it. Thirdly, money and grain obtained from the societies have to be returned on a specified date and in this respect, the societies are much less accommodating than the village money-lenders. In regard to the seed obtained through these co-operatives, there are further complications. These are the three difficulties that the villager faces while he wants to join the co-operatives.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know when the book was printed?

Shri Panigrahi: In 1958; it is a recent publication.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Does not the hon. Member know that co-operation has been handed over to Community Development only in last December?

Shri Panigrahi: I think this difficulty has not changed overnight because he took charge in January.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I thank you for that.

Shri Panigrahi: The difficulties are continuing and I would like the hon. Minister to modify the law relating to co-operatives, so that they may become more popular and more acceptable. I do not criticise the hon. Deputy Minister because he has taken charge only recently. I am only pointing out the difficulties and reasons why villagers are not coming to the co-operatives, so that they may be improved.

They have also made a study of how the people react to the various other programmes. I think the hon. Deputy Minister will not differ from me on this point also. We know that in the community development areas, crop competitions are held. They say:

"Crop competitions were organised more for fulfilling formal obligations than for generating a healthy spirit of competition in regard to the acceptance of improved agricultural techniques."

They have made an on-the-spot study and this is the feeling of the villagers. With regard to sanitation drives in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas, they say:

"Sanitation drives have come to be looked upon as the conventional type of 'social service' rendered by political leaders and social reformers.... 'Clean-up drives' are also necessary part of the preparations to receive important political and official visitors to the village..... This was understood and exploited fully by the officials."

I am not going into details; it is a very good study they have made. About the digging of soakage pits in the different C.D. and N.E.S. areas, they say:

"People showed little interest in repairing or in digging them again and officials often became alive to the problem only when an important visitor was expected in the village."

In regard to *shramdan* also, they have studied the reactions of the common man in the village. They say:

"The village elite as well as the upper income and higher status groups have, on the whole, welcomed the *shramdan* drives and through them the construction and repairs of roads.... The poorer groups, on the other hand, had no practical and visible gain from these projects.... They not only had to work hard, but they also lost the wages for the day."

This is the feeling of the landless agricultural labourers, who contribute his mite for the construction of the road, etc. That is the genuine feeling. I would only request that our Ministry should take into consideration these practical difficulties which the villagers are facing. Some steps should be taken to remove these difficulties, so that the community development idea will be more and more acceptable to our people in the countryside.

With regard to agricultural extension work, they say:

"A closer analysis of the agricultural extension work itself reveals that nearly 70 per cent. of its benefits went to the elite group and to the more influential and affluent agriculturists."

These are the landed gentry, the upper class, in the village. These are a few of the reactions of the common man in the village in regard to the C.D. and N.E.S. block programmes.

I would now refer to the uniform budgeting pattern of the C.D. and N.E.S. blocks, viz., Rs. 12 lakhs to be spent in five years. We are engaging 43 personnel and their salary, housing, etc. come to Rs. 4,18,000. Deducting this from Rs. 12 lakhs, it comes to Rs. 7 lakhs roughly to be spent in a period of five years. To spend Rs. 7 lakhs in 5 years, we engage 43 persons and their maintenance comes to Rs. 4 lakhs! I do not think in any household consisting of a big family of 12 or 13 persons, anybody will have a budgeting like that. I suggest that this uniform pattern of budgeting should be modified, because the problems in Andhra are not the same as in Orissa. Even in Orissa, the problems of a block in the coastal area are different from those in the hilly areas in Orissa. So, if we pursue a uniform pattern of budgeting, we cannot solve all the problems in all the blocks throughout the country.

I would humbly suggest that all these 43 persons should be given

[Shri Panigrahi]

more work and their services should be better utilised. This uniform pattern of budgeting should be modified taking into consideration the varying needs of the different blocks functioning in this country.

Coming to the question of giving cheap credit to the people in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas, you will be surprised to know that sometimes credit is being advanced at 1 or 1½ per cent. interest by the Reserve Bank here. But when the credit reaches the primary producer in the village, the rate of interest goes up to 4½ to 6½ per cent. sometimes. The Reserve Bank advances loans sometimes at the rate of 2 per cent. interest. The commission or additional interest charged by the apex banks varies from ½ to 1½ per cent. The additional rate of interest charged by the central bank to the primary society is even higher and ultimately when the loan is advanced to the farmer, it bears interest at 6½ per cent. sometimes. We want that cheap credit must be available easily to the primary producer and for that, we would like to see that the credit directly goes from the Reserve Bank to the private producer in the countryside.

1½ hrs.

I would say that all these middlemen should not be there. Why should they be there? Now the Reserve Bank should advance loans to the apex banks; the apex banks should advance loans to the co-operative society; the co-operative society should advance loans again to the primary producer; and the result is that the rate of interest comes to 6½ per cent. I think this needs modification; this needs looking into, whether the primary producer cannot get it direct.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude in another 2 minutes.

Shri Panigrahi: I will conclude in another 2-3 minutes.

Now I come to the question of seed farms. We have been told in the Report that there is a plan to have more than 4,000 seed farms during the Second Plan period and during the first three years there was a programme to have more than 2,000 seed farms. I would like to enquire from the hon. Minister as to how many seed farms have been established during the three years of the Second Plan period. From the Report I could find that only 500 seed farms have been established, though the programme was to have more than 2,000 seed farms. So, the Government have not been able to supply better seeds to the villagers. And how can the production of agriculture increase if we fail to supply better seeds? In Orissa, as you will see from the Report, as against a Plan target of 111 seed farms in the first two years, only 23 farms were established. If we look into the figures for other States also we will find how miserably Government have failed in regard to establishment of seed farms.

An Hon. Member: Andhra have twelve.

Shri Panigrahi: All credit to Andhra.

Shri R. S. Murthy: In many other States also.

Shri Panigrahi: Then, with regard to block development committees, you will find that most of these committees are constituted by nominated members. Some people have told me that the Sarpanch is there in the committee. The Sarpanch has really replaced the village landlord. He has become a member of the block development committee. He takes contract, because he is also member of the Block Development Committee. Local improvement works are done by him, for which he gets commission. He gets commission from the contracts also. He is also the Sarpanch. So, he becomes the most influential man in the village. He is the Makdam or mirasdar in the village.

Shri Subhiman Ghose (Burdwan): Even ex-convicts are made members.

Shri Panigrahi: We want to change the existing social pattern in the villages. What have we done? We have given the local landlords all the responsibilities. We have given the local money-lenders all the prestige that they wanted. They are now wielding all the responsibility in the villages. So, how can you expect that they will try to perform all the high objectives that the hon. Minister has in view. So, I would suggest that the block development committees should consist of elected members. It should be a statutory body, independent of official control. Now what we find is that the B.D.O. wields more influence than the members of the committee.

Now I will come to the use of jeeps. As you know, previously there were two jeeps in every block. Because of the scandal about misuse of jeeps they have reduced it to one. Here I would submit and appeal to the hon. Minister: please forego even that one jeep in these blocks. Because, in most of the blocks for 3-4 months it is the rainy season. So the jeeps cannot be used during that period. It is only for the rest of the 7-8 months that the jeeps can be used. The jeeps are really not necessary there. Though the officers are required to have mass contacts, close contact with the villagers, they go in a jeep, spend 5-10 minutes there and come back and claim T.A. There is difference of opinion about the usage of these jeeps. There is even quarrel among the staff. In my place the B.D.O. in an open place beat an agricultural extension officer. How would the people view it if the B.D.O. removes his shoe and beats a worker, an agricultural extension officer, in a public place? They will think that these officers are silly people. And what was the reason for the quarrel? Only because the Block Development Officer was not allowing others in the Block Staff, the use of the jeep. So, there is quarrel among the staff for the use of these jeeps.

In my constituency I always used to go to places on foot or on bicycle. I have covered most of the villages there already. Why can't the block development officer also go on a bicycle? If 42 officers in the block can go on cycles, why can the block development officer alone not go on a cycle? Why should he always have a jeep? By the use of jeep we have to spend more than Rs. 18,000 by way of petrol charges and other expenditure. Therefore I would suggest that economy measures should be undertaken so that N.E.S. and community project programmes will function more economically. Whatever money we spent must be spent more usefully so that the villagers will have a feeling that no babu has come from outside to exploit them but real servants of the people are there to whom they must always feel to extend their co-operation.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that my Minister is not here today to listen to the debate which is very encouraging. As the Prime Minister has said, he is now sick; and the sickness has been brought over him by himself because of his insatiable enthusiasm for the work, because of the religious devotion with which he dedicated himself to the work, with the result that he is today in his bed. But I am sure his mind is here.

I am thankful to the Prime Minister for initiating the debate and emphasising the important aspect of the new co-operatives that are going to take charge of the village life in rural India. I am equally grateful to Shri S. N. Mishra for his erudite elucidation of the principles of co-operation in general, and co-operative joint farming in particular.

I do not think I have much to speak because the majority of the Members have answered the few points or doubts raised by others. I do not know whether I will be right if I propose a vote of thanks to all the speakers and ask them to vote for the Demands and sit down. But since

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

there are certain points which have not been answered, I think I better attend to them as briefly as possible.

Opening the debate, Shri Vasudevan Nair has been very kind to give a pat on the back of the Ministry and also good enough to answer Shri Masani and others of his school of thought

Shri M. E. Masani: And dubious alias

Shri B. S. Murthy: But when Shri Vasudevan Nair quoted from the Report of the Working Group on Co-operative Policy, he quoted this out of context and said:

"To increase the membership of co-operatives to the level of 20 million at the end of the second Five Year Plan, the group recommends that efforts should be made to bring into the co-operative field such people in the village who are relatively better off with surplus funds for investment. Membership of the village societies should be a necessary condition for obtaining the various facilities made available through various Government agencies."

I would underline the words "with surplus funds for investment" I hope Shri Vasudevan Nair would admit that co-operatives should have their own moneys and if moneys are to be given to these co-operatives they must come forth from the village and if there are rich people, better off people, land-owners in the villages, why should they not be made members of the co-operatives and then their moneys utilised for the welfare of the village?

Shri Nair has missed another paragraph in the Report. For his elucidation, I would like to cite this paragraph, paragraph 4 on page 27 of the Report, wherein the difficulties of the poor people also have been envisaged.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): May I know whether the full Report is published?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is published.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday a copy of it was shown here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That was another

Shri S. N. Mishra: Probably ten copies of it have been placed in the Library of the House this morning

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shall we get a copy?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may send somebody to the Library and get a copy.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is very important document. So, we would like to possess it.

Shri S. N. Mishra: If it is printed and a large number of copies are available it will certainly be placed in the hands of the hon Member.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Here is the relevant paragraph.

"At present membership of village societies is generally restricted to land owners. In many States tenants without permanent rights in land are either not admitted as members or if admitted as members they are not normally provided adequate credit."

This is why we want a co-operative society for one village and almost all the families to be members of this co-operative society of the village.

It has been said that for three principles this co-operative society should be a new type of society, that is, close contact, social cohesion and mutual help. Therefore in that new form of society, I can assure Shri Nair, there would be no exploitation of which he seems to be much afraid.

The next speaker was Shri Masani. I have great respect for the erudition of Shri Masani and also for the courage of conviction that he has got and the crusading zeal with which he always takes up certain types of work

in many walks of life. He said in his speech:

"...the *Times of India News Service* carried a poll in the rural areas in Madras."

I want hon. Members to listen to these words very carefully.

"It was reported in the *Times of India* of April 1, that 200 rural families were interviewed in Madras State by the *Times of India News Service* and the answers given were—of course, in regard to joint farming—104 out of 200 were definitely opposed to their lands being pooled; 36 had no particular objection; 40 were in favour and 20 refused to comment."

I am not going to say anything, but I would like to have some clarification about this poll, of which he was telling us. First of all, why did the *Times of India* go all the way to the South and to the Madras State?

Shri Goray (Poona): Because Shri Rajagopalachari is there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Which is the district where this poll was taken? Was it in Tanjore where mirasdars are in abundance or was it in Ramanathapuram District where all the people are tillers? I would also like to know whether the poll was conducted among literates, illiterates or semi-literates. I would also like to know whether the persons were interrogated and by whom, because in interrogation, the question may be a leading question and the answer may be yes. If the same question could be put as "Do you agree?", you will say, "No". If the question is "I hope you have no objection", you will also say, "No objection". So, I do not understand, especially for a person like Shri Masani to try to pin his faith upon 200 people when the country.....

Shri M. R. Masani: This was a Gallup Poll.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not a Gallup Poll.

Shri M. R. Masani: It suggested that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Gallup Poll means a vote. Here is a question and an answer. It all depends upon the person who is questioning and upon the person who is answering.....

An Hon. Member: And the form of the question.

Shri B. S. Murthy:....and the form of the question. Well Shri Masani may be convinced that if joint farming is introduced in India, there would be bloodshed and civil war. I do not doubt him as far as his convictions are concerned, but I would like to ask him; Has he ever given his thought to the problems of the landless agricultural labour who are more than eight crores of people in this country? Has he ever thought of the petty peasant who is struggling day in and day out not being able to make both ends meet? Has he ever thought of the reason for the innumerable factions in the villages? Has he ever thought as to how to solve the food problem of India? He is a patriot—and he is an enlightened patriot. He is a person who has written books which, my hon. friend, Shri Ayyakannu was reading in his college. Therefore, I only appeal to him, let him not be guided by persons who call democracy a myth. If he is democrat, if he has faith in democracy and if he believes in socialism.....

Shri Goray: You have also read old books.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He has reconsidered it now.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Even though he is not able to, I think, he will fall in line with the people and say: Let us have a socialistic pattern of society as our goal.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): His socialism is different.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Therefore, I will only appeal to him that he should try to fall in line with the masses. No doubt he belongs to the classes and he is a doyen of the classes. The classes are very proud of him, but from the classes I would only appeal to him that the masses also must claim him as their agent—an agent who can deliver goods. Otherwise, I am sure there will be a civil war and bloodshed, not because Shri Masani wanted it but because of the crusading propaganda of men like Shri Masani and his school of thought, there will be bloodshed and civil war.

There are people today who do not have a single meal. What is his answer for them? There are people who have no employment today. What is the remedy for them? Do you want millions and millions of people to be grovelling in killing poverty and then say 'private property'? Shri Masani must have read history. Before 1857, was there this private ownership of land?

Shri M. E. Masani: In the South, yes. Certainly.

Shri B. S. Murthy: He comes from the North and talks of the South. He talks of India, he wants to tell us about India and he quotes Bulgaria and Hungary.

An Hon. Member: Gomulka.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is why Shrimati Uma Nehru was apt in saying that Shri Masani must not have gone to any field and then seen the persons who are toiling and mowing in the fields. He is my good friend. We are attached to each other.....

Shri Goray: Opposite poles attract each other.

Shri B. S. Murthy:....I representing the masses and he representing the classes. I want him to give his hand of co-operation and see that this new effort of India to solve not only its food problem, not only its poverty, not

only its unemployment, but to set at nought all the other evils that are eating into the vitals of rural life in India, is made a success. He wanted to go away soon, and, therefore, I thought I could deal with his points first. I do not want to say anything more about joint co-operative farming, because my colleague, Shri S. N. Mishra has already dealt with it at great length.

I now come to Shri Raghubir Sahai. He is known as an expert in community development minus co-operation, because co-operation has come in only now. Up-till now, he is known as an expert on community development. *He has made several points and very constructive ones too*, and the Ministry is very grateful to him. But he has asked 'Why did you invite this UNO team?'. We have not invited in one way, and we have invited in another way.

An Hon. Member: How is it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Please listen.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister's time is up.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I shall try to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not worry himself about the interruptions.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The committee on plan projects has suggested that an independent evaluation team might go into the working of community development. Our friend Shri Panigrahi has said, and a number of other friends also have asked 'What is being done? Has the objective of community development been achieved?'. That was the first question with which Shri Panigrahi started his lecture. Therefore, we are having a number of evaluation teams in the country. So, when we found that the UNO was interested in finding out the success of our efforts at com-

munity development, we welcomed the team; and three persons had come; they spent three months here. Perhaps, the UNO is thinking of studying our efforts at community development, and holding it aloft to the other countries, if there is anything good in our work. Therefore, we should not fight shy of other teams coming here. We are not importing them as experts to advise us. The only thing is that they say, let us see what you are doing, let us wear our hearts upon our sleeves, there is nothing to hide so far as the community development programme is concerned.

He also said that the BDO must be made a gazetted officer. In many States, that is being done. Therefore, the BDO is slowly emerging as the captain of the team at the block level. In the initial stages, we were not able to procure the services of suitable personnel, but slowly and steadily, as we are progressing, we are able to find fit persons who can undertake this onerous duty, of being the captain of a team to deliver goods at the block level.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Now, the process is being reversed. Now, the Samiti leader is the captain.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Again, there is a revolutionary change as far as the community development programme is concerned. Only this year, a number of changes have taken place. And I am sure my hon. friends are able to realise what revolutionary changes are taking place in the rural India. We have taken a decision that panchayats must be constituted for every village or group of villages. We have also said that these panchayats must have representation in the block development committees. We have further said that the chairman of the block development committee should, as far as possible be a non-official. Many States are considering this proposal. In many stage II blocks both the chairman and the vice-chairman

are non-officials. In the Andhra Pradesh State, the vice-chairman of the Stage I block is a non-official. Hereafter, we are giving more of the work of organisation, planning and execution to the members of the block development committee.

The block development committee was originally known as an advisory committee. Therefore, in order to give it more powers and more authority, we have made a change in the nomenclature, and today it is known as the block development committee.

Therefore, the block development officer is slowly becoming a gazetted officer; the block development committee is slowly taking control of all the planning and execution of the programmes in the block.

My hon. friend Shri D. A. Katti is not present here. I was rather surprised why he had become so bitter in his attack on a Ministry which is something like the Ministry of a good Samaritan. If nothing has been done in several places, it is his duty, as a representative of the people, to bring it to the notice of the State Government, and if the State Government are not completely responsive, he should see that the Centre is apprised of the facts, and the Centre goes to the rescue of the people. He has also used certain words which are not very complimentary.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): He comes from a border area.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Whatever may be the bitterness, I think the Members belonging to his community must be careful in using words so that they do not create any antipathy in the majority community in India. No doubt, several things have been done, and for centuries, his community must have been oppressed and suppressed. But, today, nobody can oppress any other man. I am surprised that he is opposed totally to democratic decentralisation. He was always saying, one man and one

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

value. It is for that purpose that community development is trying to evolve a new pattern in the village; and further authority is being given to the panchayat. I do not know whether it was he or someone else who said that the landless labour, the Scheduled Castes and the backward classes formed more than half the population in the villages. If more than half of the population are with him, why should he be afraid of this democratic decentralisation? How long does he want the Centre to protect him? The arm of the Centre will not be very long. Therefore, I think, persons of his school of thought should try to change their mind, and they must welcome the idea or policy of democratic decentralisation, and he should give all his co-operation for seeing that the panchayat becomes a real democratic institution in which the Harijans and the have-nots and the backward classes will play their full role.

Then, there are other points made by Shri Mohan Swarup and others. I would like to talk on just one or two points, namely minor irrigation, village industries and social education.

Some one asked, I think it is Shri Katti again, what the role of this social education organiser was and what this social education was. I think he knows what social education is.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is strengthening the Congress Party in the villages, nothing else.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Shri Braj Raj Singh has a knack of speaking something which is not understood by many and I do not know whether he understands it himself or not.

Shri Raghunath Sahai also referred to the subject. As has been referred to in the earlier note and also in our Report, the social education organiser is slowly developing a new activity.

It may be true that in some villages there may be some feeling of disharmony. It is not, however, right to say that no community feeling exists in rural communities. Compared to urban communities, the rural community is still a homogeneous whole. It is our endeavour to see that all the workers of the community development organisation, both paid and voluntary, try to further this "we" feeling among the villagers through various voluntary community organisations and our over-all objective is to develop in the villages a community of interests, unity of understanding and unity of action, rather than uniformity of thought and enforcement. Therefore, this is the role which the social education organiser is playing.

Shri Raghunath Sahai has asked about periodic evaluation. For that also we are making arrangements. As it is, today we are having block level quarterly progress reports in which everything in the village and in the village level workers' circle is being gauged fortnightly, quarterly and also annually.

He wanted the blocks to be categorised as good, bad and indifferent, but there are blocks today in many States known as A, B and C blocks according to the work they are performing.

13.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri M. L. Verma, the last speaker mentioned about labour co-operatives and asked if Kerala could have a labour co-operative with 10,000 people which is doing good work, why not the other States? I am glad to inform the House that there are labour co-operatives in many of the States besides Kerala. Bombay State has got certain forest co-operatives, and in the Punjab, Andhra, and Madras there are labour co-operatives and also constructive societies. Help similar to that which Kerala State is

giving is also being given to these co-operatives and works worth Rs. 20,000 are usually given without any tenders. Sometimes, even if tenders are called, they consider if a co-operative society is keen to take it up at a discount of five per cent. The Punjab Government is also providing financial assistance to these co-operatives as far as they can.

I think there are a number of small points. Sarvashri S. A. Mehdi, Brahm Prakash, Raghur Sahai and R. S. Arumugam referred to minor irrigation. The total allocation for minor irrigation for the Second Plan period is of the order of Rs. 110 crores shared almost fifty-fifty between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. It has been agreed that local minor irrigation works should be in charge of the beneficiaries themselves through local organisations such as panchayats, samitis and co-operatives. Some States such as Andhra, Mysore, Rajasthan and Kerala have already started doing this. If we give these co-operative and panchayats the minor irrigation works in their own localities, there will be no wastage and there will be no middleman.

The figures of expenditure by this Ministry yearly on minor irrigation are as follows:

Year	Total Community development expenditure	Expenditure on minor irrigation
1956-57	Rs. 23.05 crores	Rs. 4.74 crores
1957-58	32.36	6.97
1958-59 (estimated)	35.44	10.00

Therefore, it can be easily seen how this minor irrigation is engaging more attention and taking a bigger slice of the expenditure allotted to community development.

Shri Raghur Sahai referred to cottage industries, as also many others including Shri R. S. Arumugam. He said that the Balvantray Mehta Committee had stated that this was the

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weakest point. But that is past history. Today we have progressed. Much water has flowed under the bridge, and we are trying to make as great progress as possible. Within the resources available, the Ministry has been doing its best, and as already referred to in our Report, it has been trying to make the State Governments do what all they can. The fund provided under the community development is a nucleus fund and it is to supplement the resources that should be available through the five all-India boards, namely the Handloom Board, the Small-Scale Industries Board, the Silk Board, the Handicrafts Board, the Coir Board and the Khadi Commission. The Khadi Commission has been earmarking nearly Rs. 1 crore every year since the last three years for village industries in the community development blocks, and distributing it among the various States, mainly depending on the number of blocks in each State. The other boards have been instructed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to spend a minimum of 25 per cent of the allocations for the various industries in the States in the community development blocks. In order to facilitate State Governments to implement the schemes, the Khadi Commission had agreed to make funds available for one year from the date of sanction without lapsing the funds at the end of the financial year. It is impossible for any Government to buy all the products of the village industries.

Shri Basappa raised a point stating that in his constituency the headquarters of a Block had been removed from one place to the other after having spent Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000.

Shri Basappa: Rs. 80,000.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like him to give us some more details so that we can take up the matter.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Minister, Shri S. K. Dey, had written to me that the matter would be looked into.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like to have some more details. If **Shri S. K. Dey** had promised that he would look into the matter, he must have contacted the Minister in the State. We do not know the present position. If **Shri Basappa** will be pleased to give us further details, we will certainly try to see what can be done in the matter.

Shri Basappa: I will do that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: **Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha** said yesterday—I do not know whether he is here—that in his constituency some officers were trying to talk ill of the *serpanches* and *panches* and said that he would like them to be treated with respect. All such things must be brought to the notice of the State Minister and then to the notice of the Central Minister also. I cannot assure him that everywhere every officer is trying to be as respectful as he ought to be. There may be persons and persons. If there is any lapse, if there is any misbehaviour, it is for the representatives of the people to see that the officer concerned is tamed and civilised. It is not merely a matter of reporting against him but, also having a talk with him and converting him. Therefore, I would make an appeal to hon. Members that they have to play their own part in seeing that the Community Development Ministry is able to deliver the goods.

This is third budget our Ministry is presenting, and at this juncture I would like to tell something very encouraging as far as this Ministry is concerned. Till now the Ministry has been hard at work to create the necessary climate and atmosphere in securing efficient administration, ensuring proper co-ordination, arranging for requisite training of the personnel and providing necessary funds for promotion of local works schemes. Now, we have created institutions. These institutions are popular institutions. In the village, we have the co-operative society and the village *panchayat*—elected bodies. There is

also the school. At the block level, we are having the Block Samiti; at the district level, we are having the Zilla Parishad. These are being linked, one to the other.

Therefore, it is for the representatives of the people to take full share and responsibility and see that these institutions help in moulding the villagers and in engendering self-reliance in the minds of the people. With this in view, we held recently a camp of MPs recently in Pattancheru in Hyderabad. About this some questions had been asked and I had the opportunity of answering them. In this camp, 25 MLAs and 25 MPs met together and for one week they lived a camp life and had free and frank discussions on all matters concerning community development. Certain informal understanding was also reached as to the future work of community development and co-operation. I am told that having seen the grand success of this camp, my hon. friends, **Shri M. D. Mathur** and **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**, have moved the Rajasthan Government, and that Government is organising a camp of the Pattancheru type very soon in that State.

We are anxious that this movement should go into the hands of the representatives of the people. Therefore, both in our Consultative Committee at the Centre and also in the Consultative Committees in the States, we have been asking the people's representatives to do their best so that the rural life of India will be thrilled to know that democracy has come to their doors. It is for them to take advantage of it and see that their freedom is protected not by some other agency but by themselves.

I thank all Members for being considerate and also for assuring us of their full co-operation. The way in which they were trying to discuss these problems made me to understand that their interest is abiding. I am hopeful that their co-operation

is forthcoming. But more than this, I would like Members of Parliament and of the State Legislatures to go forward and tell the people that hereafter village planning must be done by the villagers themselves, block planning must be done by the block agency, district planning by the district agency and so with the State and then the Centre. Therefore, we must build up a new democratic structure not from the Centre to the village but from the village to the Centre.

With this appeal, I request all Members to vote for the Grants and evince much more interest than is seen today in community development.

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

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 108 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation".

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,86,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 107 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,22,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 3—SALT

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,89,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Shri Parulekar (Thana): Within the time at my disposal, it will not be possible for me to deal with the general policy of this Ministry and its various aspects. I will, therefore, be compelled to deal mainly with the subject of my cut motion since it is of very vital importance and since it also reflects the policy of this Ministry. I will take up the thread of the discussion where it was left on the last occasion and will deal briefly with all the points which the hon. Minister raised in the course of the reply to that discussion.

I will first take up one of the main grounds for the agreement of the Hindustan Anti-biotics with Marika. He justified it by saying that it had

benefited the country economically. On the 5th March 1956, he said:

"I am broadly saying that as a result of this agreement, we have saved Rs. 97 lakhs in the very one year, and another year perhaps we may save an equal amount by this agreement. Before this agreement, streptomycin was imported in this country at Rs. 400 a kilogram. Because of its competitiveness in the first tender, it went down to Rs. 250 a kilogram. In the second tender, it went down to Rs. 160 a kilogram.

Our country is one where the agreement has brought about such a great reduction in price which otherwise would never have taken place and I can assure you on that."

The question is whether this claim is based on and supported by facts. Let us see what the facts are. According to the American commercial journal, *Oil and Drug Reporter*, we find that the price of streptomycin had been falling steadily in America in the year 1958. In the beginning of 1958, the price of streptomycin was .085 dollar per gram it works out to Rs. 400 per kg. It fell to .070 dollar and again to .050 and by the end of 1958 the price fell down to .040—that comes to Rs. 160 per kg. Another important factor which I would like to bring to the notice of this House is that in America the American firms had produced streptomycin in 1957 which they could not sell in the market. The surplus was to the extent of 14 tons. This figure is given in the *Hindustan Antibiotics Bulletin* of November 1958—page 78. It is well-known that when there is surplus of production which cannot be sold in the home market, the firms are glad enough to dump it in any other country at any price. From these relevant facts which I stated it will be obvious that the fall in price of streptomycin and the consequent saving of Rs. 97 lakhs

were not the results of the agreement as such but were the results of factors which had nothing to do with the agreement, the factors which I have mentioned so far. Incidentally, the question arises: who is benefited by the fall in the purchase price of streptomycin? In 1956, the price of streptomycin in the market was Rs. 1.25 per gram; that is what the consumer paid in 1956. He is paying the same price today. Even today he is paying the price of Rs. 1.25 per gram. It is necessary to remember that the Hindustan Antibiotics is the sole importer of streptomycin in this country. They supply the quantity which they purchase to others—Glaxo, Alembic and other big business and it is the big business that is making the additional profits which had been made because of the fall in prices. I would like to mention one very important and pertinent fact in this connection. In response to an enquiry made by the Government of India through the State Trading Corporation for a quotation of the price of streptomycin with the Soviet Union, not in bulk but in bottles, the quotation given by the Soviet Union was 42 nP c.i.f. per bottle of one gram. Deducting the cost of bottling and the cost of freight which would come to about thirty naye paise per bottle, the actual price of streptomycin per bottle of one gram works at 12 nP, it comes to Rs. 120 per kg. If we had purchased this streptomycin, because we had asked for quotations and the quotation given was cheaper than the price at which we did purchase streptomycin from Mercks, Glaxo and others, we would have made an additional saving of Rs. 33 lakhs. There was another factor which has got to be taken into consideration. There would have been no expenditure on account of foreign exchange because the Soviet Union accepts payment in rupees.

I will pass on to another important ground of justification which was advanced by the hon. Minister. He has said that the cost of production in collaboration with Mercks would

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be cheaper than the cost of production if it had been produced in collaboration with the Soviet Union. This is what he has said on 5th March, 1959.

"Here in passing, I may mention that this particular production with the American firm is, if I may not forecast too early, going to be much cheaper than any similar proposition on this production that we had, including with the Soviet Union."

Secondly, a spokesman of this Ministry has said to a correspondent of the *Hindu* as follows. He has given the cost of production in the two countries. The industrial correspondent says that the official sources told him:

"On the basis of the financial and other details of collaboration supplied by them, the cost of production worked out to Rs. 450 per kg. According to Merck's quotation, it worked out to Rs. 267 per kg. This big difference supports the official contention that the decision to join with Merck's has been taken on merits."

The question before us is this. Does this contention and claim tally with facts and truth? The facts have been stated by Maj. General Sokhey, who is considered to be an authority on this subject, in his letter which he wrote to the *Hindu* on 7th April, 1959, and I will read a small paragraph from that:

"But the figures for the cost of production of streptomycin of the Soviet project, given in the last but one paragraph of your correspondent's report, are not to be found in any document. I therefore, quote the correct figures. The Report of the First Team of Soviet Experts submitted in May, 1956, on page 209 of Volume 2, gives the tentative cost of production as Rs. 500 per kilogram.

But the Second Team of Soviet Experts in their report submitted in October 1958, Appendix 7, gives the cost at Rs. 157 per kilogram, against the Merck figure of Rs. 267 per kilogram given by your correspondent. So obviously the contract was not given on merits."

In this connection, I would like to make a slight correction. The figure of cost of production which has been given in this letter as Rs. 157 is not the cost of production. It is much less. It is price at which it would be possible to sell streptomycin in India. Due to technological advances, the cost of production which was Rs. 500 in 1956—not Rs. 465; I do not know how the spokesman of the Ministry gave that figure; that is an incorrect figure and is not to be found in any of the documents—came down to less than Rs. 157 in 1958. This is not surprising because our own experience in the production of other antibiotics like penicillin testifies to this phenomenon. In this connection also I would like to read another paragraph from the same letter which would throw a flood of light on this phenomenon. Major General Sokhey says:

"I have had an interesting experience myself which your readers would like to know. In my project report for the manufacture of penicillin submitted to the Government of India on January 14, 1947, after my deputation abroad, the capacity of the proposed plant of 6 fermenters of 5,000 gallons usable capacity each, was shown at 1.2 million mega units a year. When I revised this project report in October 1948, after my second deputation abroad, I gave the capacity of the same plant as 4.5 million mega units a year. Later on, when this project report was adopted in the World Health Organisation in July 1951, for an agreement between the Govern-

ment of India and the World Health Organisation for the construction of Hindustan Antibiotics, the capacity was shown as 9 million mega units for the same number of fermenters. Later still, i.e. in 1955, when the plant started functioning, the Expert Committee of Scientists appointed by the Government for Hindustan Antibiotics in 1954, gave the capacity of the plant as 18 million mega units for 6 fermenters, and 30 million mega units for 10 fermenters a year. So during the period 1947 to 1955 the capacity of the same plant had risen 15-fold, thereby reducing the cost of production to less than one-twentieth."

14 hrs.

Now, Sir, I will pass on to another important point which arose in the course of discussion. It was regarding the clause of secrecy. This clause is clause 11A in the agreement. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the important ingredients of this clause before I comment.

First of all, obviously it provides that the know-how, the process and the culture must remain secret. It also provides for our scientists to be screened by methods approved by Mercks. Thirdly, it provides that the know-how must be used only in the plant constructed under this agreement. Sir, the Minister shifted his ground of justification from time to time, and he shifted it thrice during a month and a half. On 23rd February he justified this clause by saying that it was a normal clause in the agreements which the Government have entered into. On 5th April, when I point out that the Soviet Union which had offered to set up a plant do not observe secrecy, he contradicted me and said that even the Soviet Union observes secrecy and they would have insisted on a clause of secrecy if an agreement had been entered into with them. I do not know how he stated that. He is one of those Ministers who is careful

about what he utters. I do not know whether in the heat of the debate he said it. But what he said was a negation of facts.

Now, again, in this connection, I will quote the authority of Major General Sokhey. He says:

"In regard to the worst feature of the agreement, the imposition of secrecy on scientific workers by Mercks, it may be mentioned that on behalf of the Soviet Expert team, India Government had been informed in writing that the Soviet authorities did not desire any secrecy to be observed regarding any know-how that the Soviet Union may be supplying for the manufacture of antibiotics or drugs in India."

They had written to the Government of India saying that they did not observe secrecy. The letter was written by General Sokhey on behalf of those who were negotiating for the plant. He further says:

"The Soviet Government not only did not desire any secrecy regarding their strains, but had actually in 1956 sent through their Ambassador four bottles of cultures of the strains of the mould for the preparation of penicillin, and in fact Hindustan Antibiotics is now making its penicillin from this Soviet strain. Then again in 1957 the Soviet Government sent through me six fresh strains, with instructions for their cultivation, for the manufacture of albomycin, aureomycin, achromycin, terramycin, erythromycin, streptomycin and penicillin—in fact strains for the production of all essential antibiotics."

Sir, when confronted, like these facts by General Sokhey, the spokesman on behalf of the Ministry said to the correspondent of *Hindu* that:

"As regards the objection to the secrecy clause, it is pointed out

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that in Soviet Russia itself there are factories making drugs on Mercks and other American formulae, just as there are American factories making drugs on Russian formulae. The offer to pass on such knowledge without secrecy does not have much significance."

So the ultimate ground of justification was that there is practically no secrecy.

I would like to know which position is correct. If the latest position which has been taken by the spokesman of the Ministry is correct, I would like to ask a question. Why then did the Ministry accept a clause which provides for secrecy? I would like to ask another question. Will he persuade Mercks to cancel it since it is useless, the spokesmen of the Ministry has said,—it is not the Minister who has said it—when he was confronted with the letter of General Sokhey, that there is absolutely no secrecy? So, these are the questions which arise out of what he has stated.

There is another question. Assuming for the sake of argument that the Government, for whatever reasons, were not willing to enter into an agreement with the Soviet Union for setting up a plant for production of streptomycin, even then my contention is that there was no need, no necessity, no justification for entering into an agreement with Mercks for production of streptomycin, for the simple reason that the know-how of production of streptomycin was available in the country. It was available with one of the most eminent scientists in the country, Major General Sokhey. He had in 1952 and also later helped three other countries to set up plants for the production of antibiotics—I need not mention the names of those countries because it is irrelevant. But, Sir, the fact is that his services were available to these countries. Therefore, instead

of taking advantage of such an eminent scientist, I cannot understand why Government went to Mercks. Even supposing that they do not like Soviet Union, or that there were some other reasons for which they would not like to enter into an agreement with the Soviet Union, even there was no reason why they should not have taken advantage of the services of such an eminent scientist as Major General Sokhey and set up a plant here. Then it would not have been necessary for Government to enter into an agreement with Mercks, which is anti-national, which is economically harmful and which provides for secrecy.

Sir, General Sokhey has the know-how of producing all the antibiotics. If the hon. Minister is interested in it, he can copy out this book and get all the antibiotics produced without entering into agreement with any foreigner. I have got it here. It is not a secret. He got this from the Soviet Union.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Parulekar: This is the only copy. You can get it typed. You can have all the advantage of it and set up a factory for production of antibiotics.

Sir, I will come to the last but one point, and that is about the question of royalty. He tried to defend it by saying that the sum involved is very small. He said that my figure, which I had given as Rs. 1.5 crores, was not accurate. He said that it may be Rs. 30 lakhs or at the most Rs. 40 lakhs. I want to inform the hon. Minister that he missed the crux of the question. What was the crux of this question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. He has already taken 25 minutes. I think he will appreciate my difficulty.

Shri Parulekar: I will finish as quickly as possible. The question is

not whether the amount involved is Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 1.5 crore, but the crux of the question is whether this transaction involved this country in a loss which could have very well been avoided. That question has not been answered

Why did Merck's agree to such a low rate of two and a half per cent royalty? In this connection, I would like to refer to an article which appeared in an American Magazine, Chemical and Engineering News, dated the 24th November, 1958. I am quoting from that magazine

"Merck's fee 2.5 per cent of annual sales for ten years. This is surprisingly small, but some observers believe it did help pave the way for Merck's entry into private (rather than government) operations."

That is why, Sir, they accepted such a low rate

I request the hon Minister to calculate the figure I have calculated it. On the assumption that we do not produce more than forty-five tons per year during the next ten years and that the production is sold in India, the figure of royalty comes to Rs. 1,12,25,00. If the hon Minister works out the figures he will come to know that this is correct. I do not want to take more time of the House on this point, but I wish to stress one important point, and then finish. What is the objective of entering into an agreement like this which is not in the economic interest of the country. Now, the reply to this point is contained in the very same article to which I made a reference earlier. On the top of this article there is a photograph in which we find the hon Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, shaking hands with the President of Merck, Sharp and Dohme International Company. We find the following words printed under the photograph

"Much negotiating took place between government and company men before Merck's Indian ven-

ture got a green light. As final steps take place in India, Merck International head Antonio T. Knoppers meets Indian Finance Minister Morarji Desai at a luncheon given in honour of the Minister in New York. Looking on is William F. Bramstedt, who is board chairman of California Texas Oil."

So, we find that the green light was given by Shri Morarji Desai. We thought that the prominent role had been played by the hon Minister of Commerce and Industry. We now learn that we are mistaken. His role is only secondary and the prominent role was played by Shri Morarji Desai. The article goes on to say

"Drug officials started looking at India about two years ago, just as the Russians began a big push to have India freed from the dependence on Western chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Soviet engineers, loans, and all else needed would be provided if the Indians would take USSR help and build the state-owned industry."

And then you find the following words

"Fortunately for the Free World, Merck and other US and Western drug and chemical firms have not been idle since."

Then comes the most interesting paragraph

"Merck's efforts have helped in part to stall this Soviet offensive, however, Knoppers fully admits that eventually some products in this area will be produced using Russian knowledge and aid. But the original Soviet offer, which was all-embracing (and somewhat obsolete technologically, some say), is shelved, and the Indian pharmaceutical industry will not be a government monopoly."

[Shri Parulekar]

Then comes the following sentence:

"As far as political implications for the future, Knoppers hopes that 'our performance in India is so good that any love affair with Russians becomes more platonic'."

So, it appears that Shri Morarji Desai appears to be at the bottom of this agreement (An hon. Member: And at the top of it). No. He cannot be both at the top and at the bottom. Now, he did not give any hint to this magazine not to print anything which would embarrass him. That is why this has happened. With these words I conclude, and I thank you for having given me some more time.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for calling me to speak at this early stage of the debate in which we are discussing Grants of this most important Ministry. I consider this Ministry to be a very important Ministry—because except for iron and steel, the entire industrial development of the country comes under the purview of this Ministry. The entire foreign trade also comes under this Ministry. This Ministry gives grants and loans for the development of cottage and small-scale industries. This Ministry gives loans to various established industries for renovation and rehabilitation. The two important instruments of development and control so far as the private sector is concerned, are also administered by this Ministry. I refer to the Industrial (Regulation and Development) Act and the Companies Act. The activities of the private sector are policed by the Government through these two instruments. The size and ramification of this Ministry can be gauged from the fact that this Ministry has under its control, 18 corporations, 19 statutory and advisory committees, 15 independent boards, 29 councils, 7 panels and 4 commissions, 92 in all. In these 92 bodies, there is a membership of about 1,475 out of which 75 seats are occupied by the hon. Mem-

bers of both the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member also present there?

Shri Morarka: No, Sir. I am not so fortunate. The year under review has been a year of great achievement for this Ministry. I want to give three reasons in support of my claim. One of the biggest project in this country, namely, the 300 crore Heavy Engineering Corporation was launched during this year. This Corporation is going to build heavy machines etc. and the entire scheme is to be done in three phases. The first phase will cost Rs. 45 crores; the second phase will cost Rs. 80 crores and the third phase will cost Rs. 175 crores. It will ultimately produce eighty thousand tons of equipment per year. It would embark upon the manufacture of most of the important machines, such as equipment for our steel plants, mining industry etc. and other heavy machineries.

The second important Corporation which made progress during this year is the Heavy Electricals (Private) Ltd., at Bhopal. This again is a Rs. 45 crores project and in the first phase we are going to spend Rs. 28 crores—Rs. 21 for the project itself and Rs. 7 crores for the township. Ultimately, it is going to employ 10,000 people. Here, I would like to ask only one question of the hon. Minister, and that is about the total production in this Corporation. It appears that after spending Rs. 28 crores our annual production is going to be only of the value of Rs. 6 crores, and after spending Rs. 45 crores, when the scheme would be fully completed, our production is going to be of the value of Rs. 12 crores per year. I would like to know whether economically it is a sound proposition or it will be in the long run a profitable venture.

The third important Corporation which was given the impetus during

this year was the Nangal Fertilizers. All these projects are intended ultimately to save foreign exchange and make us self-sufficient and quite independent of the foreign suppliers, and above all, they would remove from our minds the age-old feeling that certain things cannot be manufactured in this country at all and that we have necessarily to rely on imports. This is one reason why I say that the achievements of this Ministry have been remarkable.

My second reason is that it is during this year that the public sector has shown remarkable progress. The hon. Member who preceded me talked a lot about the antibiotics. I am not an expert to answer him on the various 'cins' which he pointed out as borne out from the papers he showed. I would like to examine, however, this Corporation purely from the commercial point of view. The installed capacity of this factory, I am told, is 9 million mega units per year. Last year's production was 29.03 million mega units, and at present this factory is producing about 5 million mega units per month, that is, 60 million mega units per year as against the installed capacity of only 9 million mega units.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a miracle?

Shri Morarka: It is certainly very surprising. The cost of production has come down from 27 annas in 1956-57 to 21 annas in the year 1957-58 and now it is only 9 annas in 1958-59. The profits of this company which were only Rs. 57,000 in 1956-57 are now over a crore of rupees in the year 1958-59. I think we can say that the performance of this Corporation was better than what anybody could have expected.

* Take another Corporation, the Hindustan Machine Tools. Here again, the production has increased. The cost of production has gone down. Employment has increased and the profits have also increased. The production increased from 135 machines in 1956-57 to 542 machines in 1958-59, and the profits of this Corporation also

increased, and they came to about Rs. 43 lakhs. The most important point in connection with this Corporation which we must remember is, the selling price of this particular machine called 1,000 MM in this country today is Rs. 29,500 per machine. The landed cost of a similar machine in India today is Rs. 40,500. Even the cost of production in other countries is not less than Rs. 32,740. That means we are producing this machine in India today even at much cheaper prices than what other countries produce.

I would take up one or two more Corporations to support my claim. Take Sindri. In Sindri the remarkable thing that has happened during the last year is that its production capacity has increased by 60 per cent and the net profits have been maintained at Rs. 1.56 crores in spite of the fact that there has been an increased contribution of Rs. 1.23 crores to the Central Fertiliser Fund as against Rs. 39 lakhs for the previous year. The cost of production in this factory has been steadily going up, and I understand that it is now somewhere near Rs. 280.

Against this background we have to consider one or two points which I beg to submit. The first is that a contract was entrusted to Messrs Montecatani of Italy for the expansion work in Sindri Fertilisers. This firm has delayed by 11 months the completion of this work. The agreement with the firm provides a penalty of Rs. 10,000 for every day's delay. According to that we are entitled to recover from this firm about Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 33 lakhs. I hope that the Government would take up this matter seriously and would not allow the firm to get away with some excuse or other but that they would recover the money.

The second point which I would like to make here is that even though six months have passed since the work was completed—it was completed in October, 1958—yet, the plant has not been commissioned. I hope that when the Minister gives his reply he would

[Shri Morarka]

explain why as many as six months are required after completion of the plant, to commission the plant and start production.

Another criticism that I want to make about Sindri—it is a serious one—is that Sindri has accepted an order for certain parts of the fertiliser plant at Rourkela and that order has been accepted at a calculated loss of about Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs. Looking at the cost of production which is going up, I think that unless the prices are increased it would be difficult for Sindri to make both ends meet. If, on the top of that, Sindri is going to accept this order from Rourkela at a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs, I think the matter requires re-thinking.

Then, in Sindri we find that every year they are spending about Rs. 72 lakhs for repairs to machinery. I do not know the economies of the chemical industries, but it looks rather surprising that a new industry like Sindri Fertilisers should cost us about Rs. 72 lakhs every year by way of repairs to machinery.

The final point I want to make in this connection is this. Sindri is incurring a lot of unproductive expenditure. It has built a railway siding; it is building a road and it is building an air-strip and many other things. Many of these schemes are not productive and yet they are money consuming. I believe they are only going to build a mile and a half of railway line and for that they are going to spend about Rs. 23 lakhs. That is a big amount.

The progress made by Hindustan Insecticides and Hindustan Instruments Factory and the Nepa Paper Mills is very satisfactory. The Nepa Paper Mills was a problem child of Madhya Pradesh and it has been adopted by the Central Government and now, for the first time, it has reached its target figure of 100 tons per day by way of production. There is some difficulty about the quality of

paper but I hope the Government will take due care and overcome that difficulty also.

So far as the private sector is concerned, industries production has been quite satisfactory there also. The Minister of Commerce and Industry was kind enough to supply to us a booklet which gives in a tabulated form the figures of production in a very understandable and readable form. From this it appears that the total value of production has increased from Rs. 238 crores in 1951 to Rs. 564 crores in 1958. Particularly the production of light engineering industries has increased in value from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 52 crores and the value of industrial machinery has increased from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 79 crores. The Minister has frankly mentioned that 22 industries have suffered a setback so far as production is concerned. Most of these have suffered a setback not because of any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Government but because there was less demand. Only a few industries which depended solely on the supply of raw material from foreign countries showed a slight decline in production.

As I said earlier, there are two important instruments in the hands of Government for controlling the private sector, viz., Industries (Regulation and Development) Act and the Companies Act. Regarding the first, while the total industrial production in this country has increased satisfactorily, the administration of the Act has failed in two material respects. One is, it has not stopped the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few people. Secondly, it has completely disregarded all regional considerations, which was one of the main considerations behind our Industrial Policy Resolutions. Even now, we find a great disequilibrium embedded in different regions of this country in regard to industrial development. Some areas are overcrowded with different types of industries, while others are still starving industrially.

Talking about the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that this Act was passed in 1951 and almost 8 years have passed, I think it is time the hon. Minister reviewed the administration of this Act and took necessary steps to bring forward amendments wherever necessary.

So far as the Companies Act is concerned, I must confess that the administration of this Act is better in many respects, but it also suffers from a few noticeable lapses. I have with me the second annual report on the administration of the Companies Act. If you look at Statement No. 9 in this report, you would notice that inspectors were appointed for investigations into the affairs of certain companies as early as 1951 and again in 1955. But some of the inspectors have not made their reports and in other cases, the inspectors have submitted their reports, but those reports have not been considered by the Government and no action has been taken; and, now we are in the year 1959, I think this state of affairs requires a little looking into.

Coming to the system of managing agencies, this report tells us that out of 1809 new companies which were floated during the years after this Act came into force, only 31 companies applied for the managing agency system and out of those 31, permission was given in respect of 21 companies only. As against that, during the same period, 29 managing agency firms surrendered their managing agencies. So, it is quite clear that this system is losing its glamour and popularity with the entrepreneurs and Indian industrialists. Under the Indian Companies Act, Government must examine certain industries and find out whether this system is to be continued or discontinued in some of the industries. This was the assurance given by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, the then Finance Minister, who was in charge of this Bill. I do not think any such examination has taken place yet. I do hope the hon. Minister

would take earnest steps to have this assurance implemented.

Secondly all the existing managing agencies would come to an end on 15th August, 1960, under the Companies Act. In order that there may be no sudden jerk in the management, I plead that the Government must start taking action right from now. Then again I feel that so far as the supervision of this law over Government companies and corporations is concerned, it is very weak. I have gone through various reports submitted by these statutory corporations and companies and I find some of them containing scathing criticism and remarks from the auditors of these corporations. Yet I do not find any action taken by the Company Law department in this regard, though it is otherwise so efficient.

About foreign trade, I must confess frankly that I cannot pretend to hide my disappointment at the way our export trade is dwindling. I know that the export trade does not depend entirely on us; we must have a foreign purchaser; we must have competitive ability to export and so on. Yet, I think the steps taken by our Government and our export promotion department in particular, are not enough, they have not yielded substantial results so far. Our greatest fall in export trade has been in textiles and manganese ore. In textiles, the reason is world competition. In manganese ore, we are told it is because there was slump in the steel industry in other countries. About manganese ore, my grievance against the Ministry is that even when America was prepared to buy our manganese ore and to enter into a barter trade agreement with us, we took as many as 18 months to come to a definite agreement. During these 18 months, the price of wheat went up and the price of manganese ore came down, with the result that for the same quantity of manganese ore we are exporting now, we would be getting much less than what we would have got before. I hope, in

[Shri Morarka]

his reply, the hon. Minister would clear this misunderstanding from the minds of the public and say why the Government took an unnecessarily long time in concluding that agreement.

While on the subject of manganese ore, I must mention another point. When there was stagnation in the demand for manganese ore all over the world, here in India we increased the railway freight on manganese ore in some cases by 40 per cent. There has been a demand from the trade for a reduction in this railway freight. The matter is under consideration; the hon. Minister has given us assurances from time to time. But by the time our Government takes a decision, those foreign purchasers would have got their requirements from somewhere else. Unnecessary delay is dangerous in everything, but in matters of foreign trade, it is fatal. Unless steps are taken in time and some help is given, it would become absolutely meaningless.

The Government is worried naturally about trafficking in import and export licences. It is a common complaint that the persons to whom the licences are granted do not export or import themselves, but they sell away their licences to others. I think this difficulty can be got over if the Government makes a condition that within a certain time, the Government would have the right to requisition the goods by paying a fixed percentage of profit on the cost of those goods to the exporter or importer, as the case may be. I think this requires a radical remedy, because it is becoming a very deep-seated malady. Even the Government organisation—the State Trading Corporation—could not resist the temptation of indulging in this method of making easy money. In the case of some of the export licences given to the State Trading Corporation it came to terms with pri-

vate exporters and charged a percentage on the sale of those goods. There are many complaints made about the State Trading Corporation. Maybe it does not come up to the expectations of the people in the sense that it has not developed the export-import trade to the extent we wanted. But if you look at the financial results of this Corporation, which has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore, it has made a profit of Rs. 2,83,00,000. It is a brilliant performance, according to me. Whatever the other complaints may be against this Corporation, they will have to be viewed only against this background.

Sir, I thank you again for calling me.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): I would not have ventured to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry if I had not something to say about matters of policy. Before I do that I would like to deal with the planning and method of industrialisation of our country. Sir, while going through the literature that has been supplied to us one gets an awareness of the big task that lies before us and also the stupendous nature of the enterprise we have to deal with. The country, its size, its population, all require big effort and, therefore, it is but natural that in pursuing this task certain lapses are bound to occur. We have to rectify those lapses and push the country forward so that the objective in view may be accomplished.

We have to remember that we have to build up an agro-industrial economy in a democratic way. The pace is bound to be slow. But we have to take care to see that the main objective is not lost sight of and that the methods that we pursue are right. The object of any planning is more production, greater employment and meeting out social justice.

These three have to go together. We cannot leave one and seize the other two. Therefore, it is very difficult to develop the country in a democratic way side by side with the fulfilment of these three objectives. When we look to the bigness of the enterprise we are bound to feel a certain sense of pride in the achievement of the country, so far as its economic development is concerned, and so far as whatever has been done under this Ministry is concerned. It is a tribute to all those who have endeavoured to build up various industries—big, small, cottage and village industries—and the technical personnel who have put their shoulders to this task, and it is in the fitness of things that this House passes a glowing tribute to their endeavours.

The difficulties have been many. The foreign exchange difficulty continues to be there. Exports seem to have shown an upward trend. Imports have been restricted to improve the foreign exchange position. All the same, it is difficult to say if we could have made the progress that we have achieved if financial aid from friendly nations had not come forth in reasonable quantities. Well, that shows that even other countries are interested in the economic development of India, because we are wedded to democratic methods. India being the biggest democracy, the hope of the future lies in the success of what is being done in this country.

In this regard I have to say a few words about the employees who have also played a notable part in the building up of our economy and the industry. The year under review has shown that they have conducted themselves in a very responsible manner, in a patriotic way, and but for them the progress that we have achieved would not have been what it has been.

Here I have to mention one or two points. We have been speaking

about co-operation and co-operatives. We have given our careful thought to co-operative joint farming. Well, it has to extend itself to the industrial sector also. Even, as it stands today, we have got something like 15,333 co-operatives, out of which 50 per cent, that is, 7,883 come from the handloom sector. In this connection, I have to give one suggestion. The Prime Minister was pleased to say when he opened the discussion on Community Development and Co-operation, that in the co-operative block it is not the defects in the co-operative law, as the defective manner in which it is implemented, that stands in the way of the smooth growth of co-operatives. The defect in the law is also there and the manner in which it is implemented is, if put mildly, disastrous. Wherever we go and look into the affairs of the co-operatives the complaint is that the officer or the person in charge of the affair goes more to control than to help, and there are impediments put in the way of the full growth of the co-operatives.

I am mentioning this because the entire future of this country now depends upon the success of the co-operatives in the agricultural as well as in the industrial sector. It is a new social pattern and if the administrative personnel do not catch up that spirit and go in the same old way as if they are somebody to dominate and not to serve, well, the responsibility for the failure of the co-operative movement and the future of the country will squarely rest on them. Let us not allow that disaster to happen and let the administrative personnel catch something of this fervour of a new social order that has come over India, or which we at least hope to evolve, by these co-operatives.

I am glad that a wise policy has been followed, so far as collaboration between heavy industries and small industrial units are concerned. At a later stage I shall have some—

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

thing to say about khadi and village industries, but before I do so I want to say that this Ministry has been following a correct policy in so far as the relationship between the heavy industries and the small industrial units is concerned. They have to play an ancillary role and they have to minimise the responsibility that devolves upon the heavy industries. They have to supplement the task and in doing so, they will save the capital requirements. They will also cater to greater employment and will generate better energy—emotional as well as intellectual.

This book that has been supplied to us, that is, *Collaboration between Heavy Industries and small industrial units*, gives ample advantages, enumerates so many advantages of this collaboration. I wish that this same policy is extended to other sectors also.

The Report says that so far as the textiles are concerned, there has been a fall and that perhaps it is due to lesser off-take. At the same time it mentions that the handloom sector has shown some remarkable improvement. In this regard I have to say a few words. I do not know whether the policy of the Ministry is clear on this point. Are we going to allow a free competition, a cut-throat competition between different sections or different industries which go to produce the same article? The mills are there. Handloom is there. Khadi is there. Look to the employment potential, look to the quantum of production and also look to the social justice that they are going to mete out. If you say, "We want increased production and we do not care for social justice or employment", you will fail and fail miserably. And with this failure, democracy will also fail because the success of democracy depends upon decentralised economy. If you lose sight of that, this production is going to prove devilish. Therefore

side by side we have to see that there is equal and equitable distribution and also that economic power is not concentrated in the hands of the few or in the hands of particular classes and sections of people.

The handloom sector is having the largest number of co-operatives, is producing finer categories of cloth, gives employment to lakhs of people and is one of the best organised industries so far as co-operatives are concerned. While I do not quarrel with the principle, what is the idea behind this policy of introducing powerlooms? So far at least there has not been a convincing answer. If you want to generate forces simultaneously one against the other, the weaker one will die. The powerful machine will survive and the handmill will vanish. Therefore let us not set machines against the human hand.

In the Khadi and Village Industries section, figures quoted, so far as the distribution of Ambar Charkha is concerned, are 1,84,539. 1,84,539 Ambar Charkhas were distributed and 2,14,671 families have been benefited. This is a small achievement. I quite agree with the stupendous nature of the task, but with small capital and with utilisation of the manual power that is amply available in this country and without which you cannot look forward, you will be able to meet the requirements of this handloom sector. If there are any defects in the process of khadi, particularly, Ambar Charkha, I would like to mention for the information of hon. Members that it is a very stupendous organisation. It is not that textile mills have been installed in a particular place. It covers a large area and hundreds of villages and almost every family in the villages. You have to guide, control, instruct, supervise and take care of every single pie that is given by the Government under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Therefore if the results achieved are

not spectacular, it is in the nature of the enterprise that the results will be slow, but they are sure. I can say with a certain amount of experience having worked in the Khadi and Village Industries enterprise for the last seven or eight years and being very closely associated with it that Ambar Charkha if given to those who need it and who could handle it properly gives full employment. I have got instances to show, which the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry has himself witnessed at Hyderabad, that it can give Rs. 3 per day if Ambar Charkha becomes a family thing. That is not a small amount in a rural area. Therefore let us not minimise. Do not put Ambar Charkha or the traditional charkha face to face with your machine, textile industry or the powerlooms. Let us not bring them as opposed to one another. Let us reserve the respective fields and categories of yarn, mill, handloom and khadi. Then all the three will survive. Let us have an integrated approach for production. So far as employment potential and social justice is concerned, let us have a planned way of developing this textile industry.

I have to say one thing more and that is that Ambar Charkha removes the class conflict. There is no employer and there is no employee. The instrument of production is owned by the worker himself. And that is a great social change which the Ambar Charkha will bring about. It cannot be brought about by a textile mill. Here the worker becomes the owner. Therefore a new social order can be evolved on the basis of Ambar Charkha. Therefore it is not *khairat* or charity that you are giving to the khadi and village industries. It is vital for your economy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Only one minute more. I do not want to 50 (A) L.S.D.—6.

transgress the time that has been given to me. I am speaking on behalf of hon. Dr. Aney who is not here. If he would have been here, he would have himself made the plea. In Berar, I am given to understand, there are four mills which have closed down throwing out of employment ten thousand workers. Model Mills of Nagpur has not published its balance sheet. There are charges of mis-management. They say that there are so many things which go in the way of smooth running of the mill and, therefore, the mill has to be closed. It is a serious proposition so far as that area is concerned, and I hope Government will take cognisance of the situation before it becomes serious.

15 hrs.

The area from which I come, namely the Marathwada area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State is an undeveloped one so far as every aspect of the economic sphere is concerned. If the Commerce and Industry Minister is interested in the development of that area, he has to see that small-scale industries are developed there, because it may not be possible in the immediate future to build up big industries there.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

While moving my cut motions Nos. 1986 to 1999, I would first like to make some general observations about the present picture of commerce and industry in our country.

The Ministry is being handled by very able persons with knowledge and the know-how of things. I am thankful to the Ministry for providing sufficient information on all the various activities. But the annual report which has been circulated lacks some of the most important details and data which ought to have been given.

[Shri Jadhav]

The report admits that the Ministry had to face many serious problems on account of the deterioration in the country's foreign exchange position. A wide range of industries has shown an increase in production, though not satisfying the actual demands of the people. The increase has not kept pace with the growing demands. As far as the cotton textile industry is concerned, it has shown a decline in production. So also is the case with the automobile industry and the sugar industry.

Output in the public sector is also shown as satisfactory. There has been a reorganised arrangement to look after the small-scale and village industries. But, even then, the progress is very slow in the establishment of the industrial estates that have been envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan. Only 17 industrial estates have begun functioning. There are not sufficient grants to help the small-scale industries as such and credit facility is also very much lacking.

After going through the report, I feel it is necessary to make some general observations on the industrial policy of Government. Then, I shall try to deal with the cotton textile industry, and if time permits, I shall try to point out some of the foreign exchange earning schemes which, I expect, will receive the attention of the Ministry.

India is the second largest country in the world, whose population is about 398 million; but she is poor, very poor, in terms of per capita income. The country has very few rich people and many millions who live on the verge of starvation. Our foreign trade has also been low in volume in relation to our national income. Our exports represent approximately less than 6 per cent. of our national income and imports more than 8 to 9 per cent.

Taking into consideration the livelihood pattern of our country, the agricultural population is more than 270 millions, and the non-agricultural population is about 120 million. Out of these, nearly 85 per cent. live in villages.

Our country is economically most under-developed. It is said that the central objective of public policy and of national endeavour in India since Independence has been the promotion of rapid and balanced economic development, but actually, it is not being attempted at. The First Five Year Plan finally approved did not deserve to be regarded as a plan. *Industrial development was regarded* as largely the responsibility of the private sector. The Plan could not claim to be employment-oriented, nor did it deal with the problems of equitable distribution of national income and of provision of social security for all citizens. The peasants and workers who form the bulk of the Indian community were not benefited much by the increase in the national income. The Directive Principles in our Constitution require the State to direct its policy towards securing among other things, that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good, and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. The hon. Member who preceded me has also stressed this point.

The Plan completely ignored these directives so far as the large-scale industries were concerned. Industries in the private sector defied planning. Instead, they say that it was only the private sector that had succeeded. Here, I would refer to the speech of Mr. Podar who said last year that the business community has repeatedly assured Government that it has fully pledged itself to play an effective part in the

development of the country, and indeed the success of the First Plan was largely due to the contribution of the private sector. It is really one of the eighth wonders of the world

For example, the sugar factories failed to utilise the sugarcane produced in the country. They harassed the agriculturists, while making payments, they deducted deposits from the cane prices as a guarantee to supply sugarcane. They did not pay proper prices to the agriculturists. This has caused considerable harassment to the cane-growers. Government have not come forward to give any protection to the agriculturists. The sugar factory owners are making fabulous amounts of profits. I may here refer to the statement made by Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai who said that the sugar factories are making profits to the extent of 20 per cent.

The second example is of the cotton textile industry. It has not at all co-operated with Government in the successful implementation of the Plan. They are doing this under the guise of accumulation of stock, insufficient credit, taxation, labour strikes and so many other excuses. And Government run to the help of this industry, reduce the excise duty, once, twice and thrice, but with what results?

The Second Five Year Plan has accorded high priority to industrialisation. As a matter of fact, the Second Five Year Plan ought to have been a balanced Plan. It was expected that the public and private sector must have functioned in unison and been viewed as parts of a single mechanism. Unfortunately, the private sector has tried its level best to see that the public sector fails and there is no advance made in the decentralisation of industry.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 emphatically emphasized the responsibility of the Government of India in the matter of promoting, assisting and regulating the development of industry in the national interest. The

Resolution was reviewed in 1956 and placed before Parliament. As the Resolution puts it:

"The adoption of the socialist pattern of society as the national objective, as well as the need for planned and rapid development, require that all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in the nature of public utility services, should be in the public sector. Other industries which are essential and require investment on a scale which only the State, in present circumstances, could provide, have also to be in the public sector. The State has, therefore, to assume direct responsibility for the future development of industries over a wider area."

The Resolution has classified industries into three categories. As far as I can see, the categories have not been properly framed. The prime consideration determining State policy for the whole industrial field is the promotion of rapid development in keeping with the over-all objectives. In a country like India with vast distances and a large potential market, the demands ought to be met through production in efficient, decentralised units.

Location of industries is also very important. No attention has been paid to doing away with the regional disparities and State disparities in the location of industries.

India is a country of ample manpower. Labour is plentiful. The First as well as the Second Plans were claimed to be employment-oriented, but unfortunately, employees are being thrown out of employment by the cotton textile industry, the automobile industry and so many other industries, without any excuses. No efforts are made to see that employment potential is created in the various industries.

There is no proper co-ordination between the different Ministries of the Government. As ours is an agricultural country, the primary necessities

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of the agriculturists ought to have been taken into consideration. Panditji says: "I am not interested in excuses for delay", and he further adds: "I am interested only in a thing done". Do the Ministers care for what our Prime Minister says and expects them to do? Panditji also unfortunately has never cared to see that there is no delay in things done as expected.

The time has now come to see that the classification of the three categories of industries which it has been admitted was not rigid, is changed taking stock of the present situation. It is high time now to see that the disparities in income and wealth are reduced, private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of small numbers of individuals is prevented.

Government has taken a right step to put ceilings on agricultural incomes by having ceilings on land holdings, and also by trying to implement the experiment of co-operative farming which is going to be beneficial to the agriculturists if properly implemented. Even the hon. Member who preceded me has stressed this point. At the same time, Government will have to see that there is ceiling put on urban incomes.

An effort was made by some of the Members of the Congress in the Nagpur session also. A written memorandum was also presented that there should be a ceiling on urban incomes, but it was not cared for.

What effect will this create among the agriculturists who form the bulk of the society? They will say that Government does not care at all for the agriculturists, and has a partisan attitude towards the moneyed people, the capitalists. What makes them so cannot be expected to be told here.

The ceiling on urban incomes can be had by socialising the basic and key industries and decentralisation of industries and giving incentives to

co-operatives in this sector also. Some of the problems that unplanned urbanisation tends to create will be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production all over the country. No doubt, a start has been made, but it is quite negligible.

In a pamphlet that has been recently published and circulated by the National Small Industries Corporation, the hon. Minister Shri Manubhai Shah in his Foreword says:

"An impression still persists in certain quarters that in order to develop a country industrially, only the large-scale industries need be encouraged. Examples on the other in highly industrially developed countries like the U.S.A., Japan and China clearly show that the small industries have also a very significant and important role to play in the national economy of a country."

I do appreciate his views and I expect that he tries his level best to bring this into actual practice.

He adds

"For instance, in the U.S.A., 90 per cent. of the manufacturing establishments employ less than 100 persons (mostly less than 50). Similarly, about 40 per cent of the workers in Japan are employed in small establishments with a total workers strength of less than 30 each, and these small units are responsible for about 25 per cent. of the total national output in value. This has been possible on account of a pattern of interdependence under which the small units in those countries primarily function."

Are we serious about trying this experiment here?

After the completion of the Second Plan, if the projects that are in hand are completed according to schedule, we will have ample electric power,

we will have diesel engines. What use are we going to make of this power? This power can be used only if there are decentralised units of production, and, therefore, I will urge upon the hon. Minister and request him to take this thing seriously.

In spite of the fact that our Prime Minister has once said that he will not allow the private sector to go against the progress of the public sector, the private sector has always tried successfully, by its constant and vigorous propaganda, to give shape to things according to its whims and wishes. In a pamphlet entitled *Amber can fill the gap*, no less a person than Shri V. L. Mehta has remarked:

"It is not only the crowds in the streets who shout slogans"

(Their slogans are not cared for, they are not heard)

"For the past several months, we have had dinned into our ears the cries of 'Industrialise or perish', and 'produce or perish'. the slogans emanating

—the slogans emanating not from the mouths of Communists, Socialists or any other party people or the average man—

" from the representatives of the most well organised industries in the country. Persons in charge of these have reached the highest income-tax slabs, but they are not content with freedom of enterprise guaranteed and with credit and other facilities vouchsafed by the State "

"They expect incomes to soar to still greater heights, so that they can compare themselves to those belonging to similar categories in a country like the United States of America."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Jadhav: I am the only Member speaking from my Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much more time would he expect?

Shri Jadhav: 15 minutes more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would not be possible. After 20 minutes, I have rung the bell. He can have five more minutes.

Shri Jadhav: I will try to conclude as quickly as possible.

The growth of production, which is claimed by industrial interests as their single contribution to national progress, has not only not reduced disparities but has accentuated them. Despite the rise in the national income, it has been found that expenditure on consumer goods has not risen correspondingly

Now, I will deal with the textile industry, covering all the aspects of the different sectors of this industry. In the Report of the Second Five Year Plan for khadi and village industries, in the allocation of production according to Table No. 1, the position in regard to the various sectors will be as follows. For the cotton mill sector, 5,000 million yards of cloth were allocated. Afterwards, it has been changed. For the purpose of export of fine varieties of cloth, we have given them an additional quota. For the handloom industry, nearly 2,300 million yards were granted. Then we have 50 million yards of traditional khadi and then 1,500 million yards of Amber Charkha khadi.

In the annual progression of production by sectors in Table II, in 1956-59, the position ought to have been like this: For mills, it ought to have been 5,000 million yards. But the production has gone down. In the mill sector has not cared to install automatic looms which were sanctioned. God knows why they have not installed them. Then there is the powerloom sector, which is the most neglected sector. Just now the hon. Member who preceded me told the House that the powerloom sector is coming against the progress of the handloom sector. This is really a

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wonder. The mill sector which has killed all the other sectors, is not looked into because the capitalists are there who can contribute big purses to the ruling party. The other sectors are not looked into; they are neglected. In the powerloom sector, there are so many people who have got individual powerlooms and there are co-operatives. They are being criticised. Even in a pamphlet *The Voice of the Handloom* by Shri Somappa, he says:

"Our greatest rival is the powerloom".

This is really a wonder.

In the handloom sector, the figure ought to have been 2,025 million yards in 1958-59. What progress has been achieved? The hon. Member said just now that the progress has been satisfactory. But what was expected by us in this year? It was expected that 2,025 million yards ought to have been produced in the handloom sector.

An Hon. Member: At the end of five years.

Shri Jadhav: It is in 1958-59—annual progression of production by the various sectors.

What about our Ambar Charkha? What was expected upto the end of 1960-61? We expected 1,500 million yards of Ambar charkha khadi. What sort of progress is this? I think it is nothing but Irish promotion.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but he is adding one zero. 150 million was the target at the beginning of the scheme. It has been revised afterwards to 60 million yards. It was 150 million yards, not 1,500 million yards. It has been revised after practical experience to 60 million yards.

Shri Jadhav: Thank you, I expected that there would be a revision of these things.

Now, mills are closing down on the ground that they are uneconomical units. I will ask the Ministry to see that these mills are taken over by the Government and run in the public sector. The argument will be put forward that there are not competent persons to manage these mills. I will ask the Ministry to employ the very persons who were managing these mills. When they say that they are coming forward to implement the Plan and they are there to see that the Plan is successful, let them come forward and manage these mills. Why are we afraid? By and by, we must see that either the mills are nationalised or the quota allotted to them is redistributed among the handloom and powerloom sectors.

Now, I want to say something about fertilisers. Our total demand in 1959-60 is expected to be—I had asked an unstarred question No. 505 which was replied on 19th February, 1959—to the tune of 20,18,000 tons while the production from indigenous sources is estimated at 7,78,000 tons. In 1957-58, only 4,51,940 tons were imported. There will be a total deficit of nearly 8-9 lakh tons. Efforts should be made to see that there is more production by setting up more factories.

There are some other cut motions to which I wanted to refer, but as time is short, I am not dealing with them. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

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15-29 hrs.

PETITIONS

EXCISE DUTY ON OIL PRODUCED BY PINTO (WOODEN) CHEKKUS

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to present a petition signed by three petitioners regarding excise duty on oil produced by Pinto (wooden) Chakkus.

EXCISE DUTY ON VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner regarding excise duty on vegetable non-essential oils.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS: contd. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—contd.

Shrimati Masda Ahmed (Jorhat): Sir, I beg to say at the outset that I am neither going to comprehensively review the annual report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry nor searchingly scrutinise their Demands. I shall merely submit some humble observations on a few activities of this Ministry. There can be no two opinions in this House that this Ministry has played an effective role in implementing the avowed policy of the Government of India in diverse economic spheres. The annual report shows that despite many difficulties and shortage of foreign exchange the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has made all-round efforts to better the industrial output and instal new lines of production in many industries. It is a matter of genuine pleasure for me, and I believe that other hon. Members of this House will join with me in congratulating the Ministry for its endeavour to change the industrial face of India. Leaving aside the big cities, the small towns and even villages are today humming with industrial activity and millions of hands, formerly unemployed or under-employed, are now engaged on gainful employment. The Ministry through a large number of governmental and semi-governmental bodies has financially and technically assisted the small entrepreneurs to acquire a new status of life. In a period of seven years only (seven years of the Plan period), India has acquired pride of place on the industrial map of the world and it is, if I may say so, not a small achievement considering that the country has emerged from a war-torn economy and set-backs of geographical partitions.

First of all, I would like to say a few words about the handloom industry which has been aptly described as the jewel of our cottage industries. This hereditary cottage industry is playing a significant role in our rural economy. It is providing direct employment to 75 lakhs of persons who work on some 25 lakh handlooms spread all over the country. The handloom industry has come to stay and we can confidently hope that in the near future it will provide gainful employment to more and more persons. Here I wish to say something about the quality, designs and colour schemes of the handloom fabrics. I understand that fashion experts of some foreign countries, where we are interested in exporting our handloom fabrics, believe that the quality, designs and colour-schemes will not have a wide appeal and popularity in those countries. For instance, we in this country like bold, red, green and blue colours, but in Paris, New York and other fashion centres the designers and customers like faint, gentle colours. So, I would like the Minister to look into this aspect of the handloom industry so that just by oversight we do not lose foreign markets for our handloom products when production is rapidly increasing. I am happy to see that this Ministry and all the State Governments have set up a chain of emporia within the country and a few important centres abroad where specimen of the Indian handicrafts are displayed on a permanent basis. Assam which has the unique privilege of being the premier State of India so far as non-mulberry silk is concerned has some exquisite traditional handicrafts such as embroidered silk and cotton fabrics, bamboo and cane articles, wood carving, etc. But I am sorry to say that these articles of Assam handicrafts are not exhibited in the show cases of the Central Government emporium in the capital and I do hope that specimens of Assam handicrafts will have a permanent corner in the Central cottage industries emporium and other displaying centres abroad in the near future. The Handicrafts Board arranged an exhibi-

[Shrimati Masda Ahmed]

bition of bamboo articles in New Delhi a few weeks back. I am confident that if the bamboo articles are adequately displayed by our emporia, this industry will receive an impetus and the manufacturers a steady means of income.

Now, Sir, I come to the small scale industries. The Ministry has circulated a brochure on the programme and progress of the small scale industries in the country. It gives a list of 127 schemes, a great majority of which are already being worked out and the rest are to be started soon. I find that the list includes various kinds of tools and equipment and consumer goods. But I am surprised to note that in the list there is no mention of tools and implements which the tea plantations need very badly. Obviously, if the Government of India would not encourage the manufacture of tea plantation implements within the country, they will have to be purchased outside India and that would mean a strain on our foreign exchange. I shall, therefore, request the hon. Minister to give a thought to this essential item and include it in the list of small scale industries. This small industry for manufacturing tea tools should be extended all the aid which the Government normally give to other industries of similar type. In Assam, the Co-operative Industries of Karanga, which is within my constituency, are for the last few years manufacturing some tools needed by tea plantation. But the rate of production and the variety of tools are limited and the work on the whole is handicapped because of want of power, financial aid, marketing information and marketing facilities. Similarly, there are a large number of other small industries in Assam which need to be revived, rehabilitated and developed. The Ministry already has an industries information service. I wish to submit that this service is vitally important for the promotion of small scale industries and it should be fully extended to all parts of the country

including Assam so that the energies of small entrepreneurs are usefully and gainfully channelised.

The bicycle has been found to be a quick and cheap means of transport, particularly in rural areas where the people are rendered immobile in the absence of a handy means of transport. I am happy to note that this industry has made good progress and the increasing internal demand for bicycles is being met. I should like to tell the hon. Minister that the bicycle has not yet found its way to Assam where I feel it is an imperative necessity. Either the manufacturers of bicycles should make their products available in Assam at prices prevailing in other parts of India or the Government of India should encourage some local people there to start the manufacture of bicycles and spare parts. It will provide employment to people and a cheap means of transport to the student community, the office-goers and the peasantry at large.

Though I fully endorse the Government's policy in setting up drugs and allied pharmaceutical industries and restricting the import of medicines, yet I am to say that I find the restriction on the import of medicine has become so wide that certain essential medicines which are not being indigenously produced or whose indigenous equivalents are poor have been excluded; and in consequence, some of these essential medicines have now been stocked away by the agents of foreign medicines and are sold at fantastic prices by the unscrupulous dealers without any cash memo. The restriction in import of medicine is severely affecting the victims of certain diseases. So, I would request the Government for some relaxations in the import machinery so far as essential medicines, X-ray plates, surgical instruments and certain baby foods are concerned. I am to regretfully say that the indigenous production of drugs is not adequate and its quality is poor. We hear so many complaints

about the inferiority of penicillin locally produced. Sir, I was shocked to learn about one specific instance from a medical personnel in Assam. He disclosed that to his utter surprise he found flour in a penicillin phial. I would like to draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to this matter and request him to probe into this lamentable affair.

Lastly, I have a suggestion to offer to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is about the commemorative stamps. During the last few years commemorative stamps have been issued about some of our achievements. India has become self-sufficient in some light engineering and other industries. Let us have a series of commemorative stamps on them. In this context, I want to mention tea and jute, the principal foreign exchange earners of the country. The facsimile of the tea leaves and jute plants on our foreign mails will no doubt be an effective means for wide publicity which would incidentally promote our exports. The Ministry should take up this matter with the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Finally, Sir, I am to say that when on the one hand we rejoice to see the glorious map of Industrial India, on the other hand we the people of Assam are very much disappointed at the go-slow policy of the Government of India in industrialising that easternmost part of the country. It is indeed a great pity, that not a single industrial project has been set up in Assam so far, when other sister States like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are marching towards a bright and prosperous future with huge industrial projects.

The strange thing, the painful thing is that when Assam's natural resources are the highest per capita in the country, Assam's per capita income is the lowest in the country. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to expedite measures to harness the vast resources of the State hitherto unexploited, which will go a

long way in ameliorating the economic condition of the people. We are looking forward to that day when Assam will be able to take her rightful place with the other sister States of India and to contribute worthy contributions towards strengthening the national economy.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I speak in support of the Demands relating to this Ministry. In doing so, I express the sentiments of the people of India about the success in our achievements in the industrial sphere. In this sphere, Sir, we have been very fortunate, and our policy is mainly responsible for the success in this sphere.

We have a co-ordinated policy, a policy that will start in the way of construction of a country through democratic methods. The private sector and the public sector are given due prominence, and the policy is such that no other practical methods could be found in implementing the industrial achievement of our country. With these words, Sir, I wish to support the Demands.

At the same time, we are now considering the shaping of the Third Plan, so much so it may be in place if I place certain suggestions regarding my State. I belong to Kerala, to the northern portion of Kerala which was previously part of Madras. While we were with Madras we were practically neglected. It has been our fate after the formation of the Kerala State, that we have been neglected hopelessly.

Sir, considering the density of population in Kerala, you will find that it comes to 907 while the all-India basis is only 312. As to unemployment, the employment exchange figures for the period ending 31st March 1959, will show that petitions are pending in respect of 39726 persons. Educated unemployment in

[Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair]

Kerala is a peculiar thing, and I need not stress upon that point. Under-employment in Kerala is more than in the rest of India. The agricultural labour is 13 per cent of the population in India, while it is 21 per cent in Kerala. If we scrutinise the existing condition of industry we will find that it is very backward in industrial progress. There are under the Factories Act 1349 factories with 1,21,747 workers. The average works out to 90 workers per factory. If you look at the set-up of industrial workers, you will be surprised to find that out of the industrial workers 34.2 per cent are working in cashew factories, only 14.9 per cent in textile mills, 11.8 per cent in coir industry and 8.8 per cent in bricks and tiles. Cashew industry and bricks and tiles industry are seasonal. The industrial backwardness of the State can, therefore, be very well realised.

Sir, I welcome the industrial policy of the Government of India, which stresses that regional development is necessary. As such, Sir, I think it will not be out of place if I say that the northern portion of Kerala which has been neglected consistently will be looked into when the Third Plan is finalised.

The Government of India granted during the Second Plan period four units for manufacture of cycles to Kerala State, but it has been our misfortune that all the four units were combined by the Kerala Government into one and that too was located in the industrially developed Trivandrum. I point out this because, when the rest of India is prospering because of the industrial policy of the Government of India, it will be cruel if we, a portion of the northern part of Kerala, suffer because of neglect both at the hands of the State Government and at the hands of the Centre.

Sir, there is scope for a paper mill in Nilambur. 25 per cent of the area is forest. Moreover there is available all the material necessary. Water is

there in plenty. So also electricity. I would suggest that the prospect of establishing a paper mill in the Nilambur area is very bright.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, without meaning to interrupt the hon. Member, I would say, as the House is aware, a big paper factory and a pulp factory has already been designed based on the Nilambur forest resources.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: It was in respect of a private concern. But I am afraid, because of an agreement which has been under fire as the interest of the workers was disregarded, that may not fructify. I appeal that a Government factory may be taken up and established there. You may remember that in respect of Rubber production, Kerala has contributed ninety-nine per cent of the output. There are sixty-one factories. There are 2168 workers. There are in all three and a half lakhs of workers in all the rubber plantations. If proper facilities are afforded it will be of very great help in the promotion of this industry.

I would like to stress about the need for setting up another factory for lemon grass oil. Kerala has the monopoly of this particular item. It is a peculiar product of Kerala. We will be earning good foreign exchange by the export of this item.

I think it will not be out of place if I make a reference to the second Ship-building yard at Cochin. The Expert Committee has accepted that Cochin is the best place. We find a lot of propaganda going on that it may be shifted from there. The Chief Minister wrote to the Members of Parliament belonging to all parties saying that the Centre is going to change it and we have to be alerted. So, I am sure that this Government will give due consideration to this matter and that they will be doing their best and the just thing.

Coming to export commodities, I would like to refer to black pepper. We were earning a lot of foreign exchange because of export of this commodity. Now the prices have gone down. There is ample scope for the development of export of pepper. In 1953-54, about 12,661 tons were exported. In 1954-55, 13,691 tons were exported. In 1955-56 approximately an equal quantity was exported. We have got new markets in U.S.S.R. and Italy, and this should be taken advantage of. We find that the market which was speculative has now settled down. We should take advantage of the new markets where black pepper is in great demand.

The same is the case with cardamom and ginger. For looking after export promotion of these commodities there should be a Spices Board. The success of this Ministry is due to the innumerable Boards that they have constituted. The Coir industry has attained some settled position after the formation of the Coir Board in 1954. In 1954-55, 10,720 cwt. of fibres were exported. In 1955-56 the figure is 13,320 cwt. So far as yarn is concerned, in 1954-55, 10,52,055 cwt. of yarn was exported. In 1955-56 the figure comes to 10,83,211 cwt. Now, I appeal to the hon. Minister to establish a Spices Board so that we could improve export of these commodities. If we do that, India will profit in earning foreign exchange to a greater extent.

I would like to refer to one other point. Under the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill, pepper gardens and cashew gardens are treated as ordinary gardens and ceilings are fixed. As a result of this, excess land will have to be surrendered. I would request the hon. Minister to see that no fragmentation of the pepper and cashew gardens takes place. Under the above Bill, no extensions of the plantations could be resorted to in future. That is, Sir, a step which will affect our earnings of foreign exchange.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair: With these words I request the hon. Minister to consider the importance of Kerala in earning foreign exchange and the request of the people of Kerala. I request also the hon. Minister to see what could be done in this direction while preparing the Third Five Year Plan.

Dr. Krishnaswamy (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret very much that I cannot take the same rosy view of the situation as some of my hon. friends who have preceded me have done. The situation today in the field of exports is extremely grave, and a duty is cast on all of us, ministerialists and non-ministerialists alike to see the situation as it is and not as we would wish it to be.

During the past year or two, certain steps have been taken to improve the export position. But it is clear that they had not been sufficient. Indeed, in a few cases, these measures have had the opposite effect. Since August 1958, I think, if my memory serves me aright, restrictions on exports of two hundred commodities have been removed, quotas have been liberalised. Hefty excise duties on many articles have been levied making the domestic market unprofitable. Notwithstanding all these steps our exports have not jumped up. What is the explanation, Sir? Some of my friends, both here and outside, have pointed out that it is necessary to reduce excise duties in order that the trade might improve. I only want to point out that a mere reduction in excise duty will not improve our position in the export market. What is wrong with our textile units is that they are outmoded and have ceased to be competitive altogether. We have succeeded in making the domestic market unprofitable without improving the competitive position of the textile units abroad. The textile units can achieve competitive position only if we adopt

[Dr. Krishnaswamy]

more rationalised methods of production, of purchase and of employment. Seven years ago, the working committee on textile industry made suggestions for improvement and if there are yet difficulties, it is because we have not been able to implement a large number of their recommendations of that Committee. What is lacking today is not lack of knowledge but lack of will-power to execute the proper policies in order that we might achieve the maximum desirable result. We talk of the dynamics of the economy. But there has been no such thing as a moving power to face up with the consequences of the new demands that are made on us. Quite apart from the current strains on our balance of payments, one has to view promotion of exports primarily as part of a longer-term problem. Let us realise that the additional interest and repayment obligations which fall due from 1960-61 onwards will require a twenty-five per cent increase in our exports. We are now exporting somewhere around Rs. 550 crores or thereabouts. A twenty-five per cent increase would, therefore, be a considerable amount. But, in addition, Sir, we will need more imports for a larger development plan.

16 hrs.

Of course I realise that changes have taken place in our economy. My hon. friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry has spoken frequently of the import saving that is bound to occur in our economy. I give credit to the Ministry for those steps that they have taken in this connection, but I would like them to have a sense of perspective. We might even with a certain amount of luck save about Rs. 100 crores on the import of steel and another Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores on the manufactures which were previously imported into our country. Surely, even on the most optimistic assumption, the additional requirements of imports for a larger Plan and for a higher level of internal

production would have to be met either from additional foreign aid, a fact which deserves to be underlined, or from increased exports. We cannot console ourselves by the reflection that our national income will increase. There has been a tacit assumption on the part of certain statisticians, including my friend Professor Mahalanobis of the Planning Commission, that if there is an increase in national income there would be an automatic increase in exports. Past experience has proved these statistical prophets to be wrong. An increase in national income does not necessarily lead to an automatic increase in our exports. Indeed, the type of increase in production that has occurred in our economy during the past decade and what is taking place is not by and large export orientated.

For instance, increased production of vanaspati or soap will normally imply a reduction in the amount of vegetable oil that we have for exports. Therefore, the prime essential is to concentrate on export orientated industries and to ensure that import of raw materials and components are linked up with export performance, even in cases where industries are mainly for domestic consumption. This was done in the United Kingdom immediately after the war, the years of hardship, as they are termed by professional economists. But in spite of affording all these incentives, we will still have great and formidable difficulties to surmount.

Let us realise that the integration of Europe into a common market is likely to affect our interests adversely. For one thing, we will have to face a higher tariff barrier in the future vis-a-vis the countries of western Europe. For another, the associated territories will have an advantage over us in respect of many raw materials. It may be sound policy on the part of our Government to negotiate with these countries for a reduction in tariffs. It may also be in the interests of the countries of Western

Europe to think of a reduction of tariffs, for, indeed our dependence on aid from those countries would be diminished if we could trade more freely.

We do not want to depend upon aid if we can trade with those countries and export more. In fact, part of the great demand and the need for aid springs from the policies pursued by mature countries. The higher the import tariffs in advanced countries, the greater is the need for aid for primary producing countries. This has to be stressed, and I am glad to find an inkling of this problem was given expression to in the recent conference on GATT held only about seven or eight months ago. I wish the Minister would give an opportunity to the House to have a full and comprehensive debate on GATT which certainly would help us to clarify our standpoint on some of these issues. Certainly, it would be cheaper from the point of view of the countries of Western Europe some of whom have been generous in their aid if only they could think of lowering their tariffs in respect of goods imported into their countries from India.

Let me now consider the position in South East Asia. We have to face—and this is a hard fact which will have to be faced by the Government though their spokesmen may not wish to mention it—dumping by China in these markets. It only makes it all the more imperative that we should create the climate of general export consciousness. In one sense, our position is comparable to that of the United Kingdom immediately after the war and to that of Japan today. But in the case of the United Kingdom, they had traditional, established markets. We, on the other hand, have to start from scratch, as it were, and that is what makes the task more arduous.

But what is disturbing is that export promotion is considered to be only one of the aims of policy, there is little realisation of the fact that failure to increase our exports appreciably within the next three or four

years will mean either a grinding halt to the process of development or will make us entirely dependent on resources from abroad. Neither prospect is one which can be viewed with equanimity.

In order to promote exports, there are certain propositions of policy which I think must commend themselves to the Government and to others who have given thought to this great question. Firstly, if exports are to be the primary aim, we cannot afford to worry unduly over the consequences of exports on internal prices. Indeed, the only time for us to worry over internal prices would be when a rise in domestic prices reduces appreciably the margin of profits in respect of exports. It is this rather than a sensitive concern for the consumers that should always dominate our policy.

Secondly, in appropriate cases we should even allow exports at a loss and make good the loss by a slight increase in domestic prices. For instance, there is a good case for levying a kind of export cess of about one to one and a half per cent on all internal purchases of certain consumer goods and even internationally traded goods. The proceeds of the cess can be used effectively to promote market surveys and even cover losses arising from exporting at competitive prices.

Thirdly, our production programmes in the field of agriculture will have to be more realistic. My hon. friends are interested in advertising to the achievements of the Planning Commission. I have a different appreciation of the Planning Commission's approach. That reactionary body—with great deference to my friends—has not understood the full implication of developmental programmes in our country. The second Plan, for instance, puts the target for the production of oil-seeds at around seven million tons, presumably on the basis of likely increases in domestic consumption and allowing for more or less the same level of exports. It would be desirable, and in the Social interests, to increase our production

[Dr. Krishnaswamy]

of oil-seeds not only to cater to the increased internal demand but also to capture a larger share of the expanding world trade in oil-seeds.

I have referred only to some factors in this situation. But I realise that there are other steps which also can be taken and which would be most desirable if they are taken very quickly. Sometimes one wonders whether we are going to take steps in time. And often the steps are not taken in season and when they are taken they are too late. Let us also realise that above all we should not delude ourselves into the belief that by changing the institutional arrangements, or framework for trading, we can succeed in expanding trade.

To suggest a co-operative framework or a state trading corporation may very well be good as a slogan, but from the point of view of achieving something the result would be nothing, if not negative. It is a factor which we will have to take into account. What is most important is to deal with the incentives towards expansion of exports, probably taking into account our present institutional pattern itself, and attempt to improve on it and to find out how far it should be amended in order to meet the greater developmental needs of our country. By utilising the existing institutions and by adapting them to the needs of a more dynamic economy by providing incentives, we can achieve more and promote more exports which will furnish us with the wherewithal to embark on larger and more rational regional developmental programmes.

There have been many issues raised by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, relating to State Trading Corporation. But as I have pointed out to my hon. friend, the Commerce and Industry Minister, I shall not speak on State Trading Corporation today for an excellent reason. I am awaiting the second report of the State Trading Corporation in another two or three days and I do hope that the hon.

Minister, when he presents this report, in view of the many observations that have been made on that body, will give us a full and free opportunity for discussing the many implications of the State Trading Corporation's policy. I should not wish to prejudge its achievements. But sometimes, and I say it without wishing to cast any reflections on that body, the very idea of having quotas has helped the State Trading Corporation to earn a certain amount of commission and probably add to the cost of exports. I am not going into it at any length today, but I do think that the time has come when we should review all these policies. The State Trading Corporation is a means to an end and not an end in itself. Sometimes institutions which are started acquire such a peculiar love for their existence and expansion of their empire that the larger interests of the country are forgotten or possibly ignored.

There are other issues relating to regional development. But as the time is short, I cannot possibly go into it. One thing I wish to explain to my hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Shah. This argument of efficiency that has been trotted out too often is something which can be over-worked. We know what this efficiency means. If he wants to know what the economic arguments and the justification for different types of industries are, he might brush up his knowledge of history may perhaps do a certain amount of good. Indeed, the report of the Economic Commission of Europe in 1955 has certain illuminating chapters on the need for regional development and for the increase in per capita income being more fairly shared between different regions. Ministers also must find time, if not to read our speeches, at least to read such valuable documents and I hope my hon. friend will do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which will be treated as having been

moved subject to their being admissible:—

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion

1. 2018 (Disapproval of Policy)
2019 (Disapproval of Policy)
2020 (Disapproval of Policy)
2021 (Disapproval of Policy)
1986, 1987, 1988, 2000, 2001, 2002,
2003, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2034,
2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040,
2041.
2. 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968,
1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973,
1974, 1975, 1976, 1989, 1990,
1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995,
1996, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007,
2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012,
2013, 2014, 2022, 2023, 2024,
2025, 2026, 2027, 2031, 2032,
2033, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045,
5. 1977, 1997, 1998, 2015, 2016
2017.

Faulty Import Licensing Policy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced to Re. 1".

Failure to industrialise backward States

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced to Re. 1".

Failure of the State Trading Corporation to expand its activities

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced to Re. 1".

Failure to explore world markets for export of Tea

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced to Re. 1".

Failure to do away with the disparities in levels of development between different regions of the country.

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure in preventing private monopolies and the concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of a small number of individuals

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide facilities to train managerial staff for the cotton textile sector

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for publicity in regional languages and simplification of the metric system of weights

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to use easy names in Hindi instead of English for the Metric Weights

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration of State Trading Corporation

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give adequate and immediate facilities to exporters

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in granting licence to Bharat Electronics Ltd, for manufacture of radio valves

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100"

Working of the Institute of Chartered Accountants

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100"

Working of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100"

Working of the State Trading Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to explore the possibilities of exporting tea to markets other than conventional markets

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100"

Functioning of Small Scale Industries Board

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100."

Defects in administration of the Companies Act

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Management All India Handloom of Board

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the All India Handicraft Board

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100."

Effect of total ban on the import of watches

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100."

Land Custom policy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to collect complete statistical and other data regarding small scale and cottage industries in India

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs 100"

Reduction in allocation for village industries

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs 100"

Productivity of the village artisans

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give priority to the development of cottage industries

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to achieve sectoral harmony by adjustment between the price of industrial raw material and those of manufactured commodities

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Management and production of Sindri Fertilisers and Chemical Factory

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to nationalise all the key industries of India

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reorganise all the existing industries in the public sector on co-operative basis with the workers

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organise and establish small and cottage industries service institutes in every district

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organise and ensure the marketing of the products of cottage industries

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

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Need to provide easy loan for the village artisans

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give adequate incentive and impetus to shellac and cutlery industries

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Export position of India

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement the programme of Amber Charkha

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up an Industrial Estate at Malegaon in the district of Nasik, Bombay State

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure in not providing facilities for coaching to the weavers to learn how to produce Jartar and to plate the same by gold by chemical processes or other methods

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure in not providing proper machinery to check the production of cloth by the various mills

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide adequate number of powerlooms to meet the growing demand for the same during the second plan period

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to nationalise the textile industry

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to readjust the quota for production of cloth by various sectors of the cotton textile industry

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase the number of fertilizer factories

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to encourage the development of cottage industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Management of Pimpri Penicillin Factory

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organise and establish small scale and cottage industries service institute in every district

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organise and ensure the marketing of the products of cottage and small scale industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide easy and immediate loans and machinery to small scale industries co-operative societies

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up an industrial estate in Ratnagiri District of Bombay State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct a paper mill in Ratnagiri District of Bombay State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give adequate loans to weavers of Ratnagiri District to replace their old handlooms

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply powerlooms to weavers' co-operative societies of Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for decentralisation of Industries

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to develop small scale industries in Ratnagiri District of Bombay State

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to include non-official member in the Committee appointed for assessing the progress of automobile industry

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to include in the terms of reference of the Committee appointed for automobile industry, the working of these companies and the increase in the prices of automobiles

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to plan for the development of industrially backward States as recommended by the States Re-organisation Commission

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to help the handloom weavers outside the co-operative field

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to check the increase in the prices of dyes and art silk yarn for the handloom weavers

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Undesirability of giving licence for increased production of toilet and cosmetic goods by the international monopolies in India to the detriment of indigenous industry

Shri Nagi Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide more assistance for small scale industries in West Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish foundry in the Hindustan Machine Tool Factory, Bangalore

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the National Small Industries Corporation to serve its purpose

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the National Instruments (Private) Ltd., Calcutta

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Hindustan Cables (Private) Ltd., West Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish industrial units in the under-developed States

Shri Prabhakar Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expenditure on India—1958 Exhibition

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take into account the local needs of the ground-nut oil cakes while exporting the same

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give weightage to the co-operatives of the agriculturist for export of onions

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to step up export of groundnut oil cakes

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to develop export of spices and other eatables

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Heavy expenditure incurred on the construction work of 'India 1958' Exhibition

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti (Sikar). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to speak on two commodities which are very important for our country as foreign exchange earners, viz., tea and jute. Out of Rs. 560 crores which we earn through exports, we earn Rs. 137 crores by tea and about Rs. 108 crores by jute.

About two years ago, the tea industry, specially the common tea which is grown in Cachar, Terai and Douars areas, was in trouble. Representations were made to the Commerce and Industry Ministry and I am glad to say that they took immediate action. To some extent, those gardens which were in trouble were saved, but the saving is not enough; they are just breathing.

But a new competition is coming from East Africa, Indonesia and much more from China. We have to be ready to meet that competition, because our cost of production is so high that in the foreign markets the buyers would not be prepared to buy from us at such high cost. There are five taxes levied on tea. Firstly, when it is grown, there is a rate tax of one anna per lb. Then, there is excise duty and when tea enters Bengal for export, there is an entry tax of 1 anna per lb. Then, there is export duty and export cess. Thus, there are five taxes on this industry, which bring Rs. 140 crores of foreign exchange, i.e., about one-fourth of the total foreign exchange earning.

At present, the tea price is about Rs. 1-10-0 per lb. of common tea. In London, teas from East Africa are selling at about Rs. 1-14-0, while our

tea, after paying all these taxes, is selling at about Rs. 2-8-0 there. So, our price is 8 annas more. So, if we lose this market for this very essential commodity, it will be very difficult for us. There are two types of tea, good tea and common tea. About the good tea grown in Darjeeling in Upper Assam, which only India grows, there is no difficulty. But the other tea, the common tea, should be taken care of by the Ministry. Of course, I do not blame the Ministry; they had to make some adjustment with the Finance Ministry or something like that. I do not know what happened, but the position was so bad that last year, all these gardens lost heavily, with the result that 11 gardens are closed today in Cachar, throwing about 17,000 labourers out of employment.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): It was only for 45 days—the off season.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: It may be 45 days, but that is not a good sign. It may become 300 days. Why should such a key industry be closed? I think the Assam Government approached the Central Government that they should be given power to take suitable action, if some gardens are mismanaged or something like that, just as other State Governments have for dealing with textile mills, etc. If some gardens are mismanaged for various reasons, the Government should have power to take them over or to take other measures so that they may not be closed. Tea is the first and foremost commodity earning foreign exchange. But fertiliser, which is a very necessary thing to be put in the tea gardens, was not given to the tea industry to its full quota. This year the tea gardens have purchased at high prices the fertiliser which has been given to the agriculturists for agricultural purposes. I think the Government was approached regarding this, but nothing has been done for that. In the tea industry some units are making reasonable and good profits,

but some units are in trouble. So, more attention should be given to them.

Jute is the next best foreign exchange earner. Before partition, we were producing 30 lakh bales of jute. Our target for the second Five Year Plan was to make it 60 lakh bales. But with the extensive propaganda of the Food and Agriculture Ministry and because of some cultivators who came from Pakistan side, who were very efficient, our jute production went up to 70 lakh bales that year—about 68 lakh to 70 lakh—which is more than our target. What happened? Instead of being rewarded because they have grown more, because they have made the country self-sufficient, or more than self-sufficient, Government have ignored their cause with the result that the price came down to such a low level to which it had never gone in the history of the last 20 years. Whereas the prices of other daily necessities like mustard oil and food-grains have gone up, the price of jute has gone down. Lots of representations were made to the Commerce and Industry Ministry during the last eight months, especially in October/November when the prices came down so low, and the Ministry always said they will buy jute or export jute. But what has happened? After six months the same price is prevailing. At that time it was about Rs. 21.25 nP. Today it is about Rs. 20.25 nP. Once it went up but again it has gone down to such an extent. What efforts have the Ministry made in this direction? I do not know what has happened.

An announcement was made in this House some time ago that jute exports will be allowed to some extent, and I think some sales were made to the foreign countries after twelve years. People were happy that after twelve years "we are in a position to export jute again". But what happened? The export went down and we could not meet our commitment for three months. And what has been the result? Here I am going to read two letters which are very important.

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

One letter says:

"Indian jute. It is a good mess. The Government has acted unwisely. Pak people are laughing. It would have been much better if the whole position would have been cleared before entering into contracts. The confidence of buyers on this side is lost in Indian jute and it will take a long time before the Indian Shippers will be able to get free orders. I entirely agree with you that with Duty @ Rs. 15 a bale business on this side will be impossible and Indian Jute will be dearer than Pak Jute. The object of the Indian Government will not be served either as there will be hardly any export and/or foreign exchange earnings."

This is one letter. Another letter says (and it is from a big European Company):

"We do however sincerely trust that the Indian authorities will realise the seriousness of the position, and at the same time also realise how Pakistan must be laughing up their sleeve at the inefficiency of the Indian Authorities at a time when they are trying to compete with Pakistan. Also you must realise that this Ambiguous state of affairs regarding the export of Indian Jute will naturally prejudice further business later on in Indian Jute, especially at a time when there are no delays in shipments whatsoever from Pakistan."

As Dr. Krishnaswami has said, we should even lift the duty. The duty on the export of jute was imposed twelve years ago, at the rate of Rs. 15 per bale when India and Pakistan were one. Now the position has changed. Now it is a time when the Commerce and Industry Ministry is trying their best, the State Trading Corporation is trying their best, to push up the exports. At such a time there is no jus-

tification for any export duty. We are selling sugar at Rs. 15 a maund when our production cost is about Rs. 23. We are selling cement @ Rs. 40 per ton when our production cost is much higher. If only we had removed the export duty on raw jute we could have easily got Rs. 2 crores. If, according to the representations made by the M.L.As and M.P.s, the Government allowed the export of two lakh bales—there is a surplus of 4-5 lakhs bales and even the Indian Jute Mills have agreed that there is a surplus—we could have earned some foreign exchange. I do not know what the difficulties were which stood in the way of doing this. It might have been from the Finance Ministry. Because, as the Commerce and Industry Minister has stated, the duty and imposition of duty rests with the Finance Ministry. Here, on the one side, we are losing because of the duty. On the other side, we are trying to have more foreign exchange by selling our commodities at 50 per cent of the cost. Here in the case of jute we can sell it at a reasonable price. It would also give relief to the cultivators. But, on account of a small duty which was imposed 12 or 15 years ago, we are losing foreign exchange, because we cannot export jute, and the price has gone down with the result that the cultivators are suffering, as also the traders. I do not know whether it is the Finance Ministry or obstacles Ministry; excuse me for saying obstacles Ministry. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is trying to find out whether they can get markets and what things they can sell.

I do not know how the Finance Ministry can impose such a thing that it cannot go. Then what is the use of incurring so much expenditure on our Export Promotion Council and all these things? This is an important thing. All this jute which is surplus here should be sent anyway before June so that we can get a secured better crop next year and the cultivators get a reasonable price. We will also have some name as these letters

have shown that just now we have lost our good name which we had.

Regarding this, where is the difficulty? Why can we not do what we want? Only because there is a big organisation behind it? Before partition, there was the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Some of my hon. friends who come from Bengal or Assam know that that institution or whatever it is was the real ruler of Bengal. Now it has changed to the Indian Chamber of Commerce or whatever you may call it. The personnel are changed a little bit or the name is changed, but still I will say that they have the same power if not more. They have got good representation. They can keep big officers, by paying a very high salary, from among retired I.C.S. officers or others. They come here and can have an interview within five minutes wherever they want and can put their case in the right way. But the cultivator and the jute grower have not got the same representation. They cannot keep big people to come here and represent their case.

About 200 Bihar MLA's as well as hon. Members of this Parliament, both that side and this side, have sent a representation to the hon. Prime Minister. All of us have said many times about the jute crisis but up to this time nothing has been done. The hon. Minister has said that the State Trading Corporation will buy jute. People welcomed it. It was a very good gesture. But what the State Trading Corporation did was that they bought during these three months only about 50,000 maunds of jute. The jute crop is 3,50,00,000 maunds and the surplus is about 40 lakh maunds. So, after this big announcement they bought 50,000 maunds. What did they do with that? Out of that quantity they insisted on half being sold to those people who could enter into contracts with foreign countries. They said that this jute must go to those people at Rs. 3 higher than the market price. That means at Rs. 23/8 per maund against the price of

Rs. 20/8 per maund. I cannot understand how this measure can improve the jute position.

Again, the State Trading Corporation are not at fault. They have got their limitations. If the exports would have been more as they wanted it—they tried their best—they would have bought more jute and people who have to pay Rs. 23/8 or whatever it is would have been quite happy. But on account of the difficulties or the reasons that I mentioned to you—I do not know from which Ministry it came, but it came—the export could not be made. Some sales were made. Thanks to the State Trading Corporation or to the Commerce and Industry Ministry that despite big difficulties they made some arrangements that those small things could go. But I will again request the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister that something should be done at least about the surplus jute which is lying in parts of Bihar and Bengal, in Calcutta and everywhere, so that we can save the cultivator definitely. They have to sell their jute at Rs. 14 per maund.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: I will take another two minutes.

They have to sell jute at Rs. 14 a maund and they have to buy rice at Rs. 23 a maund, mustard oil at Rs. 80 a ton. Before this, they were selling jute at Rs. 23 a maund and were getting rice at Rs. 14 or Rs. 15 a maund. Just the reverse. The Commerce and Industry Ministry manage so many big industries and so many things. They are considered as one of the most efficient Ministries. We get so much good material from them which is printed very well. But in the case of jute what is wrong? Whether it is that we cannot represent our case in a right way or whether the opposite party, that is, the Indian Jute Mills Association are very strong. I do not know. But something

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

is there and I will say that justice is not being done to the jute cultivators and traders.

So, again I will say that these two things, tea and jute, which are the best foreign exchange earners should be given more consideration because we want foreign exchange. That is our first consideration just now and the Government and the hon. Commerce and Industry Minister should do something for them. If there is difficulty from the Finance Ministry, something should be done. They should approach the Finance Ministry strongly and say that this is the position, and, therefore, the export duty is not advisable. I think there must be some link with the Finance Ministry in order that the latter may listen to what this Ministry says, because it is the duty of this Ministry and it is the look-out of this Ministry to find out new markets for our commodities and to bring more money into the country. So, I say that something must be done very early, and before June; and a more reasonable price should be assured to the jute cultivator.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): At the outset, permit me, on behalf of the Madras Government, the handloom industry and textile industry of the South, to thank the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry for the expeditious action he has taken in granting the two-anna rebate, when the industry was facing a crisis of accumulated stock of nearly Rs. 4 crores. The situation then was very critical. It called for a patient and intelligent appraisal and sympathetic understanding of the situation. The readiness with which the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry agreed to the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Madras averted a big crisis. I would like to take this opportunity to express and place on record our grateful appreciation and thanks.

I would like to make some broad observations on the industrial struc-

ture of the country. The hon. Minister would agree with me that our industrialisation should be based, and should proceed on some healthy principles. Our industries must operate with greater efficiency in the use of their resources to meet the needs of the people. The rate of economic growth should not be unduly accelerated so as to cause stresses and strains in the economy. There must be reasonable stability in our business activity and employment. And in the order of priorities, there should be harmony between different industrial groups. Lastly, there must be equity in the national economy in relation to the development of the economies of the different States in the Union.

I would like to point out that the fundamental basis on which industrialisation should proceed must be that industry must be competitive and must remain competitive. Otherwise, in the democratic set-up, we could not industrialise on a healthy basis.

There are certain reasons why industries become non-competitive and uneconomic. There is creeping-in of obsolescence in plant and equipment and in processes. There is uneconomic utilisation of by-products of industries. Substitution of products sometimes makes the demand for the products of certain industries decline so rapidly as to cause closure. There is also over-capitalisation of industries, and non-economic location of industrial plants, and lastly, the resistance and unwillingness of labour to accept increased workloads as a result of modernisation and better working conditions.

Industries become non-competitive because in the cost structure, labour costs have increased tremendously without any increase in production. It has been pointed out, and the hon. Minister is aware, that the textile industry had lost its competitive nature

not only with respect to the industries that exist outside this country but also with respect to the industries that exist internally. Something must be done in an expeditious way to help this industry to modernise. In proceeding with modernisation, there will be a temporary disturbance in the employment structure, because today, with the development of technology, muscle power is bound to be replaced by mechanical labour; we cannot neglect this fact. This must be done because I feel that if it is expeditiously replaced, it will only lead to more employment, better standard of living and more stability in the employment structure.

There are other industries which I would like to point out have become non-competitive with respect to each other. In the jute industry, fortunately, modernisation has proceeded at a much quicker pace than in the textile industry.

Today, our sugar industry has become uneconomical and non-competitive because of locational difficulties. A large portion of our sugar industry today is located in areas where the per acre yield of sugarcane is as low as 10 or 15 tons where the recovery is as low as 7.5, 8 or 9 per cent. The sugar industry is also located in areas like the Deccan and the South where the per acre yield of sugarcane is as much as 40, 50 or 60 tons, and where the recovery is as much as 10, 11 or 12 and sometimes 13 per cent. I wish to point out that because of this locational difficulty the industry has become uneconomic with respect to itself in the country.

I would also like to point out that the Gangetic plain is the most fertile area for the growing of rice, and I am sure it could some day become the rice bowl of this country, if economic utilisation of crop and land is given enough consideration in our economic development.

There has been substantial development in the technique of production

of cement. Now with the introduction of heat exchangers and Fuller coolers, there can be a substantial saving in fuel; as much as 30 per cent of fuel can be saved in the production of cement, which is not an inconsiderable amount especially for an industry which is located in the southern part of India where the haulage of fuel costs so much. I suggest therefore that expeditious action be taken to replace the obsolete machinery that exists in the country by modern equipment, so that we can bring down the cost of production.

I made two suggestions two years ago which have been implemented by the Ministry, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister of Industries for implementing them.

I advocated then that the oil cakes which are today being used as nitrogenous fertilisers should be exported. I understand that negotiations are proceeding to export 200,000 tons of oil cakes from this country. I only suggest that the proceeds from the sale of these oil cakes be utilised to import inorganic nitrogenous fertilisers.

I understand also that 600,000 tons of oilcakes are being used as nitrogenous fertiliser which should be entirely exported, because in the inorganic fertiliser the unit price of nitrogen works out to about a fifth or sixth of the unit price for nitrogen in ground nut cake. So, we can get as much as a million tons of inorganic nitrogenous fertiliser, which in terms of food will be 3 million tons, and in terms of foreign exchange about Rs. 150 crores.

In the sugar industry there has been uneconomic utilisation of by-products. Today we are short of timber, we are short of pulp. We can use bagasse for the production of pulp which could be used for the production of paper, hard boards and soft boards.

I beg to point out that this is also a very important base for the production of furniture which is the base

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

for nylon. The other raw material, molasses, is an organic raw material which is of very high monetary value. Today molasses is being used for the production of power alcohol which is being mixed with petrol and used as fuel. It could be effectively used for the production of synthetic rubber, acetone and other by-products which are of very high monetary value.

There is another suggestion I made—about solvent extraction. I hear from the Ministry that now a consortium has been formed for the production of solvent extraction plants in the country. Today our cotton seed is being used as cattle feed in the country. By delinting cotton, we can produce an important raw material for production of pulp for our synthetic fibre plants and also by crushing it we can get as much as 200,000 tons of oil which is valued at Rs 20 crores. As the hon. House knows, our food is very deficient in fats, and I am sure this would be a welcome addition to our food products.

There is another industry which has been given some prominence, but I do feel that more prominence could have been given and should be given to it. I am referring to the machine building industry in the country. We are very short of foreign exchange. If we could establish sufficient capacity in the machine building industry in the Second Plan period itself, probably we could start the Third Five Year Plan with very little import by way of capital goods. I feel that the Development Plan Fund, the TCM funds and also the funds available from other countries as loans could be used for the development of this machine building industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister of Industry on bringing into existence the consortium of machine builders in the sugar industry. Now there are two consortia which, I understand, will bring into existence before the end of the Second Plan period 11 sugar

factories at saving of Rs. 50 lakhs per plant I would like to sound a note of warning in forming consortiums. The consortiums could also probably create a monopolistic price structure. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should not form only one consortium; at least two or three or four consortiums should be formed for the building up in one industry of the machine building industry and on a regional basis so as to effect economy in transport and also avoid monopolistic tendencies by way of exerting pressure on the consuming industry itself.

Today there is reluctance on the part of many foreigners to collaborate in the establishment of the machine building industry in the country. This machine building industry cannot come into existence all of a sudden. It is an industry that has come into existence in other countries after many years of development and experimentation. For this industry to come into existence here, we need many foreign firms to collaborate with us. But there are difficulties in foreign collaboration. Some of them have been removed. For instance, there were many complaints about double taxation. Now we have successfully negotiated with many countries like Sweden, Switzerland and Germany in relief measures of double taxation. I understand negotiations are also proceeding with other countries for the same purpose. Some of the established importers in this country are standing in the way of collaboration in this respect. They are persuading foreign machine building industries which are supplying capital goods not to enter into collaboration agreements with Indian manufacturers, with the view to continue to import this machinery into the country. I think the Ministry should take the initiative to tell them that by a certain time no capital goods of that particular industry will be allowed to be imported into this country. I am sure by this action there will be expeditious development of the machine

building industry in the country. I feel sure that with the guidance of our hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry who is noted for his integrity and honesty and for his broad-mindedness, the country will be on the way to industrialisation.

Shri Kamal Singh (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in both commerce and industry we are lagging far behind and much greater work is required. Even with our enormous resources and man-power, we stand no competition with countries like Japan and China and in the world market today we have been relegated very much to a third rate position regarding our textile trade. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I am glad to say, are alive to the situation and a word of praise would not be out of place. The hon. Minister though short in stature rise above his height. My hon. friend, Shri Manubhai Shah, has always been trying to give full satisfaction to the House and has volumes of statistics and information at his finger tips. I have similar sentiments for my hon. friend, the Minister of Commerce, Shri Kanungo and Shri Satish Chandra. Nevertheless, although we have progressed sufficiently in so far industry is concerned, much greater effort is required and a special emphasis on quality is necessary. I would like to confine myself to small-scale industries. From the report on this Ministry, I see that it is proposed to improve on the existing set up of the small-scale industry. The organisation at the moment consists of the following: four regional Small Industries, Service Institutes, 12 Major Institutes, 2 Branch Institutes and 52 extension centres. "It has now been decided to do away with regional organisations and to bring all regional and major institutes in the various States on par so that there would be 15 institutes in all one for each State, including Delhi which will function directly under the Development Commissioner of Small Industries, Delhi". This measure is very welcome because when there is one institute for each State directly under the Development

Commissioner, it will avoid a lot of overlapping and confusion which has been there and I feel it will promote the cause of giving help to small industrialists. I had occasion to visit the service institute at Okhla and while I found that the institute was doing a very good bit of work I also discovered that this institute at Delhi happened to be the only institute of its kind—I mean the way it was functioning. The other institutes at Bombay or Patna or anywhere else were not giving the same kind of service as is given at Delhi. I hope that with this reorganisation the service that is imparted by the institute at Delhi would also be imparted in other places and in other States. While looking round the institute, I was shown different kinds of mobile vans which operate for carpentry, blacksmithy, and other things. This is a very good thing because it educates small technicians and brings home to the village the means and ideas of setting up power driven small concerns. But I felt that while the mobile vans are being kept and sent round, possibly it was a bit premature and it would have been better if we had concentrated on providing better service in the shape of schemes and other ideas at the institute itself.

Secondly, Sir, I felt that this service institute, like, I suppose, other service institutes, while it was giving assistance to the industrial estate to which it is attached was not in a position to promote or help in the installation of a work-shop. I feel that a central workshop would go a long way to help the industrial estates, the different small factories that are in the premises. It was, I believe, not very practical, but it is something which could be looked into and provided, because a central workshop will eliminate other small industrialists from owning lathes and other machine tools and also from employing several die-fitters and lathe-men.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that in our country there

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are very few concerns which make tools and die. Actually, I think, we can even count them on our fingers. When a small industrialist or an ordinary person ventures to set up an industry on a small scale, it is difficult for him to employ so many defitters and also own lathes and milling machines. If the Ministry could possibly explore into the possibility of promoting such die or tool making concerns, it would be good idea.

While visiting the Okhla institute I had occasion also to go round the industrial estate, and I found that it was fully occupied. There was a very great and pressing demand for expansion and for more buildings. I do not think it is hidden from this House and from my brother Members here, what great facility this industrial estate offers to small industries. There is cheap electric power, and water, means of communication are there in the sense that railway sidings are close by, there is the watch and ward and so on. The most important advantage is that small industries in the estate are located near one another, and there is a sort of complementary arrangement whereby they can better utilise the goods and services of each other. On going through the various reports which have been supplied by the Ministry, I find that the cost of a large Industrial Estate as planned out in the Second Five-Year Plan would be Rs. 40 to Rs 50 lakhs. I speak subject to correction. The cost of a small industrial estate comes to Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs. The responsibility for construction rests with the State Governments but the Central Government would advance the entire cost of the estate in the shape of loans.

But regarding the progress made so far, I am sorry to find that the progress has not been as good as we had expected. I find from the Reports of this Ministry that "110 industrial estates have been

planned during the Second Five-Year Plan. 72 industrial estates costing about Rs. 9.8 crores have been sanctioned by the end of September, 1958. Out of this only 17 estates have been completed".

A later report says 20 estates have been completed up to date. Out of 645 sheds constructed, 425 have been occupied by small scale industrial units. Land has been acquired on 20 estates and construction work would be started soon. Even if the tempo of construction work would increase in the last two years of the Plan still I do not think that the target fixed will be fulfilled at the end of the term. I would like to say that greater effort would be necessary to complete this target.

It is my opinion that the Central Government should take over the entire responsibility for acquisition of land and construction of these buildings. I request that the suggestion may be considered.

I would like to say something regarding the promotion of industries in agricultural areas. Pressure on land is more in such areas. We find that we have dearth of industries there. In Bihar, concentration of industries happens to be mostly in the hilly areas, especially in Chota Nagpur. The concentration of population is in North Bihar and in areas which are not covered by hills in South Bihar I feel we should take steps to promote industries, especially when we consider the question of up industrial estates and promoting small scale industries in such cases. That will be of great help to agriculturists and would relieve the pressure on land.

Regarding power needed for the development of industries, I would like to say something. We are depending on the Barami thermal plant in North Bihar which will take years to come. Unless that thermal plant

is put up, we cannot expect very much progress in the matter of industrial development in that region. I think the Ministry should use their good offices in emphasising the need for the expeditious setting up of a thermal plant at Barauni. As regards South Bihar, it is depending on the DVC. The hon. Minister will be aware that DVC has not been able to supply the power requirements of South Bihar, to all the parts as it was expected and according to demand.

Shri T. B. Vittat Rao (Khammam): The position is like that because they are supplying to Tatas.

Shri Kamal Singh: Maybe so.

17 hrs.

The demand far exceeds the supply position, and this has created greater complications. I would like to mention the case of a cold storage plant which was proposed to be set up in Dhanapur by someone. If fell within the jurisdiction of the Patna Electric Company. The Bihar State Electricity Board could not do anything in the matter. The result is that because of the shortage of supply this cold storage plant could not be set up.

In this connection, I would like to say that there is one school of thought that advocates that according to our present demands and in view of the progress required, there should be one thermal plant for every 10 lakhs or 15 lakhs of population, apart from the multi-purpose schemes that we have. I think my hon. friend Shri Manubhai Shah also advocates this view. But it may take us years to fulfil this dream. On the other hand, in South Bihar, in the division of Patna, there is a scheme to have the Sone Barrage scheme costing Rs. 13 crores which incorporates a hydro-electric plant. If that scheme is sanctioned and implemented, we could generate up to 13,000 kilowatts which could at least look after the division of Patna which is an agricultural area. It would greatly help us in our

venture to promote industries, especially small-scale industries, there.

I would humbly submit to the Ministry that they might use their good offices in this case also and get this scheme sanctioned and implemented. With these words, I close.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to participate in the present debate. The Ministry whose Grants we are discussing today holds a very important place in the industrial development of this country. It has rightly been emphasized by hon. Members preceding me that probably all that is necessary is not being done. I can appreciate that anxiety, but if they keep in view the limited resources at the disposal of this Ministry they will certainly appreciate that in the totality of our industrial development this Ministry has acquitted itself sufficiently and fairly creditably.

One feature that is bound to strike any objective person is the balanced attitude that this Ministry keeps towards the public and the private sectors. It has tried its best, in short, to implement the industrial policy as enunciated in 1948 and 1956. The activities of this Ministry are so varied that it would take all the time at my disposal—it is only a short time—to recount the successes and failures of individual projects. I would, therefore, confine my remarks to only one industry and that is the automobile industry. Hon. Members in this House in the past have put some questions. I was really pained the other day when a question was put to the Minister and the reply given was that the high price obtaining—some Members characterized it as the black-market price—was more or less because some of the consumers who purchase cars retransfer them at a higher price. I do not know what led the hon. Minister to make these remarks, because the Defence Ministry has ultimately been forced to take to a revolutionary scheme of manufacturing

[Shri Rajeshwar Patel]

its transport requirements because of the excessive prices charged by the sharks in the industrial sector. I do not know how to reconcile the two attitudes. On the one hand the Minister tells us that it is the consumers who are to blame; on the other hand, the biggest consumer, the Defence Ministry, feels that the industry is not behaving very rightly.

With this preliminary remark explaining how my interest was aroused in this subject—I would like this Ministry to consider carefully what it can do to help this industry. As we all know, this is a very highly complicated industry and it was not without any reason that before 1942, in this country no industrialist came forward to try his hand at manufacturing a full car, though, if I remember aright, in 1928 I did come across what was purported to be a hundred per cent. Indian manufactured car and that was put in the exhibition of the Calcutta Congress. I do not know what percentage of it was India and what was imported. Anyway, the claim was made then, but no serious effort was ever made in this country to manufacture a complete car and I think for very good reasons.

It must be said to the credit of the Hindustan Motors, who were very agile and they were the first to have foreseen the possibilities of this industry, in this country. They floated a company in 1942 with a full programme of manufacturing a hundred per cent. Indian car. During the war and soon after, when money was easy, they could easily find subscribers and raise a good amount of money. Unfortunately, because of the very defective and ambitious nature of their scheme to manufacture all kinds of cars under one roof, a feat which has not been attempted even in highly industrialised countries; the Hindustan Motors attempted not only to manufacture a medium-sized car, but also wanted at the same time to manufacture a baby car, a big car

and trucks. Even in the most industrialised country, America, which produces the largest number of cars, we find that they have also come to decide, by experience, upon a few varieties and models of cars only, for one particular industry. They do not have programme to manufacture more than two varieties at the most; generally it is one. America specialises only in the production of big cars, whereas England, because of the conditions prevailing there, because England does not produce any petrol and as their standard of living, compared to what is obtaining in America, is certainly lower, because of their national requirements, decided upon a smaller car. So they generally specialised in smaller cars only. On the Continent 3 or 4 important countries manufacture automobiles. They have more or less one brand, one general brand for their own country. In Germany, as you all know, they have a very popular model called Volks Wagon, which even today does not cost the workers and the lower middle class people who go in for these cars more than what a clerk has to pay for a scooter in Delhi.

This industry, as I said, is a very complicated one, complicated not because there is any unknowable technical know-how about it but because there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled if this industry is to be put on its legs. Firstly, the demand must be very high. If the industry is really to survive then motor cars must be produced on a mass scale. Unfortunately, as the figures will show, in our country the total number of cars of all descriptions, from Baby to trucks, that we imported was never more than 20 000 till 1942. But we had any number of assembling units. In 1951, because there were already one or two companies in the field, Government's attention was drawn to this, and they thought that, in the interest of this industry, the companies which were engaged in the assembly work should be asked to submit a

programme of manufacture, if they have any, or that they should cease to do the assembling here. That way the Government decided to help the industry to be put on its legs. They also decided that from 1st January, 1950 or 1951 no complete car will be allowed to be imported. Unfortunately, to this day there are ways whereby people have been importing complete cars too. I do not know whether there has been hundred per cent. total stoppage of that. Any way that was Government's intention when they issued that notice.

Secondly, in 1953, the Government, in order to have a better appreciation of the problems attending on this industry, referred the whole matter to the Tariff Commission, a commission which specialises in giving some vague opinion. This Tariff Commission also, unfortunately, happens to be a baby of this Ministry. And if I may say that, this Tariff Commission has been giving its opinion, in whatever matters are referred to them—whether it was TELCO, whether it was the fixation of retention price for steel, whether it was the price of cement—by giving, to say the least, a very cursory attention to the problems set before them. Little wonder that it did not occur to this—the gentlemen of the Tariff Commission—that in a country like ours, where the demand is so limited, we could not afford the luxury of half a dozen cars manufacturing concerns.

Now, on the top of what was already existing, they also very generously—generously to the consumers—suggested that there should be a baby car not costing more than Rs 7,000, which should be within the means of lower middle class people or middle class people. Unfortunately they did not take sufficient pains to find out the cost of imported cars in a completely knocked-down condition that are being imported in this country.

The hon. Minister, about a year ago, gave us a picture of the cost of imported cars. The duty and everything put together it would cost us not more

than Rs. 4,000. These companies with a heavy capital of Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 7 crores or Rs. 8 crores etc. having imported duplicate machines and tools to manufacture these cars and producing only 600, 700, 2,000 or 4,000 cars in each unit have been loading all the depreciation on these cars and pushing the price of what should have been available to the consumer for Rs. 5,000 to a figure of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 9,000. Some of these companies have been in existence for more than 15 years. For instance, the Hindustan Motors, which has been in existence for the last 17 years even now has not been able to produce a hundred per cent. Indian car. There are countries in other parts of the world who came in the field much later and have been able to produce hundred per cent. indigenous cars. Here in this country the Ministry has not pointed its finger at these industries, I mean, at those who are in charge of these industries and told them that what we want in this country is a utility car and that the car must be such which could brave the rough roads of this country. We do not need a lot of chromium plating and a showy car which is unnecessarily going to cost us more even by way of foreign exchange.

As I have said earlier, the Government thought that its duty was over having referred the matter to the Tariff Commission. It did so on two or three occasions. They have come out again with the appointment of a fourth committee. Rightly the committee has not been received very enthusiastically in the country because of the performance of the previous Tariff Commission's findings and the fact that the Committees' findings have not been very encouraging to anybody. The result of these recommendations has only been the rising prices of cars. Even today the biggest cars are available for Rs 12,000 to Rs. 14,000 in terms of Indian money in America. The smaller cars which are being sold here and are, of course, a poorer variety of what is being sold in England, are being sold here for a sum of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: One minute more.

If the Government really wants that this basic industry—I call it basic because in a country like ours where the railway system, though sufficiently developed, is not very sufficiently developed the road transport system has to be developed fairly quickly and sufficiently, it is therefore highly necessary that the Government should come to a definite policy with regard to the types of cars and trucks that we are going to manufacture.

17-18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The type of jeep that we want to have in this country may not necessarily be the jeep that we have. These companies are only assembling units. The Government, after weighing all these facts, I am sure, will come to the inevitable conclusion that some of these shops have to be closed down and the companies should never be allowed to have more than one model, should concentrate upon it and must be asked to produce cars at a named price.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar): I want to speak a few words only about the tea industry. The tea industry has some peculiar features. The hon. Minister must have noticed that for the last three sales, common tea is fetching a very poor price. As a matter of fact, the last average price is only about 1.44 nP. which works out to one rupee less than the economic price of tea.

When we speak of tea and the tea industry, we forget certain salient features of the industry.

Mr. Speaker: I have no vote. Even if I do not hear, other hon. Members are hearing.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: But you count with us, most.

Mr. Speaker: If I do not hear him, I would not pull him up.

An Hon. Member: The Chair is always supposed to hear.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: I am conscious that the hon. Minister, on the representation of the industry, gave certain reliefs, but as a matter of fact, these reliefs do not even touch the fringe of the problem. Unless we take an objective view of the industry its situation vis-a-vis that of the world tea industry, we cannot save this industry at all.

I shall give you certain figures which will speak for themselves. I am quoting from *Tea Statistics—1957*; as against the world tea production, India produced in 1957, 680 million lbs. of which 523 million lbs. were exported. Ceylon produced about 400 million lbs. and 307 million lbs. were exported. Indonesia, though its ordinary production is 100 million lbs. or less, actually produced 138 million lbs. in 1957. Pakistan produced 50 million lbs. and South Africa produced 73 million lbs. And Formosa which did not produce an ounce of black tea before produced what is known as Oolong tea with which we do not compete—that was their special tea. They have now switched over to black tea which has got a very ready market in America. We produce about 40 per cent. of the world tea.

As I have submitted, and as one of the previous speakers has also pointed out, the earning of foreign exchange is highest from the tea industry. Actually, we earned more than Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange from tea last year. In 1957 it was 123 crores, about 20 per cent of the total value of India's exports. Formerly, jute occupied the pride of place as a foreign exchange earner in this country, but from 1954 onwards, tea has occupied the pride of place, though in the year 1954 there was some slight recession.

Out of this huge quantity of tea which we produce, about 60 per cent

is common tea. The best tea which Upper Assam produces, and which Darjeeling produces, has got no competitor. We have, therefore, no difficulty about it. But we have the greatest competitors in common tea. One thing that we do not know is—and we do not speak out—that China is taking vigorous steps, to increase its production of tea and as our information goes, from authoritative sources, by 1960 it will produce 860 million lbs. At present it is producing something like 600 million lbs. China will soon occupy the pride of place. As you know, Sir, the manpower of China can be handled by them in a peculiar way, and unless we do something, with imagination and boldness we will be practically pushed out from the export market.

In his recent speech, the Chairman of the Tea Board said that China could sell its tea at any price. As a matter of fact, it is apprehended that we may be pushed out of the export market altogether by the competition of China, East Africa, Argentina and some other countries.

East Africa is taking very vigorous steps to expand its tea plantation. Vast forests are now being converted into tea estates. They have got certain advantages. There, there is no duty, and there is some sort of subsidy. Is our Ministry ready to face the situation? The danger is there, the danger is written on the wall. If we want to shut our eyes, then practically our common tea will be defaced from the map of the export trade of the world.

Merely asking for the removal of the duty will not do. There are certain other measures which must be taken if we want to save this industry. I am not speaking about the tax structure at the moment. There is such a heavy tax on this industry that it is very difficult for it to compete in the foreign markets,—the views of the industry are well known to the Ministry—but at present I shall 50 LSD—8.

not deal with that aspect of the question. There is another aspect and that has also to be taken into consideration.

Can we reduce the cost structure which we have to do if the industry is to survive? Of course, some sections are very vociferous about labour. I fully agree that labour should be kept contented. Labour should play its part, and the employer also should play his part, but there is always the other side of the picture, the other side of the shield.

The tea industry is a special kind of industry, it is a seasonal industry. For six months you prepare the field, you cultivate, manure, you prune the bushes, and then for the next six months you actually reap the fruit. That is its history. What happens, especially in the Doars, Terai and Cachar? At the time of reaping the fruit, and it has its peak season in July and August. When actually there is plucking all its peak, some people come with absurd demands, which cannot be listened to. Then strikes generally as August strikes follow. The strikes always fizzle out because labour left to itself is quite reasonable, it is only outsiders who actually create this difficulty. When strikes take place, the middle-sized and small gardens face such a crisis that they are almost crippled.

There is no lacuna in the law, but even when the strikes are declared to be illegal and unjustified by a tribunal, the law is not implemented. Under the provisions of the Act, it is only the Government which can take steps against illegal strikes by launching prosecution, the employers cannot. In a large number of cases when actually the parties go to a tribunal, this has been the uniform history. Sometimes the management has to declare a lock-out very reluctantly. Cases go to the tribunal, and the tribunal declares that the lock-out was justified and the strike was illegal. Even then, under the relevant section of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Government does nothing whatso-

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ever Now there is a demand for increased wages and there is also a demand for lowering the norm More wages, less work, that is the pattern of philosophy of these so called unions, especially of a particular Brand It is burning the candle at both ends Can the industry stand this? As a matter of fact, can we compete with the outside world if actually our cost structure is made so high If it is a question of tax, the Government can reduce it, But if it is a question of the behaviour of labour, unless the Government does certain things, it will never improve

In the winter season, the system is to pay the labourers at piece rates Now does any country know of working hours so low as 4-5 hours with the labourer demanding full wages? But that is the unfortunate state of things prevailing in the tea growing areas In the winter, formerly they used to work for two periods—in the morning and in the evening—and that would be roughly about 8 hours Now, according to the piece rate system, if they can finish their work, there is demand of full wage Now, as conditions prevail if they are left alone, they do it in such a manner that there is practically no proper cultivation or other work If they are asked to prune, they specially when agitation is rampant do it so rudely that practically the bushes are hacked As a matter of fact, in the winter season, troubles arise very often and there is indiscipline The quality of work has terribly gone down If the supervisor comes and says that this is not the proper way of doing things, he is attacked and assaulted There are sometimes criminal cases in the winter season

I do not say that the wage structure should be reduced because I know once a wage is fixed, it is almost impossible to reduce it But at least you can do this you can see that the output of work, its quality and quantity is improved But it is going

down and down As a matter of fact, it has become a fashion to say something gloriously about labour But if the employer has to play his part, labour has also a part to play Unless both combine, no industry can flourish. We have to compete with the outside world If we compare the wage structure of India with that of other countries like Indonesia, Ceylon and East Africa, etc, we find that their cost structure is much less If the industry cannot live and if it dies so many people will be out of employment It is no good policy to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs I would submit that this is an aspect which should be taken into consideration The Commerce Minister and the Labour Minister should sit together and see that as a matter of fact, both the employer as well as labour play their part I am all in favour of paying proper wages, if possible very good wages to labour But the industry should be in a position to pay it This is a large industry which earns so much foreign exchange and gives employment to so many hundreds and thousands of people If actually we are pushed out of the export market, then it will be a doom to this industry It will damage seriously the foreign exchange position, our economic structure That will not be good for the country

My suggestion is that there should be some machinery to see that strikes and lock-outs are completely eliminated and that go-slow methods are completely banned Working hours should be fixed in the winter season That will improve the quality of the work and without reduction of the wage structure, the cost structure will be reduced (Interruptions)

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly) It goes to the pockets of the industry

Shri N. R. Ghosh: It does not go to the pocket of the tea industry in that sense It will save the industry and will benefit labour It goes

mostly to the pocket of the Government which means the country. As a matter of fact, about 40 per cent of the profit is shared by the Government. Therefore, it is the biggest shareholder and as matters stand now for common tea producers no profit is coming at all because for the last two or three years most of these gardens are working at a loss. It will not be wise for those gentlemen who think that they are the friends of labour, to see its continuance.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Then hand over the industry to the Government.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: There is another thing to which the Ministry should pay attention—namely, propaganda in other countries. The United States is a very big field for consumption of our tea, it imports a big quantity and this is a vast field there to explore but it does not import much from India. West Germany and Egypt are very good markets, which can be profitably tapped. We have got Rs. 4 crores in our tea cess fund and we should pay more attention to propaganda in expanding our export market in West Germany, Egypt and United States and other places. That will give some relief to the industry. I would submit that unless we are careful this industry will be lost to the country and that will not be good either for the labour or for the country or for any body.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, while listening to the debate this afternoon some of us in the Ministry were feeling both proud and humble. The way the hon. Members in general have dealt with the different aspects of the performance of the Ministry during the last year was one we should be thankful about and we should also feel proud that on the whole we have been able to carry the hon. Members and through them the country with us in the execution of the policies of this Ministry. While I express this general satisfaction and gratefulness, we

are not for a moment oblivious of the fact of the heavy responsibility and burden lying on the shoulders of this oceanlike Ministry. The economic orbit of the nation's life which is dealt with in this Ministry is as vast as the Members pointed out. The vastness becomes still more obvious due to the diversity of the subjects. It was therefore very heartening to see that in this great task before us, in building up an industrial structure of this great country, we have the good wishes of the country as well as the House with us. That should lighten our burden which we are fully aware of. We are not complacent about it and the tasks awaiting us are great indeed. Last year, particularly 1958 has been a year of great lessons as far as this Ministry is concerned. The foreign exchange situation that developed at the beginning of 1957 did not assume that acuteness for us as it did in 1958 when the entire weakness in the nation's economy on account of the lack of resources on the foreign exchange front was fully visible to us and made us aware of some of the difficulties in the country's policies that we had in the past because of the non-awareness on the foreign exchange front. As the hon. Finance Minister has been saying in the past, the foreign exchange difficulty has become a blessing in disguise. Not only has it helped to increase the strength of this country's basic policy and the basic national character but it has also given a great opportunity for the small, medium and big entrepreneurs in this country both in the public and the private sector to face up to the new challenge. We have been now fully aware, as other countries which were trying to develop in the past became aware, that foreign exchange is the king-pin of industrialisation of every underdeveloped country. Now, on this task of foreign exchange front, naturally, there are two aspects, the most essential of them being the earning of foreign exchange through export promotion. Dr. Krishnaswami, my hon. friend, who takes a great interest

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in export promotion, elaborated very well the great and dire need to pay concentrated attention on all fronts, both in an intensive and extensive manner on the wide front of exports. I know that my colleagues, Shastriji, and Kanungo are going to deal with the export front and, therefore, I would not take the time of the House on that.

But the House is aware of the efforts being done on the industrial side also for the export of manufactured articles, and I can say that all the suggestions, all incentives of various types for reduction of cost structure to make our goods saleable in foreign markets are being attended to as much as we can.

As a matter of fact, Sir, the cost structure of industry in this country, as we all know, is somewhat lopsided and top-heavy. We are priced out in the foreign market. We are also heavily priced in our own country as the cost structure is rather high because of the diminutive volume of production on all fronts, low productivity, inefficient management and many other factors. I will not at this juncture go into the entire cost structure, but I would say only this, that next to export promotion the second vital front where foreign exchange can be properly husbanded is the front of import. I would, therefore, today, deal with the subject from the import angle.

If the House analyse the annual import bill of about Rs 700 crores to Rs 800 crores, more than 60 per cent of the Bill relating to industries is consumed by what is known as basic raw materials. The country, in the past, because it was not an independent country, its freedom being only ten years old, had been what we can call the hewer of wood and drawer of water. It was more or less a market for foreign countries who

used to sell their goods here. Most of our merchants and entrepreneurs were more importers than either manufacturers or exporters. Therefore the basic industrial policy that we are trying to follow is, if I may summarise, three-fold. The first one is to make the country as early as possible self-sufficient in the basic raw materials.

On this side, as far as the basic raw materials are concerned, if I may enumerate, steel is the first item. As the House is aware, on the steel front quite a good progress is being made. By the end of 1962 we hope to get about 4.5 to 4.8 million tons of finished steel. Many hon. Members feel that there may be surplus. I do not think so. Looking to the vitality of industries in this country, I think we will be able to mop up practically the entire production of steel into productive apparatus and there may not be any surplus at all, perhaps, we might have again, after a little small period of a year or so to face the same shortage of steel unless and until our expansion programme on the steel front which we are going to undertake very speedily catches up with that.

Next to steel is alloy and tool steel. The present bill on import on this front is rather high. Therefore, we are considering the establishment of a plant which will manufacture both alloy and steel and stainless steel. But, at this juncture, over and above the public sector, I would appeal to the industrialists in this country to wake up to this requirement as early as possible. It is not possible that every type of tool steel or alloy steel could be manufactured in one single plant. Recently I went to Sweden. I saw one factory where fifty to sixty types of steel are being manufactured by a single company under one roof. They had electric furnace of low frequency induction type ranging from 20 lbs per hour to the biggest furnace of 15 tons per hour charge. Therefore, we have been urging from

different platforms that the industrialists in this country should become wide awake to the need for manufacture of special steel required for different industries in the earliest possible time. I can assure that as far as Government is concerned, we shall extend to them the maximum possible help.

Then the question of non-ferrous metal comes in, and our biggest import is on the front of copper, aluminium, zinc and lead. On this, as Government is concerned, we are trying to see that the establishment of the Zavar plant comes up as soon as possible in Udaipur, which, fortunately, according to a recent investigation shows a potentiality not of 10,000 tons as we had earlier surveyed, but of 25,000 tons of zinc which we can produce at the Zavar mines. Even then, it is a far cry from self-sufficiency because our need of zinc is going to be more than 75,000 tons and it may come to a lakh of tons towards the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

On the front of Copper, as the House is aware, the Khetri mine has been surveyed. I would like to appeal to the industrialists that as far as these non-ferrous metals are concerned, instead of waiting for the day when the country can be sure of all the raw materials and mines and ores in this country, we should, even if necessary, base our smelter capacities on the imported ore. This has been done by Canada. This has been done by Germany and many other countries in the world. We know of the example of Japan. They are importing iron ore from distant countries like India. They have based a big structure of their steel industry in their country based on imported iron ores. There is no reason why in this country, these non-ferrous metals should not be covered both in the public and private sectors during the Third Five-year Plan through the efforts based on imported ores.

On the Heavy Chemicals front, the brochure which various hon. Mem-

bers referred to clearly shows the progress that we have made. Practically during the last seven years, the production has gone up by about Rs. 180 crores. The House is aware that on the front of caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid and other heavy chemicals, we are reaching the stage of near self-sufficiency. It is our endeavour, Sir, to see that in the next seven years—two years of the Second Plan and five years of the Third Plan—we should make the country self-sufficient in Heavy Chemicals, and, if possible, to have some surplus, as far as exports are concerned.

Then, Sir, on the basic Chemicals side, I would like to mention one other point relating to the manufacture of basic organic intermediates. In the field of dye-stuffs and pharmaceuticals we have been depending too much on the import of these organic basic chemicals from outside. Our import bill comes to more than Rs. 30 crores a year on this account. With the German collaboration—which we hope will fructify soon—we will be in a position to establish in the public sector a wide range of manufacturing Programme in about 61 basic organic intermediates. Once that is done, so far as dye-stuffs and pharmaceuticals are concerned, we shall reach in the next three years, by the end of the second year of the Third Plan, a stage of near self-sufficiency in the organic intermediates.

On the question of Drugs, I have had the opportunity of laying the whole programme before the House. We have reached a production of about Rs. 45 crores last year. This year, drugs production is going to rise phenomenally. It may rise to about Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 crores. Incidentally I would like to answer the point which my hon. friend Shri Parulekar mentioned about the Merck's agreement, which is a small part of the drugs programme. I have answered several questions on the floor of this

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House about this point. In the debate which took place about this agreement, we have tried to give the whole picture as far as possible. I can tell him this much that the day is not far off when both the plants will be a reality—the streptomycin based on Merck's and the streptomycin based on the Soviet collaboration. That will be the time to judge which plant produces at what cost. I have always been mentioning in the House not to base any considerations of the projects exclusively on the basis of the worked-out cost of production. We have seen it in the case of penicillin. Once the estimate is drawn up, several factors beyond the control of the suppliers creep up and so changes come in the original estimated cost. Now, we are hoping to finalise the scheme on the Soviet drug project. This is a comprehensive project. The production will almost come to about Rs 35 to Rs 40 crores worth of basic drugs in the private sector, the pro-alkaloids, in the field of antibiotics, in the field of various sulpha drugs and thiozols, in the field of cortisone and hormones and steroids and various types of surgical instruments and the like. Therefore, Sir, these are not matters of any political tensions. If my hon friend thinks that he will only utilise a phial or a vial which is of a special colour, streptomycin manufactured from that plant will be supplied to my hon friend who is very keen on that in that particular colour, it can be specially designed for that purpose. But these things have no politics. These are purely economic factors. We welcome collaboration, as I said last time, from every country in the world. We are friendly, thanks to our Prime Minister and our foreign policy, with every country in the world, and we welcome collaboration when it is considered to be in the best national interests and to that end we have entered into these different agreements including the agreement which is just now under discussion with the Soviet Union, the agreement about the big project in collaboration with the Soviet

Union is going to make us very largely self-sufficient in the basic drugs and life-saving drugs along with other programmes for the manufacture of drugs in the private sector, the programme in Pimpri and others.

The second point which I wanted to stress before the House is—leaving the field of basic raw material which accounts for 60 per cent of the import bill—the second large and heavy item on the foreign exchange front and that is, machinery, capital goods and equipment for the plants. This is a field on which, during the past five to seven years, at the beginning of Independence, we have not been able to concentrate. Thanks to this great shock and great awakening on the foreign exchange front we have so arranged our future industrial policy to see that machine building will be given the highest priority.

The House will be glad to see from the figures that last year we reached a figure of Rs 80 crores from hardly Rs 10 crores to Rs 11 crores in 1951. That is a welcome feature. For that I must congratulate the industrialists in this country particularly in the private sector who have helped us in developing our machine-building capacity, because the machine-building in the public sector is just coming up, such as the Hindustan Machine Tools and the big corporation which we are going to establish at Ranchi.

In the field of heavy machine-building plants the House is fully aware of the different steps and therefore I would not like to take much time of the House. The Ranchi plant is coming up. Our team has gone there, both to Czechoslovakia and Moscow, to study the various project reports. The work at Ranchi is on hand, and this plant is going to be the pride of our country because it will manufacture some of the heaviest types of machines which are not manufactured in many countries in Asia including some of the well-developed Asian countries. It will produce more or less one steel plant from A to Z including the roll-

ing mills, merchant mill, blooming mill, blast furnaces, cooper store mill, convertors and various other components of steel mills and various components for oil and mining machinery, cement machinery and various other types of heavy machinery.

My friend Shri Morarka said he was wondering whether the capital production ratio will be properly maintained. I can assure him that for the investment of Rs. 45 crores, in the beginning, when the plant comes into operation, the ratio will be about Rs. 25 to Rs 30 crores to the outturn in that plant and then it will come to about Rs 80 crores and finally to Rs. 160 crores. The investment production ratio will be fairly economic, about three to four, and that is, 75 per cent being the turnover per year in the heavy machine building plant. That is a fair outturn.

I may also draw the attention of Shri Morarka to the Heavy Electricals Project at Bhopal. He said he was wondering why over an investment of Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 50 crores, the turnover is only going to be Rs 12 crores. As the House is aware, we have had to cut down the project into phases. In the first phase the investment is also reduced. Now, the Planning Commission and our Ministry have been at it, and I had the privilege of mentioning before the House a few days earlier that we are revising the entire programme and bringing up the production in two shifts, to about Rs. 25 crores. That also will bring the ratio between the investment and production and productivity to a fairly economic level.

It is true that the ratio in the electrical plant, particularly, for the turbo-alternators, transformers and rectifiers and those types of heavy electrical machinery cannot be as high as either in the consumer goods or in other heavy machine-building plants.

Apart from the machine-building plant in the public sector, I would like to say that on the private sector front also, we have made considerable pro-

gress in machine-building. My friend Shri Ramakrishnan took the occasion to mention about the consortium on sugar. I can assure him that right from the beginning this consortium is a temporary affair. It is only for the delivery of those 11 sugar plants. It is not permanent either. It is not a monopolistic combine or a cartel or a capital structure registered under the Companies Act. It is purely a friendly combination of three units in one consortium and three units in another consortium to deliver 80 to 85 per cent indigenous sugar plants in the country. I am very grateful for the compliment that he showered on us. I can assure him that these consortiums are not to be perpetuated as monopolistic combines, which was his fear. They are merely friendly combination for a particular task. As soon as this task is performed and the capacity has been established, each one of them will produce sugar plants individually themselves for the country.

Regarding solvent extraction, we have made considerable progress. The machinery for the solvent extraction plant is going to be entirely fabricated in the country. Starting with 66 per cent indigenous production, in the next two years, it will be practically 100 per cent indigenous production in the country.

I am not enumerating the several features of the machine-building activities that are taking place. All I can assure the House is that by the end of the third Plan we anticipate that about Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 350 crores worth machinery will be required for the country's industrialisation annually, of which we hope about 80 to 85 per cent will be met by indigenous production, both in the private sector and public sector. That shall be our endeavour, because we know that without saving foreign exchange on the heavy import bill of capital goods, there is no salvation for rapid industrialisation of this country.

Next to basic raw material producing industries and machine-building industries come the small industries.

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I am grateful to the House for the satisfaction generally expressed on the front of small industries, by which I mean khadi, ambar charkha, village and cottage industries, silk, coir, handloom handicrafts and small scale industries run by power. In this field, I am not making any rash observation, even if it is rash, I feel I would be entitled to make it. The provision of Rs 200 crores made in the second Plan is totally inadequate. We have consumed it and we have been urging the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and all our colleagues that if this country is to become industrialised, in every nook and corner of this vast country, small industries are the only messenger of technology and friends of industrialisation. Therefore, the provision in the third Plan will have to be substantially higher. If I have to give any figure—I have been saying it outside—unless Rs 500 crores or Rs 600 crores are provided in the third Plan, it would be most difficult to provide satisfaction in the field of industrial development in the whole country. I can assure the House that every penny given to the small industries section will be utilised in a frugal manner and in order to provide maximum employment—fruitful and gainful productive employment—and to bring about the maximum industrialisation of the most backward areas in the country. This can be done provided adequate funds are available for productive employment; there is no substitute to small scale industries and it needs very small foreign exchange.

I am not dwelling more on this subject of small industries, for which I have very impassionate love and on which I can spend much more time, but, I will skip over it because I want to touch the other subject raised by Shri Morarka, viz., the review of the Industries (Regulation and Development) Act enacted in 1951. As far as that Act is concerned, it has now taken various forms after planning

has come into this country. The first Plan itself was to some extent industry-orientated. The second Plan, as the House is aware, is more or less completely industry-orientated, of course, agriculture always taking the pride of place. We have to realise that if the standard of living in this country is to be raised, so far as the common man is concerned, industrialisation is the only royal road. As far as revision of the Act is concerned, the industrial policy and Act are under constant review. Every day that passes makes us more and more aware of the need to removing any weaknesses that might be there in the Act. The industrial policy statement made by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House in 1956 is a comprehensive document dealing with all aspects of industrial development and planning. So, I do not feel there is any need in that sense to have a review or reconsideration of that Act. That Act is serving as one of the best instruments for the economic development of the country.

In that Act, Mr Morarka has rightly pointed out two things about which we should be cautious. One is about the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few people. If one looks into the licences given in the industrial sector, one will immediately notice the large number of new entrepreneurs that are coming up in the field of industrial development. The base of the economic structure is being made wider and wider and every care is taken to see that those industrialists who are already in the field are not getting more and more industrial development in their hands. Concentration of economic and industrial power in a few hands is to be avoided and that is a thing with which Government is in full accord and sympathy. I can assure the House that we have taken every minutest possible care to see that if there are two, three or five entrepreneurs applying for a licence, we have tried to give the industrial licence to that gentleman who has not already too many

industries in his hands. But there are many cases within the industry where, excepting the leaders and the pioneers in the industry who are in the forefront others have not come forward to establish those industries. Naturally, industrialisation cannot wait till the new entrepreneurial class takes that enormous risk and so we have got to see that the industry is established by whatever best means is available. What I want to assure the House is that constant care is taken that economic concentration of power is avoided.

18 hrs.

The last point is about regional backwardness. I have myself the fullest sympathy with the House, as far as this aspect is concerned. I come from an area which was under double-distilled slavery till 1947. That was an area where there was no industry, even though it was attached to its counterpart in Gujarat. Therefore, I know how friends from other areas feel where there are no industrial developments. But the basic issue is this. The industrial development of this country itself, even though it looks a little satisfactory, is totally inadequate, and unless and until the quantum and the volume of industrialisation increases to make it as widespread as one would desire, it would be a bit of a difficult task to remove the disparities, though it can be progressively reduced.

If an analysis of the licences is made, sometimes when the licences are looked into as a whole they do not give a correct and true picture. Most of the industries which are expanding are naturally the existing industries, and the licences, as they are issued and as they are printed, are lumped with units and substantial expansion. I myself had occasion to analyse this. Most of the licences are for substantial expansion. And when new licences are allotted, the House will perhaps have the satisfaction to know, those areas or those districts which are less industrialised are coming up and are industrialised more and are given high proportions of licences for new units

As far as expansion is concerned, I hope everybody will agree, that it is inescapable that a unit which exists at a particular place can expand there alone. But I can say that whenever a question of a new industry comes, we are trying to give it as much regional approach as possible. Added to that, one of the new steps taken for removal of the regional backwardness is the establishment of small-scale industries and medium industries in those areas. Actually, if the programme for the small-scale industries in the report is seen, we have made special mention of this. The National Small Scale Industries Corporation and all the rest of the institutions and the instruments that we have got in our hands are being given continuous instruction to see that those areas where there are less industries should be allowed to develop and should be encouraged for development.

Here I would like to give one word of caution. The other day, the Chief Minister of a State which, in the opinion of many friends in the House, is well industrialised, said that his State has not got adequate industries. Only day before yesterday, my friend from Bombay, Mr. Vankde, mentioned that only 3 or 4 big cities in Bombay State are well industrialised and the rest of the whole of Bombay State, including the Maharashtra and Gujarat side, is not adequately industrialised. That is the complaint which we have received from every part of the country. Now if we see that, in juxtaposition with States like Assam, Rajasthan, various areas of North Bihar, various areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, one can easily say that most of the backwardness that is prevalent in the whole country can be only tackled by the very speedy and rapid growth of small and medium industries. Therefore, all our efforts are towards that end. And in the consideration of the Third Five Year Plan also I have no doubt that the Planning Commission and our Ministry will see to it that more and more emphasis is given to trying to remove the dis-

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parities by giving promotional bias towards the establishment of new industries in the medium scale and the large scale and the small scale in those areas which are less industrialised.

I have enumerated this on different occasions. For example, in the case of sugar, in the case of textiles, in the case of cement, we are not licensing new units in those areas where there are already sufficient spindles and so on. We are not licensing sugar factories in those areas where there are enough number of sugar factories.

Shri Panigrahi: How many have gone to UP?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very few. If you see the Second Five Year Plan, I do not think that at the most more than about a dozen or less than that, as compared to about 60 which have gone to different areas and that too, if you analyse again the licences, they are more for substantial expansion than really for new sugar factories coming up.

Shri Panigrahi: What about the electrical and chemical industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am trying to say that wherever there is a dispersal possible of those industries which are concentrated in a particular region, we are attempting a dispersal. As far as cement is concerned, it is already well known to the House that in those areas where there is surplus of cement new industries are not being licensed and in areas like UP, the Punjab and some of the portions of West Bengal, where cement is deficient, we are trying to license new plants.

In short, I wanted to assure the House that we are careful about what Shri Morarka and several other hon. friends drew the attention, that is, to remove the regional backwardness.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the new scheme of the National Industrial

Development Corporation in order to quickly modernise the textile mills. I hope the hon. Members have had the time to study the scheme. It is a short-term five-year loan scheme so that all the textile mills in this country without going through the elaborate procedure of applying in different schemes, getting scrutinies, surveys and all that, could immediately apply, buy that machinery from an Indian manufacturer of which now there are many and take advantage of the scheme. I do hope that the textile industry, which again is the kingpin of the entire industrial sector of this country, takes advantage of it and follows its other partner, the jute mills in modernising its machinery at an earliest possible opportunity under the benefit of this scheme.

18.07 hrs.

RE GUILLOTINE OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I would like to raise one very important and urgent point.

According to the schedule we are behind it by one and a half hours. I would therefore request you to consult the House to fix the time for the guillotine of the Demands. According to the present schedule I think, as I said, we are behind by one hour and 30 minutes. Unfortunately, on Saturday we have to take up non-official business at 3-30 P.M., otherwise we would have sat through till 5 P.M. when the guillotine should have been applied. Generally, guillotine is applied, according to convention, at 5 P.M. Our difficulty is that Saturday being non-official business day is a half day. So, I would just seek your guidance.

The House also may not be taken by surprise, so I would like that the House must know the exact time-table as to when the guillotine will apply, when the Demands will finish and

when the hon. Finance Minister's reply will be over.

We have discussed certain alternatives with the hon. Deputy-Speaker, who will apprise you of that. Government is prepared to accept any of the three alternatives which are suggested. We are in your hands as also in the hands of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): What are the concrete proposals?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The concrete proposals will be three. Either we sit till 5 o'clock, that is, non-official business be interrupted and we go on till five o'clock. If the House wants to have the full time of 2½ hours for non-official business on Saturday, the House should sit for 1½ hours longer.

The second alternative is that the hon. Finance Minister may reply on Monday, that is, on Monday, 1½ hours (Interruption) Please let me finish before you say 'Yes'. In that case the Appropriation Bill has got to be introduced that day and you will have to waive the notice. With your permission only we can do it. Immediately after the Demands are guillotined, which will be done at 5 p.m. in any case on Monday, you allow us to introduce the Appropriation Bill so that it may be taken up and finished that very day and we take it to the other House the next day. According to the schedule we must have this Appropriation Bill finished on the 21st April, that is, on Tuesday, because we want to take it to the other House.

These are the difficulties and I thought that I must place them before the House and before you to decide as you think proper.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): There is another alternative also and that is that if the House agrees we may reduce the time allotted to the

Finance Ministry by 1½ hours. At 3-30 p.m. we might finish this Ministry and add those 1½ hours to the Finance Bill so that there might not also be any complaint so far as the allotment of time is concerned.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That will be the shortest cut. There is no doubt about it. So far as Government is concerned, we are quite willing. Let the House agree.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Finance Demands are quite important. We are discussing Finance as well as Planning. Why can we not sit up to 5 o'clock and take up non-official business the next day?

Some hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think that will solve the whole problem.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Finance and Planning both are to be discussed and they are very important.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I suggest an alternative? We can sit late tomorrow. Instead of concluding at six o'clock, tomorrow, when the Demands for Grants relating to the Finance Ministry will be taken up, we can sit late and these 8 hours can be concluded by 6-30 p.m.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I hesitated to suggest that. In fact, we had thought of that. But I thought that hon. Members might not be willing to sit late, after six o'clock. Therefore, I did not suggest it. Otherwise, that idea had come to our mind, and we had thought of it, that if the House was prepared to sit for an hour more tomorrow and half an hour more on Saturday, that would solve the problem.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have no objection if the Members of the Opposition also co-operate. We shall try to keep the quorum. The only difficulty is, as you know, and the

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

House also knows—and it is a very painful statement which I have to make—that after six o'clock, it becomes almost physically impossible to restrain hon. Members within these premises.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The Finance Minister may reply on Monday, and the Appropriation Bill can be introduced on that day, without notice. You have got the power to waive notice. I think that would be better. It can be introduced on that day. As for consideration, that is a different thing.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The Speaker can relax the rule, and it can be introduced without notice.

Mr. Speaker: We have fixed a particular time for applying guillotine and for disposing of all the Budget Demands. It is only a question of an hour and a half. Should we allow these Demands to stand over till another day? I think we have spent sufficient time over this matter. I would suggest one thing. Instead of starting the non-official work at 3-30 p.m. let us start it at twelve o'clock on Saturday, and then carry on with the Demands till the end of the day, as long as we are able to sit, then finish these Demands, apply the guillotine and dispose of all the Budget Demands on Saturday.

Some Hon. Members: We could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of starting the non-official work later at 3-30, let us take it up earlier at twelve o'clock,

and then carry on till 3-30 p.m. with the non-official work, and then we shall take up the official business and sit late to dispose of all these Demands finally.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What is the advantage in taking up the non-official work first?

Mr. Speaker: We can sit for any length of time later.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In any case, the House has got to sit late.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, it seems to be the general desire that the Finance Minister may reply on Monday. The other work will stand as it is. He will reply on Monday. The Appropriation Bill may be included in the Order Paper and introduced on that day and disposed of, after the guillotine at 5 p.m.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ministers may take less time. That is the only solution.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I am prepared not to talk at all, if they so desire.

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will stand adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th April, 1959.

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 16th April, 1959/Chaitra 26, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, April 15, 1959/Chitra 25, 1881 (Saka)]

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3086	Offences under Section 71H of the Indian Railway Act.	11538
3087	Bharat Sewak Samaj.	11538
3088	Tree felling in Himachal Pradesh.	11538-39
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3109	Production of Sugar.	11551
3110	Farms in Manipur.	11551
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PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 11554

A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 358 dated the 28th March, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957 was laid on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE PRESENTED 11554

Forty-seventh Report was presented.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11554-11636,
11637-11708

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

PETITIONS PRESENTED 11636-37

Shri R. C. Majhi presented the following petitions:

- (1) One petition signed by three petitioners regarding

PETITIONS PRESENTED—*contd*

excise duty on oil produced
by Pinto (Wooden) Chak-
kus

- (2) One petition signed by a
petitioner regarding excise
duty on vegetable non-
essential oils.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY,
APRIL 16, 1959/CHAITRA
26, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on De-
mands for Grants in respect of
the Ministry of Commerce and
Industry and also discussion on
the Ministry of Finance .