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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n.P. (INDIA)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

6049

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 13, 1959 | Phalgun 22
1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rifle Shooting Clubs

+

*1192. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) how many new Rifle Shooting Clubs have been started to impart training to civilians since the adoption of the resolution by the Lok Sabha on the 5th March, 1954,

(b) which State has the maximum number of such clubs, and

(c) whether the plan for development of Rifle Shooting Clubs, submitted by the National Rifle Association, has been included in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

(c). No

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any arrangements for the training of civilian people have been made so far?

298 (A1) LSD -1

6050

Shri Datar: Arrangements are being made in a number of States, and clubs are also being established. I have not got the full information. So, after full information is received a statement will be laid on the Table of the House

Shri S. C. Samanta: What sort of encouragement and facilities are being given at present after the resolution was passed?

Shri Datar: There are a number of facilities that are going to be given to them. The services of police or military officers would be placed at their disposal. They can have some ammunition also from the police. A number of other things are allowed to them

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government would direct all police stations, at least in the border areas, to impart rifle shooting to all the civilians?

Shri Datar: After all these various clubs have been established, if there is a demand, that question will be considered. Government are anxious that more rifle clubs are established and training is given to as large a number of people as possible

Shri Subodh Hansda: What about the border areas?

Shri Datar: That question will also be considered

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether there is any arrangement to sell the weapons to the members of the clubs from the weapons which are being confiscated by the State forces in various places?

Shri Datar: There is no arrangement of the nature that the hon.

Member has suggested. Various concessions are given to them and when these clubs are recognized they will get assistance in respect of getting these rifles.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Central Government have advised the State Governments to subsidise these rifle clubs as they do in the case of flying clubs?

Shri Datar: Yes, we have advised them to encourage them

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: Have the Central Government instructed the State Governments to expedite this, especially in view of the trouble which we have in the frontier?

Shri Datar: We have asked them to expedite the formation of such clubs in all parts of the States.

भी पहले देव क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जहाँ तक सरकारी कम्बन्चारियों का सम्बन्ध है, सब के लिये राहफल के द्वेषित अनिवार्य घोषित क. ज.य'

Shri Datar: That is a very large question of policy.

Industrial Finance Corporation

+

Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1123. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the causes of loss due to the disposal of land purchased for building Industrial Finance Corporation's Office in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) who is responsible for this loss?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The matter is under examination at

the instance of the Public Accounts Committee.

(b) and (c). These can be answered only when the investigation is completed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how long this investigation will go on?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Public Accounts Committee met for further examination only on the 29th of January 1959 and they have asked for further clarification. They are being supplied to them. After that, this will be considered.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the total amount of loss incurred?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The total amount of loss incurred by the Corporation is Rs. 1,98,466.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Was any departmental enquiry held in the matter?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This thing was brought to the notice of the Government by the Public Accounts Committee. The position was that the directors in charge of that had already left the service of the Corporation. So, it was rather difficult to fix up the responsibility in that case.

Mr. Speaker: Has any departmental enquiry been held?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: A departmental enquiry was held after this thing was pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee. But the Public Accounts Committee was not satisfied with that enquiry and they wanted that responsibility should be fixed on some officers. As most of the officers have left the service of the Corporation, it is rather difficult to fix the responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather strange All the papers are there. The persons also can be called.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: They have left the service. So, it was difficult to fix the responsibility. I do not say that they have not come and explained. They have explained the facts before the PAC. But it is rather difficult to fix the responsibility, as asked by the PAC, because it was a unanimous decision taken by the board of the Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Does the hon. Minister expect that all those persons who have been responsible will come and admit it?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: No, I said that because it was a decision unanimously taken by the Corporation

Mr. Speaker: Then responsibility can be fixed on all.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: The Committee wanted us to fix individual responsibility. But then, some of the people have left the service of the Corporation and some of them have even left Government service

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised So long as they are alive, you can pursue. Even if they are dead, we can pursue

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: It is rather difficult, because the decision was taken unanimously by all the members of the board

Mr Speaker: Then all of them are responsible

Shri Shree Narayan Bas: May I know the manner of disposal of this land? Was it advertised that this land is for sale?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: The land was given back to the Government at the same price

Shri Warior: When the terms of reference for the departmental enquiry were prepared, why was this particular subject of fixing or locating individual responsibility not included in it?

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: As I said, Government wanted to fix the

responsibility. On that the PAC has asked for further clarification. That case is still under consideration. It is only after the whole thing has been settled by the PAC that one can say anything in this matter.

Technical Personnel for Administrative Posts

*1194. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission, there is a tendency on the part of technically qualified persons to try to get into administrative services;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the reasons responsible for technically qualified persons preferring administrative services; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to ensure that technical talent is not wasted by going in for administrative services?

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

(b) and (c) The question is under examination

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have the Government assessed the extent to which the technically qualified persons are at present working in purely administrative posts and, if so, what is the result of such survey?

Shri Datar: I have not got a general assessment. But I have got the figures regarding technical personnel that had appeared for the IAS examination and the industrial management pool. So far as we know, the matter is not so serious as the hon Member supposes

Mr. Speaker: If engineers and research scholars again and again go to administrative service.

Shri Datar: They are not taken as technical personnel

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is evidently putting questions to know whether there is any plan for the utilisation of technical personnel. If the people trained for technical, engineering and medical lines go to administrative posts then what is the object of preparing a list?

Shri Datar: That is quite correct. As a matter of fact, the figures that I have before me show that we have not taken a large number of technical personnel I might point out here.

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of principle.

Shri Datar: I agree with you that technical personnel should be appointed only on technical posts and they should not be diverted to administrative posts except where it becomes necessary.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Minister has just now said that the matter is not as serious as I suppose. But if you will permit me, I will read what the UPSC has got to say in the matter. They have taken a very serious view of this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Then the question can be: has the UPSC taken a very serious view of this matter?

Shri Datar: They have taken a view and they have expressed that view. But, as I have pointed out to you, in the IAS examination for the last three years, 1956, 1957 and 1958 only three members of the technical personnel have qualified, not more. In the special IAS examination in 1956 only 8 out of a large number of 102 have qualified.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the UPSC have suggested that conditions of service of the scientific and technical personnel should be suitably improved? If so, what action has the Government taken or propose to take in this direction?

Shri Datar: Government are considering that question. The relevant passage that the hon. Member referred to only says that:

"there is a greater temptation towards IAS than to others".

Mr. Speaker: It follows from that. How do you avoid this greater temptation?

Shri Datar: In fact, before 1954, the qualifications that we had fixed were only Graduate in Arts, Science and Commerce. Then, there was a great demand and then we allowed also B.Sc Agriculture and Engineering to a certain extent, leaving aside actually technical personnel.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This Committee

Mr. Speaker: Are we not having this for discussion? Annually the *Public Service Commission report* is discussed on the floor of the House.

Shri Datar: In fact, I have placed a motion before the House in this respect.

Mr Speaker: This will be reserved for that.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Government have been complaining of shortage of personnel so far as Engineers are concerned? Why do the Government persist in keeping it as one of the qualifications for the IAS when the particular special emergency that they have referred to has been got over?

Shri Datar: We are getting these technical personnel to a large extent. May I point out to the House that in the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958, we had about 94 Engineering personnel, mechanical, Electrical and Civil.

सेठ गोविन्द बास अपी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि इस प्रकार के टेक्निकल नोन जो जासकीय विभाग में जाना चाहते हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत कम है लेकिन क्या यह बात यही नहीं है कि संख्या कम होते हुये भी ये लोग बहुत प्रचलित

प्राकृती लिख हो सकते थे और इस परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात का कोई विचार कर रही है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट नियम बना दिये जाय जिससे इस प्रकार के लोग केवल टेक्निकल साइंस में ही लिये जा सकें ?

Shri Datar: The rules are there to a large extent already. Now we are allowing certain persons or graduates to appear only when they do not actually carry on or have qualified for technical side. If there is a general scientific education, then they ought to be allowed.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that a large number of medical men in the Defence are only attending to administrative work?

Mr. Speaker. This is going away from one matter to another

Shri Datar: I have already pointed out that the Medical services will not come under this

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow opportunity in the other debate

Vigyan Mandirs

1186. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether any survey is being carried out to assess the success of Vigyan Mandirs already functioning?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): No special survey is being made, but the progress made by the Vigyan Mandirs is constantly reviewed

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what amount we spent on these Vigyan Mandirs in 1958 and what is the budget for 1959?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For 1958-59, up to February, 1959, the amount

spent is Rs. 1,65,000. The budget provision for 1959-60 which has been placed before the House is a demand for Rs. 19,36,000.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Which are the places where we have got centres and which are the places where we are going to have new centres?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There were, before the beginning of the last financial year, 18 such Vigyan mandirs. At present, there are 21 functioning. We have approved during the current year another 15. It is hoped that by March 1960, there will be about 74 Vigyan mandirs in the country.

Mr. Speaker: Is not all this information available in the Administration reports for each Ministry?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Some of it is available, not all.

Mr. Speaker: Let the reports be absolutely complete. Once the reports are issued, hon. Members need not go to ask the Ministers about the details.

Shri Nath Pai: The reports are very superficial. If you look into them, they do not give anything. They are eye-washes very often

Shri Humayun Kabir: They are elaborate, but I could not give what is likely to happen in March 1960.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the hon. Ministers to make the reports as full as possible

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that these Vigyan Mandirs are playing the role of recreation clubs and not real Vigyan Mandirs?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The reports we have received are that they have aroused a lot of interest. There are science clubs attached to them and there are lectures given. There may be one or two which are not doing well and the hon. Member's experience may be unhappy. By and large, I am told they are doing good work.

Shri Punnose: May I know what are the considerations for the selec-

tion of these centres and whether the State Governments have anything to do anything with that?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is the State Governments which are consulted and they have to provide the building before we start.

सेठ गोविंद वास : यह विज्ञान के मंदिर कहां कहां पर हैं और इन को स्थापित करने के लिये क्या राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश ली जाती है और उनकी सिफारिश करने पर यह स्थापित होते हैं या केन्द्र सरकार स्वयं इनको स्थापित करती है?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : यह सब खबर रिपोर्ट में दी गई है।

Mr. Speaker: That is what he answered.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Government have realised the necessity of completely reorientating the existing scheme of Vigyan Mandirs and if it is so, what steps have been taken in that direction and what reorientation is proposed to be brought about?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In an experiment like this, there is constant review and constant modification. I do not think there is any complete reorientation. We have certain activities and these are under consideration. These are given in the report which has been placed before Parliament.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the criterion by which we survey and judge the success of these institutions?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The criterions are, we want the location of the site in a popular area, preferably in a N.E.S. or Community Development Block, availability of suitable accommodation with built up area, good communications with the villages around, proximity of teachers' training school or Higher Secondary School or Multi-purpose school, and also proximity to rural bazaars and markets, but away from the cities.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I submit, Sir, the answer is different? We wanted to know what is the yardstick by which you measure the success of these institutions, what was the purpose for which it was started, how far the purpose is served, etc. The hon. Minister is describing the location and the finances of these Vigyan Mandirs. That is quite different.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I heard the question, what is the criterion for selection. If the question is what is the criterion of success, obviously, I cannot give the reply off-hand. The criterion of success is popular response.

Mr. Speaker: There will be Members of Parliament from these Vigyan Mandirs.

Shri Humayun Kabir: They also visit them.

Re Q. No. 1197.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai**—absent. **Shri Braj Raj Singh**: Absent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will you kindly allow this question to be answered because during the last session of Parliament, you gave an assurance that we will get the matter examined by the Public Accounts Committee or the Auditor General.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow.

Mr. Speaker: The whole House is interested in that question.

Mr. Speaker: The whole House is not interested. They could have given their names and I would have added them.

Shri P. N. Singh: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I will add 100 names if the House is interested. We have added up to 50 names. Next question.

Defence College ,

*1198. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri D C Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a college on the pattern of Imperial Defence College, London, in India,

(b) if so, the probable location of the college and the estimated cost thereof, and

(c) when it is likely to be established?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c) Several proposals have been considered from time to time. No final decision has been reached

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any proposal to establish such a school or not and if so whether the station or place where it should be established has been investigated and when it is going to be done?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The Deputy Minister has said that these proposals are under consideration. It is premature to say where it will be located and what shape it will take. There are a number of functions to be accommodated. It is a question of distributing it between them

Shri D. C. Sharma. What are the various aspects of this problem that have been under consideration and how long have they been under consideration?

Shri Krishna Menon: It has been under active consideration since October last year. It is a recommendation made by the Estimates Committee some time ago with regard to the training of these people and their not being sent abroad. At that time, we did not have a sufficient number of

people, in the sense, people being capable of imparting training. Now, we feel we are in a position to do so and depending on the resources available, financial and otherwise, we expect this institution going into action in a few months

Shri Joachim Alva The attendance of our Defence Force, officers at the Imperial Defence College, under the present international situation, has its advantages and disadvantages. May I know whether in view of the NATO complications, Government would expedite the establishment of this college?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have answered that question already

Shri Nath Pai Are we to understand that the arrangements at the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla are not adequate and if so, can they not be extended to cover the requirements?

Shri Krishna Menon. I think there is a misunderstanding about the situation. The National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla deals with the boys between the ages of 14 and 19; and the greater part of the training there is of the character of humanities and sciences and so on, and then they have got to go to the military college, it is really a preparatory college for the military college, Dehra Dun, and then from that college, they go to the staff college. This Imperial Defence College, London, at the moment, deals with other matters, including the study of public affairs, global strategy, and things of that character

Shri M R Krishna: May I know whether the courses taught in the Military College at Dehra Dun and the Staff College, Wellington will be different from those which will be introduced in the college which is now contemplated?

Shri Krishna Menon. Yes those of the Military College deal with military science, the quality of these courses is of a different character. But if hon. Members want to go into de-

tails of the Dehra Dun college, no doubt, they will have to table a separate question.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether Government are going to reserve a certain percentage for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes? My information is that there are certain institutions where no reservation has been made. That is why I am asking this question.

Mr. Speaker: He need not argue that matter out.

Shri Krishna Menon: The admission in these colleges will be governed by the law of the country and the usual procedures that apply to all defence establishments.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know whether after the establishment of this college, our officers will still have to go abroad, especially to the United Kingdom, or all possible instructions will be given here?

Shri Krishna Menon: Obviously not, I think again there is a misapprehension. The number of persons we send in the year are two.

Shri Vidy Charan Shukla: May I know whether Government have considered any site in Central India for the location of this academy?

Mr Speaker: All that is under contemplation.

Seth Govind Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, Seth Govind Das wanted to ask the same question. He wants that all institutions must be located in Madhya Pradesh.

Geodetic Survey

*1198 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the system of our geodetic survey is different from that of other countries.

(b) if so, in what respects;

(c) whether discussions are being held to have a uniform system; and

(d) whether the uniform system would help our survey?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any discussions have ever been held with the representatives of the other countries to have some uniform policy about the geodetic survey?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am advised that the basic principles are the same for all countries. What probably the hon Member has in mind is the question of the spheroid of reference, and that differs from country to country.

Shri Punnoose: What exactly is meant by this spheroid of reference and this geodetic survey? We are in the broad sea.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member who asked the question will explain.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is about the curvature of the earth.

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister may say to the benefit of the House what geodetic survey means.

Shri Humayun Kabir: If you want me to answer what it is, I shall try. It consists of primary triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations and from these, particular points on the curved surface of the earth can be fixed very accurately. That is what is meant by geodetic survey.

✓ विवेशियों की मूलियां

✓ १२०० श्री भक्त दशन क्या गृह कार्य मन्त्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रस्तु संस्था ६८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली व सभ्य केन्द्र प्रश्नाएँ
लेजो से विदेशियों की मूर्तियां हटाने के कार्य
में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है, और

(ब) राष्ट्रीय वित्तियों के इस महत्वपूर्ण
कार्य को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये
कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राष्ट्र-मंत्री (भी दातार) (क) और (ब) दिल्ली
शीघ्र हिमाचल प्रदेश के अलावा और किसी
यनियन ट्रेटिटरी में विदेशियों की मूर्तियां
नहीं हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में महारानी
विक्टोरिया की कैपस दो मूर्तियां भी जिनका
हटा दिया गया है। दिल्ली में दस मूर्तियां
और हैं लेकिन व भावनाओं का ठस पहुँचान
दासी नहीं है। इनको नेशनल म्यूजियम का
निर्माण पूरा हो जान पर हटा दिया जायगा।

Some Hon Members In English
also

Shri Datar (a) and (b) There are
no statues of foreigners in the Union
Territories except Delhi and Hima-
chal Pradesh. The only two statues of
Queen Victoria in Himachal Pradesh
have since been removed. There are
ten more statues in Delhi which are
not of offensive type. They will be
removed when the National museum
under construction is ready.

भी भक्त दर्शन सब स पहल में
यह जानना चाहता है कि भारत सरकार की
नज़र में आर्केसिव होन की क्या परिभाषा
है? किन मूर्तियों का वह आर्केसिव मानती
है?

Shri Datar This was made very
clear by the Prime Minister in his
statement in this very House on 13th
May 1957. For example if there are
certain statues of, say commanders
or if there are certain expressions used
therein, and they offend the national
sentiment of self-respect then they are
offensive. Otherwise, these are in
nocent harmless things they might
be removed.

Shri Ranga: What sin have the
Parliament House and Parliament as
a whole committed that they should
be surrounded by a number of these
statues? There are easily three of
them and they are of those people
who have served us here only for
five or seven years

Shri Datar We have offered to
make a gift of them to certain other
countries, if they require, and we have
received one or two offers, and they
are under consideration, and as soon
as the museum is ready, they will be
removed

जी भक्त दर्शन भी मानवीय
मत्री जी ने बताया कि जब राष्ट्रीय सभाहालय
यानी नेशनल म्यूजियम में स्थान बन जायेगा
तब इन मूर्तियों को हटा करके वहा रख
दिया जायगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि
भारत के किसी म्यूजियम में इनको न रख
करके इन्हे विटिश म्यूजियम में ले जाये जाएंगे।

Shri Datar We have no objection,
if there is a request to take them
away. In any case, in the museum
only those which have some artistic
skill about them will be kept.

Mr Speaker Shri Tangamani

Shri Ansar Harvani May I know

Mr Speaker Are we fighting against
statues here?

Shri Tangamani May I know whether
the Government will consider the
cases of statues which are not in the
Union Territories but which are in
territories which are directly under
the Central administration like Pondi-
cherry where the statue of Duplex
is very offensive and he is sitting on
the top of the symbols of Hinduism

Shri Datar I shall have that matter
looked into.

Shri Jaspal Singh On a point of
clarification May I know whether
the offence is public, shall we say,
only when the statues are in public

thoroughfares and the like? What about statues, statuaries and legends that are in churches and in graveyards where the legends are such that they are much more offensive than the beautiful statues themselves?

Shri Joachum Alva The hon Member is always off the point when gods and goddesses are concerned

Mr. Speaker: That is an entirely different question

Shri Datar That is an entirely different matter

Mr Speaker This House has no jurisdiction over private churches. Hon Members who go to churches will boycott them if they do not want them

Shri P N Singh. On a point of information

Mr Speaker. What is a point of information except a question?

Shri P N. Singh Will the hon Minister state in how many years this national museum is going to be constructed?

Shri Datar. The building is going up, and it might be ready in a few years

Shri Ansar Harvani: On a point of clarification. The hon Minister had pointed out that only those statues have been removed which are offensive. I want to know whether the statue of Lord Willingdon who sent Mahatma Gandhi to jail and butchered many of us is not offensive

Mr. Speaker: If the hon Member had been butchered, he would not have been here, and we would not have had the benefit of his presence here

Retirement Age

*1201 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether superannuation age fixed for various services in the Central Government differs,

(b) if it is so, what are the different limits and the reasons for such variation,

(c) when was the matter regarding the finalisation of superannuation age last considered, and

(d) whether any fresh instructions have been issued regarding the retirement of officials and their re-employment?

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

(b) The age of superannuation of non-ministerial Government servants has always been 55 while it has been 60 for members of the Class IV Services. The age of superannuation of ministerial employees was 60 up to 1938 when it was revised to 55, persons who had entered service prior to 1st April, 1938 being permitted to continue up to 60 years

(c) In June 1958

(d) Yes A copy of the instructions issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 1].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Part (b) of my question has only been partly answered. I had asked if it is so, what are the different limits and the reasons for such variations? He has not said what are the reasons for such variation

Shri Datar Generally it is 55, except with regard to those who entered before a certain date. In the case of Class IV servants, it was considered that they might continue till 60

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the age limit for superannuation varies from 55—65? My question was what are the reasons for these variations and whether they have been considered recently by some qualified committee or body?

Shri Datar: I have pointed out that these are the rules that govern the age of superannuation. There are certain other services where the age of superannuation has been laid down

by the Constitution itself. In those cases, it is not necessary to do anything

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani The hon Member asks questions which are sometimes not understood Let him ask clear questions—instead of labouring the point—'yes' or 'no' I will allow him five questions

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. Thank you I would like to ask further questions on this very question

Shri Tangamani. In the statement, we find that the period of extension of Class I officers is given as 3 years That is, the age of superannuation will go from 55 to 58 I want to know whether it is being strictly followed If so, what is the gain by way of payment of gratuity and pension to those officials who would have otherwise retired at the age of 55?

Shri Datar: Here we are concerned with the age of superannuation

Mr. Speaker. It is an ancient story All members of the services have been given the option to choose either the one or the other All these considerations are before them Are we going into that matter here?

Shri Tangamani. I know the matter has been referred to the Second Pay Commission also Now the age of superannuation can be extended from 55 to 58 I would like to know whether this extension of 3 years is given to all Class I officers If so, what is the gain by way of gratuity and pension, because they would otherwise have retired in 1955 and then gratuity and pension would have to be paid There is the question of efficiency also

Mr Speaker: The hon Member may table a separate question for that

Shri Tangamani. If it is strictly enforced, what is the gain?

Mr Speaker: He cannot have all those statistics from the hon Minister off-hand

Shri Tangamani: Has it been enforced?

Mr. Speaker. Questions become very much involved and argumentative

Shri Tangamani: I only want to know whether it is done in all cases

Shri Datar May I make it clear that so far as extension is concerned, extension, or even to a certain extent, re-employment, is not granted as a matter of course? It should first be in the public interest We have made a more liberal rule so far as the scientific and technical personnel are concerned

Shri S M. Banerjee In view of the shortage of technical officers in the country, may I know whether Government propose to raise the limit of superannuation of technical personnel in industry from 55 to 60?

Shri Datar. It is not necessary to raise it But each case is considered on merits

Shri Hem Barua. May I know whether the Pay Commission have been asked to make recommendations as to the age of retirement, service conditions, salaries and allowances of all superannuated officers re-employed?

Shri Datar: I am not aware whether all these details have been given there

Shri Muhammed Elias What are the salaries and other amenities given to those who are re-employed after retirement?

Shri Datar It depends upon the consideration of the need of their work, their qualifications and experience

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur In view of the fact that in spite of strong protests by the Union Public Service Commission the grant of extension has been taken away from their purview, and because it involves

a lot of demoralisation, may I know what machinery Government have evolved to see that extensions are granted in proper cases?

Shri Datar: The hon Member's preamble is entirely wrong. The rule of exception that we have made was with the consent of the UPSC.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that three years back in two consecutive reports, the UPSC had very strongly, in the published reports laid on the Table of the House, protested against this?

Shri Datar: These rules under which certain matters were exempted from the purview of the UPSC were placed before the House and there was also a discussion on them here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking what machinery they have evolved for granting extensions. Previously it was in consultation with the UPSC. Now it is recorded in the reports of the UPSC that there is no consultation. I need not go into that. But I only ask what machinery Government have evolved now for granting these extensions.

Shri Datar: The question of extension or re-employment is considered at the highest level.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking what is the machinery evolved

Mr. Speaker: The machinery is the head of the department

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it the head of the department?

Mr Speaker: Why does not hon Member feel that the head of the department ought to be ignored and some other machinery should be evolved?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I only ask what is the machinery.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has again and again said 'no'. If there was a machinery established, he would have said so. The machinery is the officer who appoints him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask another question?

Mr Speaker: Next question.

Shri Morarka: My question is No. 1202. But in view of your ruling the other day about the Auditor General's Report and PAC's consideration of the same, I am not sure whether I can ask this question. In case I cannot put this question, may I request you to allow me to ask question No. 1230, which has nothing to do with the Auditor General's Report?

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait and see.

Shri Morarka: In that case, I will be forfeiting my very valuable right.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has anticipated my ruling. Therefore, even if he should put the question, I would rule it out.

Shri Morarka: Since the ruling was given only day before yesterday and my questions have been admitted long before that, I thought I must in all fairness bring it to your notice, in view of your ruling which was given subsequently. Otherwise, the question would have come in the proper place.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I am prepared to reply to the question

Mr. Speaker: My ruling is not a new one. My ruling must always be taken to interpret the existing law. I am not making law here. I only interpret the rule. The rule is as ancient as this House itself.

Shri Morarka: Question No 1230 may be answered

Mr. Speaker: Let me see if there is time.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The other day he was given identical treatment. When his first question was ruled out, he was allowed to put the question which was lower in the list.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to give him time towards the end.

Rural Higher Education Assessment Committee

*1283. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 942 on the 15th December, 1958 and state what further progress has been made by the Committee set up to assess the standards of achievements of Rural Institutes of Higher Education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Two Rural Institutes were visited in 1958 and two are being visited in March and April, 1959. Other institutes will be visited later during the course of the year.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if this committee that has been set up to assess the standard of rural higher education has also examined the question of correlating and co-ordinating this sort of education with general education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All questions relating to these Rural Institutes will be examined by this committee.

Military Trucks and Vehicles at Dehu Road Depot

*1285. **Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that military trucks and vehicles are lying under the open sky at the Dehu Road Depot,

(b) if so, their number and since how long these are lying there in such a condition, and

(c) the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir in Vehicle Depot, Dehu

(b) and (c) Due to non-availability of sufficient covered accommodation, vehicles were being stored in the open since 1944. The number of such vehicles varies from year to year. On the 31st January 1959, 5002 vehicles

(serviceable as well as repairable) were being kept in the open.

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: May I know if any attempt has been made to dispose of these unserviceable trucks as scrap?

Shri Raghuramaiah: They are not all unserviceable, in fact, a vast majority of them are repairable vehicles.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that quite a large number of them had not been used at all and were kept there in this fashion, exposed to the inclemencies of the weather? How many of them have had to be disposed of without having been used in any effective way at any time?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I have already explained, the vast majority of them are repairable. They are not condemned, they are not, at the present moment, in a fit condition. They are to be repaired. Every effort is being made to repair them.

As regards those which are left uncovered, every precaution is taken to see that they are properly covered with tarpaulins and all that. We have also a programme of building sufficient covered accommodation for all these. Of course, it will take a number of years because the number is so large. Apart from this Depot, we have also various other Depots where there are a large number of vehicles.

Shri Nath Pai: Since the hon. Minister himself has stated that the vehicles are exposed to the vagaries of the climate since 1944, what is the estimate loss on these vehicles? We have been watching them and you must have seen them also.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Every precaution is taken to protect them from rain etc. Of course, there will be slight damage. It is very difficult to estimate the money value of it. But, every precaution is taken to protect them.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know, if there are repairable vehicles why they were not repaired at the station

workshop or common workshops? What is the real difficulty that the Defence Ministry is finding in repairing them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): They have become repairable under changed conditions; that is to say, the technique of repairs has advanced and the availability of spares has become fructuous only recently. What is more, our people have been able to devise methods of dealing with them. Over and above this, the Finance Minister, in recent times, has been more parsimonious than usual and, therefore, we have to do with what there is.

Shri Sanawati: May I know whether any periodical inspection is made of these vehicles and whether any periodical repairs were carried out to keep the vehicles in working condition?

Shri Krishna Menon: These vehicles do not come under periodical repair. They come under a plan of bringing them into full use; and, therefore, there is no question of repair periodically in a lump. If I may say so, this question of covered accommodation is a question of priority than resources. There are other military stores, particularly ammunition. They must have priority and this comes second. And the country can only afford a certain amount of money each year and we have to make do with that.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that every year Government is budgeting to spend Rs. 7 crores on the purchases of these new trucks and cars, have Government been trying to make any effort at all to utilise a portion of these from year to year so that they can be put to some use and the annual expenditure minimised?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is the question we answered. There is a programme for not throwing anything away and bringing them back into condition. When this Rs. 7 crore or any crore plan is put forward, that lot is taken into account.

Shri Ranga: Can Government, even at a later stage, place on the Table of the House information as to how they have been able to put to use portions of these vehicles as and when they get them repaired?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no question of getting them repaired. The Armed Forces have to repair them themselves in the Military Engineering Establishments, as it is a part of the plan of recovering these vehicles, as I said, and of putting them into full use. At the present moment, there is a plan of rebuilding some—about 9,000 or so—which is in operation. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The question is not being put in a manner to get the answer they want.

How long have any of these vehicles been not in use at all? How many of them . . .

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not think any of them have been in use since the last War.

Mr. Speaker: Not even one out of these 5000 or so has been in use since the last War?

Shri Krishna Menon: I would not swear by it, Sir. Generally speaking, these are all the legacies of War accumulation.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Alva: Sir, I will put the question in the manner you want it.

I want to know how many trucks have been actually put on the road after repairs.

Has any effort been made to auction them to fetch the largest amount of money possible for the Exchequer?

Mr Speaker: I consider this as two questions. Has any of them been used? All that they are trying to find out is, if the Ministry does not find any use for them in the near future, why do they not auction them.

Shri Krishna Menon: We have put a moratorium on disposals because from experience we find that there have been large disposals in the past which could have been made use of in the changed conditions. This new programme which has gone into operation has already produced 500 near-new vehicles and the same progress will be carried on.

National Cadet Corps

*1208. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in recruitment to the National Cadet Corps during 1958, as compared with 1957; and

(b) if not, whether Government have enquired into the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Yes. The cadet strength on NCC during 1958-59 has increased by 26,888 cadets as compared to the increase of 20,476 cadets during 1957-58.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Could I know what is the proportion of boy cadets to girl cadets during the last year?

Sardar Majithia: In the year 1957-58, the boys were Senior Division—Officers 287; Cadets, 10,867; Junior Division—Officers 179 and Cadets 5,889. In the girls' section, we had 39 officers, and 1,170 cadets in the Senior Division and 81 officers and 2,430 Cadets in the Junior Division. So far as the expansion in 1958-59 is concerned, in the Boys' section, Senior Division, 129 Officers and about 5,033 Cadets; Junior Division 255 Officers and 11,295 Cadets. In the Girls' section, Senior Division 8 Officers and 3,255 cadets; Junior Division, 55 Officers and 7,305 Cadets.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In which State has there been the highest increase of cadets and in which State the lowest increase?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid I have not got the State-wise break-up of the figures.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if greater facilities are being provided to these Cadets for their rifle and aeronautical training?

Sardar Majithia: So far as aeronautical training is concerned, we have got arrangements in Flying Clubs and they are carrying that out. So far as rifle training is concerned, that is being carried out in the Senior Division.

Shrimati Ilia Falchoudhuri: May I know how many girl cadets have gone in for aeronautical training?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Girls are not, at present, taken into the air wing.

आदिमजातियों में सानाबदेशी कम करने के लिये समिति

*१२०६. श्री पद्म देव :

श्रीमती इसा पालचौधरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संसद्या ७६८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विवरण पट्टन पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय आदिमजाति कल्याण सलाहकार बोर्ड को आदिमजातियों में सानाबदेशी कम करने के सावन और उपाय सुझाने के हेतु नियुक्त की गयी तीन व्यक्तियों की समिति की रिपोर्ट मिल गयी है,

(ल) यदि हा, तो उस रिपोर्ट में क्या मूल्य सुझाव दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) क्या रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति पट्टन पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य उपसंचारी (श्रीमती जाला) :

(क) केन्द्रीय आदिमजाति कल्याण सलाह-

कार बोर्ड ने आदिवासित के सोनो की कालाबदौली जल्द करने और इन जातियों के कल्याण के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिये जो उपचारित बनाई थी उसने यही अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है।

(क) और (ग) मवाल नहीं उठते।

Mr. Speaker: In English also

Shrimati Alva: (a) The Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare to go into the question of prevention of nomadism among Tribals and formulate proposals for the Welfare of these tribes, has not submitted any report so far

(b) and (c) Does not arise

श्री वह्न देव क्या माननीय उपचारी महोदय को यह मालूम है कि हर साल हजारों ग्रामे आदमी हैं जो अपने घरों को छोड़ करके, अपने घरबाज़ को अपने कंधों पर उठा करके दूसरे स्थानों में आ जाते हैं और गमियों में फिर वापिस चले जाते हैं? इस यातायान महकमे की तरह में घरने वाले यानी ये जो बेचारे इधर से जधर चूमने वाले हैं, पिछले ग्यारह बर्षों में अन्दर क्या इनके लिये कुछ विचार नहीं किया जा सका है और जो बोर्ड बना हुआ है वह आज भी इतना लम्बा असरा इसके लिये ने रहा है, इसका क्या कारण है?

Mr. Speaker: There need be no arguments. The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that a committee has been appointed.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May we know the names of the members of this committee? May we also know how many of them are nomads themselves?

Shrimati Alva: The names of the members of this committee are—

Shri B. Raghavayya, Shri A. A. V. Louis and Shri D. Basumatari

Shri Jaipal Singh: The second part of my question?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not put that question.

Shrimati Ila Falchowdhuri: May we know, since a member of that committee Shri Louis has recommended some action due to the prevalence of leprosy in some of the tribes, whether quick steps will be taken to counteract this because he has said that 13 out of 30 people are lepers in some parts?

Mr. Speaker: We are thinking about the nomads among the tribals

Shrimati Alva: He has made many observations because he has been working among the tribals. We are awaiting the report of this committee and then we shall consider this question.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Was any time fixed for the committee to submit its report?

Shrimati Alva: There was a question asked and it was answered that the committee would submit its report in about three months' time. Three 'months' time is over this month and we shall be having it very soon.

Shri Somavane: Pending the report of this committee, I want to know what measures are taken by the Government to tackle this tribe?

Mr. Speaker: In a month's time the report will be available.

Shrimati Alva: There is a Central Advisory Committee and also a committee for every State which carry on the work. This particular work will be taken only after the report is submitted. The work is going on.

Shri Somavane: I do not want a vague answer. What are the concrete steps taken by the Government?

Shrimati Alva: We are going to discuss the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I thank, this month or next month. All this is in that report—the work that is going on year after year. Nothing is vague.

श्री पद्म लेख: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कूँफि औ समिति बनाई गई है उस में कोई भी लेसा व्यक्ति नहीं है जिस को इस काल का जान हो कि नामेंस क्या हैं, किस तरह के उन के कष्ट हैं और क्या उनकी समस्यायें हैं, तब आखिर वह निष्पत्य क्या करेगी उस कम्पनी के सम्बन्ध में।

Shrimati Alva: This is a very difficult question. This Committee is itself a nomad Committee—it goes from State to State.

Delhi Administration

*1212. **Shri J. R. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are considering the appointment of a non-official as the Administrator of Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No such proposal is under consideration at present.

श्री भक्त वर्णन: इस समय दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो अध्यक्ष हैं उन का कार्य काल कई बार बढ़ाया जा चुका है। वह कब समाप्त होने वाला है और उनकी अग्रह कब नया व्यक्ति नियुक्त होने वाला है?

Shri Datar: There is no question of bringing in some new person so long as he is working there.

Malayalam Encyclopaedia

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*1213. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any scheme from the State Government of Kerala or the Sahitya Akademi to compile a Malayalam Encyclopaedia; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given its approval to the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Further details, asked for from the State Government, are awaited.

Shri Warior: When did the State Government submit this scheme and when were further details asked for by the Central Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I received a letter which was dated 31st January and the reply was sent from here on the 7th February.

Oil Potential in Madras

*1216. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 185 on the 12th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the West German Experts who toured various parts of India to study the oil potential in the country visited any areas in Madras State;

(b) if so, the places and areas visited by them; and

(c) what are their findings in respect of those places visited, and their recommendations for preferential exploration?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Neyveli and Tirichirapalli.

(c) In their reports, they have given a short geological description of the areas and have classified Tirichirapalli area as of "Medium oil possibilities".

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know if the Geological Survey party is now carrying out certain survey operations in the Cauvery delta basin and whether this party will also carry out survey operations in places mentioned by this committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Parties of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are surveying these areas. It is very

difficult for me to say if they are going to over-step the programme that has already been decided.

Shri Tangamani: In this belt, namely the South Arcot-Tiruchirapalli belt, already a survey was made and a report was submitted by Mr. Rama-swami Sivam who was the principal of the Coimbatore Agricultural College. I would like to know whether that report is also being considered along with the report submitted by the team?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We have all the previous and the existing reports under examination and as soon as we are ready for a more intensive survey, we shall certainly go and do our best to explore the further possibilities of oil in this area. But just now the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is carrying on some investigations. That is all that I can say.

Documents on Sikh History

***1218. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have been able to secure the historical documents pertaining to the Sikh History from the record office at Lahore of the prepartition period in particular; and

(b) if so, where these ancient historical documents are being preserved?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the house.

Production of Coal

***1220. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 819 on 10th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the total production of coal during the year 1958;

(b) the quantity in public and Private sectors separately; and

(c) what is the target for 1959?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 45.340 million tons.

(b) 5.793 and 39.547 million tons in the public and private sectors respectively.

(c) No formal yearwise targets for the private and the public sectors have been fixed, but it is estimated that the following levels of production will be reached by the end of 1959:

Private Sector— 41.00 million tons.

Public Sector— 8.00 million tons.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to an earlier question on 10-12-1958 we have been told that at that time, for the first ten months, the private sector production was 32.73 million tons. I would like to know what will be the production for the private sector and the public sector during the corresponding period in 1959.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have given the estimate for the whole of the year. For ten months it may be the arithmetical proportion. But it is not really safe to apply that ratio.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether the target which has been fixed by the Second Plan—15 million tons for the public sector and 45 million tons for the private sector—will be achieved at the end of the Second Plan period.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is hoped so.

Import Licences

***1230. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the following parties were given import licences

for the amounts mentioned against their names during the period January

1955 to June 1957:

(1) M/s Aminchand Payarelal	about Rs. 10 crores
(2) M/s Mahindra & Mahindra	about Rs. 30 crores
(3) M/s Khemchand Rajkumar	about Rs. 25 crores
(4) M/s B. R. Herman & Mohatta	about Rs. 33 crores
(5) M/s Bharat Overseas Ltd.	about Rs. 20 crores
(6) M/s Khandelwal Bros Ltd.	about Rs. 14 crores

(b) whether the above licences were mainly for importing steel items;

(c) whether these parties were regular importers of such items in the past;

(d) whether any restrictions were imposed on the distribution of the material they imported; and

(e) whether their imports were subsidised by the Government to any extent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) During the period January 1955 to June 1957, licensing of steel was liberal. The firms concerned imported large quantities of steel on their own account. They were free to sell such steel at the actual imported price. Besides, the Steel Control also bought large quantities of steel on Government account. Such purchases were made by tender. The firms were also successful tenderers. Import licences were given to the firms for steel imported by them on their own account and for steel purchased through them by Government.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Steel supplied by the firms against purchases made by the Steel Controller were distributed to the various users in accordance with the instructions of the Iron and Steel Controller.

In regard to steel imported by the firms on their own account, they were free, until 7th May 1957, to sell steel as in other imported commodities to parties of their choice. The only restriction was that they could charge only the imported price plus a fixed

margin of profit. After the 7th May 1957, however, all steel yet to arrive or in the possession of the importers were immobilised and the distribution was directed by the Steel Controller to important users. This was because owing to the stringency of foreign exchange, no importer was allowed to import mild steel on his own account.

(e) Yes, Sir. Steel supplied against the Iron and Steel Controller's purchases is sold to the consumers at the Indian controlled prices. These prices were lower than the actual imported prices. The importing firm had to pay the foreign supplier the value of the steel initially, charge the consumer the Indian controlled prices, and claim the difference from the Iron and Steel Controller. This difference is the subsidy.

No subsidy was payable for steel imported by firms on their own account. In a few cases, however, where certain priority demands had to be met, small quantities of steel imported by the importer on his own account was taken over and supplied to the consumers at the Indian controlled prices.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether when we gave subsidy it was verified by the Government as to whether the price offered by these people was the actual import price or the price was inflated by the importers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The bulk of the subsidy was paid against the quantities that were imported as a result of tender, and the tendered price was the basis for calculation of subsidy. So far as the imports on their own account are concerned, very small quantities, only a few thousand

tons of all varieties were purchased, and even with regard to these it was verified by having a look at the relevant documents as to what would be the quantum of subsidy

Shri Morarka: May I know the total amount of subsidy given to this firm?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the figures. A separate question should be tabled, because that will be a very lengthy work

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it is not a fact that the actual licences issued to these very parties are for a much higher amount than the amount indicated here, but the total figures are not available?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The total figures are available. The hon Member has given certain figures in his question, and if he now says that the figures are higher than what he thinks, I can have a second look at it if specific question is put.

Shri Morarka: My point is this. These figures relate only to those licences, whereas a single licence is for more than Rs 10 lakhs

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member can table a separate question, when he has taken pains to put this long question

Shri Ranga: Out of this steel that was imported by these parties and supplied to Government and for which subsidy was given, may I know what proportion of it was purchased on their own account? Also, in view of the fact that the imported price was higher than the local price, may I know how they managed to cover the difference without obtaining subsidy from Government? Is it because they were able to sell it at a much higher price in the open market and thus make a good profit?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would recall to the memory of the hon Member that this period of 1955-1957 was rather an easy period with regard to the supply position and the prices

also were not very stiff because substantial quantities of steel had been imported. With regard to the purchase that had been made on account of the tenders that had been accepted by the Iron and Steel Controller subsidy was paid. With regard to the other quantities which were imported on their own account, the import price plus a certain margin was the price that was normally charged, and at that time there were no complaints that they were charging a higher price

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know how the imported price on private account compared with the prices on tenders, and how much of this steel so imported was allotted to projects of State Governments?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the projects of the State Governments are concerned, for that period, as I have already indicated, there was no shortage and therefore practically their entire demands were met with, and supplies to them were made at the Indian price because they were generally included in the tenders which had been floated by the Iron and Steel Controller. It was a very rare cases that occasion arose for getting hold of supplies which had been imported by these importers on private account. The import on private account generally went to private industry

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wanted to know how the prices compared with the tender prices

Sardar Swaran Singh: Practically the same, the difference was not very large

Shri Joachim Alva: Was the Government liberal with the small importers who cater to the needs of the public as against the claims of the big importers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think we should view it in the form of claims or rights because, after all importers of various commodities in

the country, our total external trade being of the order of several hundred crores, bring in the material and make it available to the various distributors I do not think we should really view it as a claim or a right

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the subsidy given by the Government to these firms, have Government taken steps to verify correctly the imported prices at which this steel was imported?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the essential point, if I may say so, has been missed by my hon friend. The price was the price which had been arrived at as a result of a tender. Therefore, we know precisely the price at which it was being imported and it was mostly with regard to these that subsidy was being paid. And, there is such a rigorous check with regard to the actuals that I have to admit, with a certain measure of unhappiness, that a large number of subsidy bills have not yet been cleared because of the rigorous check insisted by Audit and Finance.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar May 1
know the total amount of subsidy?"

Sardar Swaran Singh I have already said that I require notice

Mr. Speaker The Question Hour is long ago over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Distillery Waste

*1191. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that successful research has been conducted in various National Laboratories/Research Institutes functioning under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which will help turn distillery waste into purposeful use, and

(b) the nature and broad details of it?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, has prepared a palatable yeast hydrolysate powder rich in amino acids and vitamins of the B complex group from distillery sludge on a laboratory scale.

(b) The product can be used as a supplement in nutritional deficiency and is prepared by washing the sludge, autoclaving and digesting the cells with suitable enzymes, clarification by super-centrifuging and drying in vacuum drier

School of Town and Country Planning

*1195 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 484 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of recognition of the Diploma awarded by the School of Town and Country Planning, Delhi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): An Expert Committee appointed by the Board of Assessment for Technical and Professional Qualifications has examined the matter and submitted its report. The report will be considered by the Board at its next meeting expected to be held on the 8th April 1959.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के पास
उत्तर प्रदेश के अमीरातरी बांड

*११६७. { श्री लुम्बाकामत राय :
श्री लम्ब राय सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के पास उत्तर प्रदेश के किसने जमीदारी उम्मीदवार बाढ़ है।

(क्र) ये बाहु कव सरीदे गये थे।

(ग) ये किस मूल्य पर खरीदे गये थे, और

(च) जब बन रस हिन्दू विद्यविद्यालय ने इन्हें खरीदा था उस समय कलकत्ता, सलनक और बाराणसी में इन बाड़ियों का बाजार भाव क्या था ?

लिखा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):
(क) १६,७५,००० रुपये के अकित मूल्य के २४० बाड़ियों

(ख) और (ग) विवरण सभा-पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [दिल्ली परिविष्ट ४, अनुक्रम संख्या २]

(च) भलग-भलग तारीखों को कलकत्ता में बाड़ियों के जो बाजार भाव ये वे उपर्युक्त विवरण में दिये गये हैं। ये कलकत्ता स्टाक एक्सचेंज एसोसिएशन लिमिटेड द्वारा जारी किये गये बाजार-समाचार के अनुरूप हैं। सलनक या बाराणसी में कोई मान्यता प्राप्त स्टाक बाजार नहीं है, अत वृहा के उस समय के अधिकृत बाजार भावों की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Flora and Fauna of India

*1204. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the progress, if any, made in the preparation of a comprehensive account of the flora and fauna of India, and

(b) the broad details of the work taken in hand in these subjects?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 3]

Punjab University's Concession to Displaced Students

*1206. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panjab University have decided not to allow any further displaced students to take University examinations as private students,

(b) if so, whether Government have made any recommendation to the Panjab University in this respect, and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) Yes

(c) The Panjab University have not agreed.

Steel Plants

*1207. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that both Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants are under management of Hindustan Steel Ltd

(b) whether there is any difference in the scales of pay of the various categories of posts, i.e., Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and other ministerial and technical posts at both the steel plants, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to introduce uniform scales of pay for the various categories of posts in these two steel plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There is no difference in the current scales of pay in the steel projects for the posts of Lower and Upper Division Clerks. In the case of other Ministerial and technical posts the scales of pay are generally similar in the two projects. In some cases, however, there is some difference.

(c) In the case of new posts, uniform scales of pay are being sanctioned. Even in the case of many of the existing posts action has been taken by Hindustan Steel Limited, to evolve uniform scales of pay in all the three steel projects under its management.

Oil Survey in Madhya Pradesh

*1210. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are conducting a survey in some districts of Madhya Pradesh for the exploration of oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

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

Literature for New Reading Public

*1211. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India in co-operation with the U.N.E.S.C.O. have decided to encourage the production of high class and standard literature for the new reading public; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In co-operation with the Government of India U.N.E.S.C.O. have decided to award ten (10) prizes of \$ 480 (approximately Rs. 2,280) each to Indian Authors of best books for the New Reading Public published from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1958, on the subject of international understanding, simple science, economic and social development or being translations of simple classics. Of the ten prizes, four will be awarded for Hindi books, three for Tamil, two

for Bengali and one for Urdu books. In addition to the cash prizes, the Government of India will purchase 1500 copies of each of the prize-winning books for free distribution to N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks. The last date of entry for the receipt of these books in the Ministry is 30th April, 1959 and the results are likely to be declared on the 2nd October, 1959. Rules of Entry and Instructions for submitting these books are available in the Ministry and are supplied free of cost, on request.

Copper and Nickel in Manipur

*1214. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 635 on the 5th December, 1958 and state whether detailed investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India have shown any indication of the economic workability of the occurrences of copper and nickel at Nengau, Kongal Thana and Ningthi in Manipur?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The result of analysis of samples collected during preliminary investigation carried out in Nungau and Kongal Thana areas have revealed encouraging results with respect to copper and to a lesser extent nickel. The samples collected from Ningthi area do not show any good concentration of either nickel or copper. Further work is necessary to explore the region in a systematic way and it is yet premature to indicate anything about the economic workability of the occurrences of copper and nickel in these areas.

Model School for Blind Children

*1215. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Model School for blind children is being set up by Government;

(b) if so, when and where will it be set up; and

(c) how much it would cost?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): (a) and (b). The Model School for Blind Children was established at Dehra Dun on 4th January, 1958.

(c) Rs. 4 lakhs (approximately) in the Second Plan period.

Drilling at Jawalamukhi and Cambay

*1217. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average speed at which drilling is being carried on at Jawalamukhi and at Cambay; and

(b) how they compare with the speed of drilling operations carried on by the Assam Oil Company in the Naharkatiya region?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The present average speed of drilling in Jawalamukhi and Cambay is 10 & 25 metres per day respectively.

(b) The present drilling speed in Naharkatiya region is much higher than in our test wells in Jawalamukhi and Cambay. However, there can be no comparison as the drilling conditions and the strata are not identical.

Dances in Delhi Hotels

*1218. **Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dances are held in Delhi hotels and advertisements appear in daily newspapers to that effect; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) There are no such proposals before Government. There is no law

authorising Government to interfere in such matters.

Shahdara Leper Home

*1221. { **Shri Assar:**
 { **Shri Vajpayee:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some huts in Shahdara Leper Home were burnt and some lepers were seriously beaten by goondas on the 19th February, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry about these happenings; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A fight is reported to have taken place on 19th February, 1959, between some inmates of the Leper Home, Tahirpur, Shahdara and some lepers of Bela Road Colony who had gone there to hold a panchayat about an alleged insult to a woman by an inmate of the Leper Home, Shahdara. In the resultant fracas three huts were set on fire and were burnt and about ten persons received minor injuries. Police was called and normalcy was restored with their assistance. A Police guard has since been posted at the Home.

(c) and (d) The matter is under investigation by the Police.

Annual Examinations of Delhi Schools

*1222. **Ch. Brahms Prakash:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual examinations of Delhi Schools have been changed from March to middle of April, 1959; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hitherto the annual examinations were held in March and the new academic session started from 1st April after class promotions. The change in the date of examinations has been made for the following reasons:—

(1) Delhi Administration does not get sufficient time between the annual examinations and the commencement of the new session to organise new schools and/or to expand the existing ones and to arrange for necessary staff and equipment for them. This resulted in the new schools functioning without adequate staff and equipment until the schools re-opened in July

(2) Students do not get sufficient time to purchase books and equipment for the new classes. Sometimes, new books are not available in the market in April.

(3) The load of co-curricular activities being heavy during the period from October to January, students do not get sufficient time for serious study and for preparing themselves for the annual examination in March

(4) Students are not in a proper mood to start studies seriously in the next class immediately after the annual examinations.

(5) The school-year in adjoining States generally commences on the 15th July and existing arrangements in Delhi present a difficulty to students seeking migration to and from Delhi

Conduct Rules for Industrial Employees

*1223. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 71 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether separate service conduct rules to govern the Industrial Employees under the Central Government have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the rules?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules have been amended in their application to certain categories of employees

(b) A copy of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules as amended is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 4-5]

Central Institute of Education

*1224. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to reorganise the Central Institute of Education, Delhi as a National Centre for Educational Research; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and at what stage it is?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

सैनिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा

*१२२५. श्री भवत वर्षन :
श्री शीर्षो चंद्र मर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के भारताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १४७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सशस्त्र सेनामों के सैनिकों के बच्चों के लिये अधिक शिक्षा सुविधाये देने की जिस योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा था, क्या इस बीच उसके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है,

(ल) यदि हा, तो उस स्वीकृत योजना का स्वरूप क्या है, और

(ग) वह कब से चालू की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मर्माडिया) :
(क) सैनिक आफिसरों के बच्चों के लिये एक अशादान योजना बनाई गई है जिस के अंतर्गत की अन्तिम रूप रेखा तीनों सेनामों के अध्यक्षों ने अभी अभी तैयार की है। उन अंतर्गत का सरकार निरीकण कर रही है। अब श्रेणी सैनिकों के बच्चों से सम्बन्धित एक योजना तीनों सेनामों द्वारा विचाराधीन है।

(ल) तथा (ग) यह प्रश्न इस समय नहीं उठते।

Steel Structural for Government Buildings

*१२२६. श्री V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) how the steel structural required by Government of India for its construction programmes are now bought, and

(b) what percentage of such requirements was met from indigenous resources and how much was imported in 1957-58?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Steel for the construction programmes of the Government is supplied against quota certificates at controlled prices. Part of this steel is supplied from indigenous production and the balance out of subsidised imports. Till recently, demands were not being received according to categories and indentors were free to ask for whatever categories they wanted within the overall tonnage given to them. Figures of the quantities of structural sections of steel, supplied for Government construction programmes from subsidised imports, are not available.

Central University in South India

*१२२७. श्री D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the question of establishing a Central University in South India according to the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission, and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has been decided not to take up the project at present

त्रिपुरा परिषद्

*१२२८. श्री पद्म देव क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ८०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या त्रिपुरा परिषद् द्वारा की गई यह प्रार्थना कि उनके लिये अधिक अच्छे स्थान की व्यवस्था की जाये, इस बीच दूरी की जा सकी है, और

(ल) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक पूरी होने की सम्भावना है ?

मूह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :
 (क) और (ख) निपुरा टेरीटोरियल कौंसिल को सलाह दी गई है कि वह अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक एक नई इमारत बनाने के बारे में ठोस सुझाव तैयार करे।

Manganese and Graphite

*1229. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently heavy deposits of manganese ore and graphite have been discovered in Orissa State; and

(b) what further steps have been taken by the Government for the exploitation of the above minerals?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The prospecting Division of the Orissa State Directorate of Mines has reported the discovery of manganese deposit with a probable reserve of about 3 million tons in Koraput and Kalahandi districts. The deposits, however, have not yet been proved by detailed prospecting. No graphite was discovered during this survey.

(b) Further steps regarding exploitation can only be considered when deposits have been proved by detailed prospecting.

Iron Ore Deposits in Kerala

*1231. { Shri Warior:
 Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Government of Kerala suggesting presence of iron ore in certain regions of the State;

(b) whether any prospecting licences have been issued; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Government of India Merit Scholarships in Public Schools

*1232. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Siddankanjappa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to continue the scheme for merit scholarships in Public Schools; and

(b) if so, the number of scholarships to be given during 1959-60 under this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) About 60 scholarships.

इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा का तदर्श बोर्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश

*१२३३ श्री भक्त दश्मन क्या इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न में उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा के तदर्श बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त डिप्लोमा और सटिफिकेट को मान्यता प्रदान करने का जो प्रश्न विचारार्थी था, क्या इस बीच उसके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उनको मान्यता दे दी गयी है,

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस बारे में इतनी देर होने का क्या कारण है, और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कवृतक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा श्रीर सार्वजनिक-कार्य
मंत्री (श्री हमायून कबिर) (क)
से (घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के 'एडहॉक' इजीनियरी
सिक्का बोर्ड के डिप्लोमा और सार्टीफिकेटों
को मान्यता देने का सवाल केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा बनाये गये जाच-बोर्ड को जाच करने और
सिक्कारिशें करने के लिये सौप दिया गया है।
इस बारे में जाच-बोर्ड की सिक्कारिशें मिल
जाने पर ही सरकार इन डिप्लोमा और
सार्टीफिकेटों को मान्यता दे सकेगी। बोर्ड
की वैठक प्रतील, १९५६ के शुरू में होने
की उम्मीद है।

**Co-operation between Delhi
Administration and Delhi
Municipal Corporation**

*1234. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Chairman of Public Relations Committee has recently stated that there was no co-operation between the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Municipal Corporation,

(b) if so, have the Government examined the complaints voiced by Shri Aman, and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c) The attention of Government was drawn to some press reports to the effect that Shri Gopi Nath Aman, Chairman, Public Relations Committee, Delhi, had stated that the requisite co-operation between the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Municipal Corporation was lacking. The matter has since been looked into and it is hoped that any misunderstanding that might have been there has been cleared now, and that it would be possible for the work of the Committee in future to be conducted in an atmosphere of harmony and understanding. No further action in the matter is now called for.

Tapioca Macaroni

*1235. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 310 on the 28th November, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the development of Tapioca Macaroni and the extent to which it has been possible to supply it to the rice-consuming people in the country?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): It is proposed to set up a plant in Kerala with a production capacity of 20 tons of Tapioca Macaroni per day. A technical committee has been constituted to study various technical and other aspects of the project and scrutinise the estimates received from firms for the setting up of this plant.

**Central Emergency Relief
Organisations**

1866. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the nature of work done by the Central Emergency Relief Organisations during 1958-59?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): There is only one Central Emergency Relief Organisation. During 1958-59, it has concentrated on the training of personnel required to man the different Emergency Relief Services. Till 1st March, 1959, 272 persons (including eight ladies) were trained at the Central Emergency Relief Training Institute functioning at Nagpur under the Central Emergency Relief Organisation. In addition, the Central Organisation also assisted State Governments and Union Territories in drawing up comprehensive relief plans.

Arrangements are also being made to set up in Delhi a voluntary organisation like Home Guards in Bombay. States where such organisations do not exist have also been advised to do so.

Basic Schools

1867. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Basic Schools opened and Primary Schools converted into Basic Schools during 1958-59 so far (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 6]

Basic Schools in Punjab

1868. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of new Basic Schools opened so far during 1958-59 in Punjab (district-wise), and

(b) the number of Primary Schools converted into Basic Schools during the above period in Punjab (district wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr K L Shrimali): (a) and (b) Nil, Sir

Pakistanis in Punjab and Rajasthan

**1869. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri D C. Sharma**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Pakistani Nationals who entered into the Punjab and Rajasthan without visas or valid travel documents during 1958-59 so far, and

(b) how many of them have been arrested?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when it is available

Institute for Training of Librarians

1870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2143 on the 16th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in setting up of the Institute for Training of Librarians?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): In accordance with the plan the first refresher course on 'Public Libraries and National Development' has commenced on 2nd March, 1959. It will last for three months. Twelve trainees have been deputed by the State Governments for this course. The regular course leading to diploma in Library Science will begin from July, 1959. Arrangements have been made to appoint the teaching and administrative staff and selection in this behalf is being made soon. The Institute is housed in a portion of the Delhi University Library. The University has constituted an Advisory Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as its Chairman for the proper conduct of the Institute.

Sports and Games

**1871. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shri Daljit Singh.**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the amounts allotted for the improvement of different Indian sports and games during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far,

(b) total amount to be spent during 1959-60 for the purpose, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken during 1959-60 to popularise sports?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimali): (a) For the promotion of sports and games in the country, the following expenditure has been incurred by the Government of India during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59

1957-58—Rs 9,71,857 37

1958-59 (so far)—Rs 8,80,581 41

(b) Rs 25 75 lakhs

(c) To popularise sports and games, Government of India have initiated such schemes as the organisation of Coaching Camps, construction of Stadia and Guest-houses, appointment of paid secretaries for National Sports Federation/Associations, grants to National Sports Federations/Associations/Specialised Sports organisations for the purchase of sports equipment, participation in international meets, holding National Championships etc. The future line of policy and activities will broadly depend on the recommendations of the *Ad-hoc Enquiry Committee on Sports*, which are at present under examination, and the advice which the reconstituted All-India Council of Sports will give.

Sports in Punjab

1872. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of grants given to the Government of Punjab for development of sports during 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): No grant has been given to the Government of Punjab for development of sports during 1958-59 so far.

Application of Indian Acts to Jammu and Kashmir State

1873 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the names of Indian Acts which do not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir at present?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Rifle Shooting Clubs in Orissa

1874. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of places in Orissa where rifle shooting clubs are functioning?

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

The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Sports in Orissa

1875. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made any grant to the Orissa State for the encouragement of sports during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) if so, how the amount has been spent year-wise on various schemes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय

१८७६. श्री सरबू पाण्डे : क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के सामने बन्दी प्रत्याक्षीकरण और लेस्प याचिकाओं के कुल कितने मामले लाये गये,

(ख) इनमें से कितने मामलों का निर्णय किया जा चुका है, और

(ग) कितने मामलों में सरकार के विरुद्ध निर्णय दिये गये?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पट्टन पर रख दी जायेगी।

British Technicians at Durgapur

1877. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of British technicians have been

employed at the site of Durgapur Steel Plant under construction; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing their number, terms of appointment and their wages would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No British technicians have been employed by the Hindustan Steel Ltd at the site of the Durgapur Steel Plant 182 British technicians have, however, been employed by the Indian Steelworks Construction Company Ltd, and their sub-contractors and 9 by the International Construction Company. As they are employees of the Contractors and the Consultants, the Hindustan Steel do not directly pay their wages or fix up the terms of their appointment.

Lok Sahayak Sena Camps in Punjab

1878. Shri Daljit Singh. Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the location and number of camps established under section 4 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act of 1956 in Punjab State since the 31st December, 1958, and

(b) the number of volunteers enrolled in different district camps of the Punjab State?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 5 Lok Sahayak Sena camps have been held in the Punjab State at the following places since the 31st December, 1958 —

ALGAON (Amritsar)

KHALRA (Amritsar)

TOHANA (Hissar)

NARAINGARH (Ambala)

BABANPUR (Sangrur)

(b) The number of persons enrolled in the Lok Sahayak Sena district-wise in the Punjab State since

the 31st December, 1958 is given below.—

District	Numbers Enrolled
Ambala	460
Amritsar	848
Hissar	461
Sangrur	375
TOTAL	2,144

Tobacco Cultivation

1879. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultivation of tobacco without permission is prohibited,

(b) whether the backward hilly areas are to be given facilities for its cultivation without permits, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir; cultivation of tobacco without permission is not prohibited. However, a grower of tobacco has to give a prior declaration as to the area of land on which he intends to cultivate tobacco, if that area is in excess of the limit notified by each Collector of Central Excise, as requiring no such declaration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise as no permission is required for cultivation of tobacco, so long as the area on which such tobacco is grown is less than the prescribed limit.

Guarantees to Loans *

1880 Shri S. A. Mehdî: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 318 on the 17th February, 1959 and state

(a) the total amount of loans taken by the private sector on the guarantee of the Government of India from other foreign sources, and

(b) the names of the firms and amount taken?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Presumably the hon Member is referring to loans taken by the private sector from foreign sources other than the I.B.R.D. Government of India have not guaranteed any such loans.

(b) Does not arise

Central Social Welfare Board's Assistance to Punjab

1881. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board has allotted any financial assistance to Punjab State for new Pilot Projects there; and

(b) the aid proposed to be extended to the State during 1959-60?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Board has granted assistance for Urban Pilot Welfare Extension Projects in Punjab

(b) No specific State-wise allotment is made. The aid during 1959-60 will depend on the number of schemes received from Punjab for financial assistance

Iron Ore in Narnaul

1882. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extraction of iron ore from ore mines in Narnaul (Punjab) has been stopped; and

(b) if so, when and why?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Extraction of ore in Antri and Biharipur mines was stopped in June, 1958 due to non-marketability of ore as it had high phosphorus contents

Dhanauta and Dhancholi mines were closed on 30th October, 1958 as

grant of renewal of the leases was pending enquiries into allegations made against the lessees. Renewals have since been sanctioned.

Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax

1883. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessee of Expenditure Tax and Wealth Tax in the five districts of Marathwada region of Bombay during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount assessed therefrom?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information required, in respect of the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st January, 1959, is as follows

	Expenditure-tax	Wealth tax
(a) No of assessee	8	191
(b) Amount of tax assessed up to 31-1-1959.	Nil	60,409

लक्ष्यों के भवन

१८८४ श्री शीताराम दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने लक्ष्यों के भवन निर्माण के हेतु संघ राज्य-सेवाओं में भलग निर्माण शास्त्रों स्थापित की है, और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इन शास्त्रों के संगठन का व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० शीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दू को प्रोत्साहन

१८८५. श्री शीताराम दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पट्ट पर

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रखने की कृपा करेगे कि जिसमें निम्नलिखित आनकारी दी गई हो

(क) १९५८ में हिन्दी को बदाबा देने के लिये विभिन्न हिन्दी संगठनों के लिये किस आधार पर अनुदान स्वीकृत किये गये,

(ख) य अनुदान किन-किन र ज्यों का दिये गये और प्रत्येक राज्य में किन-किन संस्थाओं को दिये गये,

(ग) क्या इन अनुदानों के परिणाम-स्वरूप इस दिशा में अब तक हुई प्रगति का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० शीमाली) :

(क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [इतिवर्ष परिविष्ट ४, अनु-१ संखा ९]

Survey of India

1886. Shri S M. Banerjee. Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent on travelling on Government work including daily allowances by Class I, II, III and IV officers under the Survey of India separately during the year 1957-58, and

(b) amount spent during 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):

	Rs
(a) Class I Officers	1,03 364
Class II Officers	71.384
Class III Officers	3 66,663
Class IV Officers	2,30,410
TOTAL	7 71 821

	Rs.
(b) Class I Officers	1,12,489
Class II Officers	78,866
Class III Officers	4,22,407
Class IV Officers	2,53,290
TOTAL	8,67,052

Medical Treatment for Survey of India Employees

1887. Shri S M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a hospital exists in Survey of India at Dehra Dun for outdoor treatment of the Staff,

(b) if so, the total number of Staff, Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV treated during the year 1957-58,

(c) whether all categories of Staff are entitled to consultation and treatment by the Civil Surgeon or the specialists,

(d) if so, whether cash reimbursement is being made for such consultation and treatment including purchase of special medicines, and

(e) the amounts reimbursed to Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV Staff separately during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) There are two Survey dispensaries at Dehra Dun

(b) The total number of staff eligible for medical treatment for themselves and their families is 882 Separate figures of staff, Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV treated in 1957-58, are not readily available In all 53 386 cases were treated at the two dispensaries during 1957-58

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Class I Officers—Rs 2,931 28 nP
Class II Officers—Rs 400 80 nP

Class III Officers—
Rs 7,495 14nP

Class IV Officers—Rs 748 94 nP.

Participation by Survey of India in the Geophysical Year

1888. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Survey of India participated in the "Geophysical Year";

(b) if so, what was their specific contribution, and

(c) if none, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Observations, computations and analysis on the following subjects—

(i) Latitude and Longitude

(ii) Geomagnetism

(iii) Gravity

(iv) Oceanography

(e) Does not arise

Departmental Dispensaries for Survey of India Employees

1889. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of serious cases of sickness of employees serving under Survey of India, Dehra Dun are being sent to the Civil Surgeon for treatment;

(b) if so, number of cases sent during 1957-58;

(c) whether facilities did not exist in the Departmental Dispensaries for their treatment,

(d) whether patients sent to Civil Surgeon were admitted in the Hospital; and

(e) the number of beds reserved or assured for the Survey of India Staff?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 78

- (c) No, Sir
(d) Yes, Sir, if they required hospitalisation
(e) None

Incidence of T.B. among Survey of India Employees

1890. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Employees in Class I, II III and IV under Survey of India suffering from TB as on the 1st January, 1959, separately,

(b) whether they are on leave with pay,

(c) whether medical facilities including sanatorium treatment have been given to them,

(d) if not, whether cash reimbursement is being made for their treatment, and

(e) the amount reimbursed during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Class I—Nil

Class II—Nil

Class III—6

Class IV—6

(b) Yes, except 3 Class III and 3 Class IV employees who are on extraordinary leave without pay having exhausted all other leave admissible to them under rules

(c) Yes, except in two cases where the individuals concerned are having their own private treatment

(d) Cash reimbursement for the cost of medicines etc is being made only to those undergoing treatment on the advice of their authorised Medical Attendants, in accordance with the Central Government Medical Attendants Rules

(e) Rs 182 63 nP

शराब का प्राप्ति

१६६१. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री सुदोष हंसदा :
श्री स० ब० सामान्त :
श्री रघुनाथ तिहाँ :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पाँच वर्षों में कितनी शराब विदेशों से भंगाई गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : पिछ्ले पाँच वर्षों में अयात की गई शराब के विवरण तिसमें हर प्रवार के माइक्रोव्य प्राप्ति भिल हैं -

१६५४	१८,९०,७६६	गैलन
१६५५	२८,६६,५२०	गैलन
१६५६	१०,६०,७८८	गैलन
१६५७	५,१५,५७६	गैलन
१६५८ (जन्वरी से नवं द तक)	२,६६,२९६	गैलन

नेपाल की सहायता

१६६२ श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या विश्व मंत्री १८ दिसम्बर, १६५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न सत्या ११६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नेपाल सरकार की विकास योजना को पूरा करने के लिये उसे जो सह यत दी जा रही थी, उसमें इस बीं और वया प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) अब तक कुल कितनी राशि दी जा चुकी है ?

विश्व मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारत की सहायता से नेपाल में जो विकास कार्यक्रम चल रहा है उसमें दिसम्बर, १६५८ के बाद जो और प्रगति हुई है उसका घोरा यह है

(१) फेवंताल सिचाई प्रायोजना के हेडवर्स्ट पर काम शुरू हो गया और महादेव खोला और टीका भेरव सिचाई प्रायोजनाभौं,

निचली विजयपुर नहर और भूलीखेल करकी मंदाली और पचमाणे जलपूर्ति (बाटर सप्लाई) योजनाओं के कामों में और प्रगति हुई ;

(२) सिचाई, जलपूर्ति और बिजली के छोटे-छोटे कामों के लिये ५० लाख रुपये की और श्रधिक सहायता देने के लिये नेपाल सरकार के साथ एक और समझौता किया गया,

(३) त्रिसूली पन बिजली प्रायोजना के लिये बस्ती की इमारतें बनाने और बाथ तक जाने वाली सड़क की दागबल डालने और हडवादी करने के लिये अनुमान तैयार कर लिये गये हैं,

(४) त्रिपक्षीय (ट्रिप्ट्राइट) समझौते के अनुसार बनायी जाने वाली १० सड़कों में से ६ सड़कों के लिये शुरू की जाव व पैमाइश की गयी और एक द्विमरी मड़क की दाग-बेल डालनी गयी । त्रिभुवन राजपथ को अच्छी हालत में रखने की, भारत-सरकार की जिम्मेदारी जारी है,

(५) भारतीय भूगर्भ-भवेत्तण विभाग (ज्योलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इण्डिया) ने काठमाण्डू में एक परीक्षण-प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना की और नेपाल में खनिज पदार्थों की खोज जारी रखी ।

(६) काठमाण्डू में सिविल इंजीनियरी स्कूल खोला गया,

(७) नेपाल के पहले आम चुनाव ती डाक्युमेण्टरी फिल्म तयार करने के लिये एक फिल्म एक्क (यूनिट) भेजा गया,

(८) डाक-न्तार के कामों और ३५ बहुप्रयोजनी सहकारी समितिया स्थापित करने के लिये टेलिकल सहायता दी गयी,

(९) स्कूलों की इमारतें बनाने और उनकी मरम्मत के लिये, प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालय बताने के लिये और दवाओं के लिये सस्थानों को, राजदूत के एच्चिक अनुदानों में से, और अनुदान दिये गये ।

(क) १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ के लाते अभी बन्द नहीं हुए हैं। अनुमान है कि नेपाल की पहली पचवर्षीय आयोजना के दौरान में उसे टेक्निकल और पार्श्वीक सहायता देने पर १-४-५६ से ३१-३-५६ तक ३,०७,६६,००० रुपया खर्च होगा।

भूतत्वीय तथा खनन निदेशालय, उत्तर प्रदेश

१९६३ श्री भक्त दासन क्या इस्पात, खनन और ईचन मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १५४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतत्वीय तथा खनन निदेशालय ने जून, १९५७ में अब तक जो कार्य किया है क्या भारत सरकार को उसकी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गयी है, और

(ल) यदि हा, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट का सारांश सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा?

इस्पात, खनन और ईचन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण तिह) (क) मई १९५५ से ३१ मार्च, १९५८ तक भौवृत्तिकी और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा किये गये कामों का मासिन विवरण प्राप्त किया जा चुका है। गज्ज सरकार से यह मालम हुआ है कि १९५७-५८ के क्षेत्र में काम करने के मौसम में पूरे किये गये कामों से सम्बन्धित विस्तृत रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार की जा रही है।

(ल) १९५७-५८ में किये गये कामों का सारांश सभा पटल पर रखा जाना है।
[देविते परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८]

Loans granted by US Export-Import Bank

1894. { Shri Vasudevan Nair
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of loans granted directly to private sector (industry-wise) by Export-Import

Bank and the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A., and

(b) whether the Government will lay on the Table the copies of agreements arrived at between the parties?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) The US Export-Import Bank has so far granted one loan to the private sector in India viz., a loan of \$18 million to the National Rayon Corporation Ltd, Bombay to finance the purchase of equipment for a rayon tyre cord plant. The loan carries an interest of 6 per cent per annum and is repayable in six half-yearly instalments from April 1960 to October 1962. The US Export-Import Bank has also afforded a credit facility of \$60,000 to Messrs Sundatta Cotton-Seed Utilisation Ltd, Bombay for the purchase of equipment from the US supplier on a deferred payment basis over a period of three years.

No loan has been granted to the private sector by the Development Loan Fund.

As the Agreement of the National Rayons with the US Export-Import Bank is in the nature of a commercial contract the question of Government laying a copy of the Agreement on the Table does not arise.

Geological Investigation of Warkala

1895. { Shri V P Nayar
Shri Kodiyan
Shri Punnoose

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether Government proposed to have a fuller and more thorough geological investigation of the Warkala formation in Kerala State?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) No, Sir. The entire extent of Warkala formation lying between Lat 8° 40' 8° 50' and comprising about 50 square miles, situated in Trivandrum and Quilon districts of Kerala were investigated by drilling. In all 16

holes were drilled, involving a drilling of 2514 ft. None of these holes encountered any seam of lignite

Ordnance Factories ✓

1896. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the Clothing Committee appointed to go into the need for uniform protective clothing in Ordnance Factories has been submitted;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken thereon? ✓

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In March, 1954

(c) The Committee's main recommendations are as follows—

(i) Protection should be afforded to the maximum extent possible in the process itself, in the layout of the plant and the conditions of working, so that the workman is called upon to exercise minimum control over his safety

(ii) Men employed on a particular work should be supplied with specific items of protective clothing or special clothing in respect of their individual trade or designation. The operation must be the criterion and not the workman's trade or designation

(iii) Items of protective clothing or special cloths should be a personal issue to the individual concerned. An article used by one man should not be used by another without first being sterilized

(iv) The ultimate lists of protective cloths should be prepared by a local Safety

Committee to be formed in each Factory for the purpose.

(d) Government have generally accepted the main recommendations of the Committee. Orders have been issued prescribing the protective cloths in respect of some of the Ordnance Factories and in respect of other Factories. This matter is under examination

Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs

1897. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) how many Commissions and Committees have been appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, and

(b) whether a list of these together with a budget provision for these will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 9]

Repayment of Foreign Loans

1898. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what re-payments on account of (i) Principal and (ii) interest are to be made during each of the next five years according to present commitments of foreign loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV annexure No 10]

Income-tax Cases

1899. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether any statistics are kept showing the number of cases in which

the assessment orders of Income-tax Officers are changed by the Assistant Appellate Commissioner,

(b) if so, whether the statistics for the last 3 years would be laid on the Table, and

(c) the action, if any, taken against the Income-tax Officers whose orders are changed most?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, a statement is given below

STATEMENT

Statistics of Appeals

During the year	No of assessments completed during the year	No of assessments varied by the Appellate Commissioners during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)
1955-56	8 91 716	45 181
1956-57	9,23 623	60 845
1957-58	10 03 134	79 359

(c) The figures shown in column 3 of the statement include large number of cases where the variation is of a minor nature. Unless there is reason to believe that the Income tax Officers' orders are *mala fide* no action can be taken simply because appellate authorities have varied their orders passed in the exercise of their quasi judicial functions. However, all orders passed by Appellate Assistant Commissioners are reviewed and in assessing the overall performance of an Income-tax Officer due note is taken of the information thrown out by the appellate orders.

Welfare Extension Projects in Orissa

1900 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the kind of welfare extension projects established by the Central

Social Welfare Board in Orissa with assistance of Rs 3 60 lakhs during 1956-57 and 1957-58, and

(b) the places where these projects are located?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) Welfare Extension Projects of original and co-ordinated pattern were established in Orissa with an assistance of Rs 3 33 lakhs from the Central Social Welfare Board during 1956-57 and 1957-58,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 11]

Technical Services for Durgapur Steel Plant

1901 Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 144 on the 19th November 1958 and lay a statement showing

(a) the basis on which the amount of Rs 14 13 crores for technical service charges was allocated to various sections of the Durgapur Steel Plant, and

(b) how the amount was allocated for these services to each section of the steel plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (i) and (b) As was explained in the reply to Question No 1163 on the 11th of September 1958 the contract with the Indian Steel Works Construction Company is for the supply of construction of the Durgapur Steel Plant in its entirety. This comprises the supply of the plant equipments and stores necessary mainly from the UK supplemented by purchases of equipment stores and structures manufactured in India and the erection of the whole plant according to an agreed time schedule to the satisfaction of the Consulting Engineers. The contract provides for the supply of the main plant and equipment from the UK at agreed prices civil

engineering work at agreed rates and the procurement of equipment and stores in India as well as the entire erection of the plant at actuals subject to a target, and a fixed consolidated amount for the organisation, management and the provision of the necessary central technical services required for the work

The various costs, including the Technical Services Charges were notionally divided among the various sections, for purposes of comparison. In doing so, the f.o.b. price was already available separately for each section. The site works price and the target price could be allocated on an estimate of the quantities and work involved in the section. The Technical Services charges were notionally allocated to each section *pro rata* according to the cost of Indian work involved in each section

Life Insurance Corporation

1902 { Shri Kodiyan
Shri V P Nayar

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the staffing of the branches of the Life Insurance Corporation as compared to the staff of the integrating units of the old Insurance Companies is low and

(b) whether this is impeding the work of increasing the volume of business of the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Education in Tripura

1903. { Shri Banghu Thakur
Shri Dasaratha Deb.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the Code under which the Tripura Education

Authorities are running the schools and colleges of Tripura'

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimail): There is no Education Code as such for Tripura. Secondary Schools in Tripura are governed by the rules of the Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal, to which they are affiliated for purposes of examinations. Payment of Grant-in-aid etc to Government-aided private secondary schools is governed by departmental rules

As regards colleges, they are governed by the rules of the Calcutta University to which they are affiliated

Lignite Deposits in Jammu and Kashmir

1904 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta

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

(a) whether any scheme for the exploitation and utilization of lignite deposits in the Jammu and Kashmir State has been prepared either by the Government of India or the Government of Jammu and Kashmir

(b) if so the nature of scheme and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) The Government of India have not prepared any scheme for the exploitation and utilization of the lignite deposits in Jammu and Kashmir. They have no information whether any such scheme has been drawn up by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Officers of erstwhile Hyderabad State

1905. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme of equation of posts of the erstwhile Hyderabad State has been completed,

(b) if so, the total number of officers who have been benefited in pay as a result of this scheme, and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed to complete the programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Provisional equation of posts allocated from the erstwhile Hyderabad State to the new States of Bombay and Mysore have been completed. In the Andhra Pradesh State also equation has been finished except in a few departments

(b) The question does not arise as equations do not affect pay drawn on 1st November, 1956, which is protected under stated circumstances

(c) No State Governments have been advised to give priority attention to this matter

Teachers of Technical Institutions

1906. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 644 on the 5th December, 1958 and state the further steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education to rationalize and improve the pay structures of the teachers of technical institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education regarding improvement of salaries of teachers of technical institutions are still under consideration

Sleepers for Railway link with Bhilai Project

1907. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is proposed to connect the Bhilai Project with rail-head,

(b) whether any wooden sleepers have been purchased for the purpose,

(c) the amount spent on them,

(d) whether it is a fact that they have since been found unusable, and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Bhilai Steel Works is connected by rail to the South Eastern Railway. The nearest Railway Station to the Works is Durg which is about 3 miles away from the Plant site and is on the main line of the South Eastern Railway

(b) Yes, Sir For laying tracks within the plant site

(c) Rs 38 lakhs approximately

(d) No Sir

(e) Question does not arise

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

1908. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that gold worth rupees one lakh twelve thousand and rupees one lakh respectively was seized from two passengers from Tehran at Santa Cruz Airport on the 20th January, 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Yes, Sir On 20th January, 1959, gold worth Rs 1,31,145 and Rs 1,40,000, approximately was seized by the Customs authorities at Santa Cruz Airport from two passengers coming from Tehran

Iron Ore in Nander (Bombay)

1909. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send a geological party to Bombay State to survey and explore the possibilities of iron ore deposits in Nander District; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A major portion of the area in Nander district is covered by the Deccan trap. Only a small portion in the eastern part of the district is occupied by granite gneisses with sporadic small out-crops of Dharwar rocks. It is considered therefore that prospects of meeting large reserves of iron ore in this area, are not bright. Under the circumstances it is not proposed to send a geological party to this region.

"Seizure of Smuggled Gold"

1910. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 1500 tolas of gold worth about one lakh of rupees was seized by the Land Customs Department in Kalimpong on the 21st January, 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Yes, Sir; it is a fact that gold weighing 1,414 tolas valued approximately at Rs 1,59,780 was seized by the Land Customs Department in Kalimpong, on the 20th January, 1959.

Foreign Exchange Earnings

1911. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the foreign exchange earned in the year 1948 and in 1958 and how much of it has been obtained by export of jute during these two years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The foreign exchange receipts on current account in 1948 amounted to Rs. 555.5 crores while during the period January-September, 1958 (the latest period for which figures are available) the receipts on such account amounted to Rs. 585.4 crores. During these periods, total exports and those of jute were as follows:

Year	(In Rs. crores)	
	Exports	Total of which Jute
1948	4.6 9	176.7
1958 (Jan-Sept)	403.2	72.1

*These are based on customs data since balance of payments data on a commodity-wise basis for 1948 were not compiled by the Reserve Bank

Encounter with Nagas

1912. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an encounter took place between a patrol party of the 4th Assam Rifles and the Nagas at Tusom Khumov in the north-eastern area of Utkhrul Sub-division of Manipur on the 2nd of February, 1959,

(b) if so, the loss of life, if any,

(c) the number of Nagas arrested, if any,

(d) whether it is a fact that some Japanese rifles were seized from the Nagas; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to check the infiltration of foreign arms?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) There

was no such encounter between the Nagas and the Assam Rifles. However, a Police party supported by a detachment of the Assam Rifles, who had gone to Tusom Khullen and Tusom Khunow on the 1st February, for the recovery of illicit arms, were fired at by one of the villagers, causing minor injuries to two Assam Riflemen. There was no loss of life on either side.

- (c) Eight
- (d) Yes

(e) The arms and ammunition recovered from the hostiles are mostly old stock abandoned by the Japanese Army during the last war.

Geological Survey of Madras

1813 Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether any investigation of mineral wealth of South Arcot, Salem, Trichy and Tanjore Districts in Madras State has been recently undertaken by the Geological Survey of India,

(b) if so what are the broad details thereof and

(c) whether further intensive survey will be carried on in the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The investigations for the following minerals have been carried out by the Geological Survey of India

Iron ore at Murungapatti in 1954
55 and near Malambatti in
1955-56 Trichy district

Gypsum in South Arcot and
Trichy districts in 1955-56

Celite Phosphatic nodule in
1955-56 Trichy district

Bauxite Beryl Kankai Lime
stone Magnesite and Road

Metal in 1956-57, Salem
district

Copper occurrence, in 1956-57,
Trichy district

Lignite in 1956-57, South Arcot
district

Allanite in 1957-58, South Arcot
district

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 12]

Historical Records Commission

1914 Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the 34th session of the Historical Records Commission met in Trivandrum recently and

(b) if so the main decisions arrived at by the Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall) (a) Yes

(b) The following main recommendations were made by the Commission

(i) Early appointment by the Government of India of a Committee of Experts to advise them on matters connected with the legislation on archive

(ii) adequate funds to be provided by the Government of India under the Third Five-Year Plan to the National Archives of India and the State Governments for the development of their respective repositories,

(iii) organisation of State Record Offices on proper lines

(iv) appointment by the State Governments of trained archivists for their District Record Offices,

- (v) publication by the State Governments of old records of historical importance housed in their respective Record Offices and District Record Rooms;
- (vi) centralisation by the State Governments of their District records;
- (vii) publication of catalogues of Persian documents in the custody of archives offices, libraries and museums in India; and
- (viii) microfilming by the National Archives of India of important documents in the possession of various institutions and private persons.

Number of Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

1915. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 { **Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) the number of Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far, and

(b) whether a list of these together with budget provision for these will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh). (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 13]

"Committees and Commissions appointed by the Ministry of Finance"

1916 **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur**
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the number of commissions and committees appointed by the Ministry of Finance during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) whether a list of these together with the budget provisions for them will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During 1957-58. Four

During 1958-59 (so far)Two

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 14]

Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Education.

1917 { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 { **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Education during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) whether a list of these together with budget provisions for these will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L Shrimati): (a) and (b) The information in regard to the period, 1st January, 1956 to 31st March, 1958 is available in the statement placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No 2540 answered on 18th April, 1958. Information in regard to the period, from 1st April 1958 to 1st January 1959, is contained in the statements placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question Nos 665 and 385 answered on 21st August 1958 and 17th February 1959 respectively.

The statement of the expenditure incurred during April 1958 to January, 1959 will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Care Programme

1918 **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarr-

ad Question No. 2115 on the 18th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have since submitted schemes relating to the Care programme; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b) The Governments of Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have since submitted their Care schemes, which have been approved for grant of Central assistance.

Life Insurance Corporation

1919. **Shri Anrudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of policies and the amount of insurance in force in the books of the different insurers inherited by the Life Insurance Corporation on the appointed day i.e., the 1st September, 1958;

(b) the number and amount of death and maturity claims settled by the Life Insurance Corporation upto 31st December, 1958 under policies inherited from the private insurers; and

(c) the number of policies and the amount of insurance in force as on the 31st December, 1958 under policies inherited by the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Number	Amount
53 lakhs (Approximate)	Rs. 1,300 crores (Approximate)

(b) Period	Number	Amount
1-9-56 to 31-12-1957	Not available	Rs. 25.07 crores
1-1-1958 to 31-1-1958	1,20,292	Rs. 23.36 crores
TOTAL		Rs. 48.43 crores

(c) Since the accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation for the year

1958 have not been completed, the information is not available.

Committees appointed by the Ministry of Defence

1920. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of Ad-Hoc Committees which worked under the Ministry of Defence during the period from June to December, 1958?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (i) M.E.S. Construction Committee.

(ii) R.V.F.C. Reorganisation Committee.

(iii) Ludhiana Explosion Inquiry Committee

(iv) Committee to enquire into misappropriation of public funds at the Air Force Station, Poona, in 1956 and issues connected with it.

Manipur Advisory Committee

1921 **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Manipur Advisory Committee was held on the 18th December, 1958;

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat; and

(c) the time by which they will be implemented?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B Pant): (a) The meeting of the Advisory Committee for Manipur was held on the 18th December, 1958 and not on the 19th December

(b) and (c). A statement showing various items discussed at the meeting and the recommendations made thereat, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15.] Information about the time likely to be taken in their implementation is being collected.

New Pension Code

1922. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the cases of the Emergency Commissioned Officers who were released prior to 1953 after 10 years of service according to the Army Instruction No 2/S/1953, of the 11th August, 1953 and No 1/S/1955, of the 10th January, 1953 for the grant of revised pensionary terms, and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b) Army Instruction 2/S/53, applies to permanent commissioned officers retiring on or after the 1st June, 1953 Revised pensionary/gratuity terms for non-regular officers, including Emergency Commissioned officers, released on or after the 1st June, 1953, were introduced by Army Instruction 1/S/55 of the 10th January, 1955 (and not of 10th January, 1953)

The question whether any further gratuity benefits should be authorised, at this stage, for emergency commissioned officers who were released prior to the 1st June, 1953, with 10 years qualifying service or over, is under consideration by Government

High and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

1923. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the name, of High and Higher Secondary Schools working under the Directorate of Education, Delhi, in which Punjabi subject is being taught,

(b) the number of students at present reading Punjabi in middle and high departments separately in each school, and

(c) the number of Punjabi-Language Teachers appointed by the Directorate against the posts of Language

Teachers in each School for middle and high classes in lower and higher grades separately?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 16]

सेवक भवन परिवर्तनी

१९२४ श्री राठ साठ तिशारी क्या प्रतिरक्षा मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) जो संनिक भवन प्रदर्शनी दिल्ली में फरवरी, १९५९ में हुई थी, क्या वह देश के अन्य स्थानों पर भी की जायेगी, पौर,

(ख) यदि हा, तो भविष्य में यह प्रदर्शनी किन-किन स्थानों पर करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपत्री (सरदार लल्लीलिय़)

(क) दूसरे स्थानों पर भी प्रदर्शनिया करने का इरादा नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Seizure of Indian Currency

1925. { **Shri Jadhav:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Elayaperumal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the customs authorities at the Santa Cruz Air Port seized Indian currency worth about Rs 1,90,000 from a passenger bound for Zurich by Air-India International Plane on the 17th of February, 1959,

(b) if so, who was the passenger from whom the amount was seized,

(c) what amount of foreign exchange was made available to this passenger;

(d) what was the purpose of his journey to Zurich,

(e) what other objectionable things were found on him, and

(f) what action is being taken against him?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir On 17th February, 1959, Indian currency worth Rs 1,90,100 was seized by the Customs authorities at Santa Cruz Airport from Shri D N Mahta, a passenger bound for Zurich by Air India International

(c) £ 75 (sterling) utilisable in Switzerland were made available by the Reserve Bank. In addition he could have converted into foreign exchange in Switzerland. Rs 1,72,100 of the Indian currency he had with him

(d) In the application made for grant of foreign exchange, the object of the visit to Switzerland had been declared as "for business purposes, discussion with Swiss firms and lawyers"

(e) A blank cheque for £ 100 drawn on Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation London and 20 Swiss-Franc note

(f) He has been arrested and released on bail. Investigations are still in progress

Chinese Language

1926. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 228 on the 12th February, 1959 and lay a statement on the Table showing the names of the candidates selected for the study of Chinese Language in China under the Scheme of Exchange of Scholars between India and China?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Selection Committee has completed its work and the names of the selected candidates will be announced in due course

National Discipline Scheme

1927 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up three regional offices for the effective implementation of the National Discipline Scheme,

(b) if so, whether any such regional office will cover Rajasthan, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up one at Kotah?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir These regional offices have already been set up

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Reservation of Posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1928 Shri B K Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of vacancies of Grade I, Grade II and Grade III officers reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1948 to 1958 but not filled as suitable candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not come forth and hence these posts were filled in all Departments of the Government of India by the non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, year-wise

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): It is presumed the Question refers to Grades I-III of the Central Secretariat Service. A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 17]

School Hostels in Madras

1929. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether any amount as loan has been sanctioned by the Central

Government for construction of school hostels in Madras State during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to each of the institutions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimail): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned as a loan to the Government of Madras in favour of Shri Vivekananda Vidyavaham High School, Tiruparoy-thurai.

Fossils near Chandigarh

1930. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of fossils of mammals have been collected from a million year old rock lying in a sub-mountain terrain near Chandigarh in the Shivalik range of the Himalayas; and

(b) if so, the nature of the information gathered therefrom?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Government Employees Posted at Sikkim

**1931. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniform wages are paid to the different classes of Government of India employees posted at Sikkim;

(b) what are the special allowances granted to the employees in Class II, III, and IV categories;

(c) whether such allowances are extended to staff of the Indian Meteorological Department posted at Gangtok (Sikkim); and

(d) if there are disparities, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) India-based Government servants posted at Sikkim receive the same basic rates of pay as in India.

(b) India-based Government servants working in the office of the Political Officer, Gangtok are in receipt of following allowances.

I Sikkim Allowances:

(1) Non-representational grades of officers other than Class IV staff—

- (i) if married—Rs. 295 p.m.
- (ii) if single—Rs. 230 p.m.

(2) Class IV staff and chauffeurs—

- (i) if married—Rs. 150 p.m.
- (ii) if single—Rs. 110 p.m.

II Children's Educational allowance at Rs. 80 per month per child limited to two children between the ages of 5 and 18 completed years for Class II and Class III employees

(c) No The officers serving in Government establishments other than the office of the Political Officer are in receipt of slightly varied (lesser) rates of Sikkim Allowances.

(d) The considerations which arise in the case of personnel serving in a Diplomatic Mission, who have to serve nearly three fourths of their entire service life in various different Missions abroad do not naturally arise in the case of persons going on a tenure appointment in Sikkim (as Meteorological Department staff) for a limited period of two or three years.

Development Rebate on Motor Vehicles

1932. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no development rebate is allowed by the Income-tax authorities on motor vehicles on the plea that it is move-

able machinery though it is allowed on new machinery and plants; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this discrimination?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Clause (vib) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, which contains the relevant provisions on this subject, clearly indicates that development rebate is admissible in respect of new machinery or plant installed after 31st March, 1954 which is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by the assessee. Since motor vehicles cannot be said to be installed, they are not eligible for the benefit of development rebate. The point had also been clarified by Shri C D. Deshmukh (the then Finance Minister) in the course of his reply to the general discussions on budget on the 11th March, 1955 in the Rajya Sabha and on the 21st March, 1955 in the Lok Sabha when he had clearly stated that development rebate would not be admissible on buildings, motor cars, typewriters, office equipment, etc

Joint Meeting of University Grants Commission and Conference of Indian Universities

1933. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of decisions taken, recommendations made and resolutions passed at the joint meeting of University Grants Commission and the quinquennial conference of Indian Universities held recently at Chandigarh, and

(b) how far Government have accepted these recommendations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimalli): (a) and (b). There was no joint meeting of the University Grants Commission and the quinquennial conference of Indian Universities. The Commission had, however, a joint meeting with the Inter University Board of India on the 24th February, 1959 at Chandigarh.

At this meeting, there was exchange of ideas between members of the U.G.C. and the I.U.B. about the objectives and methods of planning by the University for the Third Five Year Plan. The discussions were of a general and exploratory character and no resolutions were passed or formal recommendations made at the meeting.

12.07 hrs.

✓ MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

BETTERMENT LEVY IN PUNJAB

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of three adjournment motions, all of them relating to collection of betterment levy in the Punjab and police action against agitation in connection therewith. This is purely a State subject. From time to time adjournment motions have been tabled, and I have been rejecting all of them. But along with these a newspaper cutting has been supplied to me saying that 4 persons died in police firing near Phagwara and due to clash over levy collection 28 persons were injured. In answer to a question yesterday, the hon. Minister of Irrigation was saying that he was not able to say what portion is due for electricity, what portion for Rajasthan and what portion due to supply of water. Later on he said that it is there in the formula given in the document itself.

Now, in view of all that I would like to know what exactly is the position. We do not exercise jurisdiction. The persons who are to answer are not here. It is purely a State subject. But inasmuch as it has been agitated over, some people have died and so much action has been taken, I hope the hon. Home Minister will try to tell us what exactly is happening there. There is also the fact that there seems to be some doubt about the collection of levy and the proportion. Therefore, let us have some facts.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, may I point out that this agitation is

being carried on against an Act of the State Legislature known as the Land Betterment Act. Recently the Governor issued an Ordinance for the purpose of advance realisation. There is nothing sudden about this agitation. It has been going on. It was started in January, 1958, and only recently, an attempt has been made to ginger up the agitation. Merely because a large number of persons are arrested it does not mean that we can go into the picture. Here, as a matter of fact, even the figure of arrests which the hon. Member has given is far exaggerated. Over 6,118 persons have been according to our information, till now arrested.

Mr. Speaker I want to know how we have got jurisdiction over this Betterment levy is purely a State matter. All levies except the last item in the Second List are State matters. Imposition and enforcement of it is also a State matter. If any trouble arises in that they have to maintain law and order. Therefore, not one of them is our subject. How are we entitled to exercise jurisdiction over that? There are Assemblies and Government in States

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) rose—

Mr Speaker Hon. Member may confine himself to this point what is our jurisdiction.

Shri Tangamani As you pointed out Sir, the question of allotment to each State has been still under discussion.

Mr Speaker He cleared it by saying that it is in the formula.

Shri Tangamani He said that the total amount that has been spent on the Nangal Dam according to him was Rs 87 crores. Now, there has been a lot of discussion as to what is to be the portion for Rajasthan and how much is to be shared by Punjab. They have got a formula of 85:15. According to this, the Punjab Government will have to bear Rs 55 crores. The question that arises is, how much of this Rs 55 crores will have to be borne by the Punjab peas-

ants because they are getting extra benefit from the irrigation.

Mr. Speaker: Who is to decide this? In the conference of peasants? But not by strike.

Shri Tangamani: By the Government

Mr Speaker: The Government decides it. Which Government?

Shri Tangamani: Yesterday, I put a specific question.

Mr Speaker: Which Government has to decide it?

Shri Tangamani: By the Central Government. It is not an issue for the Punjab Government alone. It is an issue which has to be dealt with both by the Punjab Government and by the Rajasthan Government. The question was, what has to be the contribution of the Punjab Government and what has to be the contribution of the Rajasthan Government. Some formula was arrived at—

Mr. Speaker: Has it to be decided by the hon. Member here? Please answer my question one after the other. There is no good going on as if I am allowing a resolution to be moved here. The point is whether the Central Government has to decide or accept the position in this regard. It is the other Government that has taken exception to a thing. If that Government are not satisfied, it is for them, the Punjab Government, I suppose, to say that it is too much or too little. Once an understanding has been arrived at, it is for the Punjab Government to enforce it and collect it and to see that order is maintained if there is a breach of the peace and take proper steps. Shall we go into the question as to whether money is due or not, and until then allow those people to take the law into their own hands and encourage them?

Shri Tangamani: No. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I want a definite answer. The other Members need not support me.

Shri Tangamani: The hon Minister of State stated now—

Mr. Speaker: Who is to decide as to what amount is to be paid by the Punjab Government? In case there is a difference of opinion, is it for the people to take the law into their own hands? Is it to be decided by the Punjab Government or not?

Shri Tangamani: The hon Minister of State also said that on the question of how much has to be paid by the Punjab Government discussion has been going on from 1958. He said that the agitation started in 1958. Really there has been a lot of controversy about the figures. First they said Rs 120 crores have to be contributed by the Punjab Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I say a few words on it? This is a question, a dispute, between the Central Government and the State

Mr Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon lady Member resume her seat. I shall ask her to speak if necessary. The simple point is this. So far as this matter is concerned, the Punjab Government does not seem to be in disagreement with the Central Government. They are enforcing what according to them has been arranged between the Central Government and the Punjab Government. Now, over the head of the Punjab Government, the hon Members come here, and those people there have taken the law into their own hands and have refused to pay. (Interruptions) Order, order

Shri Tangamani: It is the political party and other organizations—

Mr Speaker: They have refused to pay. If they have paid, no Government, the Punjab Government or any other Government, for the matter of that, or individual, will think of shooting them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: An ordinance was passed after the last day of the session of the legislature

An ordinance regarding betterment levy was passed then. It was such a clear case

Mr Speaker: Under the Constitution ordinances can be passed which are as valid as law. Therefore, the simple point is this. They have passed an ordinance or law?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: No. The legislature has not passed it. It is an ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the Members sufficiently. I reject all these motions. We have no jurisdiction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There is a breach of the peace and women are being beaten. There is no law and order there.

Shri Tangamani: I have not answered your point.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. The hon the Prime Minister

Shri Tangamani: rose—

Mr Speaker: I have heard him sufficiently. I am not going to give another chance to the hon Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: People have been killed.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate. There is a Government there.

Shri Tangamani: After the reply by the Home Minister, you said, that you will give me a chance. I shall explain the position. (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker: Order, order

Shri Tangamani: rose—

Mr Speaker: I have given my ruling. I have sufficiently heard the hon Members, for the purpose of admitting or not admitting the adjournment motions. This House has absolutely no jurisdiction and what is to be done there is being brought here. We ought not to clothe ourselves with jurisdiction over matters over which

we have no jurisdiction. I have dis- allowed the motions. If hon. Members still persist, I am afraid they ought not to persist.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central) It is not a question of persistence. We are requesting you to consider a point which we are trying to place before you. I do not see why you do not consider a point which should be placed before you. We do want to listen to the Prime Minister very seriously and that is why we are not going out of the House. But we want you to consider a point which we are trying to place before you. It is a considerable question, because between the Centre and the State, the question has not been thrashed out properly, and a levy has been imposed before that thrashing out has been done. Will you please allow us to bring the point before you, and then ask the Prime Minister to make the statement?

Mr Speaker. The hon. the Prime Minister

12. 16 hrs

**STATEMENT RE AGREEMENT FOR
MILITARY AID BETWEEN USA
AND TURKEY, IRAN AND PAKISTAN**

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have a statement here and as promised yesterday I shall place it on the Table of the House. Would you desire me to read it or place it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It will take about ten to eleven minutes to read.

Mr. Speaker: If it is an important matter, portions of it may be read.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it is desirable, unless the whole of it is read.

Mr Speaker: He may place it on the Table of the House

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am in your hands and in the hands of the House. Am I to read it or to place it before the House?

Mr. Speaker: Inasmuch as the matter is important, if it could be read in the House, I would like to have it read.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It would be read, if it is your desire. I am not trying to avoid reading it.

This statement relates to the three agreements for military aid signed recently between the U.S.A. and Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

¶ A meeting of the Baghdad Pact Council was held in London on the 29th July, 1958. This meeting was held soon after the revolution in Iraq. At this meeting, a Declaration was issued on behalf of the Prime Ministers of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom and Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, U.S.A. copy of this Declaration is attached to this statement. The concluding paragraph of the Declaration contains an undertaking given on behalf of the U.S.A. This paragraph runs as follows:

"Article I of the Pact of Mutual Co-operation signed at Baghdad on February 24, 1955, provides that the parties will co-operate for their security and defence and that such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this co-operation may form the subject of special agreements. Similarly, the United States, in the interest of world peace, and pursuant to existing Congressional authorization, agrees to co-operate with the nations making this Declaration for their security and defence and will promptly enter into agreements designed to give effect to this co-operation."

2 In pursuance of this undertaking given on behalf of the U.S.A., consultations took place at Ankara early in

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March, 1959, and three agreements were signed on March 5th, 1959, between the U.S.A. on the one hand and Turkey, Iran and Pakistan on the other. These three agreements signed on March 5th, 1959, are identical. A copy of the Agreement between the U.S.A. and Pakistan is attached to this statement.

Article I of this Agreement of March 5th, 1959, runs as follows:

"The Government of Pakistan is determined to resist aggression. In case of aggression against Pakistan, the Government of United States of America, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, will take such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as may be mutually agreed upon and is envisaged in the Joint Resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East, in order to assist the Government of Pakistan at its request."

3. It will be seen from this Article I that the United States of America agreed to assist the Government of Pakistan, at their request, in case of aggression against Pakistan by such appropriate action, including the use of armed forces, as would be

- (i) in accordance with the Constitution of the United States of America, and
- (ii) as envisaged in the Joint Resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East (This is commonly known as the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East).

4. Under the Constitution of the United States of America, U.S. armed forces cannot be used to assist any other country without the specific authority of the United States Congress. The Mutual Security Act authorises the U.S. Government to give military and economic aid to foreign countries but does not authorise the

use of United States forces in support of any other country. The use of the U.S. armed forces in support of any other country without specific sanction of the United States Congress, is, however, possible under the authority given by the Joint Resolution of the Congress of March 9, 1957. A copy of this Joint Resolution, generally known as the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East, is attached to this statement

Section 2 of this Joint Resolution reads as follows:

"The President is authorised to undertake in the general area of the Middle East, military assistance programmes with any nation or group of nations of that area desiring such assistance. Furthermore, the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the preservation of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism: provided, that such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and with the Constitution of the United States."

A study of the documents attached to the statement and, particularly, the portions to which attention has been drawn above, shows that under the latest Agreement signed between the United States of America and Pakistan, the Government of the United States have undertaken that they will not only continue to give economic and military assistance to Pakistan, but will also, on request, use the armed forces of the United States in order to assist the Government of Pakistan, in case of armed aggression against Pakistan from any country

controlled by international communism.

The spokesman of the Government of Pakistan have, however, given a wider interpretation to the latest agreement.

In view of this interpretation on the part of Pakistan and the doubts that had arisen because of this Agreement, a request was made to the United States authorities for clarification. We have been assured by the U.S. authorities that their latest bilateral agreement with Pakistan has no effect other than the extension of the Eisenhower Doctrine to cover Pakistan and that the Eisenhower Doctrine restricts the use of United States armed forces to cases of armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism. We have been specifically assured that this Agreement cannot be used against India. We have also been assured by the United States authorities that there are no secret clauses of this Agreement nor is there any separate secret supplementary agreement.

Spokesmen of the Pakistan Government have on various occasions stated that their objective in entering into a defence aid agreement with the U.S.A. and in joining military pacts and alliances is to strengthen Pakistan against India. We have repeatedly pointed this out and emphasised that the United States defence aid to Pakistan encourages the Pakistan authorities in their aggressiveness and increases tension and conflict between India and Pakistan. We have known for some time that in cases of attempted sabotage in Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistanis have used some military equipment of United States origin. It is not possible to say whether this equipment is part of the United States defence aid equipment to Pakistan or whether it has been purchased through normal commercial channels. The wider interpretation given by the Pakistan authorities to the latest Agreement is, therefore, a matter of grave concern to us, parti-

cularly in the context of our past experience of repeated and increasing aggressive action on the part of Pakistan.

We welcome the assurance given to us by the United States authorities, but aggression is difficult to define, and Pakistan authorities have in the past committed aggression and denied it. In the context of this past experience, the continuing threats held out by Pakistan, and Pakistan's interpretation of the latest Agreement with the U.S.A., it is difficult for us to ignore the possibility of Pakistan utilising the aid received by it from other countries against India, even though those other countries have given us clear assurances to the contrary. We have, therefore, requested the United States authorities to clarify this position still further.

We have repeatedly stated and it is our firm policy that we will not take any military action against Pakistan or any other country except in self-defence. We are sure that the Government and the people of the United States have nothing but goodwill for us and that they will not be parties to any arrangement, formal or informal, open or secret, which may threaten the security of India.

There is one matter which arose out of yesterday's discussion. A reference was made by an hon. Member opposite to one of our senior officers, Major General Henderson Brooks; it was stated that he was not an Indian national, whereupon I said that Major General Brooks was an Indian national and he was an efficient, competent and loyal officer. Another hon. Member, Shri Patnaik, seemed to doubt this statement. I have enquired into this matter and the position is this.

Major General Brooks was born in Burma and was commissioned as King's commissioned Indian officer in 1929. All King's commissioned Indian officers had to be officers of Indian domicile and Major General Brooks

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

has all along been treated as an Indian national. Like all other Indian Services Officers, he took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India soon after the Constitution was framed in 1950. I may add that he has served with distinction in various important channels.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basir hat) The hon. Prime Minister stated that this bilateral agreement has been arrived at in the context of the Constitution of the USA and its treaty obligations. So, I would also ask our External Affairs Ministry to make available to us the actual texts of SEATO as well as the Mutual Security Act of USA, so that we may ourselves be able to go into the details of those clauses. It will help us in our debate on External Affairs, specially because Foreign Office spokesmen of USA have specifically stated that in addition to the Constitution of USA and the Eisenhower Doctrine, they will be bound by certain other treaty obligations—it was specifically mentioned in one of the newspaper reports—such as SEATO and certain other treaties. So, we have to look into all those treaties and copies may be made available to us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They can be made available, as a matter of fact, they have been published repeatedly. I think the Lok Sabha Secretariat has brought out a compendium of all these documents.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That is more or less a short summary of the various treaties to which we are a party. Normally I do not think it contains treaties in which we are not a party.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Lady Member will let me know specifically copies of what documents she wants and she shall certainly have them.

Mr. Speaker: If necessary, I will get a copy.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, a copy of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957, along with the Audited Accounts [Placed in Library, See No LT-1280/59]

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha —

- (i) Supplementary statement—
Sixth Session 1958 No III
[See Appendix IV annexure No 18]
- (ii) Supplementary statement—
Fifth Session, 1958 No VII
[See Appendix IV annexure No 19]
- (iii) Supplementary statement—
Fourth Session, 1958, No XVI
[See Appendix IV, annexure No 20]
- (iv) Supplementary statement—
Third Session, 1957, No XVIII
[See Appendix IV annexure No 21]
- (v) Supplementary statement—
Second Session, 1957, No XXII
[See Appendix IV annexure No 22]
- (vi) Supplementary statement—
First Session, 1957, No XX
[See Appendix IV, Annexure No 23]

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 494 dated the 7th March, 1959, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1281/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES REFUND (BRAND RATES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 —

- (i) GSR No 228 dated the 28th February, 1959
- (ii) GSR No 229 dated the 28th February, 1959
- (iii) GSR No 230 dated the 28th February, 1959

[Placed in Library See No LT-1282/59]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 a copy of each of the following Notifications

- (i) GSR No 232 dated the 28th February, 1959
- (ii) GSR No 233 dated the 28th February, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1283/59]

12.31 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that in accordance with the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants announced by me on 9th March, 1959, business for the week commencing 16th March will consist of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the —

- (1) Department of Atomic Energy;
- (2) Ministry of External Affairs;
- (3) Ministry of Education,
- (4) Ministry of Law;
- (5) Ministry of Home Affairs, and
- (6) Ministry of Irrigation and Power

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): You told us the other day that every week there will be a "No-Date-Yet-named Motion." There is no such motion for the next week

Mr Speaker: But it was agreed that so long as the Demands for Grants are discussed, we will have to sit till 6 o'clock every evening. Thereafter, the hon. Members will find it difficult to have any more discussion. Therefore, in exceptional circumstances we do not allow such a motion

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are we sitting up to 6-o'clock today?

Mr Speaker: Today is not a budget day. We agreed to sit till 6 o'clock only on budget days. Therefore, we will disperse at 5 o'clock today

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So, non-official business will be taken up at 2-30 P.M.

Mr Speaker: Yes, and then we will disperse at 5 P.M.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I point out that in the Revised List of Business circulated to

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

us it is stated that the Private Members' business will be taken up from 3.30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Mr. Speaker We will take up Private Members' business one hour earlier

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Those hon Members who wanted to speak at 3.30 P.M. will be misguided

Mr. Speaker: We will take up non-official business at 2.30 P.M.

"These arrangements have, however, all along been intended to be only transitional, to lead up to a system in which such accountants will, in autonomous association of themselves, largely assume the responsibilities involved in the discharge of their public duties by securing maintenance of the requisite standard of professional qualifications, discipline and conduct, the control of the Central Government being confined to a very few specified matters."

The second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons says.

12.33 hrs.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Satish Chandra on the 12th March 1959, namely

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

The time allotted is four hours, out of which 24 minutes have already been taken Shri Narasimhan will continue his speech

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) Before we consider this amending Bill thoroughly, it is desirable to have just a glimpse of the history of the enactment. As I was telling the House yesterday, this was introduced on the last day of the Constituent Assembly. Here I would like to read a portion from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to that Bill, for the information of not only the Minister but the entire House. It says

"The Bill seeks to authorise the incorporation by statute of such an autonomous professional body and embodies a scheme which is largely the result of a detailed examination of the whole position by an ad hoc expert body constituted for the purpose, after taking into account the views expressed by the various Provincial Governments and public bodies concerned."

Therefore the very first object was to see that the governmental control was confined to a very few specific matters. My claim is that the amendment now proposed is not to have power for any specific matter. Under the amendment now proposed power, unlimited power—I would not say literally unlimited power—is taken by the Government and, in my opinion that is not what we should do after such an efflux of time. It is not progress but the opposite of it.

Then I wish to refer to the speech of Shri K C Neogy when this measure was before the Constituent Assembly. I shall read only one paragraph from his speech, where he says:

"The Council will be composed of persons elected on a regional basis and some nominees of the

Central Government and of the organised commercial interests in the country ... The Council will be autonomous and free from external control except in a few specified matters."

Consistent with the objects of that Bill, Shri K C Neogy made that very clear in his speech. Then he said.

"All the functions in regard to the profession so far performed by the Government will be carried out in future by this Council which will also have the power to recognize foreign qualifications on a basis of reciprocity."

He further says

"The principle to which I invite the House to agree is that an Institute of Accountants be established as an autonomous body and that as regards the rest, all questions would be considered to be matters of detail."

This is what Shri K C Neogy said on that occasion. Subsequently, the enactment has been before the country. When this measure was being discussed on a previous occasion Shri Bhagat actually complimented the Institute of Chartered Accountants for the very useful way in which it was looking after that profession. Therefore, up to that period there was nothing to complain against the Institute and the Government was quite satisfied with the progress. Now what we find is that instead of restricting the power of the Government to certain specified matters, they are actually taking powers on almost all matters. They want to force the Institute to do anything they want. That is not the way in which we viewed this when the first legislation was brought in.

When the Cost and Works Accountants Bill was before the Joint Committee, the representatives of the Institute of Chartered Accountants came before the Committee. Because, similar provisions were there in the Cost and Works Accountants Bill also, in the Joint Committee questions were put to the representatives of the

Institute of Chartered Accountants on this subject of Government's extra power and about Government's predominance in the Council. They gave their answers on all these points. It will be very good for this House to know what the various representatives of the Chartered Accountants, from this Institute and others, thought about this. If we ignore their opinion and are simply carried away by the Bill as it is before us and we start giving power that are sought to be taken by Government, it will not be a fair disposal of the matter. Here I want to quote from a record which is the property of the Lok Sabha. I am quoting from the evidence given before the Cost and Works Accountants Bill. A question was put to Shri G P Kapadia, one of the past Presidents of the Institute of Chartered Accountants on this matter as to how the governmental control was working. In reply to that he said

"During my presidency, for the first three years decisions were unanimous and I had the fullest co-operation of Government. Thereafter started an opposition and there was a sort of government regulation coming in an autonomous body with the result that the Council is not able to function in a proper manner. The result is that the nominated members are virtually shaping the policy of an autonomous body. That is the unfortunate position."

That is what Shri Kapadia, a very prominent member in that line, has said. In fact, even today for the aspiring chartered accountants an important attraction is to get the Kapadia prize.

In his name, he has instituted a prize, and it is a coveted prize as far as the students of chartered accountancy are concerned. That is in order to emphasise the great services which Mr Kapadia himself has done to the profession, and therefore, his opinion should be properly considered by the Government and by the House.

Then, we were able to ask the opinion of Mr C C Choksi. He also appeared before the Joint Committee

[Shri Narasimhan]

on behalf of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. His opinion runs like this:

"I have very carefully considered this provision, and in my opinion and in the opinion of the Council,"

—I would point out that the House should remember these words 'and in the opinion of the Council'—

"...such a provision should not find a place in the Act concerning an autonomous body of the nature of accountancy profession, whether it is chartered accountancy or cost accountancy, for various reasons, one of which is this. It may be that Government should have such powers in regard to other organisations like the Life Insurance Corporation or the State Bank of India or any other autonomous body. But this is a different type of autonomous body. This is an autonomous body of educated persons who are carrying on an academic study or getting training in academic subjects, and, therefore, Government would rarely find it necessary to give directives which would be necessary in a financial institution like the Life Insurance Corporation; but in a body like this, Government would rarely find it necessary to give any directive to such a body."

Then, there were some interruptions, and afterwards, continuing further, he said:

"As a matter of fact, our experience in the Institute of Chartered Accountants has been that we have been accepting the advice of Government whenever Government has given us any; we have never prevented Government from using such powers at any time."

So, the history of the measure itself is that it started with the idea

that it should be autonomous, and it should be on a co-operative basis. We expect co-operation even amongst the peasants, but when we come to educated people, we actually feel like using compulsion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Where is the question of compulsion?

Shri Narasimhan: The power to compel has been sought to be taken. That is what I am referring to. Originally, there was the power of consenting. Today, after having originally committed ourselves to the principle that it should be autonomous and that the control should be only in respect of specified matters, and after going through the working of it, and after having heard the evidence of the various representatives of the institute who appeared before the Joint Committee on an allied matter, in the course of which they referred to this also and said that it is not at all good, yet we are now taking power to an unspecified extent. That is what I am objecting to, and that is not at all desirable, and that too, after the general opinion that more or less the institute has functioned well and trained people well, and when we want to expand its activities further so that more are trained. It is very wrong to presume that through our control and our hold on the institute, we can expand. That will not be a successful proposition. Therefore, I very strongly object to the provisions giving more power. I very strongly object to the continued predominance which Government representatives are playing in the deliberations of the chartered accountants' profession. There also, Chartered Accountants do not object to governmental action as such; but when governmental officials get power and when they are in the committees, then it is very natural for these officials, individually, to get into a position of dictating to the body. Therefore, such opportunities should not be given, and every effort should be made to reduce them. Actually, it is enough if one governmental

representative is there in the institute. It is unnecessary for more persons to be there.

Then, there were doubts raised as to whether or not there would be a rivalry or competition or clash between the cost accountants and the chartered accountants. That was the anxiety that was expressed when we were discussing that measure. In this connection, in my opinion, it will be necessary to amend clause 6 so as to enable the chartered accountant also to function as a cost accountant, and I have accordingly given notice of an amendment. Since this measure came up before the House suddenly yesterday I could not give notice of it in time. In fact, we thought that yesterday, we would proceed to the adjournment motion, and this Bill would come up only the next day but somehow or other, we had a small gap yesterday which was utilised to bring up this measure. So, I did not have enough time to give proper notice yesterday so I have given notice of it today. I am referring to the amendment to clause 6, which if only Government would support it would enable chartered accountants also to call themselves as cost accountants. That would be made statutorily clear if this amendment is accepted. Otherwise, it will lead to doubts as to legal interpretation. It may become a doubtful proposition because the relevant provisions of the Cost and Works Accountants Bill which is coming up before us, and the existing law in regard to the chartered accountants are so rigid that on a strict interpretation they might not permit chartered accountants to function as cost accountants also. Therefore I thought it would be better if this is made clear statutorily. That is why I have suggested in my amendment as follows:

Page 2, lines 29 and 30 after 'my other description' insert 'except that of cost accountant, if he is otherwise entitled to be designated as such'."

It is for the hon. Minister to consider this amendment and take legal opinion in regard to this, and if it is found desirable, I would request you, Sir, to waive notice.

In clause 25, there is a provision which deprecates any undue advertisement by a Chartered Accountant of himself. And there is a phrase in that clause which says that he will not call himself a chartered accountant in any document. This will give rise to certain difficulties. Supposing advertisements are published inviting applications, in that context, the person should know whether a chartered accountant who is not in practice can mention that designation. If this ban is rather wholesale, then I would like to suggest an amendment that a chartered accountant who is not in practice can send his application by giving a description of his qualification etc for a job, and that should not come under the purview of this ban.

Then here is another amendment of which I have given notice, which seeks to delete an original section. I do not know whether the rules would permit that ordinarily. That section is not there in the amending Bill.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): For the information of the hon. Member I might say that section 33 had already been repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act of 1952, that section does not exist any more in the Act.

Shri Narasimhan: Then I have nothing more to say.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Before dealing with this amending Bill, I have to make certain observations on the Institute of Chartered Accountants itself which is constituted under the parent Act of 1949. After a lapse of seven years when the amending Bill of 1956 was being discussed the Minister had given an assurance that a comprehensive Bill would be brought

[Shri Warior]

forward amending whatever deficiencies or defects were found in the working of the Institute. It is said that the present Bill is brought forward as per that assurance, given on the floor of the House on 12th September 1956. But nothing of that sort of comprehensiveness is seen in this Bill. Instead, there are certain portions inserted anew—in section 30 of the original Act—which are very objectionable and which will give more power to the Government and so on, with which Shri Narasimhan was dealing elaborately. Before doing that, if the Government had taken some trouble to know what exactly the position is as far as the working of the Institute is concerned, what is the experience that has been gained, and what are the real necessities in the matter of expanding this profession, and then brought forward a Bill, it could have been called comprehensive. But the Government cannot at present with this sort of legislation satisfy either itself or the House that it has fulfilled that promise given on the previous occasion.

This profession must be more thoroughly studied. The present state of affairs is not at all satisfactory. There are so many complaints also in the working of the Institute and the profession as a whole. We have gone the matter and have interviewed many of the existing people in this profession. We get the information that the profession is at present monopolised by certain houses of chartered accountants. For instance, there are, Ferguson and Company, Low, Locke & Lewis, Billimoria and Company etc. Instead of expanding or encouraging the development of this profession, these monopolists are strangulating it. These houses have got real connections with big mercantile and industrial firms in the country. It is said that some of the families control, on the one side, industrial and commercial firms and, on the other, their brothers or their own people—kith and kin—control

the firms of auditors which audit the accounts of these companies. In that way, a network is created. Thereby, these monopoly concerns and the monopoly chartered accountants collaborate—I do not wish to say all of a sudden without sufficient evidence at my disposal that they collude also. But this is a very serious matter. I do not want to give the names of those persons already having such connections, or the families which have those connections. In fact, I have got the names here and if the Minister wants, I will pass them on to him privately

Shri Satish Chandra: We know them already.

Shri Warior: Thank you.

Another factor is that the ordinary shareholders, according to the company law at present, cannot have any say in the appointment of these auditors of these public limited companies, because the ordinary shareholders are never present at the company meetings usually. They cannot go to those meetings, and the company law as such allows people to corner all the proxies in their favour and make appointments, so that the whole thing is in the hands of a few elements. They control all the shares and all the voting. The auditors are also appointed by them. So it is only a very few people who are controlling the affairs of the companies, into the accounts of which the auditors are expected to probe, to find out whether there are any irregularities in accounts or defalcations and other anomalies, and give a correct picture of the financial position of the concerns concerned. But because of the proxy system and the difficulty of ordinary shareholders, who hold only a very few shares, to attend the company meetings and take decisions in their favour, this has become a very closed-door affair between the magnates who are controlling the shares and proxies and voting in the public

lunited companies. So many obstacles are created for the ordinary shareholders. They do not get their profits. They do not get their real share of the profits, because they do not have an effective control or voice in the management of the companies or the auditing of the companies.

Another factor is that these audit firms have got hereditary rights now to audit certain companies. The original auditors who got the appointment might have been dead and gone long ago, but it is now the firms that are getting the appointments. So they continue. They cannot also be changed according to the company law. If the auditors are to be changed, it must be explained properly why they are changed and why they are not retained. That is a very difficult proposition. Hence because of this control over the firms, certain people are hereditarily taking advantage of the situation to the exclusion and disadvantage of new entrants into the profession.

Still another factor of the present position is that the new entrants are very few, because the monopoly concerns in the auditing world among the chartered accounts obstruct them, thus preventing the widening of the field of auditing where the new entrants can operate in an independent way.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member suggest that the chartered accountants of various companies must be appointed by the Auditor General who will regulate such appointments and not create a monopoly?

Shri Warior: No, the monopoly concerns are there at present because of the legacy of the old period. If new entrants come and auditing of firms is given to them, they get opportunities and these monopolies will be broken.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be done?

Shri Warior: It can be done by making the provision for training and

for their coming into the field more liberal. These monopolies do not operate in the field of the companies alone, they operate in the entire field of trade.

Mr. Speaker: Why not the Auditor-General set up a separate department where he can train these people, independently of their serving in a company? Now they have to serve in particular firms.

Shri Warior: That will be a nice proposition if the Government accept it.

Mr. Speaker: Now the poorer section cannot get any opportunity.

Shri Satish Chandra: The chartered accountants, to whom the hon. Member is referring are not employed by the companies. He is referring to firms of chartered accountants. Two or three or four chartered accountants may start a firm and carry on joint practice. It is an independent firm just like a firm of solicitors. He is not referring to the chartered accountants being employed by the companies, whose accounts they audit.

Shri Warior: The chartered accountants form companies. There are new chartered accountants passing examinations and coming into the field. Where are they to go? No company will all of a sudden take these raw chartered accountants as auditors.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I suggest two courses. They have to become apprentices. I know of cases where thousands of rupees have to be paid by new entrants to these companies to become apprentices. That is No. 1.

Shri Narasimhan: That is given up now, the payments have to be refunded.

13 hrs

Mr. Speaker: Who refunds—as the dowry is never refunded?

The second thing is, so far as distribution of work is concerned, all these people will be in the waiting

[Mr. Speaker]

list and the Auditor-General can pick and choose and send them to various companies. Then this kind of monopoly will disappear. Otherwise, it will continue because they have got their custom.

Shri Satish Chandra: I may submit respectfully that this profession is like that of solicitors, architects or engineers. The client cannot be told by some outside authority as to whom he should employ. There are qualified men and it is left to the client himself to choose the person to whom he wants to go for advice.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so with respect to the private companies but in public companies. . . .

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is referring to private firms, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of joint-stock companies. A joint-stock company is a public company where the shareholders are the public and that is why Government have control over them—that the directors must be such and such, there cannot be a monopoly; they must have their accounts audited and so on. There should not be an obligation between the directors and auditors. A monopoly is created and the new entrants have no opportunity.

Shri Satish Chandra: Under the Companies Act the directors are not permitted to appoint the auditors; it is only in the meeting of the general body of the shareholders that they are appointed.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Everybody who has got a share knows that the shareholders do not count. The poor shareholders have no time to go and attend a meeting. Therefore, in a progressive society, two things must be done. The hon. Minister will consider this deeply.

So far as the Company law is concerned, originally there were provisions—I think sections 144 and 145—under which the auditors had to be registered as Registered Accountants and so on. Two things more may be done. As far as apprenticeship is concerned, they will choose their own man—some relation of theirs; and the poor man, who may be brilliant, has no opportunity. Government must provide opportunities for these men.

Then, there is the distribution of work. In the case of the lawyer or the doctor it is not the concern of the general public; it does not concern the general community except that a man may be saved or some irregularity is not committed. But, this is public money. The shareholders are not able to take care of themselves. In such cases, I think it is proper and the time has come that the Auditor-General must be clothed with the power to distribute the work of auditing so that these people may, without fear or favour and not depending on the directors, audit and bring to light many of the irregularities.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): In that case the Companies Act will have to be amended. As it stands, the Auditor-General cannot do it.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, if there is any necessity Acts will have to be amended. The only question is whether there is any need now or not.

Shri Warior: Sir, I must thank you immensely for the advice you have given to the Government and we hope that Government will take proper action. If there is any necessity to amend the Companies Act the Government should do that.

Mr. Speaker: The object is that an independent authority must be authorised to appoint the auditor and it should not be left to the mercy of the directors to appoint them. The auditors are supposed to be appointed by the shareholders at the general body meeting. Very often, it is the directors that guide and decide this.

Shri Warior: It is out of personal experience that I am telling this, it is not after reading any text-books I say the shareholders (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Every hon Member might have some experience of a company

Shri Warior: I am a shareholder of a company that has gone into liquidation Every year the auditors were certifying that the company was making good progress The balance sheets are there, the profit and loss accounts are there Who can probe into them? The ordinary shareholders cannot find out that the company is already on the verge of collapse Some of us went in and found out that it had been so for the past so many years because there was an understanding between the auditors and the directors who mop up all the shares and got proxies and votes We could not have any say All the directors continued Now, the State Government of Kerala had to come to help that company so that they could save about 12 000 people employed in that company (*Interruptions*.)

My hon friend, Shri Sharma wants to know something but I do not think I have got the material for him

That is the personal experience of so many shareholders, they are not in a position to have proper control over the auditors or over the appointment of auditors I do not bring in motives into that By and by a sort of understanding is reached between the directors and the auditors and so many things are hidden from the public The interests of the investing public, the holders of shares are in jeopardy That is why it is necessary that, as far as possible, two things must be done What you were pleased to say is quite correct, Sir, the independence of the profession must be maintained It is not like the profession of the solicitors I would not agree with that because in the solicitors' firm

Mr. Speaker: It is the private parties that go there, let them damn themselves.

Shri Warior: Even if joint-stock companies go to them, this profession is quite different, because in this profession the public at large is interested The interest of the public is in the hands of the auditors If they are not honest people, if they are always subservient to those who can hold a large number of shares of the company and also the destinies of the company, then, the interests of the ordinary shareholders will be in jeopardy That is why this profession should be kept above board It is not like the doctors or the solicitors

There are some historical factors Under British rule the British firms of auditors had complete monopoly of the British concerns and more than 75 per cent of the capital invested was in the hands of the British So they kept a monopoly and still that monopoly continues there in free India where the Britishers even now have their own capital and, at the same time, control over indigenous capital also That is why these monopolies have grown

Naturally, seeing these, some Indian monopolies have also grown, those who had facilities and opportunities to come into the field like the firms in Bombay and Calcutta, and they have captured the field to a large extent These two, together, are muzzling the growth of this profession in India as a whole, because there are so many strings in their hands and because they have so much of control in their hands Some of these auditors' firms are controlling even the election of directors in some companies How can these directors who are indebted to them go against these auditors? So, what the auditors say is gospel truth for them Only after the collapse, there is a hue and cry from the general public and the public know that their interests were in danger

[Shri Warior]

To avoid all these things, a comprehensive Bill.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Warior: I may be given some time more, Sir. There are not many hon. Members who want to speak

The main object of a comprehensive Bill ought to be the breaking of this monopoly and creating a more liberal atmosphere for the new entrants to take up this independent duty of auditing public accounts. Instead of doing that, instead of bringing forward new men who are trained in auditing and in chartered accountancy, we find that only so few are coming into the profession. Our economy is expanding but why are so few attracted here? New companies are floated. There ought to be more chances for young men to come in. The medical profession or the engineering profession is attracting men. This is also a highly technical subject and we find that fewer and fewer people are coming forward though there are talented people who get very high marks in mathematics. Why is the profession not attractive? Our economy is expanding fast although it is not as fast as we want it to be. The opportunities are mopped up by certain monopolists and the new talents are not coming to fill in the posts. The Institute is responsible for making rules which do not give encouragement for new people to come in. Under the new rules the examinations have become more strict. But it is not to raise the standard in the profession. If it is so, we can understand it. A very irksome procedure is now adopted by the rule. A person may pass the first group in the first instance but may fail in the second group. But after a few chances to appear at the second group, he is asked to appear again in the first group also.

Mr. Speaker: Who holds these examinations?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Institute

Shri Narasimhan: That is the main work of the Institute—examinations.

Shri Warior: Instead of liberalizing the procedure they make it more irksome. Examinations themselves are now-a-days controversial; we are thinking of eliminating these examinations themselves from the school system. But here they are made more irksome. It seems to be not with the object of raising the standard but only with the object of excluding new entrants and making it very difficult for them to come in, if at all they want to come in.

Now, what is the position of these articled clerks? They have to serve under these chartered accountants for five long years. They are not getting any real emoluments for that. Some paltry sums are doled out to them. They are exploited to the fullest extent by people who hold the licence of chartered accountants. This training is made so essential. I am not a chartered accountant and I do not know much about accountancy; I know book-keeping. I am told by my friends—I have many chartered accountant friends—that for five years they are neglected elements in that office. No new training is imparted to them—neither guidance, nor instructions. Now, cannot we remove this? Maybe, the intentions are very good. But intentions alone are not good enough; we should get the benefit in practice. But this is what is happening.

The Minister says that this Bill is according to the assurance given that a comprehensive legislation will be brought forward. This is not a comprehensive legislation unless and until all these aspects are considered and a remedying measure is brought forward in this House.

Now, I come to the working of the Institute. Shri Narasimhan has been dealing with it elaborately. I will touch upon only one point. The Government wants to increase the number of nominees of the Government from 5 to 6. I want it to be reduced

to three. I told you the experience of the shareholders. That is the same experience of the members of the council of this Institute. They are coming from various parts of this big country—from Madras, Tuticorin, Calcutta and so on. The Government nominees are always stationed here and they can always attend the meeting. What is the quorum of this council? If the quorum can be filled by the nominees then there is no necessity for outsiders to come and be troubled.

18.18 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

They do not know what good will result out of their attendance if there are so many Government nominees. Why should a member come from Madura to Delhi when he is not sure on that point? From Madura to Delhi is not an easy joke. Sometimes he may come up to Nagpur and get cold and return with influenza. Why should he take the trouble of coming here with all the vagaries of the weather? What is the benefit? Naturally, they do not attend these meetings and naturally the whole thing is in the hands of a selected few nominated by the Government. That is the result, in effect. That is why more and more nominees are appointed by the Government and the elected members are decreased. The result is that there is autonomy only in name. Your legislating is not the main thing. What obtains in practice is the important thing. The autonomy given by legislation can be abolished in practice by nominating one more person. So, why not reduce the number to 3? If there is no quorum in the meeting, we can see how a quorum can be obtained and how its autonomy could be maintained.

Shri Narasimhan: There will be more attendance.

Shri Warior: I thank Shri Narasimhan for that suggestion. There will be more attendance. The autonomy of the Institute should be real; it should

be encouraged to expand and bring the newer elements and new entrants into our expanding economy. That is why I wanted to move an amendment seeking to reduce the number of Government nominees from six to three.

Taking advantage of the fact that this is an amending measure, Government has introduced a new thing. In fact we wanted to remove the entire section 24. Under clause 24 they are seeking to insert a new clause which says:

"30A.(1) Where the Central Government considers it expedient so to do, it may, by order in writing, direct the Council to make any regulations or to amend or revoke any regulations already made within such period as it may specify in this behalf"

There is a penalty also in subsection (2) they say:

"If the Council fails or neglects to comply with such order within the specified period, the Central Government may make the regulations or amend or revoke the regulations made by the Council, as the case may be, either in the form specified in the order or with such modifications thereof as the Central Government thinks fit."

What is left, Sir, in autonomy? This House can pass any legislation, but the President can annul all legislations in two sentences

Shri Narasimhan: In one sentence.

Shri Warior: Everything can be done away with in one sentence. One sentence is enough. But the penalty is also there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member on my right has more things to say, he can have an opportunity.

Shri Satish Chandra: He has already spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he has not finished

Shri Warior: Sir, he is a senior comrade and he can be helpful in this. This is called an autonomous institution. But if these two clauses are there, what vestige of autonomy will be there in the whole institution? I cannot understand. I can understand the Government advising the institute, the institute taking cognizance of the vast experience of the Government and the vast interests that the Government controls. It can take cognizance of all that and then make regulations, amend the regulations or make rules. That I can understand. But here it is said

"If the Council fails or neglects to comply with such order within the specified period, the Central Government may make the regulations."

Then what is the use of this institute, this Council and all its work? I cannot understand. Therefore, this is a very objectionable section. It does not better the old position, instead it is making the position worse.

If the autonomy of the institution is to be taken away the hon. Minister can say so. He can say "Look here, you are an infant institute, you do not know how to behave and therefore Government is taking charge of the entire thing." That can be said in plain language, straight language. Instead of that, all these soothing words of autonomy are there, and then by the stroke of one sentence everything is annulled. That should not be allowed to go like that. That is why we want to press the amendment.

In the end, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister—this Bill may be passed or withdrawn—to bring forward a comprehensive Bill taking into account the experience of the working of the institute for the last nine years, and with objective of breaking monopolies, giving more facilities for training to new entrants and new talents who come into the profession, and keeping the independence of the

profession from the clutches of not very goodwilled people, not very straightforward and honest people. All these objectives must be taken together and a comprehensive Bill must be brought forward so that the profession of chartered accountancy will have its own place in the expanding economy of our country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the speech of my esteemed friend, Shri Warior, and I am at one with him in asking for a very comprehensive legislation on this point. But the question is, has our Government ever given any piece of comprehensive legislation so far? I think the answer is in the negative. Therefore, to expect from our Government to give a piece of comprehensive legislation on this subject is to expect something that is not possible.

All the same, I would say that the amending legislation has not been done with as much thoroughness and as much care as it deserves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he expect these things from the Government or not?

Shri D C Sharma. Sir, I am connected with some of these autonomous bodies, and we have there these chartered accountants. We see them functioning there. I would not say that all the complaints put forward by my hon. friend who preceded me are justified. I do not say that in every case you have the case of a monopoly. I think that is too much of a generalisation. But one cannot avoid the impression, after looking through the pages of the newspapers and after reading through some of the cases of the joint-stock companies, that there is a great deal of—I should be afraid of using that word, but I cannot help using it—collusion occasionally between these chartered accountants and the directors of some of the joint-stock companies.

The result is that the profession about which some of my hon friends have been talking so eloquently has not acquired that kind of dignity and that kind of reputation which it should deserve. Therefore, the need is that this profession should be rid of any tinge of monopoly and it should also, at the same time, be rid of all those practices which have brought to it not a very wholesome reputation. That is the problem.

How that can be done is beyond my power to say. But I would say that the one effective way of doing it is this that you should tighten up Government control over this institution. It is true that at one time it was said that we should grant them greater autonomy. It is true that Mr Kapadia wanted it to have a little more freedom, and Mr Choksy also wanted it to have more freedom. I agree that those persons who control the working of this profession, this institution should have some freedom, but we have come to the conclusion that the Government has to tighten up its supervision over it so that some of the practices which have crept into it may become a thing of the past. I have absolutely no doubt about it, and I am glad that the Government has tightened up the regulations in certain matters.

For instance, by referring to Section 7 I find that we have tried to widen the scope of that clause which permits the institute to remove certain persons from its membership. I think it has been done in the better interest of the profession and in the better interest of the better functioning of our joint-stock companies.

Now, I come to clause 8. I find that some objection has been taken to the number of nominated persons. I am a democrat and every democrat in this world will be opposed on principle to the system of nomination anywhere in any body. We have got to do away with that system of nomination, but since the desire of the Gov-

ernment is to put this Institute on a firmer, sounder and broader basis, I think six nominated persons in a body which is going to have 24 elected persons is not going to be something very iniquitous. After all, the number of nominated persons is going to be only 20 per cent of the number of persons who are going to be elected. Therefore, I think not much will be lost by increasing this nomination from five to six. After all we have stomached already five nominated persons, and no harm will be done if we are asked to stomach now six persons.

But there is a point in what Shri Warior said. It was this that it may not be possible for the nominated persons to exercise that amount of vigilance which is expected of them. So, Government should see to it that these nominated persons are persons of high professional and administrative integrity, persons who are held very high in public esteem and persons who are above suspicion so that they can tone up the whole thing.

At the same time, it should be seen that these persons do not remain absentee members or like absentee landlords. They should keep themselves in touch with the Institute to the best of their ability and to the best of their capacity. If that happens, I think no harm will be done. At the same time, I know and you also know, Sir, that in the matter of legislation, our attitude is not dogmatic, our attitude is empirical. We learn by experience, we change with changing circumstances. That is why we are having so many amending Bills, and we have a spate of amending Bills on the anvil. I know if this Bill does not function properly the hon. Minister will be able to bring forward another amending Bill some other time.

Now, I am glad that the functions of the Disciplinary Committee have been defined so clearly and so thoroughly. I think we are familiar with the institution of inspectors. We

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

have inspectors in the railway administration and in the educational departments. We have inspectors in all other organisations such as purchase, export and import organisations. But I would also say that there should be some organisation to control these inspectors who inspect others. Unfortunately there is no statutory provision for that anywhere. So, these inspectors sometimes do not discharge their functions as well as they should. They become like small Moghuls; they become like small Nawabs, and there is nobody to question what they have done or what they are going to do. So, I think that this pattern should be followed everywhere. This kind of Disciplinary Committee should be there wherever we are dealing with professional persons. It is needed because a profession grows and flourishes not only by virtue of its most well-known members but also by virtue of discipline that it exercises on other members. Some of our professions in free India are coming into disrepute only for the simple reason that they have evolved no code of discipline. This profession of chartered accountants is going to be a profession for those persons who are to be the financial conscience-keepers of our public funds and moneys, etc. I think that it is necessary to keep this profession on the right lines and I believe that this Disciplinary Committee will be able to see to it that this profession does not deteriorate, that this profession does not become a prey to the moral or social diseases to which sometimes professions become a prey. I think this is a very wholesome provision, and I feel that similar things will be done when we bring legislation about other professions also.

At the same time, I am very happy that we have not given unlimited powers to the Disciplinary Committee. We have constituted the Disciplinary Committee in accordance with democratic practice and we have also tried to see that they function in a responsible manner which is in conformity with the principles of democracy. We

have in this Bill specified as to what they can do and we have also specified as to the appeals that could be preferred against their decision. Therefore, while on the one hand, this Disciplinary Committee will be there to bring the code of conduct or the code of work to a high level,—of all the chartered accountants,—on the other hand, the Committee will be there to see that their decisions can be called into question and that they cannot go beyond the limits of the case.

What I find, in this connection, is this. Some time ago, I had an occasion to meet some of the chartered accountants,—especially some young chartered accountants. They came to see me, and they had to tell me a very, very sad tale. Now, their whole charge was that they were not given a proper deal at the hands of some of their big bosses, and that their big bosses could get away very easily after having done certain things. That was their charge. But I hope on account of the proper functioning of this clause these young chartered accountants will not have a similar kind of grievous tale to tell to any Member of Parliament.

Then I come to clause 23 of the Bill. I think the training of articled and audit clerks, if I can put it, is the foundation of this Bill. It is the most important part of the Bill. I know that something will be done to formulate rules on this matter. But I would submit very respectfully that when the rules are framed, it should be seen to it that the training is made as easily available to young aspirants as possible and also that the training is given not only in name, but in substance. It should also be seen that this training does not involve any kind of detraction of those relations which should subsist between the teacher and the student.

Unfortunately in our country, the system of apprenticeship training is not very well practised. In countries like Japan, it is practised on a very large scale, every industry has this system. We used to have this system in the good old days when every home was a kind of a technical school, because every craftsman, artist and every practitioner of any profession had some apprentices to be trained, but now somehow we have discarded that system. I am glad that there is some provision in this Bill with regard to it. There should be similar provisions in other Bills which deal with such professions. Regarding the apprenticeship training, I hope the rules will be placed on the Table of the House. I hope the rules will be made as specific as possible, they should not be left loose or vague.

My friend, Shri Warior, took objection to clause 24. I do not know how the autonomy of a body is going to be circumscribed or limited by clause 24. I think we have this kind of section in municipal committees and in every democratic body. It says

"Where the Central Government considers it expedient so to do it may, by order in writing, direct the Council to make any regulations or to amend or revoke any regulations already made within such period as it may specify in this behalf."

I think this kind of provision exists everywhere though not in the very same words. After all, the Central Government has got to exercise overall control over it and cannot exercise such control unless it has got some powers. We have been talking about monopolists among chartered accountants and other persons who are out to do all kinds of things. Suppose they pass some resolution or do something which is not proper, I think the Central Government have a right to step in in order to correct any error or imbalance. Life is a series of checks and counter-checks. I think this kind of check in the hands

of the Central Government should not be grudged.

On the whole, I find that this Bill is very inadequate, imperfect and unsatisfactory. But given the circumstances of the case and the framework of this Bill, I think it should be supported. I am an idealist and I would like to live in a world where there is full autonomy, where capitalists do not exist, where there are no obstacles in the path of young men, where big business does not have a chance to do all sorts of things.

An Hon. Member: It is a paradise

Shri D. C. Sharma: But that world is slowly coming into shape. We are bringing it into being gradually and when that world comes into being fully, I am sure we will have a different type of Bill. But since we live in this imperfect world, in the midst of human beings whose wisdom is also imperfect, we have to put up with such kinds of Bills which are not perfect.

I would, therefore, submit that the Ministry will be well-advised to bring forward a Bill after some time which will meet with the wishes of Mr Narasimhan, who wants full autonomy, with the wishes of Mr Warior who wants further schemes for training and also with my wishes for a kind of democracy which will function adequately and properly in the interests of the accountants, of our nation, of the public and also in the interests of business and all those who want to enrol themselves as apprentices for their profession.

Dr M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have read this Bill and I was under the impression that the Government was creating an autonomous institute for the chartered accountants in this country. But when I came to clause 24, I found that whatever rights or privileges Government wanted to confer on this institute have been completely annulled and negatived by this clause. I shall read out that clause

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

which seeks to insert a new section 30A:

"(1) Where the Central Government considers it expedient so to do, it may, by order in writing, direct the Council to make any regulations or to amend or revoke any regulations already made within such period as it may specify in this behalf."

The Government have taken to themselves the power to dictate to the Council to make any regulation and it is made incumbent on them to abide by it. Sub-clause (2) says:

"(2) If the Council fails or neglects to comply with such order within the specified period, the Central Government may make the regulations or amend or revoke the regulations made by the Council, as the case may be, either in the form specified in the order or with such modifications thereof as the Central Government thinks fit."

If sub-clause (1) is all right, sub-clause (2) naturally follows. But Government have shown no reasons, have specified no conditions under which they shall exercise the power of dictating to the institute any regulation which they want to be made. They have taken arbitrary powers, unconditionally arbitrary powers. It is something, in my opinion, incompatible with the conception of autonomy. There is certainly no harm in creating an autonomous body. This sort of creating an autonomous body of the Institute does not, to my mind, appear to be a very clear way; it is absurd, so to say. I hope the hon. Minister who is in charge of this Bill will give us some intelligent explanation about the necessity of putting a clause like that, and on hearing that I shall, as a loyal member of the party, vote with him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): It is quite obvious that it is only as a result of certain practical

experience that the Government have come forward with these amendments and I quite realise the resentment which has been expressed by hon. Members, particularly in respect of the amendment to clause 30A, where the autonomy of the Council is being restricted in a manner. But let us remember that in a developing economy the expansion programmes of trade and industry have got to play a very distinctive role and the entire progress depends on how the trade and industry develop and expand. The health of this expansion of the trade and industry depends very much on how the accounts are being kept and maintained and how these accounts are properly scrutinised. Anybody who does not live only in the academic world, anybody who is faced with practical administration knows how these accounts are manipulated. In this House so many complaints have been made regarding the manipulation of accounts, regarding the double account books which are maintained by the people in commerce and industry, about the evasion of taxes and about so many other things. If these things have got to be looked after carefully, if there has got to be a better scrutiny, then we have to see that this Council functions more effectively, that it gives and injects a little health in the maintenance of accounts by the various business concerns.

I am really surprised that an attack on this amendment comes from our friends who, on the one hand, are wanting all the time to have tighter control by the Government over the people who are engaged in business and industry, particularly in the private sector. Now, how is this going to be exercised? What is our practical experience? The Government, as a matter of fact, gave the fullest autonomy to this Council. Let us know how this Institution has worked. I do not blame the Institute. But because of reasons which are quite obvious, for reasons which have compelled this Institution, the

sum total of the result today is that the accounts are not very much to be trusted, and even where the accounts have been countersigned by the chartered accountants we have found that there is much which remains to be desired

Under these circumstances, it is quite obvious that it is definitely the duty of the Government to see that some sense is injected in them when it is necessary. It is only a corrective clause. It is only a power in the hands of the Government which they have taken just to see that this Council functions properly and wherever the Council has failed or wherever it has gone wrong it can be toned up by certain corrective measures. Government will have no pleasure in going and dominating in the Council. Government have no pleasure in interfering with them and by that they can get nothing out of it. At this stage of our development, after 7 to 10 years of experience as to how the chartered accountants and accountancy firms have been functioning, it is absolutely necessary to see that proper accountancy is injected into the working of the various commercial concerns and if that is not done, the Government cannot absolve themselves from the responsibility which squarely falls on its shoulders

In spite of our love for autonomy for these institutions, in spite of our apathy for any concentration of power in the hands of the Government, practical experience dictates the necessity for such an amendment. Of course, we will be watchful to see that these powers given to the Government are properly exercised. It is, therefore, for these practical reasons and because of the existing circumstances that I support this amendment to clause 30A, where the question of autonomy has been raised. This is the main criticism which has been levelled by the various speakers who have spoken on this subject.

Then, I would like to a little clarification from the hon. Minister in respect of clause 24(a). In clause 24(a) they have put the word "person". I think that should be replaced by the words "a company, society, association and institute", because "person" includes only the individual, and "company", which is a legal person, excludes society, association and institute. Therefore, to me this change appears to be necessary. I do not know how the hon. Minister construes it. If it is not so and if it concerns only a person or individual, then I think it needs some clarification.

Then, I think clause 24(a) (2) also needs a little clarification. That is the clause where punishment has been prescribed. Who is going to be punished? Is the individual going to be punished? If the "person" includes "company" then in the company whom are you going to punish? Who is going to punish? It needs clarification. Is it by executive order that directors are going to be punished? What is going to happen? My mind is not clear about it. I would rather request the hon. Minister to give a little clarification. What is the definition of a "person"? If it includes

Mr Deputy-Speaker: In the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, there is no clause 24(a) (1)

Shri Satish Chandra: Probably he is referring to the regulatory powers of the Government

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It might have been in the previous Bill

Shri Satish Chandra: The Bill has been amended by the Rajya Sabha. A lot of provisions have been amended

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry if it is so. Then no penal clause exists

Another important change which has been brought about is about

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

separating cost accounting and restricting the scope of the chartered accountants. As I understand it, it is a major issue whether the chartered accountants should also include cost accountants or not. I think it is too late in the day now to deal with this subject and to plead that the chartered accountants should also include cost accountants. For various reasons, I felt it would have been better if we had not separated them. As a matter of fact, we have very few cost accountants in the country and the development of cost accounting will suffer if it is made exclusive. Two views can be expressed on this subject. One view is that by separating them the cost accountants will be able to grow much better and develop much better. But I have a feeling that until and unless this organisation is constituted in such a way that it has all the various branches, it would not be able to function, there would not be proper scope for training, and there would not be the proper type of people coming in; and they will become so exclusive that they will not be able to take advantage of the various branches of accountancy.

14 hrs.

Cost accountancy cannot develop absolutely in a vacuum. So, I should have wished that both were under one umbrella. If in a particular firm of chartered accountants, there are eight or nine articled clerks who are working on various branches, and cost accountancy is also one of them, then, particularly at this stage, when it is at a very initial stage of its development, it would benefit much more by drawing upon the experience and the impact of chartered accountancy, and those studying cost accountancy will have some integrated knowledge as to how it works, and how it can benefit from the other branches. I do not know what reasons weighed with Government in thinking that cost accountancy would be able to

develop much better as a separate entity. I wish that the hon. Minister throws some light on this point, because, the Cost and Works Accountants Bill is to follow closely on the heels of this Bill, and if we pass this Bill, we shall just be giving our consent to the exclusion of the cost accountants. If the cost accountants are to be excluded, then we would like to know the circumstances under which Government hope that the profession of cost accountants will be able to develop much better as a separate entity and that the present system has not worked satisfactorily.

श्री श्रीमारायण बास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक महोदय, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट्स के काम को रेगुलेट करने के लिए जो यह संशोधन विधेयक हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहता चाहूंगा कि देश में अब जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था कायम होने जा रही है उस में इस प्रकार के संशोधन का महत्व पहले से बहुत बढ़ गया है। पहले भी इस संशोधन का महत्व शा लेकिन अब जब प्राइवेट और पब्लिक दोनों मेक्टरों का खुला विकास हो रहा है और सभाज के कल्याण के लिए सरकार ने बहुत से अधिकार अपने हाथ में लिए हैं तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस प्रेशर के संचालन के लिए जो अधिकार इस कानून के द्वारा चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट्स का जो इंस्टीट्यूट है, उनको दिया गया है वह मुनासिब ही है। इस संस्था को परीक्षा आदि लेने का और संस्था के सम्बन्ध में भी काम को संचालन करने का पूरा अधिकार दिया गया है और यह उचित ही है। इस संस्था को परीक्षा लेने का उसी तरह अधिकार है जैसे कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा संस्थाओं जैसे यूनिवर्सिटीज और टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स को परीक्षाएँ लेकर डिप्लोमा देने का अधिकार है। अब जहां तक मुझे मालूम है टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स या यूनिवर्सिटीज जिस ऐस्ट के द्वारा संचालित होते

है उस के अन्दर रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार उन संस्थाओं को होता है लेकिन मैं आनंदा हूँ कि बहुत सी संस्थाओं में विजिटर की नियुक्ति होती है जाहे वह विजिटर प्रान्त के गवर्नर हो अथवा हमारे राष्ट्रपति हो । उदाहरण के लिए इवियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी लाइब्रेरी है, उसके बहुत से विभाग हैं और उसको परीक्षाएं लेकर डिप्लोमा और स्टिंफ़िकेट्स देने का पूरा अधिकार है लेकिन जो वह रेगुलेशन बनाते हैं, उनकी स्वीकृति उनको राष्ट्रपति से करानी पड़ती है । इसी प्रकार से प्रान्तों में जो युनिवर्सिटिया हैं, उनको एक के अन्दर रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार होता है लेकिन उसकी स्वीकृति उनको बहु के गवर्नर से लेनी पड़ती है और इसका यह मतलब होता है कि वह स्वीकृति गवर्नर साहब अपनी व्यक्तिगत कैरियर में नहीं देते हैं बल्कि वे एक तरह से अपने डिपार्टमेंट्स अथवा भ्रातालयों के द्वारा उन पर विचार करा कर स्वीकृति देते हैं ।

इस एक के अन्दर रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार तो इस सत्या को है । अभी मुझ से पहले हमारे एक माननीय और अद्वेय नेता ने इस सशोधन विवेयक का इस बिना पर विरोध किया है कि इस में गवर्नरेट को बहुत बाह्य पावर्स दी गई है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि उस कौसिल को रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार तो है लेकिन यदि कभी सरकार को यह मालूम पड़ेगा कि किसी रेगुलेशन में सशोधन करने की जरूरत है, बदलने की जरूरत है तो सरकार कौसिल को कहेगी कि अमुक समय के अन्दर, ३० दिन का समय इस में दिया गया है कि ३० दिन के अन्दर आप उसको संशोधित कर दे लेकिन अगर कौसिल उसके अनुसार सशोधन न करे तब गवर्नरेट को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह इसे स्वयं कर सकती है । मैं तो जो यह सशोधन है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और उसके समर्थन में अभी जो हमारे सामने एक इसरा विवेयक कौट एड बर्स एकाउन्टेंट्स बिल

माने बाला है, उसके अन्दर भी कौसिल आफ स्टेट में इस बात की बड़ी बुद्धिमानी दिखाई नहीं है कि उस में रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार तो उस कौसिल को रहेगा लेकिन उन रेगुलेशन का ऐप्रूवल गवर्नरेट से कराना होगा । गवर्नरेट द्वारा उन रेगुलेशन के ऐप्रूव होने पर ही उनका अमल होगा । मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट्स अमेडमेंट बिल जो इस समय हमारे सामने उपस्थित है उस में भी कौसिल को सब रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार हासिल है लेकिन गवर्नरेट को उन रेगुलेशन को स्क्रूटनाइज़ करने का अधिकार हासिल होना ही चाहिये और अगर उन रेगुलेशन में कुछ तबदीली वह आवश्यक समझे तो वह उस में कर सके । पुराने कानून में यह अधिकार गवर्नरेट को नहीं है । मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नरेट के ऐप्रूवल से यह रेगुलेशन एनफोर्स हो ।

जहा तक मेरा स्थान है इस कानून के अन्दर रूल्स बारैर बनाने का अधिकार सरकार को नहीं है । रेगुलेशन बनाने का अधिकार कौसिल को दिया जा रहा है लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा और उस की जरूरत भी है कि जो रेगुलेशन बनाये जाये यह गवर्नरेट की स्वीकृति से पास हो और उन रेगुलेशन की एक प्रति भी सदन के सामने रखी जानी चाहिये जैसे कि और कानूनों आदि की रखी जाती है । अभ तक तो यही व्यवस्था है । कि सरकार जो भी कानून और रूल्स आदि बन ये उनको ससद के सामने एक निवित अवधि के लिए रखा जाता है जाहे उसी अधिवेशन में या उसके बाद जो दसरा अधिवेशन हो उसमें, और अगर पार्लियामेट यह समझे कि उन में सशोधन करने की जरूरत है तो पार्लियामेट उन में सशोधन कर सकती है । और तब जो रेगुलेशन और रूल्स होते हैं वे पार्लियामेट की इच्छानुसार मशोधित कर दिये जाने हैं । मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस कानून के अन्दर भी यह अवस्था रहनी चाहिये कि कौसिल भले ही रेगुलेशन बनाये लेकिन उन की सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी जड़ी हो और

[बी थीमारायण दस]

सरकार हारामंजूर होने के बाद एक निश्चित अधिकार के लिये जैसे कि और कानूनी और रेग्युलेशंस को हमारे यहा सदन में रखा जाता है, उसी तरह इन रेग्युलेशंस को भी संसद के होनी सदी के सामने एक निश्चित अधिकार के लिये रखा जाय। अब युनिवास्टियरी में जो परीक्षायें ले कर डिप्लोमा दीः स्टिफिकेट्स बर्नरह देनी हैं, उन में विजिटर का प्राविजन होता है और विजिटर की मंजूरी मिलने के बाद ही वह रेग्युलेशंस अमल में आते हैं लेकिन इस संस्था के कानून के अन्दर कोई विजिटर नहीं है जबकि उस को एटीएस लेने का अधिकार है और उन को डिप्लोमा देने का अधिकार है, बिना डिप्लोमा के कोई प्रेक्षिट्स नहीं कर सकता है, उस में जब विजिटर का प्राविजन नहीं है तो किर गवर्नरेंट की मंजूरी लेना आवश्यक होता चाहिये और इस सदन को मीका भिले कि उन में किसी प्रकार को कोई कमी वा लामी पाये तो उन में संशोधन कर सके।

यही थोड़ा सा कहने के लिये मैं बे प्राप का समय लिया। अब एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूँगा। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने भी यह मांग की है कि एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाया जाय और मैं जो इस में उन से सहमत हूँ। मेरा खायाल है कि हमारे देश में और भी कई तरह के देशों और संस्थायें हैं जिन को कि अपने देशों की सचावन करने के लिये और उस में जो दुराई है उस दुराई को दूर करने के लिये या किसी प्रकार वा अनाचार, भ्रष्टाचार या अनैतिकता उन में कोई करता है तो उस को दंड देने की व्यवस्था उन संस्थाओं को है। और इस बिल में भी यह अधिकार उस कौंसिल और डिसिप्लिनरी कमेटी की हस्तिल है। इस संशोधन विधेयक में किसी एवीबड हंस्टीट्यूट के मेम्बर को हाईकोर्ट में कौंसिल के निर्णय के खिलाफ अपील करने का अधिकार दिया गया। इस कानून के अन्दर को कौंसिल याप करने वाले हैं उस

को एक निश्चित अधिकार तक सदा हैने का अधिकार दिया गया है। वह दोषी पावे यदे अक्षिक्त का लाइसेंस ले सकती है अब दस्ता हाईकोर्ट में यदि वह अपील करता है तो हाईकोर्ट जो उस बारे में निर्णय करेगा ह भाव्य होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब बातों का जो इस में समावेश किया गया है यह बहुत ही ठीक है लेकिन जैसे कि मैं ने पहले कहा कि देश की जो वर्तमान स्थित्या है, उस प्रवस्था में अर्थ व्यवस्था से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली जितनी संस्थायें हैं और जैसे कि अभी आंगे आनवाले विधेयक से मालूम होता है कि इस बात की प्रावधानकार स्थिती हाई कि किसी कारखाने में क्या उत्पादन खर्च हो अथवा किसी बस्तु के दाम क्या होने चाहिये, इस सब का निर्णय करने के लिये अभी कोई इस प्रकार की संस्था नहीं है, कोई इस तरह के विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं जो इस बात की जानकारी करा सकें और इसीलिये हम लोग एक दूसरा विधेयक बनाने जा रहे हैं। मेरा तो कहना सिफ़ यह है कि इस प्रकार के कानून को किर से जावने की ज़रूरत है, रेव्यू करने की ज़रूरत है और देश की जी मौजूदा अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस में यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि यह संस्था स्वतंत्र तो हो लेकिन उस स्वतंत्रता का रेग्युलेशन भी नियमित रूप से होना चाहिये। अब जैसे कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कम्पनी कानून के बारे में कहा कि उन की अधिकार है कि जिस किसी को वे चाहें बहाल कर सके लेकिन शेयर होल्डर्स के अधिकारों की रका कहा तक होती, इस को देखने की ज़रूरत है और इसलिये यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि समाज का नियंत्रण किसी न किसी रूप में इस प्रकार की संस्था पर होना चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए अपना स्थान प्रहरण करता हूँ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My observations regarding section 24 stand. I think it is quite clearly mentioned here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is there, it is all right

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So they stand and I would like the hon Minister to clarify

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, some of the points raised by hon Members have already been touched by me in my opening remarks and there is not much that I can usefully add

I am sorry that the deliberations of the Joint Committee on the Cost and Works Accountants Bill could not convince my hon friend, Shri Narasimhan. He has quoted extensively from the evidence given by Shri Kapadia and Shri Choksi before the Joint Committee on the Cost and Works Accountants Bill in order to prove his case in relation to the provisions contained in this amending Bill. He was himself a Member of the Joint Committee and had not given any note of dissent. There are a few notes of dissent but we do not find any from him. I had inferred from his earlier silence that we had been able to convince him and that he had changed his opinion. I find that he is still not convinced. If the collective wisdom of the Committee which had many distinguished Members of this House as well as the other House, could not convince him, it would be difficult for me at this stage to make him change his opinion.

He is very much against the regulation making power sought to be taken by the Government through this amending Bill. In fact, the power had been there in a different form even before the introduction of this Bill. But the experience of last ten years has shown that it was not sufficient. At present, the Government can suggest amendments of the regulations to the Council of the Institute for its consideration. The regulations made by the Council of the Institute do not become final till they are approved by Government. What is now sought to be done is that the

Government on their own initiative can suggest amendments of the regulations to the Council of the Institute and if the Council does not agree with Government, the latter can still notify such regulations.

Many complaints have been voiced in the other House as well as this House regarding the functioning of this Institute. My hon friend, Shri Warior, sees many things which are not moving satisfactorily, many actions of the Council of the Institute which according to him need scrutiny and change, yet he does not want to confer power on the Government to make those changes. I can assure the House that this regulation making power is not going to be used recklessly. It will be there only as a reserve power. In fact, in all professional institutes of this type, even in the case of the medical Councils such powers have been kept in reserve by the Government. My hon friend Shri Shree Narain Das pointed out just now that such powers are exercised through Visitors in the case of Universities and similar other institutions. The Institute of Chartered Accountants has been functioning during the last ten years as a completely autonomous Institute, and it will continue to function as an autonomous Institute. I might respectfully submit that the impression of my esteemed and learned friend, Dr M S Aney, that some new Institute is being created is not quite correct. This Institute has been there for a period of about ten years. But certain difficulties have been experienced due to differences of opinion in the Council of the Institute. There have been instances when long time is taken to decide minor points due to such differences of opinion. I do not mean to say that the Institute has not done good work. I have paid compliments to the Institute in my opening remarks. It has established sound traditions for the profession and laid down correct standards of behaviour. It has exercised discipline over its members in a

[Shri Satish Chandra]

commendable manner. All the same, there have been occasions when some members have differed on minor matters and things which should have been decided in one meeting or two have dragged on for a long time.

The power now being taken will not be exercised by the Government without giving the Council of the Institute the fullest opportunity to discuss the matter. But in case a certain issue requires the intervention by the Government in the interest of the health and progress of the profession, this power shall be exercised with utmost care.

Shri Narasimhan: It is not statutorily provided that opportunity would be given to them to discuss it.

Shri Satish Chandra: Many things cannot be provided statutorily, but the intention of the Government is clear. I am sure this assurance will be kept in mind by the officers of the Company Law Department.

A point has been raised about the ratio of the persons nominated by the Government to the persons elected by the members of the profession. There appears to be a lot of misunderstanding on this matter. Firstly, it has been pointed out by Shri Warior and other friends that the number of nominated members is sought to be increased from 5 to 6 as if the Government is trying to increase the proportion of nominated members in the Council. It is not a correct thing.

At present every 150 members of the Institute are entitled to elect one member to the Council. There are now 20 elected members. The Act provides that 5 shall be nominated by Government. The total membership of the Council is, therefore, 25.

The profession is developing and the membership is becoming larger. As there is no maximum limit, the Council may become unwieldy. A

maximum number is now being fixed so that the Council will consist of 30 members, 24 of whom shall be elected by the Institute and 6 will be nominated by Government. The ratio of nominated and elected members remains the same as it has been until now.

The 5 members, nominated by the Government in the past, have not been the officers only. There again appears to be some misunderstanding. There is only one person nominated from the Department of Company Law Administration which functions on behalf of Government in relation to the work of this Institute. Two other persons suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce are nominated by the Government. These two persons are usually members of the profession. They are qualified Chartered Accountants nominated by Government on the advice of the two Chambers of Commerce in the country so that they may represent the viewpoint of trade and industry if certain matters concerning them are discussed in the Council. One person is nominated usually from the Auditor-General's side. At present the Director of Commercial Audit, who is also a Chartered Accountant, is a member. So, these nominees, except the one representing the Department of Company Law Administration, have nothing to do with Government as such. They are nominated to represent various interests and are members of the profession. The fifth one is an officer of the Ministry of Defence who too is a Chartered Accountant.

Shri Narasimhan: Fifth wheel!

Shri Satish Chandra: The Government is represented actually by one member only. So, it is not correct to say that the proportion of nominated members is being increased that they guide the destinies of the Institute or that the decisions of the

Council are dictated by them. To say so would be a sad commentary on the intelligence of a distinguished profession. Chartered Accountants are not likely to be cowed down by one representative of Government in the Council of 25. This is rather an argument which is too far-fetched and which does not carry much conviction.

Shri Warior: How much is the quorum of the Council?

Shri Satish Chandra: I could not say off-hand.

Shri Narasimhan: It must be one-third.

Shri Satish Chandra: If it is one third in a Council of 25, it should be 9 persons. (Interruptions)

I will say a few words about the training of articled clerks, about which something has been said. In that connection a phrase has been used repeatedly—that of monopoly.

I have always understood a monopolist to be a person who sells his goods in the market and the buyer has no choice except to go to him. That is how I understand a monopolist. Here, in connection with this Bill, it has been used by some Members opposite in a manner which completely changes the connotation and the meaning of the word monopolist.

It is for the shareholders of a company to choose any Chartered Accountant. Whether it is a director managed company or managed otherwise, it is for shareholders to choose the Chartered Accountant. A Chartered Accountant is prohibited from soliciting work, from canvassing for being appointed as an auditor. And yet, it is said that some monopolist concerns exist in this field. It has been said that these concerns are hereditary. That again is not a fact. If the hon. Member reads the Act very carefully he will find that only

a duly qualified member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants or a person who has completed his training can become a member of a firm. It is not that 2, 3 or 4 persons can make a firm.

The articled clerks who get training under the seniors have an opportunity to acquire practical experience, which is more important than theoretical training. Theoretical training is arranged by the Institute through its coaching schemes. What is more necessary is the practical training which they get under their seniors in the profession.

I have very little time and I would respectfully submit that the Bill, as it is, may be considered by the House and passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now coming to the amendments. If it is the desire of the House we can push a little, a minute or two, into the other business so that we may proceed with this Bill and this may not hang on. That we can do only if the hon. Members have no objection.

Shri Satish Chandra: We can get through it, Sir.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Clauses 2 to 7

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8.— (Amendment of Section 8

Shri Warior: Sir, I move:

Page 8, line 10.—

for "six persons" substitute "three persons".

I have moved my amendment and no explanation is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put this to the vote.

The question is:

Page 8, line 10.—

for "six persons" substitute "three persons".

The motion was negative

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—(Insertion of new section 30-A)

Shri Warior: Sir, I beg to move my amendment to clause 24:

Page 9,—

after line 38, add—

"Provided that any such regulations or amendments or revocations proposed to be effected by the Central Government shall be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament before making such regulations, amendments or revocations."

Shri Narasimhan: I beg to move:

Page 9,—

omit lines 33 to 38.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put amendments Nos. 1 and 3 to clause 24 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 9,—

after line 38, add—

"Provided that any such regulations or amendments or revocations proposed to be effected by the Central Government shall be laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament before making such regulations, amendments or revocations."

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 9,—

omit lines 33 to 38.

The motion was negative.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 25 and 26 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 1.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1958" substitute "1959".

[Shri Satish Chandra]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

6205 Committee on Private PHALGUNA 22, 1880 (SAKA) Resolution re: 6206
Members' Bills and
Resolutions

Enacting Formula

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment—No. 4—to the Enacting Formula.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—
for "Ninth Year" substitute
"Tenth Year".

[*Shri Satish Chandra*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.33 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nababwip): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th March, 1959."

6206
Licensing of New Industrial
Units

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th March, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: LICENSING OF NEW INDUSTRIAL UNITS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair on the 27th February, 1959 regarding the policy of licensing new industrial units.

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution 7 minutes have already been taken up and 1 hour and 53 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair may continue his speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last time I was trying to restate the general policy adopted by this House on the question of giving licences for new industrial units. On that policy there is no difference of opinion. That is a good and correct policy. I am trying to examine how that policy is being implemented. My complaint is that the Government does not take any care at all in the correct implementation of this good policy. I am quite sure that most of the representatives of most of the States in both sides of this House will have given their own reasons for supporting my Resolution.

At the outset I will examine some general figures as far as licensing of new industrial units is concerned. With great difficulty, I went through

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

the *Journal of Industry and Trade* to find out the number of licences issued during a specific period and I could not go through the entire period as it is a very difficult task. I have got the figures for the period October 1956 to October 1958. Altogether 1,230 new licences were issued. I have got it tabulated State-wise. Now, the Bombay State, the most fortunate one because of historical and various other reasons—we do not grudge at Bombay or any other State; we just want to catch up with others—got 444 licences—36.09 per cent of the total. The next fortunate State is West Bengal which gets 233 licences which comes to 1.94 per cent. Then comes the State of Madras with 189 licences. I will examine the position of my State because I am more concerned with my State. The position of Kerala is really very pitiable. Out of 1,230 licences, Kerala got only 34—2.76 per cent. I do not go through all the figures but we have our friends like Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan and many other States. I have got some other figures also. This shows that even today, even after the acceptance of the Industrial Policy Resolution and definite statement by the States Reorganisation Commission and also by the Planning Commission to the effect that we should try to develop and lift up the under-developed States when new licences are given—after all that, the position is that there is heavy concentration in certain areas. These very figures declare categorically that there is no conscious effort on the part of the authorities in charge of the affairs to give a changed and new life as far as the industrial development of this country is concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): How many licences were refused?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The *Journal* does not give that figure....(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. New licences should not be added here!

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I also looked into the annual report on the working of the administration of the Companies Act for the year ending March 1957. During that period, it is stated, 448 new companies were registered—301 in West Bengal, 170 in Bombay. In this particular case, West Bengal leads and Bombay seconds. Anyway, they take away nearly 65—70 per cent of the total. I need not give more general figures about the situation in the country. These figures very clearly illustrate the direction in which we are going. I am afraid we are going in the very same old direction in spite of the loud proclamations of the authorities in power to the contrary.

Sir, I hope that the representatives from other States will go into the situation with regard to their own States in more detail, and you will please allow me to concentrate myself on the situation in my own State. My State is one of the aggrieved States. You might have heard many people calling us a problem State. It is very true that we have got many problems, perhaps many problems which do not trouble many other States.

You know of the serious food situation in our State, but that is not relevant here and I will not go into it. You also know, Sir, of the serious unemployment problem. Perhaps we are having the largest number of educated unemployed in the whole of India. Many problems are there, and really you cannot blame the people for calling us a problem State. Therefore, we should be given more consideration than my other State in India.

But what have we got? I should say that after the advent of freedom we did not have any industry worth the name. One or two industries

come to my mind, like the D.D.T. factory. I know the hon. Minister will refer to the D.D.T. factory. What is the employment potential there? It is nearly 200, that is my information. In the Second Five Year Plan Government is spending something like Rs. 501 crores in the public sector, and we have got our share in this D.D.T. factory, a factory which can employ nearly 200 people. Sir, he may also refer to one rare earth factory. But I am quite sure he cannot refer to more because there are no more industries in our State after the advent of freedom.

Now, what is the position of some of those traditional industries that we had like coir or handloom which are not even worth the name of industry? Such industries are dying out and we are finding it very difficult to keep up these industries in their own positions.

Our complaint is that the Government did not take any interest in respect of some of those industries which should be located in Kerala and for which perhaps Kerala may be the best location or even the only location, even in such cases Government have failed to persuade those people in the private sector to start the industries in our State.

Now, I will make certain references to certain of them. I will, at the very outset, refer to the manufacture of rubber tyres. I understand that three licences are issued during this period. The hon. Minister may say that we have got one. We have got one licence which is not used and, perhaps, which cannot be used by that particular gentleman in the near future. Two other licences were issued, one for Madras and one for Bombay State. You are aware, Sir, that we produce something like 97 per cent. of the rubber in the whole of India, and nobody will argue that a rubber tyre industry should be located anywhere outside the State which produces 97 per cent. of the total rubber.

Again, in the case of electricity we are reputed for cheap electricity. Our

labour—of course, some of our friends have complaints about them, I will come to that in the end—is very efficient. That was even accepted by the British Mission which came there to examine the spot for the second ship-building yard. In spite of all these facts favourable to us, licences were issued to Bombay and Madras.

In the case of Bombay, I am afraid the Government have gone against the very accepted principles of foreign participation. That is not very relevant to my point here, but I want to remind the House that in that case the Tatas are going to collaborate with a foreign firm, an Italian firm, where they are going to hold 60 per cent. of the shares—that is my information—and our native capitalists are going to have 40 per cent. And, they are going to have the factory at Bombay. I ask the Government, what was the difficulty in the way of the Government asking that party to start that industry in Kerala State? I am quite sure the Government possesses enough power in its hands to ask those people who are requesting for licences to start an industry in a particular place when the Government feels that that is the best place for that industry. But in this particular case Government did not do that. I do not know the reasons. I hope the hon. Minister will explain.

Now, there is the question of lemon grass oil. For a long time our people, our cultivators, who perhaps produce hundred per cent. of our total production in India were hoping that something will be done. There may be no other State in India which produces lemon grass oil. Now we hear that we are going to have some factories to produce vitamin A or something like that by making use of this lemon grass oil. But we hear that that factory is going to be in Poona.

An Hon. Member: It is already there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know. It is very strange that though we produce hundred per cent. of the lemon grass oil in the country the factory goes to another place.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Also, we have got plenty of minerals. The Minister may say that we have got the rare earth factory. But what is the position? Only certain primary processes are being done there and the major processes are being done in Bombay. There again the main factory is going to be in Bombay.

There is another instance which I have to bring to the notice of the House. It was announced in this very House itself that we are going to get a Security Press, in the public sector. What has happened to that Security Press, I ask the Minister. After some time we came to know that that Press is going to be divided into two parts. One went to Coimbatore. We do not grudge that, because it is our sister State. We want all the States to have all the industries. But, Sir, when it was decided to have the Security Press at Koratti in Kerala State for which 100 acres of land has already been bought by the Government of Kerala, what was the reason for the Government to shift a part of it to another place? All right; let it go to Madras State. But what about the remaining part? We hear that it is not going to come into existence in the Second Plan period. Previously it was decided that this Security Press will come into existence in the Second Plan period. But now that is not going to come into existence.

Sir, it was almost decided once upon a time that a heavy electrical plant will be located somewhere in Kerala. But we have lost it. It has gone to another State.

Then there is the story of the second ship-building yard. The answers to our questions given by the Minister of Transport and Communications yesterday make us more concerned about the final decision as far as the second ship-building yard is concerned. Many of our hon. friends on the other side, when they meet us in private, have assured us that Kerala will get it. But yesterday's answers show that it is very complicated. Many more questions are before this Zonal Technical

Committee. They are going to examine technical problems now, apart from the technical problems examined by the best experts from Britain on this issue. I do not know what technical problems are going to be examined by this Technical Committee appointed by our Government.

In this context, Sir, I would invite attention of the Government to a statement made by our Finance Minister in our State legislature during his recent Budget Speech. What he says is as follows:

"The complaint that Kerala got no share in the industrial expansion brought about in the first and second Five Year Plans of India is not confined to any single party in Kerala."—

I hope even our Deputy Minister Shri A. M. Thomas will agree with me.

"It is the complaint of the entire populace. Kerala does not have even a single scheme under heavy industries in the public sector in which the Union Government have directly invested. The people of Kerala hope that a different approach will be perceptible at least in the third Five Year Plan. In my view, the people of Kerala would consider the issue of a second shipyard as the touchstone of the Centres earnestness in this line.

May I avail myself of this opportunity to declare that every day of delay to announce that it would be located at Cochin serves only to strengthen the misgivings of the people of Kerala".

I may make use of this opportunity to request the Government, to urge upon the Government, to take a final decision on this question at least as early as possible and remove the misgivings of the people of our State.

I stop at that. I have given enough instances to establish my case that we are terribly neglected. What is the way out? I beg to place before the House two or three proposals to rectify the position. I would urge

upon the Government to attempt earnestly to put the industrial policy resolution, the policy accepted by this very House, into effect. I would urge upon the Government to revise some of its other policies also. In certain States in our country, we can have industries only if State Governments themselves take up the responsibility of starting industries. They cannot just wait at the doors of the private capitalists. They cannot be left to the mercy and to the whims and fancies of the private sector. In that case the State Governments have to be helped very liberally. The State Governments should have their own part to play in it. They have to take up many responsibilities, but the Central Government should come to the help of the State Governments very liberally. In our country today, there are many institutions that can help for starting new industries, not for helping the State Governments but the private industrialists, and they are, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the National Industrial Development Corporation, the Refinance Corporation, the Industrial Development and Credit Corporation, the State Finance Corporations, etc., etc. But all these corporations and institutions are there to give help to the private sector. Apart from these, the Government is directly giving much help to them. They stand guarantee for the loans these people are getting from outside our country, but in the case of the State Governments there is no help given to them. That policy has to be revised, and they have to be helped and they should take up the responsibility of starting industries by themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Please excuse me if I take a couple of minutes more. There is another question. For example, our Government took some decision to collaborate with some of the private capitalists in starting some new industries. They decided to invest some money together with private men in some industries, because, without that, no industry worth the name

will be started in our State. It is a very poor State. No one individual can put in Rs. 50 lakhs or a crores of rupees in one industry without the help of the Government or without the help of the Finance Corporation. That is the history in our State. When Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar was our Dewan, all the industries worth the name were started with the direct help of the Government, and with the collaboration of the Government. That is the only possible way even today. But the Planning Commission, unfortunately, has taken objection to this collaboration of the State Government with private capital. I know there is a lot of correspondence going on between the Planning Commission and the State Government. I request the Central Government to intervene in the matter on behalf of the State Government and see that the State Government is allowed, at least in our case or in the case of some other State like ours, to collaborate with private capital to start new industries.

Finally, the third Five Year Plan is in the offing. Discussions are going on. When the industries in the public sector in the third Five Year Plan and their location are decided upon, I urge upon the Minister to consider the case of States like ours in the formulation of the third Five Year Plan. I hope he will consider it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that the policy of licensing new industrial units be changed so as to bring about an emphasis on the location of such new units in less developed areas unless there are major disadvantages in such areas in the matter of availability of raw materials."

There are some amendments.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted; namely:—

"This House requests the Government that in case of issuing

[Shri Panigrahi]

licences to new industrial units, the claims of the poor and industrially backward regions of India be given first priority with a view to achieve even distribution of industries in the country and for the purpose of avoiding bigger concentrations of industries in a few developed areas only."

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "industrial units" insert—

"and starting of industries in the public sector."

Shri D. B. Chavan (Karad): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end,—

"and further recommends that immediate steps be taken to shift the existing industrial units suffering from defective location to better location."

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darganga): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House appreciates the policy of licensing new industrial units so far followed and urges upon the Government the necessity of laying more emphasis on the location of such new units in less developed areas unless there are major disadvantages in such areas in the matter of availability of raw materials and other incidental facilities.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"In view of the balanced development of different regions in the country which has been the declared objective of the Government this House is of opinion that the policy of licensing new industries

in the public sector requires re-orientation so as to ensure their location in industrially backward areas unless there are major drawbacks on non-availability of raw-materials in such areas."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the substitute motions and the amendments are before the House.

I have got about a dozen names with me. I find that some hon. Members are standing to catch my eye. There ought to be some time-limit, I believe. I place a limit of ten minutes for each hon. Member. I cannot help it. Half an hour has already been taken by the hon. Member who moved the original resolution. Half an hour at least should be given to the Minister-in-charge. Would he require more time?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I would require half an hour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We can sit a little longer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see to that afterwards, if the House so desires. Shri M. C. Jain.

श्री मूर्खं जैन : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो रेजोल्यूशन मूव हुआ है जहा तक उस की स्पिरिट का ताल्लुक है, मैं इस को स्पॉर्ट करता हूँ। इत के यह मानी नहीं है कि अप तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट का इस तरफ ध्यान ना था कि मुस्तलिफ इलाकों में नये इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स जारी न किये जायें और सभी को एक ही जगह पर कंवेनेट किया जाये। लेकिन चूँकि इस के पहले भी गवर्नमेंट का इस तरफ ध्यान था, इस बास्ते जब भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते थे या पब्लिक सेक्टर में नये कारखाने लोले जाते थे और लोले जाते हैं, उन को सोलते सभी मुस्तलिफ इलाकों का अवश्य ल्याल कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन फिर भी ऐसा महमूल होता है कि अंग्रेजी के जमाने की बजह से कहिये या कस्ट फाइबर ईयर प्लान

के कुछ होने से पहले के बाकीत को देखिये वा कुछ कुछ दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बक्स के पहले के हाल को देखिये, कुछ ऐसा इरेग्युलर डिवेलपमेंट हुआ है इंडस्ट्रीज का कि जिससे यह बहुती मालूम होता है कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यान नदे तिरे से इस बात की तरफ दिलाया जावा और उसको बतलाया जाय कि जिन जिन इलाकों में अभी तक बड़ी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज वारी नहीं हुई है या जो इलाके इंडस्ट्रीजली बहुत पीछे हैं, उन की तरफ भी उसका व्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस रेजोल्यूशन की मुख्तलिक हाउस के किसी भी सेक्षन की तरफ से होगी। प्लार्निंग कमीशन की दूसरे प्लान के सम्बन्ध में जारी की गई रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात पर भी जोर दिया गया है और साथ ही साथ स्टेट्स रिप्रोगेनेशन कमीशन ने भी जब वह हृदयभिंदियों की बाबत गीर कर रही थी, इस बात की तरफ व्यान दिलाया है कि इंडस्ट्रीजल डेवेलपमेंट के लिहाज से गवर्नमेंट जहर इस बात का स्थाल रखे कि जिन जिन इलाकों में इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं वहां पर नई इंडस्ट्रीज लोली जायें और उन इलाकों का खास तौर पर पर व्यान रखा जाये। इसलिये रेजोल्यूशन के मूवर महोदय को भी मुदारिकावाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसके बारिये गवर्नमेंट का किर से व्यान इस बुनियादी मसले की तरफ दिलाया है।

उन्होंने खास तौर पर अपनी स्टेट यानी केरल का जिक्र किया है। केरल स्टेट के बारे भी कुछ लापरवाही कहिये या इंडिफेंस कहिये, बरती गई होगी, इससे मैं इकार नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन आपको पता ही होगा कि पिछले दिनों यू. पी.० का मामला सामने आया था। यू. पी.० के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने हालांकि वह कामें पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, इस बात का गिला किया था और न सिफ़ गिला किया था बल्कि उन्होंने पालियामेंट डे जो यू. पी.० के मैम्बर हैं उन की कलेक्शन कर खास तौर पर इस बात की सिकायत की थी कि इंडस्ट्रीजल डिवेलपमेंट के भाग में सेटर की तरफ से कुछ उनकी स्टेट के साथ

भवका सलूक नहीं हो रहा है और बेता बेतुक नहीं हो रहा है जैसा कि होना चाहिये। हो सकता है कि यू. पी.० के हमारे साथी यू. पी.० का केस प्लीड करें जिस तरह से केरल के मुक्त के पहले बोलने वाले मानवीय सदस्य ने केरल का केस प्लीड किया है। मैं भी पंजाब के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहू की खिलत में कुछ प्रबंध करना चाहता हूँ।

15 hrs.

जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है और जहां तक रा. मीटीरियलस के मिलने का सबास है, मेरे स्थाल में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा वहीं पर होता है। जहां तक काटन का सबाल है, वह वहां बहुत ज्यादा होती है। जहां तक बिजली का सबाल है भाकड़ा नंगल की बजह से जितनी सस्ती बिजली था, यद और वहीं पैदा नहीं हो रही है। उतनी सस्ती बिजली था, यद और वहीं पैदा नहीं हो रही है। और उतनी भान्ना में नहीं हो रही है। इमारे यहां नंगल में फटिलाइजर फैक्टरी बन रही है। जहां तक पावर का ताल्लुक है वहां पर ऑटोट्रोटे पावर हाउस लग चुके हैं और अब सगलुज के लैफ्ट बैक की तरफ भी लग रहा है। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी डिमांड पावर की पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। वहां से पावर दिल्ली भी एक्सपैक्ट करता है, राजस्थान भी एक्सपैक्ट करता है और अगर भी भी किसी को दी जा सके तो वह सूबा भी एक्सपैक्ट करता है। जो पावर हाउस लैफ्ट बैक पर बन रहा है उससे गुबारा हीसे बाला नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सतलुज के राइट बैक पर भी पावर बनाने की ध्यानस्था की जाये और तभी जो पंजाब और दूसरे स्थानों की जरूरियात है वे पूरी हो सकती हैं।

जहां तक दूसरी स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, मिनिस्टर महोदय की जानते हैं और हाउस भी जानता है कि पंजाब के लोगों में अपने आप हिम्मत कर के इन को चालू

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

किया है। सुविधाना को धाप जानते ही हैं, उस के डिवेलपमेंट का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि बहुते लोगों ने हिन्दूनगर से काम लिया है, पुस्तार्य किया है, वे इंडस्ट्रियल हैं। मैं भागता हूँ कि सबे दामों पर विजली का मिल जाना भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है, लेकिन यही एक कारण नहीं है। जितनी विजली पंजाब में दियार हो रही है वह सारी की सारी कंज्यूम की जा रही है और अब उस की कमी पड़ रही है। अब तक जितने पावर हाउस हैं उनसे विजली विजली बेंदा की जा सकती थी वह बेंदा की जा रही है और सारी कंज्यूम हो रही है। चार पांच बरस पहले यह क्षात्र लोगों को बा कि कौन इस विजली को लेगा और कहां यह सारी विजली जायेगी, लेकिन अब ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जितनी भी विजली लैप्ट बैक के पावर हाउस से अभी बनेगी वह पहले ही बुक ही चुकी है और अब पंजाब के इंडस्ट्रियल डिवेलपमेंट के लिये जहरी है कि राइट बैक के पावर हाउस के लिये भी नूरया फौरन ही संक्षयन किया जाय और प्रगर यह टीकिंड फाइब इयर प्लान में नहीं हो सकता है किसी कारणवश तो तीसरे प्लान के शुरू में इसको रख दिया जाये।

जहां तक पंजाब में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने का ताल्लुक है, कुछ बैम्बर साहिबान कह सकते हैं कि प्रगर सारी स्टेट को लिया जाये तो लिकायत की कोई युंजाइश नहीं है। मैं भी इससे सहमत हूँ। लेकिन कुछ बैम्बर साहिबान को लिकायत की युंजाइश हो सकती है और कुछ को नहीं। मैं भागतीय गंभीर महोदय से प्रायंकना करता चाहता हूँ कि सभी स्टेट को एक यूनिट न समझे—व्यांकि सारी स्टेट को एक यूनिट समझ कर बलें तो भी उस स्टेट के बाब इसकों के साथ ज्यादती हो सकती है—दो यूनिट समझें तो धाप को पता करेगा कि एक यूनिट का बहुत ही बुरा हाल है। इस के बाबाब में मिनिस्टर बाहुप कह सकते हैं कि यह स्टेट का मामला है इस क्षया कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वेरे तबुर्दे में एक बात आई है और वेरे क्षया के हाउस

के दूसरे बैम्बर साहिबान भी इस की तारीख करेंगे कि कितनी ही स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं जिनमें एक पोर्टन की तरफ तो व्याप दिया गया है लेकिन दूसरे पोर्टन की तरफ विल्कुल भी व्याप नहीं दिया गया और उसमें सेंट्रल भी कुछ हुद तक जिम्मेदार है और वह स्टेट तो जिम्मेदार ही है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं धाप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के दो रिजन हैं, एक हिन्दू रिजन और दूसरा पंजाबी रिजन। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इसको ग्रन्थी तरह से जानते हैं। हमारे यहां हिन्दी रिजन में इस बात की कोशिश हुई कि वहां भी कुछ रिरोलिंग मिल्स के लिये लाइसेंस मिलें। लोगों ने पहले पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से प्राप्तना की और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने उस केस को सेटर बालों के पास भेजा। सेटर बालों ने जबाब दिया कि नया लाइसेंस नहीं मिल सकता है। हम जो लोगों के नुमायने हैं, उन के पास वे सोग पहुँचे। मैंने तब शास्त्री जो को लिखा। शास्त्री जी ने उस के जबाब में मुझे एक लम्बी चौड़ी चिट्ठी लिखी। उस जबाब की मेरे पास कापी है। उन्होंने उसमें लिखा कि पहले से ही पंजाब में ५५ रिरोलिंग मिल्स हैं। बाकी भी ऐसे स्थान हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे भागों में हैं जहां इनका स्थान जाना आवश्यक है। उन्होंने लिखा कि सक्सेना कमेटी बनी, उस ने रिपोर्ट दी कि यह और एक्षियनल केपिसिटी का सवाल है, फौरेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल है, मवीनीरी बर्गरह बाहर से आने का सवाल है बर्गरह और हम इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं। उन्होंने लिखा कि चार स्टेट्स में इनकी कमी है, असम, बिहार, भारत प्रदेश और करेल। उन्होंने कहा कि इन स्टेट्स को और रिरोलिंग मिल्स के साइरेंस दिये जा सकते हैं लेकिन पंजाब के लिये नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वैसे तो चिट्ठी से साफ जाहिर है कि बिहार के एक साल इसके का यानी नार्थ शाफ दि वैंजिस का विक किया है कि वैंजिस के उत्तर और तार्फ के इसके को और बाहरी साइरेंस लिखें

लेकिन पंचाब के बारे में दूसरे इलाके का विषय यही किया है। अगर वह विहार को इस तरह के दो हिस्तों में विभाइड़ कर सकते हैं, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसी काम के लिये पंचाब की इसी तरह से दो हिस्तों में क्यों विभाइड़ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

15. 06 hrs.

[Sami C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

पंचाब के बारे में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो ५५ इस तरह की वित्त है उनमें से केवल दो ही हैं वी सीकिंग एरिया में हैं। मैं कोई शिकायत की बात नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन चाहता हूँ कि भाँती महोबय इस और व्यान दें। इसका कारण यह है कि यहाँ तक इडस्ट्री का तालूक है और इडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का तालूक है, हिन्दी रिजन पंजाबी रिजन से बहुत पीछे हैं। यह हालत उसकी हमेशा से ही रही है। जो इलाके पहले से आगे चढ़े हुए हैं वे तो और बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और जो पिछे हुए हैं वे पिछलते जा रहे हैं। जो इलाके आगे चढ़े हुए हैं वे थोड़ी सी हिम्मत करते हैं तो उनको लाइसेंस दे दिये जाते हैं लेकिन हमें यह जबाब दिया जाता है कि आप सारी स्टेट को ले। सारी स्टेट को अगर लिया जाये तब तो यह बात सही मालूम देती है और अगर आप हमेशा सारी स्टेट को ही लेते रहेंगे तो कभी भी इन इलाकों का डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। इस बास्ति में जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को आपको अपनी आंखों से दूर नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर इसी तरह से कुछ इलाके से आगे बढ़ने चले गये और बाकी पीछे रहने चले गये तो जो विभाइरिटी है, जो आज विवरता वहाँ भीषण है, वह बनी रहेगी और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी एजिटेशन्स होती हैं, जितनी भी नूबमेंट्स चलती हैं वे इसी विवरता के कारण चलती हैं। जब एक इलाका नहसूख करता है कि हमारे साथ ज्यादती हुई है और दूसरे इलाके के जो लोग हैं वे ज्यादा एडवांस हैं तो किसी न किसी सकल में एजिटेशन फूट फड़ती है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र

का यहाँ तक सबाल है, यह भी मैं समझता हूँ विभाइरिटी की बजाह से कुछ हद तक हम नहीं हो सका है। लोग जब देखते हैं कि एक इलाका तो ज्यादा डिवेलप है एक कम है तो उससे फायदा उठाकर लोग दूसरे के संट्रिमेंट्स को भड़काते हैं, जनता से अपील करते हैं और एक एजिटेशन लड़ी कर देते हैं। और भी दूसरे कारण इन एजिटेशन के हो सकते हैं लेकिन यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण होता है। हमारे यहाँ भी हरियाला यासीं का सबाल है जो कि हिन्दी रिजन है। वहाँ के लोगों के साथ भी सौतेली मा जैसा सलूक होता आ रहा है। वह एक ऐसे इलाके के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है जो कि हमेशा से ही उसके साथ भीतेली मा जैसा, स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट करता आ रहा है। स्टेट्स रियार्नाइजेशन कमिशन से पहले से वहाँ पर इसके लिंगाफ मान चलती आ रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एंसा भौका ही नहीं आना चाहिये कि इस तरह की मार्गें उठें। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि जो हमारी गवर्नमेंट है वह बैलेन्ट एकानमी की नरक पुरा व्यान रखे। उसका तो उमूल ही बैलेन्ट एकानमी है। यह नहीं कि मैं दुकूमत से अपील कर रहा हूँ कि बैलेन्ट एकानमी के सिद्धान्त को कबूल किया जाय। वह मिदान्त तो उसको पहले से ही कबूल है। आज तो सिर्फ उत पर अमल करने का सबाल है। उसके अमल से भी जाहिर है कि वह इत उमूल को मानती है लेकिन कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जिनके लिये मे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के मामले में स्टेट के ऊपर न छोड़े जायें। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद उन को देखे कि कौनसा बेस डिफाइन्ड इलाका है और किसको बेस डिफाइन किया जा सकता है। जैसे कि कास्टिट्यूशन में तसलीम कर दिया जाया है कि इसके लिये प्रेजिडेंट आडैर हो सकता है विसाल के तीर पर प्रेजिडेंट ने पंजाबी सीकिंग रीजन को और हिन्दी सीकिंग रीजन को अलग आलग रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी तरह से बैलेन्ट डेवलपमेंट होगा और लोगों में जो डिस्ट्रिटी या विवरता की शिकायत है

[स्थी नू० च० बैन]

मुख्यमंत्री रीजन्स के बारे में वह भी नहीं
पैशी ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं
चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब का इस तरफ
ध्यान होगा । इस रेजोल्यूशन में जो कसर रह
गई थी उसके लिये मैंने समिट्ट्यूट मोशन
दिया है । उन्होंने तो सिर्फ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के
बारे में कहा है । मैं ने अपने समिट्ट्यूट मोशन
में कहा है कि न सिर्फ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बारे
में ही लाइसेंस देने के बजाए इस बात का स्थान
रखा जाय बल्कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी जो
इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनके बारे में भी गवर्नमेंट इस
बात का स्थान रखे कि जो इलकि पहले से
नजर आन्दाज हो गये हैं उनकी तरफ ज्यादा
ध्यान दिया जाय । लेकिन एक शर्त जरूर है,
जैसा कि "मूद्रवर आफ दि रेजोल्यूशन" ने भी
माना है कि अगर रा मैटीरियल की अवैलेबि-
लिटी बनेरह की फेसिलिटी किसी लास इलाके
में हो तो इंडस्ट्री को उसमें ही रहना चाहिये ।
अगर ऐसा है तो हमें मजबूर हैं । मेरे साथी
की पुस्तक ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है वह तो मेरे
अमेंडमेंट से कठोर हो जाता है । लेकिन श्री
शीनारायण दास ने जो अमेंडमेंट समिट्ट्यूट
मोशन की शक्ति में दिया है उसमें एक और
चीज जोड़ दी है जिसकी हिमायत करने के
लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ । जहाँ उन्होंने "अवेलि-
बिलिटी आफ रा मैटीरियल" की बात को रखा
है वहीं पर आगे बढ़ कर लिख दिया है :
"ऐंड अब इंसिडेंटल फेसिलिटीज" । यह
बहुत बड़ा दखावा उन्होंने लोल दिया है कि
अगर गवर्नमेंट कहीं पर इंडस्ट्रीज जारी करे
तो उसको रा मैटीरियल के साथ साथ दूसरी
चीजों को भी देखे । वह किसी भी जगह पर
इंडस्ट्री को लोलने के लिये कह सकती है कि
रा मैटीरियल के साथ कलां कलां बजह
ती थी जिसकी बजह से इंडस्ट्री को किसी
लास जानकारी में लोलना जरूरी हो गया । मैं
इस अब इंसिडेंटल फेसिलिटीज वाली चीज
को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो सकता

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी कहीं पर
प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में किसी
इंडस्ट्री को नया लाइसेंस देने का सवाल उठे
तो रा मैटीरियल फेसिलिटीज के साथ साथ
इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाय कि जिन
इलाकों में पहले से ही इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं उनमें
कुछ किया जाय । तभी जा कर इस देश में
बेलेन्स्ड एकान्मी हो सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने समिट्ट्यूट
मोशन को पेश करता हूँ ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I do not think there will be any disagreement in this House about the purpose of this Resolution. If I mistake not, the National Development Council, at some stage or other, agreed in principle that within the available resources every effort must be made to provide for balanced development in different parts of the country. This is, of course, in regard to the removal of regional disparities. But this Resolution points out to a specific problem, that is, location of industries in our country.

In spite of the fact that so many hon. Members have repeatedly pleaded for it and in spite of the fact that the balanced development of our country is being accepted by the Planning Commission and agreed to by the National Development Council from time to time, if one sees the industrial map of India, it will be found that still most of the industries are concentrated in about a dozen places. There has been no attempt to revise that direction. I do not think the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us today whether by the policies that they have carried out there has been any change in the picture at all. So, we find in the country some portions rather very well developed and flourishing in the 20th century, getting all modern facilities, while there are other areas still in the mid-19th century. And when I say this I do not want

to plead simply because my State of Orissa is neglected, or Kerala has not been given justice, or Rajasthan has not got more industries so, from that point of view, we come in this House and say that they should decide this. This House, this Parliament has deliberately and consciously decided that this country will have a socialist economy and that the development of the country must be on socialistic lines, which they call "pattern". By accepting this principle, it becomes obligatory on their part to remove not only disparity on individual prosperity but also regional inequalities. We should act in such a manner as to give incentive to more depressed areas and give equal opportunities to the individual members of those areas too. If this is done, then only can this unbalanced growth be broken and concentration of capital or industries in a few hands, or in some favoured places, be broken. It seems the Prime Minister has become conscious of this just a few days back. He has stated in Bombay: I do not want that industries should be concentrated in the hands of a few people. If that is so, what has the Government done in this matter?

I do not want to quote many figures, but I have got here licences issued by the Government for the period April 1956 to September 1956 and also from October 1956 to October 1958. It will be seen that from April 1956 to September 1956 licences issued to States like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan—and these are very backward areas—were very few. For example, Assam has got 1.24, Bihar 2.16, Orissa 1.24, Rajasthan 1.24.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Rajasthaniis are feund everywhere.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall be grateful if you send them back.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rajasthaniis may be everywhere, but we are considering the region. I thought that perhaps in the Second Five Year Plan things would have been better. But

if you look into the figures from October 1956 to October 1958 you will find that the concentration in those developed areas like Bombay and West Bengal have increased. In the other areas there has been no visible signs of improvement but only deterioration.

I do not think that at the present stage of development, when we are speaking of technological and other things, it will be said that some areas are undeveloped because only other areas have got historical advantages and facilities. Because of technological development, out of one raw material several commodities can be produced. In these days of atomic energy I do not think it can be a consideration. Even where we have coal, hydro-electric power and other things, no consideration has been given to set up new industries by granting licences. When we are talking of technological development, when our transport and other facilities are also increasing, is it proper for us, again to say that because some areas have got certain advantages, which they have been enjoying for historical reasons for ages to come, we should not give priority to the areas which are less developed? That is what we really find from this statement. The licences for new industries are issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. There are complaints—I do not know how far they are valid—that very great delay generally occurs while granting licences. I know that when a license goes to the Government, it is perhaps necessary to collect all connected information. But, at the same time, I do not think that the procedure cannot be changed in such a manner as to make it as easier and quicker as possible. I know that the licensees generally come from areas which are very well developed. And, naturally, they, for their own advantage want it in the nearabout places where they function. But it is up to Government, if they are really serious in acting upon this policy which has been accepted by the National Development Council and the Planning

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Commission, to tell the particular licensee that he will have to go to other regions. If he is not prepared to do that, then the people of those regions may be asked to take up that work, or in conjunction with the State Governments concerned, the Central Government themselves may come forward to take it up. I say this with a certain amount of confidence because you will find that not only Members belonging to the Government's party but all sections of the House are anxious that the development of this country must go on in a uniform manner, so that a feeling of unity, a feeling of uniformity, a feeling of progress and a feeling of sharing the prosperity together are created. If we are serious in acting on this policy. I do not think there will be any great difficulty or obstruction from any quarter whatsoever.

As regards my State, if I raise that question, the hon. Minister will come forward and say, we have given you Rourkela, we have given you Hirakud, and so on.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): And a fertiliser factory.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: All these things will be said to me. But the problem of employment should also be taken into consideration. We know there are people who are running to the cities for employment, and we know what the condition of the people is where there is concentration, and we are spending large sums of money on slum clearance. If some part of this money goes to the States for development of transport, then many of these things can be avoided. So far as Rourkela is concerned, in any case, Government were bound to have the plant there, because the raw materials are available there in plenty. In Rourkela, there can be dozens of steel plants like the one that is there now. So much of raw material is available at that place.

Whenever the question of employment is raised in the House, as to how

many Oriyas have been appointed, we are always confronted with the answer that it should not be considered from a parochial point of view. Even the other day, in the consultative committee, a Member from the Congress Party asked how many Oriyas had been employed in the Rourkela factory. Some other Members took objection to this question, and the hon. Minister refused to give the information and stated that this was a national factory, and, therefore, every Indian national was entitled to get employment there, and that this should not be considered from a parochial or provincial point of view.

It is not a parochial point of view, but the question should be considered from the point of view of the fact that the population is so backward and so economically undeveloped that they have often to run to the neighbouring States for employment in factories and other things. At present, you will find that there are lots of people in Calcutta who are being refused employment in the Calcutta factories, because the Bengal Government insist that the sons of the soil must be given first preference in any of the industries that are to be started there or that are already going on there. That being their attitude, it becomes essential that in areas like these, opportunities should be afforded to the people of the locality to get employment in the factories. So, it is no satisfactory answer to say that Rourkela plant has been established there. I want to know how many new private industries are going to come up in Orissa or how many permits have been issued during this period or what efforts Government have made in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I call upon Shri Shree Narayan Das. After that, I shall call Shri Mahanty, Shri Panigrahi and Shri Punnoose; they can get ready.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about others?

Shri D. B. Chavan (Karad): I have moved an amendment.

Mr. Chairman: I have been given the list, and I am calling the names according to the list.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You want that people should give amendments in order that they may be called.

Mr. Chairman: The position is, we are going according to a list with names not only of people who have given amendments, but also on a party basis. I am sure hon. Members would like the hon. Minister to say something at the end; all the benefit will not be there, if we do not have the Minister saying something at the end of the debate. So, I am trying to reduce the time allotted for each speaker, without affecting the number of speakers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not at all a party question; it is a question of the development of particular regions. So, you cannot ignore a definite region which has been referred to by the hon. Members opposite. They have all talked about the Rajasthan State being under-developed; and they have given you certain facts. If you say it is a party question, then let us start from the party point of view.

Mr. Chairman: I assure the hon. Member that Rajasthan will be called

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a question of party, but it is a question of region.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I point out one thing? We have heard on the floor of the House "that the whole of our country is under-developed". It is a question now which area is less under-developed and which area is more under-developed. That is all. There is no other question before us now.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am sorry that I have to intervene at this stage. I think the Constitution is there; it is our Bible; in the Constitution, it is very clearly said who the backward people are. So, I hope you will consider that point.

Shri Khadilkar: Excuse me; it is not region-wise there; it is only race-wise or caste-wise.

Shri N. B. Mati (Ghatal): Shri Surendranath Dwivedy has referred to Bengal; so Bengal also should be allowed to have its say.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I am glad that this resolution has been moved by my hon. friend who has emphasised the very important aspects of the industrial developments of our country.

At the outset, I would say that the resolution as it has been framed wants that the policy of Government should be changed so as to bring about an emphasis on the location of such new units in less developed areas unless there are major disadvantages in such areas in the matter of availability of raw materials.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to para 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India, which reads thus:

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced....It is one of the aims of national planning to ensure that these facilities are steadily made available to.....".

—that is, the facilities of ready availability of power, water supply and transport facilities etc.—

"...areas which are at present lagging behind industrially or where there is greater need for providing opportunities for employment, provided the location is otherwise suitable. Only by securing a balanced and co-ordinated development of the industrial and the agricultural economy in each region, can the entire country attain higher standards of living".

[**Shri Shree Narayan Das**]

So, it is clear from this that it has always been the policy of the Government of India to have in mind the development of all regions, especially of those regions which are backward. Therefore, I think there is no necessity for this resolution, because the resolution wants that there should be a change in this policy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is just to emphasise it and to remind them of it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: So far as I have been able to gather, the Planning Commission and the Commerce and Industry Ministry which is empowered under the Industries Development and Regulation Act have been attending to this aspect of the question very carefully. Some of the institutions that have been established during the last few years for the development of various types of industries, such as the National Industrial Development Corporation, the National Small Industries Corporation, the Indian Handicrafts Corporation and other bodies are quite conversant with the policy laid down by the Government of India. Therefore, the resolution as it stands is not necessary.

As I have said, this has brought the case of the backward area to the notice of Government and this House, and we have heard hon. Members who come from backward areas, who have had the opportunity to emphasise the development in their own regions.

Therefore, I am not speaking on behalf of any State. I think there are various regions in the country where there is much less industrial development even after independence and even after the Planning Commission has come into being. The establishment of the Planning Commission itself shows that there is one central body to look after the all round development—not only industrial development but all round development—of the country. Therefore, I think

from the very beginning the Planning Commission have been giving attention to all these aspects. From a perusal of the annual report of the Commerce and Industry Ministry—appendix II—I find that it is clearly stated how many applications for licensing were received, how many were disposed of and how many are still pending. Information is also given of the units that were established, the applications that were disposed of and so on.

Therefore, it is clear that every State is being looked after. There is no question of any State being neglected, which has not been any single industrial unit. Therefore, no one can say that any State is neglected. The hon. Mover of the Resolution laid emphasis only on the State of Kerala. I think the very spirit of the Resolution has been taken away by the argument put forward by him. He should have emphasised the need for paying more attention to backward regions as such.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I left it to him.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Practically, during three-fourth of the time, he was emphasising the backwardness of Kerala.

An Hon. Member: Is it wrong to do so?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I support the spirit behind the Resolution. It is not only Kerala that is backward. There are other regions also in the country which are backward.

Therefore, we should draw the attention of the Government and the Planning Commission and all other organisations concerned with industrial development to such regions of the country as are really backward, not only a particular State or a particular area. As has already been pointed out by some hon. Members

who have spoken, we have adopted a socialist pattern of society. Parliament has accepted it. So we have not to see only to one State, town or city. We have to look round and see that the 36 crores of people in India get justice. I think that will be possible only if we shut our ideas to the question of particular States we come from. Though here in Parliament we are elected by the people of particular constituencies, sitting here we represent the whole of the country.

The spirit of the Resolution is not that only the industrial development of Kerala should be attended to or that the industrial development of Bihar should be taken up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I did not mean that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Kerala is part of the under-developed areas.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Although there is a Planning Commission to look after this matter, and we have an Industrial Policy Resolution passed by Government, I would suggest that a small high-power committee be set up to look into the workings of all the concerned bodies including the Planning Commission, the Ministries responsible for the regulation and development of industries in the country and other bodies. There are so many corporations and companies which have been entrusted with the task of the all round development of the country, in the field of big industries, small industries and medium industries and cottage industries. The working of all these organisations should be scrutinised and reviewed to see whether they have paid sufficient attention to the policy as laid down in paragraph 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India. That would give an overall picture to us. Then we can know which are the regions which have not been attended to and which should be given priority of development, so that the policy that has been adopted is followed in practice.

I agree that there are various factors which the Government have to take into consideration while sanctioning a licence or establishing any industrial unit, either in the private sector or public sector. Here I would like to emphasise a point. When we consider the report of any such organisation concerned with industrial development or manufacture of articles, we have to see whether there is any profit. We just criticise when there is a loss—we vehemently criticise losses. But Government have to take into consideration so many factors in establishing a certain unit in a certain area, as for instance, availability of raw materials, availability of power, water supply, transport and so on, to decide whether it will be profitable or not.

Therefore, we should not say that the Government have failed in this regard. Having laid down the policy in the Industrial Policy Resolution, I think the Planning Commission, the Government of India and other bodies concerned have been attending to it. I will not take much more time. I think it would satisfy hon. Members of this House if a small high-power committee is set up to look into the working of these organisations, not with a view to condemn or find fault, but with a view to see whether the Industrial Policy Resolution has been given effect to in practice. This Committee should be appointed particularly with a view to satisfy those Members who come from such areas as are industrially backward now, so that in future the Planning Commission and other bodies concerned with industrial development of the country should pay more attention to those areas.

With these words, I commend my amendment. I hope hon. Members and the Government will accept it.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I am sure the House will join me in offering thanks to the hon. Mover of this Resolution. Once again he has sought to focus the attention of this House

[Shri Mahanty]

on the prevailing pattern of regional disparity in the economic development of this country.

Of late, much is being said, as it should be, about the emotional integration of India. In this context, linguistic irredentism and linguistic squabbles are being mentioned, but I wish to submit that it is not linguistic irredentism or squabbles that is standing in the way of the emotional integration of this country, but it is the regional disparity in development. The fact has to be admitted that the economic development of India is, by and large, a historical accident. When the British had come to this country, all their industrial activities centered round three port towns, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The rest of the country was being utilised as a mere hinterland. Cities had grown up around the three military ports of Fort William (Calcutta), Fort St. George (Madras) and Fort St. David (Bombay).

What pains me is that since that time the Government of India have taken no effective steps to exert any corrective influence over the disparity which was, by and large, a historical accident. Speakers after Speakers—I do not know why—have approved of the Government's policy in this regard.

Shri Punnoose: Approved.

Shri Mahanty: Even the Mover of the Resolution had approved it.

In all humility, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell this House what their policy is in this regard. We of course know that the Planning Commission in their second report have mentioned about regional disparity. But like all village quacks, they have diagnosed the disease but prescribed 'no remedy'. Let the fact be understood: it is essentially a question of changing the occupational pattern of this country where 80 per cent

of the people depend on agriculture. Let it also be remembered that in Europe and other highly industrialised countries, it has taken more than decades to change the occupational pattern. It has also meant an astronomical figure in investment. Therefore, while the Government, in the Planning Report, may glibly go on talking about removing regional disparities and changing the occupational pattern, I would like to know what steps they have taken since the implementation of the First Five Year Plan, to change this occupational pattern and to remove regional disparities. I would once again submit, let there be no superficial thinking on that subject. Let us try to face it with all the realities that it deserves.

If we look at the map of India what do we find? We find a very painful thing. There are some industrial States and the rest are agricultural States. Industrial States are inevitably short in food production. Take the case of West Bengal; take the case of Bombay; or take the case even of Madras. The agricultural States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have to supply foodgrains to these industrial States where the per capita income is much above the per capita income in the agricultural States.

Here is the root cause of the poverty of the agricultural States. The real problem is how to remove the agricultural population from land and to employ them in industries. Co-operatives have been suggested. Of course, that is beside the point. Land is never going to solve the problem of the poverty of people in this country with a per capita area of .98 acres of land. Nobody can imagine that he can solve the problem of poverty so far as the agricultural States are concerned.

When we come to the agricultural States like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, what do we find? We find that the procurement prices of foodgrains is kept down deliberately at a

low level. For whose benefit? It is for the benefit of the consumers in the industrial States who have got a far higher level of income than the people in the agricultural States.

This brings us to the question, how we can change the occupational pattern in the agricultural States. Unless we change the occupational pattern of the agricultural States, all these talks which have been going on since the first Five Year Plan about removing the regional disparities will remain a sort of academic discussion confined to the Parliament House. In this connection, I would like to offer my suggestions for what they are worth.

It has been said that new industrial units should be set up in the industrially under-developed areas. I beg to differ from that proposition. In these days all our new industrial units those are coming up are more or less automatic or semi-automatic and have not much employment potential. If the hon. Minister now points out that in Orissa you are going to have the Rourkela steel plant, I would ask him, what is its employment potential. If he will point out to me that there is going to be an aluminium factory, I would only point out that in that huge factory only about 100 or 150 labourers will be employed. I am talking about the local people. You may recruit from Canada or from Bombay or from any other part of the world.

An Hon. Member: Do not put Canada and Bombay together.

Shri Mahanty: It is a Canadian concern.

After all, in these industrial units, what is the employment potential? If they have any substantial employment potential so far as the under-developed areas are concerned, they may be very good. Otherwise, they may serve as good show-pieces. They may satisfy regional vanity; but they are not going to solve the basic problem of regional disparity (*Interruption*). What I am saying is, they may be good show-

pieces, they may serve the regional vanity of certain people; but they are not going to solve the basic problem of the regional disparity. For that I would like to invite the attention of the House to the system of agro-industries that are prevalent in countries like Japan.

Japan is a highly industrialised country; and, even today it is competing with full force with highly industrialised countries in the world. In 90 per cent of the industries in Japan they employ not more than 30 persons. The industries in Japan have been co-ordinated with agriculture that there are numerous small units which do not require much investment or much capital. Instead of talking about cooperatives, if Government could have taken any steps in setting up such agro-industries whereby a portion of 80 per cent of the agricultural population, who are gradually increasing—the pressure on land is gradually increasing—could have been diverted, I am sure the problem would have been mitigated to a great extent. But, what do we find?

If anybody cares to analyse the allotments for the various States in the Second Five Year Plan, he will find that much coal was carried to Newcastle; whereas the States which deserved greater attention languished due to the indifference and negligence of Government and the others got more.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister in all humility when he talks about regional disparities—the meaning is obvious and the implication is quite clear—what positive remedies Government have in mind. Last year, I moved a similar resolution and, at that time, Government had given us many assurances, that the matter was being very actively pursued, that all steps were being taken to remove regional disparities. These talks will go on *ad infinitum*; and we have no grudge on that point. But we would like the hon. Minister, to allay our fears, to allay our misgivings because

[Shri Mahanty]

what we find is that the more the tempo of planning is progressing the more we find backward areas remaining backward and the developed areas becoming more developed.

I am now talking of the transport, because it is intimately linked up with industries. I am only analysing the Budget of the Ministry of Transport. I am pained to see that States like Orissa, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh which had remained like closed spots on the map of India are still wallowing in the mud whereas States like Bombay, Madras and Bengal are getting a majority of the share.

Regional disparity is one of the most important reasons which are hindering the emotional integration of India. It is one thing to say that we are all one and that we must all feel like the nationals of India and we should think from an all India point of view. We must feel as a nation. But the fact remains that the average per capita income of India is 285 while the average per capita income in my State is less than Rs. 100. This is a fact which has been admitted by no less a person than the Finance Minister of Orissa who has repeatedly pointed out that the per capita income of the State is less than half of the national average per capita income. What we find is that Government have their favoured areas and regions and they are all getting increased benefits of industrial development while those areas which are under-developed are wallowing in indifference and negligence.

I have nothing more to add except that I hope that when the Third Five Year Plan is being formulated, Government would devote sufficient attention to this question and try to experiment the agro-industrial method as prevailing in Japan which I have pointed out earlier.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. After Shri Mathur, I will call Shri Panigrahi and then Shri Puanoose.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My valued friend Shri Mahanty has, as a matter of fact, given a new orientation and has raised certain really basic issues; and I am very much in agreement with him in certain directions. But still it will have to be state that so far as the Government's policy is concerned, the policy in this respect is unexceptionable and its intentions may be very pious and pure; but the bold fact stands out that the policy which Government have enunciated has not led to any results. Why is it so? It is obvious from the facts and figures quoted by my friend about the applications for licences granted from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta—they take away more than 80 per cent. of the lot. What Rajasthan and other places get is hardly one per cent, this State 1 per cent and that 1.2 per cent.

Why is it so? The fact remains there in spite of Government's policy and Government's intentions. I am not quoting these figures to say that Government should not have granted the licences to these places or to these States. These figures are all indicative of one fact that in spite of Government's policy the under-developed area remains under-developed. Maybe there are no applications from those areas. But why is it so? Government must be awakened to the situation and see that they create conditions so that these areas may be stimulated to develop industries. Now what steps have been taken by the Government of India to stimulate and to create conditions in those areas which would lead to greater industrialisation and the reduction of disparities. Inspite of the Government's policy the gap is becoming wider and wider.

I am quite aware of the fact that the Government has taken one or two such steps. Equalisation of the price of steel is one of them. Steel which is available at the site of production for, say, Rs. 600 a ton is available in the farthest corner of the country, b it Rajasthan or any other place, at the same rate of Rs. 600 per ton. It is a

important step which the Government had taken to help the growth of industries in these under-developed areas. We are not ignorant of this fact. But again, I want to stress the fact that inspite of the Government's policy, the situation remains the same and even worsens every day. So, Government must give their thinking to the whole matter and try to create such conditions which will lead to the development of these areas. I think my friend from Kerala should have no misgivings. When he knows the facts, he will have known that there is no discrimination against that particular State. The same applies to Rajasthan. If Kerala's percentage is 1.6 or 1.2, it is still less for a State like Rajasthan five times that of Kerala.

I raised this question regarding the State collaboration on the floor of this House. The State Government of Kerala has been asking them for this. Because of the peculiar conditions, because of the lack of stimulus from the private sector, let us go into collaboration with the private sector and start certain new industries. That is what they said. But the Planning Commission, for reasons best known to it, stands in the way. Let me remind my hon. friend that this also applies to the Rajasthan State. The Rajasthan Government wanted to do that and still the same treatment is being given. There should be no misgivings on this point; there is no discrimination against any particular State. But I do suggest that some more definite steps should be taken.

He has suggested the appointment of a committee to investigate. We know very well what the reasons are. It will serve no useful purpose. I would suggest that a corporation should be established and it should be charged with the responsibility of developing such under-developed areas. It should be provided with all the necessary funds to give assistance to such areas. So, the difficulty of the State Government going into collaboration and finding money will also be solved. The corporation should be properly equipped with all sorts of

personnel and also resources to find out what can be done in these areas.

This point has got to be taken further and it is where I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty. Even the development of an industry or a few industries does not help the State like Rajasthan; it does not help a State if there is a dot here or there. There should be a general development. We are very anxious that this development should be taken to the rural areas. How can it be done? One most important factor, which stands in the way of the development of the small industry is power. Immediately, you can get 200 sets of 500 kws and disperse them to every State. Every under-developed State should be given 20 to 50 sets of 500 kws so that power may be generated. The corporation should undertake that work. When power is there, certain types of industries could be developed. The prototypes like the German prototype at Okhla will give a sort of a training and will be able to establish people in industry and will give them the know-how. I would demand that in each of these under-developed States a similar type of prototype factory should be established and that we have a network of small power-houses. They will immediately serve as a great stimulus. He wants to give electricity at a subsidised rate to the small-scale industries. That facility is not being utilised. It cannot be utilised. If these sets of 400 kws. are distributed that would give a new life to the under-developed areas and to the entire rural population. All sorts of small-scale industries could be established. A large number of people who are living in the rural areas will benefit. It will help the cottage industries and also agricultural economy.

Mr. Chairman: You mean industrial estates?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not mean industrial estates. What I speak of is much wider than the industrial estates. These industrial estates could serve as a good nucleus. There are many other things that could be

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

done. I say that there should be an active agency charged with the responsibility of giving effect to the Government's policy; otherwise that Resolution is not going to take us any far. Whenever we speak of this, it is being flung at our faces and they say that the Government's intentions are quite clear and that it is the definite policy of the Government but that the States are not doing or that the private people are not coming. Conditions have got to be created so that small-scale industries could be started in rural areas. But what has happened here? The small-scale industry is concentrated in one place. In Delhi proper, there are about a thousand such industries. They have grown up here; they will grow up here because there are conditions favourable to the growth of the small-scale industry. How are you going to create similar conditions in under-developed areas? It is not possible for me to deal with the entire problem here and now. That is why I ask you to create a very effective agency with all the resources and other things.... (Interruptions.) I have only said that a corporation should be established. We have got corporations for various purposes. The Industrial Finance Corporation is there to dole out loans to certain medium-scale industries. I can deal with this subject at length but it will take a lot of time. How the corporation could function, what role it should play—all these are there. But I leave it at that.

I will say only a word about Rajasthan. My complaint is that inspite of the fact that certain demands have been made from that State, which is an under-developed State, those demands have not been conceded. We wanted to establish a tractor factory at Kotah where the Chambal project is in progress. I do not know why it should be refused. The private sector wanted to establish it. If there is a policy to give assistance to those under-developed areas, they should be reasonable and implement it. They

are going to have such a huge project which is going to be the pride of India. Rajasthan Canal is not only going to be the pride of India but it is one of the finest projects in the world, which will change the entire face of the country. It is not a Rajasthan project. I cannot for even one moment call it a Rajasthan project. It is a national project, an All-India project. It is going to give food to the country. It is going to send supplies of food all over the country. Rajasthan is surplus in food even today. Some of my hon' friends have got very strange conceptions about the State of Rajasthan, that it is a desert, it is a dry State and so on. I might tell them that it is already surplus in food and has supplied 75 lakh maunds of food to different parts of the country in this hour of need. Rajasthan Canal is going to give much more. If you can't develop that area, it will be very good.

16 hrs.

Why don't you have a fertiliser factory there? All gypsum from Rajasthan is spirited away to places hundreds of miles away. It is a place where all gypsum is found, and still you cannot have a factory there. I do not see any justification for that. They say that they have got all considerations for under-developed areas.

Again, in answer to a question, I pointed out that 35 per cent. of the entire wool in the country is produced in Rajasthan. What has the Government done to stimulate that industry? Regarding other places, they say they have difficulties about grazing grounds. Here there are lots of pasture lands where thousands of sheep can graze at a time. You can get exceedingly good rice grass. Inspite of the fact that 35 per cent. of the total wool of the entire country is produced there, not a pittance of an industry, small-scale or large-scale, is there to serve that area. I do not want to go into

the deeds or misdeeds of the Rajas than Government, but it is the duty of the Central Government to convene a meeting of all Chief Ministers and discuss the issue. I would strongly urge upon the Minister of Industry to convene a meeting of the all the Chief Ministers of these three or four States, consult with them, and in consultation with them advise certain effective methods which, if followed, and pursued, will give us certain practical results, instead of having these pious resolutions.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Panigrahi. I would request the hon. Member to be very brief, because Orissa has had two or three speakers.

Shri D. R. Chavas: Nobody from Maharashtra has spoken.

Mr. Chairman: I have been given a list of speakers which includes Members who have moved amendments and also speakers party-wise.

Shri Panigrahi: Sir, we get less licences and also less time to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I congratulate the Mover of the Resolution which tries to bring out a very salient feature so far as the economic development of India is concerned. The Government, rather the ruling party, have inherited power. They have also, at the same time, inherited certain patterns. The existing industrial pattern which was inherited at the time of transfer of power continues more or less in the same way. If we analyse the industrial pattern at the beginning of the First Plan, the industrial locations in different States, we will find that Bengal was first in jute, general engineering and paper, it took second position in chemicals and third in iron and steel. Bombay enjoyed first position in non-jute textiles, second position in engineering and third in glass.

An Hon. Member: Bombay City.

Shri Panigrahi: I mean Bombay City—there are regional disparities in

a district itself. Then, U.P. enjoyed first position in sugar and glass, Bihar enjoyed first position in iron and steel, Mysore enjoyed second position in iron and steel and glass and also third in chemicals. This is what the Government of India report says, this is not my report. This was the industrial pattern at the beginning of the Plan. Let us see whether during these last ten or eight years, there has been any radical change in this pattern.

Now, we find that jute industry is really concentrated in Calcutta and on the sides of river Hooghly, we find that the main woollen centres are in Kanpur, Amritsar and Bangalore; leather work industry is concentrated mostly at Kanpur and Madras; sugar industry is concentrated in U.P. and Bihar; paper in Calcutta and on the sides of river Hooghly; glass in U.P.; chemical in Calcutta and on the sides of river Hooghly; foundry trades and engineering industries centred round river Hooghly, Madras and Bombay. After all these years, Sir, this is the existing industrial pattern of India.

There is no question of giving one factory or one steel mill or one industry to one State. Some hon. friends were arguing that there is the Rourkela steel factory in Orissa and the Mahanadi River Valley Project in Orissa. But the main question is whether the industrial pattern that was existing in India is going to be changed.

Firstly, there were certain States which were only supplying raw materials to certain centres. Today there are certain States which are used to supply raw materials to certain manufacturing centres. If you look at the industrial map of India, you will find that it is really lop-sided. I can cite a few instances. Look at the automobile and allied industries. They are located in West Bengal, Bombay, Jamshedpur and Madras. Take the case of the fruit and vegetable preservation industry. It is in Bombay,

[Shri Panigrahi]

Delhi, Nagpur, Amritsar, U.P. and Bengal. Take, the case of the electric lamp industry. That is also in Bombay, Calcutta, U.P., Bihar and Delhi. Dry batteries are in West Bengal, Bombay, Mysore and Delhi. Radio industry is in Bombay, West Bengal, Punjab and one each only in Bihar, Delhi, Madras and Mysore. Similarly, in the case of sugar mill machinery, it is also located in Bombay, West Bengal and Ahmedabad. Steel processing industry is in West Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. Power driven pumps are in Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and so on. I do not want to take up all the different industries. Take the case of electric transformers, electric motors, diesel engines, electric cables, electric fans etc. You will find that all of them are localised either in Bombay or in Madras or in West Bengal. They may be in certain other places also. Therefore, if you look at the industrial map of India, you will find that the industries are located only in a few centres.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI MOHAMMED IMAM in the Chair]

In the census of 1951 also, it has been pointed out that out of more than 500 tons having a population of more than 20,000 only 28 cities are absolutely industrial and those cities are in Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Jamshedpur, Bombay, Madras etc. Recently, when this question of regional disparity in distribution of industrial licences came up for discussion by the U.P. Chief Minister, he brought out a very salient point. I do not know whether there is a conflict of interest between the Bombay group in the ruling party and the U.P. group. It becomes very clear and gradually this conflict is being expressed so far as this question of industry is concerned. Of course, the hon. Prime Minister took exception to the remarks made by the Chief Minister of U.P., and he has tried to say that U.P. is getting its share. But I am sure the U.P. Chief Minister has taken a

different stand. The Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister has brought out to light a very important development which is troubling the minds of most of the Chief Ministers whose States have been neglected. I would just like to impress upon the hon. Minister that when issuing licenses for starting industries in different States, these factors should be taken into consideration. The Government always advance one argument when this question is raised. They say that the capacity of the State Government to bear the strain and stress of the developmental economy should be taken into consideration. That was the aim which has been accepted by the Minister of Planning also. They have told us very often that so far as the location of industries is concerned, the capacity of the State Governments should be taken into consideration. But, when we take into consideration the problems of the undeveloped parts of India, then the capacity of the State Governments to bear the expenditure should not come in the way. So, for the coming third Five Year Plan, there must be some other standard. The capacity of the State Governments to bear should not be the criterion. Those State Governments which have got their raw materials, which have really got the power potential and which have got scope for expansion of industries should be given top priority so far as the issue of licences for starting new industries is concerned.

In this connection, I may only suggest one thing. The Planning Commission may constitute an Industrial Location Committee which may go into regional planning of the different States and may also go into the resources position, the raw materials position and the electric power potential available in the States. Let them then lay out a plan for the third Five Year Plan so as to distribute the different industries in the different States which are really undeveloped.

Mr. Chairman: How much time does the hon. Minister require for his reply?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Half an hour or so; perhaps less than that.

Mr. Chairman: I shall call upon the Minister now. The discussion on the resolution has to end at 4-30 P.M.

Shri Punnoose: My name was announced already.

Mr. Chairman: But please do not take much time.

Shri Punnoose: If I do not get at least an opportunity to speak, the disappointment will be not only at the lack of industries but at not speaking on it also!

This is a resolution on which I feel that the Minister need not much worry about. But then the whole House is interested not so much in his speech by way of reply, in speaking something but in his doing something. For, after all, there is no dispute or difference of opinion with regard to the principle. It is very sound in principle and should be accepted. But that is observed more by its breach than by implementation. How to get out of that? How to begin to implement it is the question.

It is sometimes doubted that those of us who speak for this region or that region are regional or provincial and all that. It is not so. Naturally when I speak, more of Kerala will come in for the simple reason that I know a little more about Kerala than about other parts of India. I experience the difficulties there, and naturally its echo will come in when I talk. But when we speak about doing away with regional disparity, we believe that it is for the ultimate good of India.

One thing is clear to my mind. The great India of which we boast, the free and united India of which we are proud, cannot last too long if the regional disparity is not tackled here and now. To ask people to look at and be inspired by Bhakra-Nangal,

Bhilai steel plant and the other great steel plants is all right, but any amount of noble thought about these great plants will not solve our problems. Areas which have very dense population and areas which have got the acutest form of unemployment have to be given help. They have to be helped out of the jungle.

Looking at the implementation of this policy, I do not believe that the Minister would claim that they have done well. He might say that there are so many obstacles, and that they are slowly tackling them. But let me say that he has not succeeded in that.

In the case of Kerala, for example, we have got certain strong points. It is on these strong points that we must build. We produce a series of commercial crops. The industries must be developed first in that sector, utilizing those raw materials where they are found. One suggestion was just now made, and that was about lemon grass oil. If that lemon grass oil can be converted into vitamins, I think that industry can be started, and it should be started. Maybe it may not give so much of employment potential immediately, but what about other industries there? Take rubber; Kerala produces 95 per cent. of rubber in India, and there should be no difficulty in finding a party with whose help we can start a tyre or rubber factory or industry there. I do not know what principles stand in the way of the Government in having a factory opened in the public sector for the manufacture of tyres, etc. It is one of our basic requirements. A licence to a party in Kerala or starting this industry was perhaps strongly recommended by some of our friends. But keeping it there useless does not help Kerala at all.

Similarly, in the matter of the rubber cultivation or plantation itself, I have to point my finger at the Minister because we are investing Rs. 12 crores on synthetic rubber. An investment of Rs. 3 to 4 crores would be enough to develop natural rubber and

[Shri Punnoose]

the Rubber Board themselves have submitted a plan. Even that has not attracted the attention of the Minister.

When Shri C. D. Deshmukh was the Minister of Finance, a proposal came up for opening a glass factory in Shertallai in the coastal area of Kerala. I came across a lecturer who said that that area has got the best sand in the world and that sand was fit for glass manufacture. I also wrote about it to the Finance Minister. He said, "Just now we cannot take it up. We will give it due consideration in course of time". I do not know what happened. The other day I went to see the exhibition of glass-ware. It was a wonderful sight. I wonder why our Government cannot think about it and have a glass industry started in Kerala.

Reference was made to the rare earths. They are now being taken to Bombay. A number of industries could be started in Kerala. Recently, a proposal was made for starting an industry by State trading in certain articles in Kerala. We have got pepper, cardamom and other commodities which can fetch a good price from outside India. It seems, however, that the Government of India says that State trading by Kerala should be confined to the four corners or the area of India alone and that our State trading should not extend to foreign countries. I would like to submit that within the limits of the Constitution, any private citizen has got a right to trade and any private firm has got the right to trade. If that is so, why not a State like Kerala, which has got cashew, cardamom, pepper and other commodities which can fetch a good price and profit for our people, have that trade? Therefore, it is not only an economic question but a political question of the utmost importance. It is for the future of India and the unity of India that this disparity should be overcome. The sooner the steps are taken, the better.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very grateful to the House for the very enlightening suggestions of several hon. Members. As the House is aware, this particular resolution has been engaging the attention of the House practically once every year since Independence and it is as it should be, because the subject-matter of this resolution is one of the most vital parts of the development of the national economy. I can assure hon. Members that when they are saying something pertaining to their particular States, as far as the Government and myself are concerned, it is far from our feeling that any regional claims, parochial or provincial claims were being put forward to the exclusion of the over-all national interests.

I would not reiterate the various policy statements and the Planning Commission's observations on the very vital need to remove the regional disparities in development as early as possible by all methods of fiscal and economic discipline that are available in our democratic country. These are well-known to the House—the statements contained in the second Five Year Plan, section 15 of the Industrial Development (Control and Regulation) Act and the policy statement of the Prime Minister laid on the Table of the House in 1956, which was more or less a reiteration and amplification of the industrial policy statement of 1949.

When we discuss this matter, the first point always to be remembered is the historical background of the development of the economy of this country. From a colonial and dependent country, at the time of the advent of industrial revolution in the whole world right in the middle of the 18th century, we for 200 years, were left without the wherewithal of having the destinies of our own country in our own hands. So, in the great race of economic development which science and technology brought to the entire mankind in free countries, we were left almost high and dry for a

long period of two centuries, without those instruments in our hands. The phenomenal progress that has taken place in scientific and technological fields has made the task of the under-developed countries of the world and the under-developed regions within the under-developed economy all the more difficult to catch up with the over-all fast industrial and technological progress of the world.

In this context, it will not be right or easy to decide which part of India, of this great sub-continent, is under-developed and which is more developed. Excepting a few, half a dozen or ten cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Kanpur, Delhi and a few others, the other areas are under-developed. Even in the three States which are being mentioned as being more developed, if one goes to Maharashtra or Kathiawar and Gujarat in Bombay State, or to the 24 Parganas or Kalyani or any rural area of West Bengal or to areas in the southern region except the Madras city and the town of Coimbatore, the pattern of under-development is almost uniform in all parts of the country.

So, as Mr. Jain rightly pointed out, it is not as if a few regions could be described as over-developed and many more regions as under-developed. As a matter of fact, I have been repeatedly saying in this House that the entire country industrially is extremely backward. The over-all national production from industries is almost less than 1 per cent of the industrial production of the whole world, for a population which is almost one-fifth of mankind. So, the main thing is to change the occupational pattern of this country as much and as fast as possible by all methods of economic development. In the past also, I have been urging that it is a question of taking certain steps at three levels: the Central Government level, the State Government level and the entrepreneurs or private sector level. I will deal with the public sector a little later.

In this matter, we in the Centre have been trying to follow and implement this policy as much as possible. Whenever, for instance, a licence is to be issued in the textile industry, according to the policy laid down by both Houses of Parliament, we do not give licence to any textile unit either in the Bombay or Madras region, where we have already got the cotton textile industry well-established. Similarly, a Member from Punjab mentioned his grievance about rolling mills. We do not license any rolling mill in that region and we are convinced that two or three regions in India, viz., West Bengal, some parts of U.P., Punjab, Bombay and Madras are having a fairly large number of rolling mills and no further development in these places should be allowed. That is why only the States of Assam, Kerala, North Bihar and some parts of U.P. were considered for licensing one more unit each so far as rolling mills are concerned. Orissa also is included in that. Rajasthan has quite a large number of rolling mills.

Regarding sugar, for instance, the States of U.P. and Bihar are well-developed and so, new units have been more or less going to Andhra, Maharashtra, Karnatak and those areas where the soil is good for cane cultivation, but where in the past the development of the sugar industry did not take place. The cement industry has been very developed in Bihar, parts of Saurashtra, parts of Andhra and Madras. That is why, whenever a fresh application for licence comes, we give it as far as possible to those regions where the cement industry is not developed.

But there is a limit to the regional regulation which can be done in a federal country like ours, because if the Centre tries to direct the location of individual units, nothing can be more disastrous to the unity of India than such a step. If one unit of tyre industry is to be installed, to suggest that it should be in a particular place and not in another place, to suggest

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one out of 12 or 13 States where there may not be units, is very difficult. But still, my hon. friend knows that as far as a tyre factory for Kerala is concerned, we went out of our way to help the State Government to find an entrepreneur. But we can only take the horse to the water trough, we cannot make it drink. So, many more sides and types of approaches will be necessary before an industrial scheme really takes root and flourishes. So, as far as the Central Government are concerned, we are deliberately taking the line that even though the capacity might have already been touched or the target exceeded, whenever a proposal comes for a new unit, we give preference to those areas where such industries do not exist.

I want to urge in a friendly way that four steps to my mind can well be taken by some of our State Governments to energise and activise the industrial development in their areas. The first step, which most of the States are now taking, is to undertake a techno-economic survey of every region. Every State should undertake, through various agencies in this country, economic and technical, to survey not merely the general potentialities, but what is called project report potentialities regarding the type, size, etc. of the unit to be established, taking into consideration the various things available there, in the earliest possible time. I am glad that Bihar has already got such a thing done; they are going into greater details now. Kerala also recently asked for our advice and we recommended them to the National Council of Applied Economics to undertake such a survey. That is the first step. Then, it should be followed up by the detailed project reports.

The next step is to strengthen the directorate of industries with technical officers, as we have got the Development Wing at the Centre. We thought at one stage that we might appoint some zonal officers in the Ministry here. But we realised on

second thoughts that it would give rise to more internal pulls and jealousies rather an objective approach to be taken, and we would be again involved in regional approaches. But, as far as the State Governments are concerned, it should be completely correct, proper and necessary for them to appoint 3 or 4 technical officers—some States have already done it—to see that these technical officers help the entrepreneurs both in the private and public sectors in the States to develop the industries faster.

Then I come to the third factor. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur was mentioning why the Planning Commission is taking objection to the financial participation by States. The reasons are obvious. I have repeated them several times in the House. My hon. friend, Shri S. N. Mishra has also repeated them. In that situation there will be a race for giving better and better terms in order to attract a particular unit. If I can speak with any authority or personal experience, that is the most detrimental way of approaching the industrial development, because the entrepreneur....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is why I suggested a common corporation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Then the best way to make the unit come to that particular area is to give it an attraction; somebody else gives a higher bid; a third man gives a little more incentive or a little less interest or better terms so that the unit will go to him. We have experience of three or four units being shifted by the entrepreneurs from one part of India to another, from one State to a neighbouring State and that has led to great acrimony and bad feeling.

So, what I would urge is this. We have got State financial corporations and State Industries Acts in every State. It should be possible for the State Governments to take a more

liberal approach to the industrial expansion, loans and other things from the State finance corporations, because Rs. 10 lakhs is the limit per unit and up to that, as you know, financial assistance can be given to each unit. It is not desirable to have one corporation for the whole of India, as suggested by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, because such a corporation will be totally unwieldy. Then, in a sense one can say that the Planning Commission is a sort of corporation for the whole country. One cannot expect a corporation to be established which will industrially develop the whole of India *minus* which will try to bring about a proper homogeneous or healthy type of development in any sense of the term. So, what could be done is that every State Government, through their own statutory corporations and institutions, of which now there are large numbers, and through the Central institutions, through the agencies of the State finance corporations, they can loan out all these types of assistance that are necessary.

The fourth point which I would urge is—and to me the most important point—the provision of electric power for industrialisation. It is true that the Planning Commission and the Central Ministry of Irrigation and Power have been laying great emphasis on this. I have also been urging on the State Governments that wherever possible for industrial purposes every district should be provided with adequate power and it should form part of an integral plan. My hon. friends in the House should help the State Governments to give greater priority and greater allocation within the limited allocation of the State to industrial power even at the cost of.....

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): May I seek a clarification about industrial power? The hon. Minister was saying that very often industries cannot be established for want of power. But some people are put to a

lot of difficulties because there is no licence for transformers and things like that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That, I can assure you, is a difficulty of a small nature. Now we are self-sufficient in transformers and perhaps a little more than self-sufficient, because we are exporting some transformers. But if there is any difficulty for any particular unit and if the hon. lady Member brings it to my notice, we will try to provide them from India or, if necessary, give them import licence. That is a small point which can be easily met. But what I was stressing was the massive phenomenon, the snow-ball phenomenon which should take place in industrial development, and this cannot take place unless the wherewithal of electric locomotion is provided to supply energy for industrial development.

I do not want to take too much time of the House. I only want to touch a few points of individual industries which were mentioned here. Mention was made of lemon grass oil in Kerala. About this problem, whenever proposals came we tried to urge on the industrialists to seek the co-operation of the State Governments there to see that such units are established. But I must confess disappointment that the response both from the State Government and the industrialists was not so encouraging as to say that the project is finalized there. I am not here to advise any particular State Government, but I must re-emphasize that the climate for industrial development, where every gentleman can feel very welcome and happy and almost induced to start some industries in every area should be created by both the people as well as the local government so that the entrepreneurs are not either shied away or feel hesitant to come forward for such projects. Thereby, I do not mean to suggest that anywhere such kinds of conditions or things like that exist, but things have come to our notice where entrepreneurs do not feel as much encouragement as in

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other places; sometimes, personal attention, sometimes, a general atmosphere, and sometimes a broad approach to those problems do help, and I have no doubt that my hon. friends who have mentioned all these problems with great intensity would see that a better and better atmosphere is created all over the country.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the public sector projects. All the projects so far established, like the steel plants, or the heavy engineering industries or the heavy electrical project, as most of the hon. Members have rightly emphasised, had to be located from the purely economic angle. (An Hon. Member: Question) We cannot locate heavy industries as a primary prop to remove the disparities or regional backwardness. Regional backwardness has to be removed by many other methods that I have stated earlier. But heavy industries are not vulnerable to that kind of approach. Even then, as the House is aware, in the drugs project, for instance, where the raw material is not so much of an intensive base or of an extremely necessary bulky base, we have appointed a technical committee in the Planning Commission to see that all the claims of the regions are properly assessed, and from economic angles if we can give a better preference to those areas where heavy industries have not so far been located, we will see, and I can assure the House, that we shall give them the maximum consideration.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Pollachi): On a point of clarification. How can the hon. Minister justify locating the heavy electricals project at Bhôpal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular aspect has been debated upon on the floor of the House. I would not like to take the case of every project and discuss it here. The heavy electricals project required certain types of rocky lands; and the teams which came.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Climate also.

Shri Manubhai Shah:went found the several places and considered the various aspects. It was not so much the climate as the centre of India; we had to see that the big units and machines produced from there are sent out to all the parts. All the factors were taken into consideration. I would not go over all the grounds. But I can assure the House that wherever in the heavy industries location, raw material availability or the availability of transport is not the primary consideration, certainly the Government and the Planning Commission will give all the possible attention and care to decentralise and diffuse or disperse them in as many places as possible.

Lastly, there was the question of small scale and cottage industries. Great interest has been taken by hon. Members of this House in small scale industries, handicrafts, handloom and cottage industries. As the House is aware, Rs. 200 crores have been provided by the Planning Commission in the Second Plan. When this provision was being made, as the House is aware, misgivings were expressed by many, and many doubts were expressed whether Government would be competent to spend the whole allotment, because in the First Plan, hardly Rs. 20 or 25 crores were spent. But as the House is aware, and the House will be glad to know, we have consumed all this provision at a much faster rate than than one-fifth of the Rs. 200 crores provided for each year.

Shri Panigrahi: Can the hon. Minister give us a break-up of the State-wise distribution?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The State-wise break-up has been laid on the Table of the House before. If the hon. Member wants for any particular place, that break-up also can be laid on the Table. The provisions are also known in the Second Plan for each State.

We have taken further steps also in this direction for each State. Instead of having only four regional Service Institutes, small-industries service institute is being established during the current year, at the rate of one in each State, so that four or five States need not have to be clubbed together for this purpose; after all, the small industries cannot afford to go long distances for consultation. So, we have decided to decentralise it and one full-fledged service institute for small industries development is being established during the current year in each State.

In some of the small industries, the production which is not reflected in the national index, which is not given in the figures for the production of the various units, has been going up at a fast rate from year to year. We have not been able to collect the overall national statistics. But the production has gone up by two hundred to three hundred per cent more in the last three years in several small scale industries. In khadi, for instance we know how much of increase of production has taken place. This year, we have been able to employ 15 lakhs of people through the Ambar Charkha and the traditional charkha programme. Similarly, in handicrafts and also coir, the production has risen. In coir Rs 1 crore to almost Rs 3 crores have been provided during the Second Five Year Plan. In this connection, I would like to mention that the occupational pattern on which my hon. friends Shri Mahanty and Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others have laid stress would be achieved not only through large scale industries but primarily through the dispersal of the small scale and medium scale industries. I would, therefore, invite the co-operation of all the hon. Members to see that in their areas, whatever medium and small scale industries potential exists is encouraged, and as far as the Central Government are concerned, we can assure the House that all possible help in those directions will be readily forthcoming.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): What about quotas of steel?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rourkela and Bhilai will go into production in another year or so. More steel will be available; in 1960, we expect 2.2 million tons, in 1961 we expect 3.1 million tons and by 1962, almost 4.1 million tons.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the interim period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That interim period has to be passed as we have passed these two years. But there will be better availability from day to day. Pig iron difficulty is almost over.

As the spirit behind the Resolution is contained and is being implemented in the policy approved by the House, I do hope the hon. Mover will withdraw the Resolution.

Shri D. R. Chavan: May I know from the Minister what is the attitude of the Government with regard to the demand of the people for the establishment of an aluminium plant at Kolhapur?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I thought that region was considered to be a developed region. In the Second Plan, two aluminium plants were provided for, one at Rihand and another at Salem. This is as far as the priority of national allocation was concerned. No other aluminium plant was provided for and, therefore, for the present, we do not see much prospects or resources for this purpose, but if any proposal comes from any individual who can utilise power and show us that he has arranged for the foreign exchange we will consider it. We have said the same thing about fertiliser in which my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, has been taking very much interest. We do not want to limit or retard anything in the case of all these projects. Wherever there are possibilities, we shall give them the utmost support.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have to confess that I am left thoroughly disappointed by the reply given by the hon. Minister. I expected something more concrete from him. But his

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speech was couched in very general terms. This kind of speech he could make anywhere at any time. I am sorry he did not even refer to many of the important instances to which I referred. For example, Kerala is a State which produces 97 per cent of rubber....

Shri Manabhai Shah: I had mentioned about the tyre factory. He was not probably here then. I had said that almost everything is complete. We have given a licence and I hope that with all their efforts, the efforts of the State Government and of the Central Government, perhaps the plant will come up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am speaking of the very same thing. Three licences have been issued, two going outside the State. (Interruptions).

Shri Manabhai Shah: All licences cannot be given to only one State.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: And who can definitely start the industry? My question is: what is the difficulty in the way of the Government insisting upon the party when they give a licence that at least such industries should be started in those areas where they produce 97 per cent or cent per cent of the raw materials?

Then he did not refer to the Security Press and many other instances to which I referred. They are all, of course, inconvenient instances as far as the Government are concerned. That may be the reason why he has left them all out.

He just hinted at the atmosphere. I know what was in his mind. I am surprised to find that in areas where the atmosphere, according to him, may be very good—in Kerala, the atmosphere, according to him, may not be very good—there also the same difficulty is there. There also industries are not coming up. Take, for example, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh or any other area. There the situation is worse than that of Kerala. What is the trouble?

Therefore, the Government should take some more pains to analyse the difficulties and find out the real reasons and should not try to hide behind a shadow or bogey of this atmosphere. I hope the Government will move away from such kind of arguments.

I hope at least in the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, the Government will take more care in considering the claims of these undeveloped States. I am sorry I am not satisfied with the reply given by the Hon. Minister and I regret I cannot withdraw my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: There are amendments. Are the hon. Members pressing the amendments or shall I take them as having been withdrawn?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, I am willing to accept the amendment of Mr. Punnoose. With that amendment my resolution may be taken up.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

That in the resolution,—

after "industrial units" insert
"and starting of industries in
the Public sector."

The motion was negatived.

The other amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the resolution to the vote.

The question is:

"This House is of the opinion that the policy of licensing new industrial units be changed so as to bring about an emphasis on the location of such new units in less developed areas unless there are major disadvantages in such areas in the matter of availability of raw materials."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: We will now take up the next resolution

14.47 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Genjim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move:

"This House recommends that the question of introducing co-operative farming be given top priority in the programme of land reforms and agricultural development in the country."

In moving my resolution I beg to make it clear that I intend only to clarify the position regarding co-operation in the sphere of agriculture due to the controversy that has been going on for some time in this country since the Nagpur Resolution. I want to harmonise, as far as possible, the differences that have arisen in the country since the said congress decisions to bring about a greater understanding and the greatest common measures of agreement in the controversy raging round the term "joint co-operative farming". I want that a climate suitable for launching a great socio-economic enterprise may be ensured and steps in that direction be pursued in this country. Hence I gave this resolution more to provoke thought on the subject and to focus the attention of the Members of this hon. House and, therefore, I have worded it deliberately more or less as the basis for discussion. (Interruption).

Mr. Chairman: Order please.

An Hon. Member: There is not the Minister for Agriculture.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): I am attending to this resolution. Sir.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation.

Mr. Chairman: I think this is a very important resolution and the matter has been agitating the mind of the

public, and the other Minister should also be present. I see the Minister for Industries is also here.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I think this is a resolution during the discussion of which we expect every Minister to be here, particularly, the Prime Minister himself, the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the other Ministers concerned with the subject, to listen to the discussions. I feel that we should have a new approach to the question and the earlier we have a new approach the better for the country. I need not speak at length on the importance of co-operative endeavours in agricultural operations. Since Independence, we have imported food-grains worth about Rs. 1400 crores—about Rs. 150 crores per year. Still, we have not been able to ensure self-sufficiency in food. We require an organisation which will gear up the food production apparatus in the country. After the experience of the various countries of the world in the co-operative movement, we feel that co-operative endeavour will be the best method of ensuring such self-sufficiency. Whether you have the Russian or Chinese experiments or whether you go to the western democratic methods as in Denmark, Italy, Sweden or Ireland, you will find that the co-operative movement has taken deep roots in one form or the other. It has been resorted to with a view to further food production. Israel has tried both the systems with another intermediary system and there also it has been found successful.

I need not be apologetic when I introduce this Resolution to focus the attention of the House and to give a lead to the country. The country must have a right lead. There must be a climate, an atmosphere suited to take up a big national movement like this. It is the responsibility of this House to ensure that atmosphere in this country. Unfortunately, the wording of the Nagpur resolution has created so much of differences and

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controversy in the country.... (An Hon. Member: Even in the Ruling Party). It is really encouraging that so many Members of this House have taken a special interest in the subject. About 15 hon. Members have tabled amendments all of them representing some point of view or the other and many of them giving very constructive suggestions for the acceptance of the movement by the whole country so that there is no dispute in the country and we start with an organised attempt to build up our co-operative organisation on the economic level just as we are thinking of building up the panchayat organisation on the organisational level. Very interesting amendments have been tabled but I need not go into them just at present. I can assure the House that I am with many of the hon. Movers of the amendments if and when they move their amendments on many of the points. I would commend the House to examine some of the amendments. Amendment No. 7 given by eight hon. Members has interested me very much. We would like to have these amendments as well as this Resolution discussed along with the resolution of the AICC not as mere theorists but from the practical point of view and in a realistic manner. We should also take into consideration the unsuccessful attempt at co-operative organisation so far, the difficulties in the community project organisation, why the organisation, inspite of an expenditure of crores and crores of rupees has not been able to enthuse the country or to give proper benefits to the country. I would also want the House to take into consideration the fact that extensive land was reclaimed at high expense by the Central Tractor Organisation and other organisations and why a certain type of farming which is now adumbrated was not tried in those areas.

I also want the House to consider, when the abolition of zamindari took

place, when the liquidation of inam-dars took place, how is it that this present type of farming did not occur to the minds of our leaders.

I particularly want the House to take notice of the Bhoojan and gramdan movement in the country, and why we have not been able to take advantage of the gramdan organisation where voluntarily people pooled all their lands. Thousands of villages were gifted at the instance of Vinobaji, and he made them over, in certain cases, to a big social organisation, the Akhila Bharatiya Sarva Seva Sangh.

I would like to point out to this House, before I proceed with my further points (a) to the 1492 villages, gramdan villages of Koraput District, and (b) the Community Project's approach, its bureaucratic approach, its expenditure on buildings, tractors, trucks and on officers leaving nothing for the people. I would like to refer to these two and to tell this House that before we launch upon a very big programme let us be conscious of our shortcomings, the lack of training of our personnel, the bureaucratic approach which does not want the public to be really associated, and the need for training our personnel. Let all these be examined at present.

In this connection, I had recently an opportunity to contact the gramdan workers of my State who had come to Ajmer and then to Delhi. It is a sad story that we gather from them. They were staying with an hon. Member on the Treasury Benches. I had the privilege of discussing the subject with them and have produced a sort of a statement or paper on what happened to these 1492 villages in Koraput District which were made over to Vinobaji and the then Chief Minister, Shri Naba Krushna Choudhuri between 1953 and 1956. Most of these 1492 villages are now hanging in mid air. Out of these 1492

villages only about 740 villages have been distributed. The rest, about 50 per cent, have not yet been distributed although four years have passed. In respect of the 740 villages which have been distributed, the Government of India in the Ministry of Home and Tribal Affairs—Shri G. B. Pant—gave about Rs. 75 lakhs to the Akhila Bharatiya Sarva Seva Sangh. Shri Sahasrabudhe, one of the most eminent social workers of this country was directly in charge of the Sarva Seva Sangh work in Koraput. There is a Press statement by Shri Sahasrabudhe, why he could not proceed with the work.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) Sir, may I request the hon Member to place on the Table the statement of Shri Sahasrabudhe and other reports that he has so that we may have an overall view of the position.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I concede, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary for this House to know the fate of 750 tribal villages which were given so enthusiastically to the Government.

Mr Chairman: May I know how much time the hon Member is likely to take? Will he be able to finish in two or three minutes?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: No, Sir; I require more time.

Mr. Chairman: Then he can resume on the next day.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, what about my request that the papers may be laid on the Table?

Mr Chairman: He can place those statements on the Table of the House.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am placing them on the Table.

Shri P. B. Patel (Mehsana): They may be circulated to Members.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I wish they may be circulated.

Mr. Chairman: It is rather difficult to circulate them. They will be in the Notice Office.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the objection, Sir, in circulating them to all hon. Members. Why should the office object to this simple thing?

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: It is the responsibility of the Member to get them distributed, as I understand. He may provide the office with as many copies as are required by the Members. I do not know if there is any objection to get them typed or printed by the office.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: It can be stencilled.

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow that will be considered after he places it on the Table. I think it will be advantageous to circulate it.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Information has been collected by me from the Bhoodan movement.

Mr Chairman: If it is not bulky—

Shri U. C. Patnaik: It shows how the programme has been a failure and why it has been a failure. Before we launch upon a programme, we must know the experiment that has been done in the country and we must know why it has been a failure.

Mr Chairman: He can place it on the Table of the House. They will look into it, and the Speaker also will look into it, and then I think with the Speaker's consent copies may be distributed to the Members.

Shri D. B. Chavan (Karad): In view of the importance of this subject, I request that this resolution may be given more time.

Mr Chairman: It is past 5 O'clock. We now adjourn.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 16, 1959/Phalgun 25, 1880 (Saka).

[Friday, March 13, 1959/Phalgun 22, 1880 (Saka)]

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1207.	Documents on Sikh History	6083		1239. Pakistanis in Punjab and Rajasthan.	6105
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1209.	Import Licences.	6084-89		1241. Sports and Games.	6106-07
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		6089-6144		1242. Sports in Punjab.	6107
S.Q. No.				1243. Application of Indian Acts to Jammu and Kashmir State.	6107
1191.	Distillery waste.	6089-90		1244. Rifle shooting clubs in Orissa.	6107-08
1195.	School of Town and Country Planning	6090		1245. Sports in Orissa.	6108
1197.	U.P. Zamindari Bonds with Banaras Hindu University.	6090-91		1246. Allahabad High Court.	6108
1204.	Flora and fauna of India	6091		1247. British technicians at Durgapur.	6108-09
1206.	Punjab University's concession to displaced students.	6092		1248. Lok Sahayak seva Camps in Punjab.	6109-10
1207.	Steel Plants.	6092-93		1249. Tobacco cultivation.	6110
1210.	Oil survey in Madhya Pradesh	6093		1250. Guarantees to loans.	6110-11
1211.	Literature for new reading public.	6093-94		1251. Central Social Welfare Board's Assistance to Punjab.	6111
1214.	Copper and nickel in Manipur.	6094		1252. Iron ore in Narnaul.	6111-12
1215.	Model School for blind children.	6094-95		1253. Wealth Tax and Expenditure tax.	6112
1217.	Drilling at Jawalamukhi and Cambay.	6095			
1219.	Dances in Delhi hotels.	6095-96			
1221.	Shahdara Leper Home.	6096			
1222.	Annual examinations of Delhi Schools.	6096-97			

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1884.	School buildings . . .	6112
1885.	Promotion of Hindu . . .	6112-13
1886.	Survey of India . . .	6113-14
1887.	Medical treatment for survey of India employees . . .	6114
1888.	Participation by survey of India in the Geophysical Year . . .	6115
1889.	Departmental dispensaries for survey of India employees. . .	6115-16
1890.	Incidence of T.B. among survey of India employees. . .	6116
1891.	Import of wine. . .	6117
1892.	Aid to Nepal . . .	6117-19
1893.	Directorate of Geology and Mining, U.P. . .	6119
1894.	Loans granted by U.S. Export-Import Bank . . .	6119-20
1895.	Geological investigation of Warkala. . .	6120-21
1896.	Ordnance factories . . .	6121-22
1897.	Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	6122
1898.	Repayment of foreign loans. . .	6122
1899.	Income Tax cases. . .	6122-23
1900.	Welfare Extension Projects in Orissa. . .	6123-24
1901.	Technical services for Durgapur Steel Plant . . .	6124-25
1902.	Life Insurance Corporation . . .	6125
1903.	Education in Tripura. . .	6125-26
1904.	Lignite deposits in Jammu and Kashmir. . .	6126
1905.	Officers of erstwhile Hyderabad State. . .	6127
1906.	Teacher of technical institutions . . .	6127
1907.	Sleepers for Railway link with Bhilai Project. . .	6128
1908.	Seizure of smuggled gold . . .	6128
1909.	Iron ore in Nander (Bombay) . . .	6129
1910.	Seizure of smuggled gold. . .	6129
1911.	Foreign exchange earnings . . .	6129-30
1912.	Encounter with Nagas. . .	6130-31
1913.	Geological survey of Madras. . .	6131-32
1914.	Historical Records Commission. . .	6132-33

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1915.	Number of Commissions and Committees appointed by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. . .	6133
1916.	Committees and commissions appointed by the Ministry of Finance . . .	6133-34
1917.	Commissions and Committees appointed by Ministry of Education . . .	6134
1918.	CARE programme. . .	6134-35
1919.	Life Insurance Corporation . . .	6135-36
1920.	Committees appointed by the Ministry of Defence . . .	6136
1921.	Mamprur Advisory Committee . . .	6136
1922.	New Pension Code. . .	6137
1923.	High and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi . . .	6137-38
1924.	Army Horse Show. . .	6138
1925.	Seizure of Indian currency . . .	6138-39
1926.	Chinese language. . .	6139
1927.	National Discipline Scheme. . .	6140
1928.	Reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. . .	6140
1929.	School hostels in Madras . . .	6140-41
1930.	Fossils near Chandigarh . . .	6141
1931.	Government employees posted at Sikkim . . .	6141-42
1932.	Development rebate on motor vehicles. . .	6142-43
1933.	Joint meeting of University Grants Commission and conference of Indian Universities . . .	6143 44

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 6144-49

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of three adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding police firing in a village in Punjab on the 12th March, 1959 in connection with the agitation against the imposition of betterment levy :

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Sarvashri Tangamani, Prabhu Narayan Singh, S. M. Benerjee and Hem Barua

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the three agreements for military aid signed recently between the U.S.A. and Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, and also laid on the Table a copy of the text of U.S.-Pakistan bilateral agreement.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the period from 1st September, 1956 to 31st December, 1957 along with the Audited Accounts under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:—
 - (i) Supplementary Sixth Session No. sion, 1958. III.
 - (ii) Supplementary Fifth Session No. sion, 1958. VII.
 - (iii) Supplementary Fourth Session No. sion, 1958. XVI.
 - (iv) Supplementary Third Session No. sion, 1957. XVIII.
 - (v) Supplementary Second Session No. sion, 1957. XXI.
 - (vi) Supplementary First Session No. sion, 1957. XX.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 494 dated the 7th March, 1959, under subsection (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the

COLUMNS
6149-55

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

Central Excises Duties Refund (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958 :—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 228 dated the 28th February, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 229 dated the 28th February, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 230 dated the 28th February, 1959.
- (4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 232 dated the 28th February, 1959.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 233 dated the 28th February 1959, making certain further amendment to the Customs Duties Drawback (Brand Rates) Rules, 1958.

BILL PASSED 6159-6205

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded. The motion was adopted. After clause-by clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. 6205-06

Thirty-seven report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED 6-06-54

Further discussion on the Resolution re : Licensing of new industrial units by Shri Vasudevan Nair was concluded and the Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 6265-70

Shri U.C. Patnaik moved the Resolution re : Co-operative Farming. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1959/PHALGUNA 25, 1880 (Saka)

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of External Affairs.