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Śravana 30, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 632 to 643, 645, 646, and 649—653 . . . 3461—9

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 644, 647, 648, 654 to 676 and 110 . . . 3498—3513

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1198 to 1285 . . . 3514—60

Motions for adjournment—

Alleged violation of Indian air space over Calcutta . . . 3560—62

Papers laid on the Table . . . 3562—63

Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 3563—64

Business of the House . . . 3564—65

Business Advisory Committee—

Forty-first Report . . . 3565

Discussion *Re* : rise in foodgrains prices . . . 3566—3629

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh . . . 3566—75

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty . . . 3575—95

Shri Tyagi . . . 3595—3607

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy . . . 3607—17

Shri N. R. Ghosh . . . 3617—21

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri . . . 3621—27

Shri Barman . . . 3627—29

Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-seventh Report . . . 3630

Resolution *Re* : Nationalisation of Banks . . . 3631—82

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta . . . 3631—39,
3680—81

Shri Prabhat Kar . . . 3640—46

Shri Damani . . . 3646—48

Shri P. N. Singh . . . 3649—53

Shri Somani . . . 3653—56

Raja Mahendra Pratap . . . 3656—58

Shri Rameshwar Tantia . . . 3658—62

Shri M. C. Jain . . . 3662—66

Shri Achar . . . 3666—68

Ch. Ranbir Singh . . . 3668—71

Shri B. R. Bhagat . . . 3671—80

Resolution *Re* : Reference of Tibet issue to the U.N.O. . . 3682—90

Shri Vajpayee . . . 3682—88

Shri Braj Raj Singh . . . 3689

Daily Digest . . . 3691—98

*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

3461

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 21, 1959/Sravana 30
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Guest Control Order

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*632. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether waste of foodgrains has been actually avoided by the Guest Control Order, 1958,

(b) if so, how much waste has been avoided during the year 1958; and

(c) how far this has solved the food problem in our country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) to (c) The Guest Control Order is intended to make the general population conscious of the need for avoiding wastage of food and effecting economy in the consumption of foodstuffs. For obvious reasons, it is difficult to say how much waste has been avoided by means of this Order and to what extent it has been helpful in tackling the food problem.

Shri Barman: According to common notions—or experience rather—the guests consume less grains while they

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3462

are invited to a feast than what they do in their own houses. If so, how can there be a saving by the control?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Then the correct policy would be that nobody eats in his house and everybody eats as a guest.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government are aware that this Order is creating unnecessary scare in the country by giving an impression that there is a dearth of foodgrains in the country?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are many more persons who are doing this much more intensively than this order.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of any case which has been instituted for the violation of this Guest Control Order?

Shri A. P. Jain: I remember that in at least one case a marriage party was proceeded against.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know what is the administrative machinery that has been set up to implement this particular order?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no special machinery; the police is there.

Licence Fees on Cheap Radio Sets

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*633. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the consideration of a proposal for reduced licence fee on cheap radio sets; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration but nearing the final stage

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether in this connection the Ministry of Transport and Communications has had any consultations with the Ministry of I & B with regard to the reduction in the licence fees on cheap radios of different types? May I also know if any opinion was expressed by the I & B Ministry on that matter?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is the I & B Ministry that looks after this so far as the policy is concerned. But so far as this particular enquiry is concerned, we had discussions, and, possibly, the fee may be reduced to half, that is Rs 7.50. But the final decision has not yet been taken because we have to consider what is meant by a cheap radio, whether it is the price or the valves or the range and so on. That is what is under consideration.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether there is any proposal before Government with regard to the exemption from licence fees for radios or radio sets which are used by the educational institutions in the country?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not see any proposal of that kind here. And, this question relates only to the cheaper radio sets and not to sets used by any particular institution.

Shri Achar: May I know whether for additional sets the same fee will be charged or whether it will be reduced? That is, if one individual has got more sets will the same fee be charged for all? May I know whether that question has been considered?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is being considered. That is, the first set would

be charged Rs 15 and an additional set Rs. 3 each. There is also a suggestion that there should be a general licence covering a number of sets with a little higher fee. So also with regard to cheaper sets, where the first set would be charged half and the additional sets something less than Rs. 3 that is, Rs 2.50 or something like that. All these are under consideration so that we can come to some kind of judgment in the near future.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the dealers have to procure a licence before they deliver the radio sets to the customer and whether any representation has been made by the dealers to change the system?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, representations have been received because it is an inconvenience to the dealers. But as I said, the policy in this regard is dealt with by the I & B Ministry.

Shri Achar: May I know whether it is a fact that compulsion of pre-purchase licence has caused the greatest inconvenience to the radio purchasers also?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know what is the compulsion and what is the greatest inconvenience. There would be some kind of inconvenience. Any payment of money is an inconvenience.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this reduced licence fee of Rs 7.50 will come into force in 1960?

Shri S. K. Patil: The matter is under consideration between the three Ministries, namely, ourselves, which is merely a post office, in collecting the fee, the original I & B Ministry and also Finance, because any case for reduction means reduction of revenue.

Shri Radha Raman: Could we have any idea as to the time during which this consideration will have been finalised and the decision of Government be available in the matter?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think it won't be more than a month or two because it has gone on for a long time and we take note of the inconvenience that is being caused.

Model Experiments of Balari Bar

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*634. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the results of the model experiments of the Balari Bar on the river Hooghly conducted by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona have been received by the Government; and

(b) if not, what interim remedial measures have been suggested by the research station?

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

(a) No, Sir. The model experiments are still in progress.

(b) No interim remedial measures have been so far suggested by the Research Station. But the Port Commissioners have undertaken dredging of the Balari Bar and propose to strengthen their dredger fleet urgently to cope with this additional requirement adequately.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how long it will take to come to a definite conclusion as to the precise nature of river training works?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is a scientific experiment and it is the desire of Government to do it quickly. The Research station has been doing it and we have pointed out to them that the position is really becoming almost impossible so far as Hooghly river is concerned. They will do it as quickly as they can and we have to await their decision. We cannot make any hurry in that.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the construction of the Farraka Barrage prevent silting of the Hooghly river?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have said that in another connection, namely navigation, how often the Hooghly river flow is impeded. It is common knowledge that if we have the Farraka Barrage and if we flush the river, naturally, these bars may not completely disappear but, to a large extent, would be remedied.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The model experiment has been going on for a long time. May we know whether any method has been evolved by this experiment?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have not got the latter part.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The experiment has been going on for a long time. May I know whether any remedial measure has been evolved by this experiment?

Shri S. K. Patil: The remedial measure is dredging which is going on. We have got one dredger and another second-hand dredger is being brought in. Dredging is the only remedy in the absence of any permanent remedy.

Railway Line for Dandakaranya Project

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*635. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 122 on the 11th February, 1959 and state the further progress since made in the preliminary work for starting survey operations on the proposed railway line for Dandakaranya Project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A reconnaissance survey of the Ghat section has been carried out and Final Location survey of 20 miles between Jagadulpur and Koraput has also been completed. Survey work on the remaining 280 miles will commence in the coming working season.

Shri Panigrahi: Rs 20 lakhs were sanctioned for the survey of this line. How much of this money has been utilised by now and by what time is it likely to be completed and construction work taken?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The survey itself will take two years. We had completed 20 miles and then rains had set in. From October next we will commence the work again and it will be completed as quickly as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this project is the same as Bailadilla-Kottailasa?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Quite so.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether they will start construction of the line in the 20 miles surveyed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Piecemeal, it cannot be done, it cannot be started unless the final location survey is completed.

Rural Credit

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*636. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
 { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1391 on the 18th September, 1958, and state

(a) whether the General Report embodying the findings of the survey has since been issued, and

(b) whether as a result of the study of such findings, any definite steps have been taken to meet the demands of credit in rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the fact that this matter has been kept

pending for such a long time, may I know whether he could tell us the probable date when the report or the findings or the decisions of the Government will be made available to us?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Eleven districts had been chosen for the survey. The survey was completed. The district reports have been drafted on the basis of these reports. The general review report is being drafted on the basis of these reports and it may be out any day.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether we can know some of the salient features or findings of the report?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The report is being finalised.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has given instructions to the State Bank of India not to give credit facilities to the rural co-operative societies beyond their share capital?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think the question arises out of this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What efforts have been made to link credit with production?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All these things can be had only after the final report is in the hands of the Government.

Shri Panigrahi: The Reserve Bank is advancing loans to the apex banks at the rate of 15 per cent while the apex banks charge more than 6 per cent from the private societies and the private societies charge 65 per cent.

Shri B. S. Murthy: This relates to the rural credit survey. But the hon. Member is asking me details about the relationship between the Reserve Bank and the apex bank.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What steps are taken to reduce the rate of interest?

Mr. Speaker: This is merely a survey; it does not arise out of this question

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is the Government thinking in terms of finalising this report and taking action before the end of this Plan for implementation?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have said that the report may be out any day because the drafting is in the final stages

Shri Nagi Reddy: I know that he has told us that the report will come out any day. But I am asking whether the Government is thinking in terms of finalising the decision, to implement that decision before the end of this Plan or will the decision be taken to implement it in the Third Plan?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The report will come up before the Government and the Government will take such decisions as are deemed necessary and the decisions will be taken as early as possible

Mr. Speaker: He says it is premature (Interruptions)

Next question

Acceptance of Defective Sleepers

*637. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1015 on the 9th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether the allegations regarding the acceptance of defective sleepers supplied by M/s Hanuman Foundries Ltd, Lillooah, Calcutta have since been investigated, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Investigations by the Special Police Establishment have been completed

(b) Departmental enquiry is now in progress

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the loss suffered had been ascertained and if so what is the amount?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has not yet been ascertained

संठ झबल सिंह क्या माननं य मनी
महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेगे कि डिफाटे
स्लीपर किस डेट को लिये गये थे और भितनी
तादाद में लिये गये थे /

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: 75 per cent of the sleepers were found to be defective

Shri Jaipal Singh: As far back as February, the investigation started and now we are told that it is a departmental investigation. May I know how many more years will it take to finalise this?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I am sure the hon Member is aware that when we start proceedings against an officer, we have to follow certain procedures. Departmental action has been suggested by the SPE and chargesheets have been served on the officers concerned and their explanation is awaited. In the light of their explanation, the case will be further progressed.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is a departmental procedure. But this thing has been hanging fire for months and months. How long, according to his experience, the departmental procedure will take?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We will have to follow all the stages of the departmental procedure but every effort will be made to expedite it.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether all these defective sleepers were being sold to the railways and at what time and at what stage did the department discover it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They were laid on the track and it was found

that the keys were slipping out. That was the stage in which we discovered it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the S.P.E. has recommended only departmental action or also prosecution?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, we accepted the recommendations of the S.P.E. and now we are taking departmental action.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister has told us that certain percentage was found defective, which means that all of them were not used. May I just remind the hon. Minister that in the Rajya Sabha on 18th February, in reply to a supplementary question, he has said that there was a slight defect which was rectified but that all the sleepers were used. How will that tally with the reply now given?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no contradiction between the two. The defect was found in some percentage but they are all in use. It was found that in 75 per cent of the sleepers the keys were slipping out. They were to go three inches deep but owing to the jaws being narrow they would go only about two inches. . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: He says that they were all used though the defects were found out.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has stated that enquiry will be held according to the recommendations of the S.P.E. May I know whether it has recommended for taking action against any officer?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have said that departmental action is being taken and chargesheets have been served on them and their explanation had been called for.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What money has been spent in rectifying the defective sleepers which have been used?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think it would be much. There was some slight defect as was stated on a previous occasion; when the keys did not fit in, some other keys that were available with the railways were utilised and the sleepers are on the track.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the defective sleepers have been fitted in or after the defective sleepers have been rectified in some manner, they have been fitted in?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what I have said. The keys that were supplied along with the sleepers were not fitted in and the other keys that were available with the railways were used. These sleepers are now in the track without any defect.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the investigation by the S.P.E. has revealed that some officers in the Railway Board are involved in this and if so, how many officers are involved?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, Three railway officers not of the Railway Board—are involved and chargesheets had been served on them and their explanation is being awaited.

Shri Supakar: Sir, I could not understand the reply given by the hon. Minister. What is the nature of the defect of the sleepers which made them usable on the tracks without any rectification?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That has been explained in this House on more than one occasion. When the sleepers were laid on the tracks it was found that the keys after vibration sometimes fell down. Therefore, other keys were used and the sleepers are on the tracks.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it not a fact that some extra expenditure has taken place; if so, may I know how much has been the extra expenditure that has taken place?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, it is, of course, extra expenditure in the

sense that old keys in the stock of the Railways were used. It is very difficult to compute the exact money value of that, but it will be near about Rs. 1 lakh or so.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister stated that charge-sheets have been served on three officers. May I know whether any one of them has been suspended?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No.

Corruption at Howrah Station

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*638. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3267 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against some Railway employees on the charge of corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office has been completed; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in those cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (**Shri Shahnawaz Khan**): (a) Fact Finding Enquiry was completed in respect of 33 cases. Of these the statutory enquiry under Discipline and Appeal Rules has been completed in respect of 23 cases.

(b) Disciplinary action has been taken against the staff found responsible after the departmental enquiry. The outstanding cases are being taken up for departmental enquiry and necessary action will be taken on completion of the same.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what are the findings of this enquiry? May I also know whether this corruption was committed within the Goods Accounts Office only or it was linked with other offices and commercial departments?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This enquiry related mainly to the waiver of wharfage that had accrued. An enquiry was conducted into this matter and some of those persons found guilty have been punished.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether corruption has been totally stopped in that office?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is very difficult to say whether corruption has stopped totally, but I am sure it has been minimised considerably.

Shri P. R. Patel: The hon. Minister stated that some disciplinary action has been taken against certain persons. May I know what were the charges against them? If the charges were of corruption, why were they not dismissed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Disciplinary action also includes removal and/or dismissal from service.

Shri Yadav: What were the charges? Were they of corruption or something else?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They were charges of corruption inasmuch as the revenues of Railways, which would have come to us on account of wharfage, were waived by them in collusion with certain merchants. It is a case of corruption.

Improved Tools for Development Blocks

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*639. } **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the scheme for the supply of improved hand tools to village blacksmiths and carpenters in the development blocks; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme is being implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has been forwarded to the State Governments for implementation.

Shri B. C. Majhi: May I know whether the improved tools are being supplied free of cost or on a subsidy basis?

Shri B. S. Murthy: 50 per cent of the cost is being subsidised.

Shri B. C. Majhi: May I know whether there is any scheme to train the villagers to increase the efficiency and standard of workmanship?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir

Shri Tyagi: I want to know, Sir, why 50 per cent of the cost is being subsidised by Government. When the tools are better than the old tools they will themselves buy the tools

Shri B. S. Murthy: I could not follow the question.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know why public money is being wasted. When the tools are better and cheaper, why is it that 50 per cent is paid by the Government?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Sir, I would like to answer that question. The poor villagers who are living on subsistence with antiquated tools are being supplied better tools at 50 per cent of the cost. If that is considered a waste, I am very sorry, I do not understand it.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether it is a Central subject or a State subject. Is the supply of tools a business of the State? Are they giving the money, or is it being spent from the Centre only to gain popularity?

Shri B. S. Murthy: These are not implements for agriculture; these are improved tools supplied to the village black-smiths and carpenters.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know the amount of money that has been sanctioned to the States to implement this scheme?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Each Block has a sub-grant under the item "Rural arts and crafts". Whenever money is required that money is drawn from this grant

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : कितने सूबों में यह स्कीम चालू हो गई है ?

श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति : बहुत से सूबों में चालू हो गई है ।

(Interruption.)

Mr. Speaker: In all the States, that is what he said.

Departmental Catering on Railways

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649. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Jangde:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in departmental catering on Railways;

(b) what is the phased programme, if any, and when it is likely to be completed;

(c) what improvements in the standard of food have been effected;

(d) what is the element of loss, if any; and

(e) to what extent is the staff surplus to the needs of catering?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha giving the stations at which departmental catering is in force as also the trains on which departmentally worked Dining or Restaurant Cars operate [See Appendix II, annexure No 101]

(b) The initial programme for departmentalisation has been completed. Hereafter it is proposed to

introduce departmental catering on an ad hoc basis, as the need arises.

(c) Improvements have been effected in the quality of food supplied and the nature of the service.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 101]

(e) When the Railways initially took over the units at some stations, the staff were to some extent surplus to requirements. The position however has been, and is being, reviewed and the staff strength suitably readjusted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, it was the policy and programme of the Government, when departmental catering was introduced, that it would be run on a "no profit, no loss" basis. But in spite of all these years and in spite of the fact that the best and most profitable stations have been taken over they are still running a loss of Rs 18,000 a year. May I know how Government explains this, and what steps are being taken to run it on a "no loss, no profit" basis?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Sir, we have answered this question on more than one occasion on the floor of this House. The main reason for the loss is the much higher salaries that we pay to our employees. We have to pay them on the scales applicable to government servants whereas the contractors are paying them on their own scales. Apart from that, we are making every possible endeavour to run this departmental catering on a "no profit, no loss" basis. We appointed an officer on special duty who went into this matter very thoroughly. He has suggested certain measures for improving the situation, such as employing the servants on a commission basis, intensifying train-side vending, having more variety of dishes, effecting economy in fuel etc. Then, it is proposed to employ contractors for cleaning of utensils rather than having whole-time workers. It is also proposed to utilise waiters on a commission basis. In the matter of purchases also we feel

that there is scope for effecting considerable economy and that matter is being given proper attention.

Shri Tyagi: Is that the justification for the losses that are being incurred? Sir, I am surprised. Is it that because they are paying more, therefore there is loss and the Exchequer must suffer? I plead, Sir, there must be control over the expenditure of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I did not call the hon. Member. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.**

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, when the Government took over departmental catering they knew it full well that they were going to give the governmental scales of pay, and yet they thought that it would be run on a "no loss, no profit" basis. What new element has now come in? The hon. Deputy Minister says that it is only the pay structure which is responsible for the heavy losses. Do I take it that the old position has been given up and they have all the time been running at a loss?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The old position has not been given up. It will be our constant endeavour to bring the losses down. All I read out was the method that we propose to adopt to effect economy and to cut down the losses.

श्री बाजपेयी : जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं क्या सभी जगह उनके वेतन समान हैं, और यदि समान नहीं हैं तो समान वेतन दरे लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की गयी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जयजीवन राय) : रेलवे पर जितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन सब का वेतन जिस कैटेगरी के कर्मचारी है उनके लिये एक ही है ।

Shri Assar: 'May I know whether the Government proposes to introduce a better standard of food in Indian thahs at a little more charge?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Departmental catering is being gradually introduced and I saw at Poona that Janata meals have been introduced probably in Indian style at the rate of ten annas per meal.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi

Shri C. D. Pande rose—

Mr. Speaker: When I call an hon Member, the hon Member will kindly rise, catch my eye and put the question. Or, when an hon Member catches my eye, I will certainly call him. But when one hon Member rises and puts the question, and when another hon Member gets up at the same time, there is a certain amount of difficulty and confusion. I am now calling Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: My question has been covered' (Laughter)

Shri C. D. Pande: Has it come to the notice of the hon Minister that in Delhi station where there is departmental catering, the catering staff does not render willing service? When it is asked to serve food on the train the staff refuses. They say there is no time, and no bearer is willing to come to the next station, and therefore many of us have had to go without food for the whole night. I have brought it to the notice of the hon Minister.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Some complaints have come to our notice, and where complaints have been made, we have taken necessary action.

Several Hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: This is a recurring question. I have requested the hon Minister to hold conferences from time to time and all those points may be brought up before him then. Except matters of principle, the matters of detail may be asked for there. I have allowed questions on matters of principle to be asked here. With respect to details, certainly the hon Minister is always willing to answer those questions outside this House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am asking about an assurance which was given two years back on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: What was the assurance?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister of Railways assured this House that clean and healthy food packets will be introduced in the catering service. What has happened to that proposal? It is more than two years since it was promised.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: These packets are being served and they are being very much appreciated by the people.

Tungabhadra High Level Canals

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*641. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
 { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1299 on the 17th March, 1959 and state—

(a) the main features in the reduction of the outlay in Stage I from Rs. 380 lakhs to Rs. 286 lakhs in Mid Pennar Scheme (part of Tungabhadra High Level canals); and

(b) the estimated capacity of the canals before the reduction and after reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reduction of outlay from Rs 380 lakhs to Rs 286 lakhs is due to the reduction in the carrying capacity of the Mid-Pennar South canal in Stage I.

(b) Before reduction, the estimated capacity of the Mid-Pennar North and Mid-Pennar South Canals was 145 cusecs and 1298 cusecs respectively, after reduction it is 145 cusecs and 800 cusecs respectively.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the State Government has sent to the Central Government any phased programme of construction of this canal in the first stage?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet got the phased programme.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government is aware of the funds that have been allotted year by year by the State Government for the execution of this canal?

Shri Hathi: The present position is this. As regards the annual plan, for 1959-60 a provision of Rs 50 lakhs is provided by Andhra Government and Rs 12 lakhs by Mysore.

Shri Nagi Reddy: As far as I understand from the State Government's reports, the State Government has already planned for the phased programme of construction to be finished by 1962, and an amount has also been allotted for that. But there is trouble and the Government knows it. I would like to know as to how they are going to get rid of this trouble. If the main canal from the Tungabhadra project up to the Uruvakonda cut is not to be phased along with the phased programme of the Mid-Pennar scheme, the Mid-Pennar scheme will itself be useless. Therefore, I want to know what the attitude of the Central Government is with regard to the phasing of the programme in common with the Mid-Pennar and the original main canal.

Shri Hathi: It is hoped that this scheme would be completed within three years. On that basis the programme would be phased.

Shri Mohammed Imam: The carrying capacity of the canal has been reduced. Is it with a view to reduce the area to be irrigated or is it with a view to take the canal to a longer distance than originally contemplated?

Shri Hathi: The capacity of both the canals is not reduced. So far as the Mid-Pennar North is concerned the original capacity was 145 cusecs. That has been retained. What reduction is made has been made in the South canal, and that is from 1,298 to 800 cusecs. So, the capacity of both the canals is not reduced.

Shri Mohammed Imam: What is the irrigated area by which it will be reduced, because, when the capacity is reduced, necessarily the area to be irrigated has also to be reduced.

Shri Hathi: In the original scheme, from the Mid-Pennar South canal it was contemplated that there would be two canals—Pulivendla and Chitravati. It was after discussion suggested that it might be taken after the second stage. In the second stage the capacity of the South canal will again be 1,200 odd cusecs. So, this could be taken up at a later stage.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is a contradiction in the statement of the Minister.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether the Pennar scheme is within the Krishna valley basin, and if not, why the Krishna waters are being diverted to Pennar to the detriment of both Mysore and Bombay States?

Shri Hathi: It is not so. We are at present having two canals which are to be phased from the Pennar river. So we thought that the utilisation of the Pennar waters may not be connected with the use of the Tungabhadra waters.

Shri Sugandhi: Is it not a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has made duplicate demands both from the Ramapadasagar and Nagarjunasagar dams for their various schemes?

Shri Hathi: I require notice for that.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In answer to a question on a previous occasion a few days ago, we were informed that the Pulivendla and Chitravati canals have been eliminated even from the second stage of the plan. But the reply that has now been given by the Minister indicates as though there is going to be the Chitravati and Pulivendla canals scheme in the second stage of the plan. May I know which of the statements is correct?

Shri Hathi: There is no contradiction in the statements. What the

original scheme contemplated was a canal with a capacity of 1,298 cusecs but has been reduced to 800. But the capacity of the canal in the second stage is kept at 1,298 cusecs so that the Andhra Government wants to take up this area and wants it to be irrigated, on a separate scheme it can be accommodated. So, both the statements are correct. It is not included in the second stage. The capacity of the canal is so kept at 1,298 cusecs that in case they wanted to have a separate scheme, there will also be sufficient water left. That is the position.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I take it that the Mid-Pennar regular is also designed to carry any additional water that may be available either in Pennar or in the Tungabhadra?

Shri Hathi: The Mid-Pennar canal regulator is so designed that it can take 145 and 1,298 cusecs respectively.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is a contradiction in the statement.

Shri Rami Reddy: The Pulivendla and Chitravati canals are included according to the previous statement three or four days ago. The Minister said that the canal is so designed that if the Andhra Government wants to take up the canal scheme in future, the canal will have enough capacity. May I take it that the Mid-Pennar regular is so designed to store the additional surplus water available in the Pennar river?

Shri Hathi: I think so, Sir.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that Pulivendla and Chitravati can also be supplied with the waters stored in the mid-Pennar project, may I know the reason why the two canals have not been included in the second phase? If they are not included in the second phase, is there going to be a third phase?

Shri Hathi: There is not going to be any third phase; it can be taken up as a separate project and not as the third phase of this project.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is something surprising; it is not included in the second phase....

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Minister and the hon. Member do not understand this; they understand the same matter differently. So, I would advise the hon. Member to have a leisurely talk with the hon. Minister and then come to the House.

विशालापटनम् में माल के डिब्बों का न मिलना

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*६४२. { श्रीमती मकीबा अहमद :
पडित इ।० ना० तिवारी :

या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशालापटनम् में माल के डिब्बों के न मिलने के कारण जहाजों से देर से माल उतारने भयवा उसको पत्तन में समय पर न इताने के कारण सरकार को विलम्ब-शुल्क (डेमरेज) के रूप में प्रतिमास बड़ी रकम देनी पड़ती है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसी स्थिति को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमन्त्री (श्री श्री ० म० चामल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

Railway Freight for Manganese Ore

*643. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2087 on the 28th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding reduction of railway freight for Manganese ore, and

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

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

(b) The decision is to allow, with effect from 1st September, 1959, graded rebates varying with distance, on

medium and low grade manganese ore booked to ports for export. No rebate will be allowed on traffic booked over less than 200 miles or on high grade manganese ore booked over any distance.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the reduction which has been granted for the different grades of manganese ore?

Mr. Speaker: He may refer to one or two, he need not refer to the entire schedule.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been decided that the following adjustments will be made in the present classified rates applicable to this in the case of traffic booked in between the routes to various ports for export.

(1) No rebate will be made in the current rate for high grade ore, i.e. ore having manganese content above 44 per cent.

(u) Medium grade ore, i.e. with manganese content above 40 per cent but not over 44 per cent will be charged as follows 1 to 200 miles.

Mr. Speaker: How many denominations are there?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will come to four or five lines.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will get the information from the hon. Minister. These details are not to be asked for here.

Shri Panigrahi: He can place it on the Table of the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This concession in freight rates has been given to encourage exports. But the export to foreign countries—to the United States—is only of high grade ore. But high grade ore is not being given any benefit at all. There is very little of export of low grade ore.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No benefit is given to the high grade ore, because there is enough profit margin and no reduction in railway freight is called for so far as that grade ore is concerned.

Food Adulteration

*845. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any appreciable decrease in the incidence of food adulteration since the passing of the Central Act on the subject; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the decrease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (37 of 1954) is the responsibility of the State Governments. A Statement showing the substance of the replies received from the various State Governments is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 102].

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether, in view of the fact that this Act has been on the statute-book for the last five years and from the replies received from the States, it appears that there has been very little improvement in the prevention of food adulteration, Government have considered the desirability of further measures to tighten up the provisions of the Act to effect the improvement desired?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, what needs to be tightened up is the implementation of this Act and not any further amendments. We are constantly in touch with the State Governments to see that food adulteration is dealt with severely.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know what steps has the Central Government taken for the better implementation of this Act?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, we are in constant touch with the States. We ask for reports. In some of the States, as for instance in Assam, they have said that no case of adulteration has been detected. In Rajasthan unfortunately there has been no appreciable

decrease. Wherever we find there is need for either reminding the States or for any other measures to be taken in that direction, we will do so.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि इस कानून के बनने के बाद भी जहाँ तक शुद्ध धी का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ तक उस धी बराबर वनस्पति का उसी प्रकार मिलाना चल रहा है, जैसे पहले चलता था और क्या गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम है कि यह मिलावट तब तक बन्द नहीं हो सकती, जब तक कि या तो वनस्पति में कोई रग न दिया जाये या वनस्पति का जमाना बन्द न किया जाये ?

श्री ज० ब० पांडे : या धी खाना बन्द कर दिया जाये ।

श्री करमरकर : या जनता में प्रामाणिकता ज्यादा बढ़ जाये, तब भी यह हो सकता है कि एडल्टेशन न हो । क्लरिंग के बारे में मैं ने एक बार स्पष्ट किया है कि वह मामला इंडियन कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक रिसर्च के सामने है और वह कोशिश कर रही है कि इस बारे में कोई रग कामयाब हो जाये ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी दो या तीन दिन पहले कहा था कि जहाँ तक रग देने का सवाल है, वह प्रयत्न पन्द्रह साल से चल रहा है

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत : पच्चीस साल से ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : और पन्द्रह साल के बाद भी अगर कोई रग नहीं मिलता है, तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि वनस्पति का जमाना बन्द कर दिया जाये ?

श्री करमरकर : अगर यह सवाल मिनिस्टर-इन-चार्ज, इंडियन कौंसिल आफ साइंटिफिक रिसर्च से पूछा जाये, तो शायद ठीक होगा । मैं भी उन से बर्ताव करूँगा ।

Tungabhadra Project

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*546. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore did not concede the claims of Andhra Pradesh for water from Tungabhadra Project to irrigate 70,000 acres in Alampur and Gadwal taluqs in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether the dispute was referred to Union Government for settlement?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir The Government of Mysore have not so far conceded the claim of Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard. The question is to be discussed between the two State Governments at an inter-State Conference proposed to be held in November, 1959

(b) No, Sir

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether Alampur and Gadwal taluqs were the beneficiaries under the original agreement entered into between Hyderabad, the undivided State of Madras and Mysore and if so, what are the special reasons assigned by the Mysore Government for not conceding this claim?

Shri Hathi: There seems to be difference of opinion between the two States about the scope of this canal. One Government claims that it contemplated that the particular area should be irrigated and the other State Government denies that. The matter is being considered by the State Governments and in the inter-State conference to be held in November, 1959, they will consider it. Then we will know the details.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether a few months prior to the

re-organisation of States, the Chief Engineer of Hyderabad in charge of the Tungabhadra Project wrote to the Chief Engineer, Andhra that a decision in this matter had been taken and that water beyond 141 miles will be supplied to this area?

Shri Hathi: I have no information whether the Chief Engineer of Hyderabad wrote to the Chief Engineer of Andhra

Shri Basappa: May I know whether there is anything in the original agreement on Tungabhadra Project to show that these two taluqs should get the waters?

Shri Hathi: I think the allocation of the water is there, but I am not quite sure whether the taluqs by name are mentioned

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether Alampur and Gadwal taluqs are at the farther end of the trail end of this canal and if water is supplied to this area, the lands that are prior to these two taluqs will be put out of cultivation and they will be of no use?

Shri Hathi: That is a matter of detail. The present position is that it is to go up to 127 miles of the left bank canal and 14 miles of Gadwal branch. Whether anything farther than that was contemplated or not is itself in dispute between the two States.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time I enquired of the Minister whether any reference was made to the Madras Government because they were parties to the agreement originally. If so, have they heard from the Madras Government?

Shri Hathi: We have not heard anything from them.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not a fact that after a series of meetings between the representatives of the then Government of Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad the share of each Government was fixed, and it is on this basis that the share of water for the Hyderabad area to be cultivated was

determined in which the areas of Gadwal and Alampur were not included? Is it also not a fact that this belated claim, if conceded, will work to the prejudice of the area that was included in the original proposal?

Shri Hathi: I might submit that this question has been taken up at the inter-State conference of both the States. They met in June, 1959. They have decided that they will meet again in the end of 1959 as each one shall have to see the records. They will then decide the matter. So, I submit it would be better if we wait till the meeting is over.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the carrying capacity of this channel is 100,000 cft. of water and under the sanctioned project only 82,000 cft. would be sufficient and that the surplus water of 18,000 cft. was intended to irrigate these two taluqs?

Shri Hathi: I think that is the position. But the Mysore Government did not agree to that.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know

Mr. Speaker: Next question. We are not progressing with the questions at all. Each question becomes a resolution.

Sinking of Indian Coaster 'Margaret Rose'

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*649. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Razhunath Singh:
Shri Halder:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Coaster 'Margaret Rose' was sunk near Dwarka Port (Bombay State) on the 9th June, 1959,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and details of the incident,

(c) whether Government have set up an inquiry committee, and

(d) If so, what are the members of that Committee?

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

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 103].

Shri Asar: May I know whether compensation has been paid by the company to the families of the crew who were either dead or injured?

Shri S. K. Patil: The matter is under enquiry. After that is over the question of compensation will arise.

Shri Asar: May I know when this statutory enquiry will begin?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was some preliminary enquiry. The statement says:

"The Enquiring Officer has recommended that, in view of the seriousness of the accident, a formal investigation by a Marine Court of Enquiry should be conducted under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act"

That will naturally take some time

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्टेटमेंट से जाहिर होता है कि इस जहाज पर रेडियो इन्क्विपमेंट भी था। जब यह जहाज डूबने लगा तो कोई मैसेज पोर्ट पर रिसीव हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था कि जहाज डूब रहा है और हमारी रक्षा की जाये ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इन्क्वायरी से मालूम होता है कि हुआ था। मेरे पास जो रेपर्स हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि इट वास सर्टिफाइड इन ग्रास रिसपेक्ट्स। इसका मतलब यह है कि रेडियो वर्गरेड सब था।

Shri Tangamani: May I know.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. On every question any number of supplementaries can be asked. The hon

Member will choose some other question.

Shri Tangamani: Here it is a question of a serious accident where the members of the crews are missing. We do not know how many are dead. According to the information that has so far been received 7 members of the crew are presumed to be dead. Have we got any information about the other 5 members of the crew who are still missing? Have their bodies been found out?

Shri S. K. Patil: According to the statement:

"The casualty has resulted in unfortunate loss of 12 members of crew (out of a total of 26) of which 7 have been reported missing (presumed dead). . . ."

The other five are dead. The only point about the seven crews is that their dead bodies have not been found. There is a possibility of some of them being alive.

Paradip Port

650. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported from the Paradip Port during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert Paradip Port into a medium port; and

(c) whether any money has been sanctioned during the current year for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) 23,622 tons.

(b) Yes.

(c) No, the State Government has not so far approached the Government of India for financial assistance during the current year.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know the other steps that have been taken by the Central Government to

develop this as a medium port other than the decision in that regard?

Shri S. K. Patil: The matter is still under investigation and possibly it will be decided later on whether it should be a major port. If immediately that could not be done then the only thing which the Central Government could immediately do is to develop it as a minor port.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Are they taking into consideration the report of the Poona Research Institute in this matter?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think it has not been received. The Poona Research Institute is still experimenting on it which is a big venture, because the Poona research centre is interested in seeing that eventually it is developed as a major port.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have submitted a report to the Government of Orissa. May I know whether Government of India have received a copy of that report of the Poona Research Centre?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has said that it has been sent to the Government of Orissa.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have no information. If the hon. Member puts a question I will find out whether it has been sent by the Orissa Government.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the total amount of financial assistance which has been rendered to the Government of Orissa for developing Paradip port so far?

Shri S. K. Patil: In anticipation of the results of the experiments a sum of Rs 20 lakhs was provided in the Second Plan to provide facilities, i.e. construction of jetties etc.

Shri Panigrahi: Only Rs 20 lakhs have been given for its development and nothing more?

Mr. Speaker: If it is more than Rs 20 lakhs the Minister would have said so.

178 (A) LSD-4

दिल्ली में बिजली का समस्या

*६५१. श्री बाजपेयी : क्या सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली बिजली समस्या उपक्रम के पास बहुत सी बिजुत् शक्ति बेकार पड़ी हुई है जिसके फलस्वरूप उसे प्रति वर्ष लाखों रुपये की हानि होती है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सैकड़ों औद्योगिक संस्थापना ने निगम के पास रात्रि के समय सस्ती दरा पर बिजली देने के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे हैं,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो 'दैनिकी' के स्वीकृति देने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या इस विषय में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिचाई और बिजुत् उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक ग्रन्डिंग के पास दिन के समय उपयोग के लिये केवल थोड़ी मात्रा में बिजली फालतू है। रात के १० बजे से अगले दिन ८ बजे सुबह तक बिजली की खपत कम होती है इसलिए इस अवधि में लगभग १५,००० से २०,००० किलोवाट तक बिजली मिल सकती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। अब तक केवल एक औद्योगिक कज्यूमर ने रात के समय रियायती दरा पर बिजली के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र भेजा है।

(ग) तथा (घ) दिल्ली नगर पालिका निगम रात के समय बिजली के उपयोग के लिये रियायती दरे नियत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

श्री बाजपेयी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन औद्योगिक संस्थानों ने सस्ती

दरों पर बिजली की माग की है, उनकी सख्या कितनी है ?

श्री हाथी: मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कंसेशनल रेट पर जिन्होंने बिजली की माग की है, उसकी सख्या एक है।

Shri C. K. Nair: May I know the reasons for the delay in extending electricity supply to the villages of Delhi?

Shri Hathi: I think in the Second Plan period about 53 villages are expected to be electrified in the Union territory of Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs 23 75 lakhs

Suspension of Railway Officers

*552. { Shri Kanhan:
Shri T B Vittal Rao.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2265 on the 6th May, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment have since completed their investigations into the construction work executed under the supervision of the Deputy Chief Engineer (Construction) and a District Engineer of the South-Eastern Railway which was later found to be below standard specifications, and

(b) if so, what further action is contemplated by the Railway Board in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The investigations by the Special Police Establishment are still in progress

Shri T B Vittal Rao: May I know whether any assessment of the loss to the railways by this sub-standard work has since been made and, if so, how much is it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No assessment has been made so far

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the bridges of this track are also below standard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That will be known after the enquiry is completed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand that the bridges are not investigated yet?

Mr Speaker: They are also being investigated. The result will be known only after the investigation is over

Shri T B Vittal Rao: Now that trains are running in that line, may I know whether any additional safety precautions are taken?

Mr. Speaker: Pending investigation?

Shri T B Vittal Rao: Yes

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It was found that there was some over payment for earth work. It was also found that on some bridges, the work was not up to the specifications. The plaster of the bridge was removed at a certain place, the material taken out and tested. It has been found that the strength of the bridge is not appreciably affected.

Shri T B Vittal Rao: May I know whether some railway officers have been suspended? May I also know whether the contractors who executed this work are allowed to continue their work in certain other parts?

Mr Speaker: Has any action been taken against the contractor?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Some payments have been withheld

Mata Tila Power Project

*553. Shri S M Banerjee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to drop Mata Tila Power Project near Jhansi, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) No, Sir. But the construction of the

Hydel station could not be taken up due to foreign exchange difficulties. The project will be taken up as soon as the requisite foreign exchange is made available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What steps have been taken to arrange foreign exchange for this project? Has it been brought to the notice of the Centre that completion of this project means prosperity for the Bundelkhand area which is absolutely barren? What steps are being taken to expedite it?

Shri Hathi: I know that the generation of electricity will lead to greater benefits and economic development. But, as the House knows, there are the core projects and the non-core projects. This project is not in the core. We are first trying to get foreign exchange for the core of the Plan projects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What amount has been sanctioned by the Centre to the State Government for this project?

Shri Hathi: The total estimated cost is about Rs 374.25 lakhs and the total foreign exchange required is Rs 61.96 lakhs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What amount has been given by the Centre? The State Government wanted some help from the Centre.

Shri Hathi: The question is not that of internal resources, it is of foreign exchange. Other money may be available.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a very small question.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Imphal-Tamenglong Road

*644. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1842 on the 15th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding the cutting of the rocks on the Imphal-Tamenglong Road;

(b) whether the site has been examined, and

(c) whether any decision on re-alignment on the two difficult portions of the road has been taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (**Shri S. K. Patil**): (a) to (c) The site has since been inspected by the Additional Chief Engineer (Union Territories) and it is considered advisable to adhere to the original alignment.

Hump Yard at Asansol Station

*647. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) what is the amount spent for construction of Hump yard at Asansol Railway Station, Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the construction has been finished;

(c) if so, when;

(d) whether it is a fact that recently defects have been noticed in the construction of this yard; and

(e) if so, the nature of defects detected and the amount of money spent on removing such defects?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy**): (a) Apparently the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Asansol Yard remodeling scheme involving, *inter-alia*, the provision of a hump in the yard. The expenditure incurred on the remodeling scheme so far is Rs. 14 lakhs approximately.

- (b) The work is still in progress
- (c) Does not arise
- (d) No Sir, there is no defect in the layout design of the yard
- (e) Does not arise

Registration of Indian Vessels in Pakistan

*648. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent announcement by the East Pakistan authorities of new rules to be observed in regard to compulsory temporary registration in East Pakistan by all mechanically-propelled vessels registered in India while plying in inland waters in East Pakistan,

(b) if so, the exact details in regard to this matter, and

(c) the reciprocal steps, if any, taken in the matter by the Government of India?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

In June 1959 the Government of East Pakistan issued a notification making it obligatory on Indian registered vessels to register themselves by taking out temporary registration permit on payment of necessary fees. Vessels in transit are however exempt from this requirement. The said notification also makes it obligatory to have the survey certificates issued by the Government of India endorsed on payment of necessary survey fees for validity in East Pakistan. The certificate of competency issued by the Government of India after 15-8-1947 are also compulsorily required to be endorsed for validity in East Pakistan. Waters on payment of requisite fees

A reference to the Government of Pakistan was made in 1953, no reciprocal arrangements have so far been established. Their notification of June, 1959 partially meets with the proposal made by us in 1953

Idle Machines in Gorakhpur Workshops

*654 { Shri Sadhan Gupta
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether several machines are lying idle for three years or more at the North Eastern Railways main workshops at Gorakhpur,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the value of the machines lying idle,

(c) whether a representation had been made to the Minister in this regard during his visit to Gorakhpur in June, 1959,

(d) if so, the action taken thereon,

(e) whether local officials had wrongly informed the Railway Board that all the machines were being fully utilised, and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken against the officials concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d) Some machines have not been brought into commission. The value of such machines is Rs 8,64,039. Some of the machines were received deficient of certain parts. Gorakhpur Workshop is undergoing a large scale remodeling which entails some time lag in putting machines in commission. Double shift working is also progressively increasing which leads to better utilisation of machinery. Apart from these, the reason as to why these machines could not be commissioned is being investigated.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy in Andhra

*655. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy procured by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh, from rice millers and from the producers direct since the harvest;

(b) whether the Central Government have promised to supply rice to the State of Andhra Pradesh for meeting the needs of the State in the lean months; and

(c) if so, the quantity promised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Government is purchasing rice from millers only in Andhra Pradesh and up to the 13th August, 1959 about 76,700 tons of rice were purchased and taken delivery of in Andhra Pradesh since the harvest.

(b) and (c) The Andhra Pradesh Government was offered a share out of the purchases made by the Government of India in Andhra Pradesh on the basis of quantities requisitioned from the millers but they preferred to make their own purchases for meeting the local requirements during the lean period

Electric Short Circuits in Delhi

*656. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electric short circuits are on the increase in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of fires and electrocutions due to this since January, 1955 up to date; and

(c) what measures do Government propose to take to check it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fires—895.

Electrocutions—2.

(c) Both the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking as well as the New Delhi Municipal Committee are making arrangements for inspecting and testing low voltage electric installations of consumers periodically in compliance with the provisions of Rule 46 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, is being advised to arrange for periodical inspection of high and medium voltage installations

Extension of Railway Line beyond Madhopur

*657. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1669 on the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to extend the railway line beyond Madhopur has since been considered;

(b) if so, the financial implications of the scheme; and

(c) when the actual construction work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Extension of Railway line beyond Madhopur has been approved in principle and the alternative alignments are under examination.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Transit Service for Goods Traffic

*658. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan to speed up and extend the quick transit service

for goods traffic among important business centres on the Western Railway has been finalised; and

(b) if so, by what time it would be put into operation?

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

(b) With the extension of this Service to 4 new sections between the 1st and 15th August, 1959, the Quick Transit Service now exists on all important sections of the Western Railway. The Service will be further extended to other sections if traffic conditions warrant it.

Over-payment to Railway Contractors

*659. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2257 on the 6th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigation in connection with cases of over-payment made to the contractors engaged in the construction of Rajkharwan-Barajamda doubling of South-Eastern Railway on the basis of inflated classification in earth-work and measurements, load and lift has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The investigations are in progress and have not been concluded.

कुवि योग्य बंजर भूमि

*१६०. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या साख तथा कुवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में कुवि योग्य बंजर भूमि का सर्वेक्षण करवाने के लिये विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनको कौन सा विशेष काम सौंपा गया है ?

साख तथा कुवि मंत्री (श्री श्री ० प्र० जैन) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग). सूची हुई जागकारी का एक विवरण सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध सख्या १०४]

विश्व कुवि मेला

*६६१ { श्री भक्त बर्मान :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री डी० च० शर्मा :

क्या साख तथा कुवि मंत्री २३ अप्रैल, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या २००२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नई दिल्ली में एक विश्व कुवि मेला आयोजित करने के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

साख तथा कुवि मंत्री (श्री श्री ० प्र० जैन) मेले का आयोजन भारत कृषक समाज द्वारा जो एक गैर-सरकारी संस्था है, किया जा रहा है । विश्व कृषक मेले के आयोजन की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण, जो विश्व कुवि मेले के सचिव द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ है, सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध सख्या १०५]

Safdarjung Airport

*662. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. C. Boreah:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Safdarjung Airport is not being fully utilised nowadays;

(b) if so, the arrangements made to make it an active port; and

(c) whether there is a proposal of selling this land and shifting the airport to some other place?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) No Sir A statement showing the names of scheduled air-services operating from and to Safdarjung airport is given below. In addition, the aerodrome is extensively used for instructional flying by the Delhi Flying Club, No 51 Delhi Auxiliary Air Force Squadron and Delhi Gliding Club

- (b) Does not arise
(c) No Sir

STATEMENT

- (i) Delhi - Lucknow - Allahabad
Banaras - Patna - Calcutta—Daily
(ii) Delhi-Lahore—Thrice weekly
(iii) Delhi - Agra-Banaras-Patna—Daily
(iv) Delhi-Chandigarh-Jammu-Srinagar—once weekly
(v) Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar—Daily except Thursdays
(vi) Delhi-Jaipur—Daily
(vii) Delhi-Amritsar-Kabul—Once weekly

Shoals of Prawns

***663. Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2005 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether assessment has since been made as to the potential of the newly discovered shoals of prawns near the Kerala Coast, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The newly discovered banks near Kerala have still to be investigated and exploited. Exploratory fishing,

research studies and commercial fishing have to be carried out for at least five years before some idea of the potential of the shoals could be ascertained

Mud and Water Mixture in New Delhi Taps

***664 Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is fact that on the 3rd and 4th August, 1959 mud and water mixture was flowing in New Delhi filtered water taps which are used for drinking purposes, and

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

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 106]

Retrenchment of Workers in Bhakra-Nangal Project

***665** { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.
Shri F. C. Borooah;
Shri Hem Raj;
Shri Daljit Singh;
Shri Raghunath Singh.
Shri Sarja Pandey;
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of workers engaged on the Bhakra-Nangal Project are being retrenched shortly,

(b) if so, the number of workers to be retrenched, and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide them alternative employment?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 107]

Power Supply for D.V.O.

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

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that DVC is purchasing power from Smdri Fertilizers Factory,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) since when this arrangement has been made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Damodar Valley Corporation Power System is running on overload and a small amount of power available from Sindri from time to time is being utilised to relieve the shortage to some extent

(c) From October, 1957

Irrigation and Power Works under Bhakra Nangal Project

*667. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2021 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the irrigation and power works under the Bhakra Nangal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 108]

Indian Tankers for Import of Crude Oil

*668 { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A K Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the reasons as to why no Indian Tankers are being employed for the

purpose of importing crude oil for oil refineries;

(b) whether any efforts are being made to allot Indian tankers to carry a part of crude oil to save foreign exchange; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange paid for importing crude oil in the year 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The First Plan did not provide for the acquisition of tankers. The Second Plan provided for the acquisition of tankers to the extent of 26,000 GRT. In view of Government's policy to reserve the coastal trade for Indian shipping, first priority was given to acquisition of tankers on the coast. We have got already two tankers on the coast and the third tanker also intended for the coast, is under construction. These three together will amount to about 23,000 GRT. The question of the purchase of overseas tankers is under consideration and it is hoped that acquisition will materialise in the Third Plan period.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange entitlements on tankers freight on imports of crude oil by the Oil Companies is as follows

1957-58	Rs 67,699,474
1958-59	Rs 57,588,130

Kharif Campaign

*669. { Shri Harish Chandra:
Mathur:
Shri Damani:
Shri Keshava:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the pro-

gress made so far in various States in the implementation of Kharif campaign?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The State Governments have not furnished progress reports so far. However, a statement giving the progress made so far in the Kharif Production Campaign, based on the information available with the Ministry, is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 109]

Sharing of Waters of Araniar Project

*670 { Shri N R Muniswamy
Shri Viswanatha Reddy

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether matters relating to sharing of the waters of the Araniar Project have been finalised by the Sub-Committee of the Southern Zonal Council, and

(b) whether the officials of Andhra Pradesh and Madras Governments have met and fixed up any tentative proposals regarding the quantity of water to be supplied to Madras State from the reservoir?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir

(b) A Committee under the Southern Zonal Council consisting of the representative of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras is considering this question. The discussions in the Committee have so far been essentially of an exploratory character and no proposals acceptable to both the States have yet been worked out.

Evaporation Losses due to Open Water Storages

*671 **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission are making ex-

periments to restrict evaporation losses from open water storages;

(b) if so, where such experiments are being made,

(c) to what extent have they proved successful, and

(d) the cost involved in making such experiments?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 110]

Rail Link between Khajuriaghat and Siliguri (Assam)

*672 { Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri P C Borooah
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a broad gauge line from Khajuriaghat to Siliguri (Assam),

(b) if so the estimated cost for the same,

(c) when the work will be taken up and when it is expected to be completed,

(d) what will be the shortening of the distance between Calcutta and Darjeeling by the opening of this line,

(e) whether there has been any change in the original scheme regarding this route and

(f) if so what was the original route proposed and what change has been proposed subsequently?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) An Engineering Survey for construction of a Broad Gauge line from Khajuriaghat to Malda and also from Malda to Siliguri is in progress.

(b) The cost will be known only after the field investigations are completed.

(c) Steps are being taken to start the work during the current financial year.

(d) and (f) Will be known only after the survey is completed and the scheme finalised

Development of Shipping

*673. { Shri Anwar:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of 9,00,000 GRT is fixed for Indian Shipping in Second Five Year Plan

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that progress during the last three years have been very slow,

(c) whether it is a fact that private shipping companies are not eager for the development of shipping industry, and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to fill up the gap in the target?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir The Second Plan envisages a net addition of 300,000 GRT to raise the Indian tonnage to 900,000 GRT

(b) The progress during the last three years cannot be said to be very slow considering the fact that a net addition of about 141,000 GRT has already been provided for, which leaves a gap of only 159,000 GRT in the target set

(c) No, Sir Not to Government's knowledge

(d) The main obstacle in the way of filling the gap in the target is the acute scarcity of foreign exchange. The question of finding as much foreign exchange as possible for the expansion of our tonnage is however constantly engaging the attention of Government

Import of Foreign Drugs

*674. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign drugs are not permitted to be imported at Vishakhapatnam and Kandla;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether there is any possibility of permitting import of foreign drugs at the above places?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar) (a) Yes

(b) At present Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin are the recognised places of entry for drugs by sea. Since most of the areas where pharmaceutical trade and industry have developed are at present adequately served by these four ports, there is little likelihood of substantial imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals materialising through the ports of Vishakhapatnam and Kandla

(c) The question of declaring the ports of Vishakhapatnam and Kandla as points of entry for drugs will be considered, if there is a sizable increase in the volume of imports of drugs through these ports

Recommendations of Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

*675. { Shri D C Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 924 on the 4th March, 1959 and state the further progress since made in examining the remaining two recommendations made by the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee?

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

giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 111]

Bokaro Thermal Power Station

*678 { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Government of India in May, 1956, to investigate whether the full value of the money spent on the Bokaro Thermal Power Station of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been obtained, has submitted its report,

(b) if so, the main conclusions drawn in the report, and

(c) if the report is not yet submitted the probable date by which it will be submitted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The report is expected to be received by the Government by the first week of September, 1959

Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to stop financial aid to the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks where the Tribal population is low, and

(b) if so, in how many such blocks the tribal population is less than the total population of the block?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Qualifications for Training Courses of Tourist Guides

1198 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the future training courses of tourist guides?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Department of Tourism, Ministry of Transport and Communications, has prescribed the following minimum qualifications for the training of guides

- (1) The candidate should be a graduate of a recognised university with good general knowledge and background of Indian history
- (2) He should be familiar with places of tourist interest in India, especially with those in and around the centre of his operation
- (3) He should be able to speak English fluently

Preference will be given to those candidates who are already employed and are wishing to take up guiding as a profession. Knowledge of foreign languages, in particular French, will be considered as an additional qualification. Educational qualifications however would be relaxed in the case of those candidates who are found suitable otherwise

Ship Repairing Facilities

1199. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3477 on the 28th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the existing ship

repairing facilities in the major ports in the country has since submitted its report,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether in pursuance of the Committee's recommendations any plan to provide additional facilities for repairing more ships has been prepared,

(d) if so, the maximum number of ships that will be taken in at one time for repairs, and

(e) the amount to be spent for the implementation of the plan?

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

(b) The report is at present under print. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the copies become available. A statement showing the main recommendations of the Committee is however laid on the Table [See Appendix II annexure No 112]

(c) to (e) The report is under consideration

Sight-seeing Tours

1200 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the names of the cities where arrangements for sight-seeing tours have been made so far (State-wise),

(b) the rate charged from the tourists (City-wise), and

(c) the names of the cities where such arrangements are proposed to be made during 1959-60?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 113]

This is based on the material furnished by the State Governments and the Government of India Tourist Offices in India.

Vanaspati

1201, Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the quantity and value of Vanaspati produced during the year 1959 (upto 30.6.1959), and

(b) the quantity and value of Vanaspati exported during the above period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 188 lakh tons valued at Rs 39 crores (approx)

(b) 800 tons valued at Rs 15 lakhs (approx)

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts of Displaced Persons

1202, Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts of the displaced persons transferred to India from Pakistan during April July, 1959?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): 135, this number was included in the figures given in reply to part (a) of the Hon Member's Unstarred Question No 3594 on 28th April, 1959. There has been no transfer of any accounts after that date.

Remodelling of Delhi Railway Yard

1203, Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 109 on the 11th February, 1959 and state

(a) the further progress so far made in remodelling the main railway yard at Delhi, and

(b) the amount spent up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) So far,

about 71 per cent. of the work on Broad Gauge and 87 per cent. on metre gauge portions of the Remodelling scheme has been completed.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 27.60 lakhs on the broad gauge and Rs. 15.67 lakhs on the metre gauge yard has been booked upto July 1959

Financial Assistance to Bombay for Growing Foodgrains

1204. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of money given to Bombay for growing foodgrains during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Required information is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Amount given	Remarks
1956-57	63 16	
1957-58	246 18	
1958-59	597 78	
TOTAL	907 12	This figure represents the amount sanctioned under the Head Agriculture
<hr/>		
	Recommended	outlay
	Loan	Grant
1959-60	409 90	51 30

Railway Out-agencies in Punjab

1205. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway out-agencies in Punjab opened so far; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during 1959-60 in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 13.

(b) Proposals for opening seven out-agencies are under examination at present.

Postal Facilities in Lahaul and Spiti

1206. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Chairman of the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council has approached the Central Government for subsidy to provide postal facilities in the scheduled areas of Lahaul and Spiti,

(b) if so, the reactions of the Central Government; and

(c) the amount of loss involved?

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

(a) No, however, the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council has suggested improving the existing Postal facilities in these areas

(b) Orders for conversion of Keylong Extra Departmental Branch Office into a Departmental Sub-Office and transmission of Telegraphic Money Orders over the Keylong Wireless have been issued. The extension of other facilities is under consideration

(c) Does not arise

T.B. Patients in V.M. Hospital, Agartala

1207. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.B. patients treated in V. M. Hospital, Agartala, Tripura, during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, and 1958-59

(b) whether the number is increasing;

(c) what financial aid is given to these patients; and

(d) whether there is any provision for offering them free bed and free treatment?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) to (d). A statement

is laid on the Table of the House.
[See Appendix II, annexure No. 114]

Mohri Train Accident Enquiry Report

1208. Shri H. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when Government would make the Nigam Enquiry Report, regarding the accident which took place at Mohri on the 1st January, 1958, available;

(b) what is the delay in the matter; and

(c) when the Enquiry Report was received by the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Until the matter is sub judice, it is not possible to make the Commission of Inquiry's Report on Mohri accident, available

(c) The Commission submitted its Report on 27-2-1958

Small-pox

1209. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have prepared any comprehensive Scheme to combat small-pox epidemic; and

(b) if so, the nature of the Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No such Scheme has yet been prepared by the Government of India. The recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest *inter-alia* the ways and means for the control and eradication of smallpox which have been received recently are under examination

Overbridge at Mahbubabad Station

1210. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the m. Committee, Mahbubabad in

Andhra Pradesh submitted a memorandum to him for the construction of overbridge at the Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) As the proposal was for construction of a new overbridge, the President of the Town Committee was informed that the cost of the work will have to be borne by the Road Authority according to the extent rules and that the Railway Administration will undertake the work on receipt of a formal request from the State Government subject to their agreeing to bear the full cost. Nothing further has been heard from either the State Government or the Town Committee

Dornakal Station

1211. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received from Dornakal Municipality in regard to the construction of an overbridge, cover over the platform and extension of waiting hall at the Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The following works have been included in the list of works for 1959-60. The execution of these works will, of course, depend on the availability of funds.

(i) Cover over the main and island platforms.

(ii) Provision of latrines and urinals.

(iii) Extension of foot over-bridge.

The existing waiting hall is adequate for the volume of traffic dealt with and extending it, is therefore, not considered necessary.

Export of Rice from Andhra

1212. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of rice exported from Andhra Pradesh during the months of May, June and July, 1959; and

(b) the names of the States and quantity exported to each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The table below gives the approximate quantities of rice moved out from Andhra Pradesh to different States during the three-month period May to July, 1959, on Government account:

State	(000 tons) Quantity
1. Bombay	16.1
2. West Bengal	0.1
3. Kerala	0.9
4. Madras	0.5
5. Andamans	0.3
TOTAL	17.9

Movement from Andhra Pradesh on trade account is not allowed except to other three States within the Southern Zone i.e. Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Complete information about the movement on trade account to these States from Andhra Pradesh is not available.

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Andhra

1213. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2508 on the 23rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the Rural Water Supply Schemes from Andhra Pradesh Government for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the Schemes received with their respective estimated costs?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) Only three Schemes have

so far been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government. The question of taking up new schemes during 1960-61 is still under the consideration of the State Government.

(b) Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost
1. Baarachalam Pilgrim Centre in East Godavari District.	Rs. 4.24 lakhs
2. Srisailem Pilgrim Centre in Kurnool District.	Rs. 7.01 lakhs
3. Utnoor in Adilabad District	Rs. 18.53 lakhs (revised)

Forest Development in Andhra

1214. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the financial assistance given to Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 so far for the forest development programmes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A sum of Rs. 7.34 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1.52 lakhs as subsidy have been approved by way of central assistance for the forest development programme for 1959-60. Actual sanction will issue at the end of the current financial year on the basis of actual requirements of the State Government.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees in Andhra

1215. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the places in Andhra Circle where quarters for P. & T. Employees are to be constructed during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Following is the list of places where quarters have been sanctioned for construction during 1959-60:—

Name of place	No. of quarters
1. Vishakhapatnam	8
2. Srikakulam	8
3. Nellore	16
4. Kakinada	2
5. Rajamundry	20

At the following places plans for the provision of quarters are under consideration for sanction during this year—

Name of Place	No of quarters
1 Vishakhapatnam	8
2 Vijayawada	86
3. Ongole	2
4 Jaggayapeta	2
5 Sulerpeta	2
6 Fluru	1
7 Guntakal	8
8 Gudivada	1

Telegraph Offices in Andhra

1216. **Shri M V Krishna Rao**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places where telegraph facilities are proposed to be provided in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 115]

Wireless Stations for Laccadive Islands

1217. **Shri Nallakoya**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2196 on the 20th March, 1959 and state

(a) the present position in regard to the installation of wireless stations in the Laccadive Islands of Androth, Kaverathi and Amindivi, and

(b) how long it will take to complete the work?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) The decision has been taken to open wireless stations at Androth, Kaverathi and Amindivi. Estimates have been sanctioned and equipment required for installation obtained. Action is also being taken to call for volunteers for manning these stations. It is expected to open the stations by the end of the year

(c) Does not arise

Poultry Development in Andhra

1218. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount given to Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 so far for poultry development?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Central assistance amounting to Rs 11.49 lakhs has been approved for allotment to Andhra Pradesh in 1959-60 for development of Animal Husbandry including sheep, wool and poultry development. This amount includes provision for the establishment of poultry extension-cum-development centres under the Second Five Year Plan. The exact amount to be allotted for the purpose has been left to the discretion of the State Government.

Recognition of Unions

1219. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1307 on the 4th March, 1959 and state the nature of the decision taken for the implementation of decisions of the 15th and 16th Sessions of the Indian Labour Conference held in July, 1957 and May, 1958 regarding recognition of Unions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The criteria for recognition of Unions as approved by the 16th session of the Indian Labour Conference are not being adopted. The procedure that is already in force on the Railways for recognition of trade unions is working smoothly.

Ribbon Development alongside National Highways

1220 { **Shri Subodh Hansda**:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the views of the State Governments for proposed legislation for restriction of Ribbon Development

alongside the National Highways have been received; and

(b) if so, the views of the State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Governments of Bombay, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Administrations of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur have accepted the draft proposals. The Rajasthan State Assembly has passed a resolution empowering Parliament to enact the proposed legislation. The Governments of Bombay, Mysore, and Uttar Pradesh are taking steps to get the necessary resolutions passed by the State Legislatures. The views of the remaining State Governments are awaited.

Central Health Service

1221. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1578 on the 9th March, 1959, and state the further progress made in the constitution of the Central Health Service?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Central Health Service Rules, 1959, were published on the 1st June, 1959 and the Service has been constituted with effect from that date.

N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks in Punjab

1222. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of N.E.S. Blocks and the C.D. Blocks in Punjab has been upset due to the reduction of allocation by the Government of India;

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

178 L.S.D.—3.

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

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No. The annual plan allocation to Punjab was made by the Planning Commission after discussion with the State Government's representatives.

(b) Rs. 253.00 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 196.81 lakhs.

Loan from Canada

1223. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance authorised during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 so far by Canada for India as grant and loan for the purchase of wheat;

(b) the total amount of assistance received so far as loan and grant, and

(c) the total amount of assistance to be received as loan and grant during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 65 million Canadian dollars

(b) 58 million Canadian dollars

(c) 7 million Canadian dollars, so far as is known at present

Model Town Planning Legislation

1224. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1284 on the 4th March, 1959, and state the further progress made in the finalisation of 'Model Town Planning' legislation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The proposed conference of representatives of State Governments has not been held so far. No progress has since been made in this regard.

Railway Uniforms Committee

1226. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Kunhan:
 { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 346 on the 16th February, 1959, and state

(a) whether the consideration of the Report of the Railway Uniforms Committee has since been finalised,

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee, and

(c) the decisions, if any, taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) The Report of the Railway Uniforms Committee is still under consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible

Flood Control in Punjab

1226. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3871 on the 1st May, 1959 and state

(a) the extent of reduction proposed in the flood control allocation made to Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) how this reduction will affect the flood control schemes already approved for Punjab State for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Originally the provision in the Second Plan for flood control works all over the country was Rs 60 crores. On this basis the tentative allocation for the Punjab was Rs 4 crores. Consequent on the reduction in the total plan outlay from Rs 4,800 crores to Rs 4,500 crores, the plan provision for flood control was reduced to Rs 49 crores. This has now been raised to Rs. 56 crores and on this basis, the tentative

allocation for the Punjab is Rs. 394 lakhs. The extent of reduction is Rs. 6 lakhs only.

(b) This reduction will not affect any of the flood control schemes already approved for Central loan assistance, as the total cost of the schemes approved by the Centre is less than the allocation of Rs 394 lakhs

Co-operative Laws

1227. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3074 on the 15th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have received the "fuller report" on Co-operative Laws from Indian Co-operative Union,

(b) if so, whether Government have given due consideration and arrived at some conclusions, and

(c) what are those conclusions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The contents of the "Fuller Report" were carefully examined by the Central Government. Co-operation being a 'State' subject, certain suggestions regarding simplification of Co-operative Laws and Procedures were communicated to the State Governments and they have been advised to appoint a small committee, in each State, consisting of non-officials and officials to examine the whole question of Laws, Rules and Procedures, relating to Co-operation

Sutlej-Beas Link and Right Bank Power House at Bhakra

1228. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 { Shri Hem Raj:
 { Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 1031 on the 28th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of Sutlej-Beas Link Project and Right Bank Power Station at Bhakra has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) These proposals are still under examination.

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

Participation of Labour in Management of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

1229. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing participation of labour in the management of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The manner in which workers' participation in management should be secured in one or more of the Workshops on the Indian Railways is under consideration. It is too early to say whether, when and how the scheme will be inaugurated.

Water Supply in Delhi

1230. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1518 on the 28th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received any specific proposal regarding supply of water from the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of assistance asked for; and

(d) the nature of assistance given?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 116.]

(d) The proposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been received only on 12th August, 1959 and is receiving attention.

Primary Health Centres

1231. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for opening Primary Health Centres during 1959-60 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the number of health centres to be opened during 1959-60 (State-wise) and names of places?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the number and location of Primary Health Centres to be opened during 1959-60 (State-wise) is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No 117.]

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

1232. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 83 on the 18th November, 1958 and state.

(a) the nature of steps taken so far for the construction of a permanent 250 bed hospital sanctioned for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and

(b) whether the plans and estimates for its construction have since been finalised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) and (b). The construction of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences hospital will be undertaken by the Institute Planning for the building is in progress

Transport Problems in Delhi

1233. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1690 on the 6th April, 1959 and state—

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Study Group appointed to study the mass transport problems in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Study Group are still under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation

P & T Board

**1234. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 253 on the 16th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the scheme of setting up the Posts and Telegraphs Board has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) It is being finalised

(b) It would be premature at this stage to give the details of the scheme but I shall apprise the honourable member of the position as soon the matter has reached finality

Telephone Tariffs

1235. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3641 on the 28th April, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of revising and rationalising telephone tariffs?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The recommendations of the Telephone Tariff Revision Committee are actively under the consideration of Government and it is hoped that decisions will be reached shortly

India-Nepal Postal Agreement

**1236. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2076 on the 28th April, 1959 and state the progress since made in the negotiations with regard to an agreement between India and Nepal for Postal and Telegraphic Communications?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): No further progress has been made so far and the matter is still under consideration

Construction of Roads under Village Panchayat Road Scheme

**1237. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3057 on the 15th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the modified proposals regarding construction of roads under Village Panchayat Road Scheme have since been received from the State of Punjab and approved, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Earnings

1232. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total railway goods and passenger earnings during the months of April, May and June, 1959 as compared to the corresponding period in 1958; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a)

	(in lakhs of rupees)		
	Goods Earnings		
	1959	1958	Variations
April	20.67	18.50	+2.17
May	20.03	18.00	+2.03
June	20.30	20.05	+2.25
TOTAL	61.00	56.55	+4.45

	Passenger Earnings		
	1959	1958	Variations
April	11.11	10.07	+1.04
May	12.51	12.44	+7
June	11.56	10.81	+7.75
TOTAL	35.18	33.32	+1.86

(b) The increase under passenger earnings is due to the fact that the fall-off in passenger traffic in the earlier months of 1958-59 was arrested and counteracted towards the end of that year and this has been maintained in the first quarter of this year (1959-60). The increase in goods earnings is due partly to the introduction from 1-10-1958 of the revised freight structure, which did not therefore figure in April, May and June 1958, and partly to the commencement of increased movements to and from the Steel Works.

Desert Afforestation Research Station, Jodhpur

1239 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Will the Minister of Food and Agri-

culture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 11th February, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to expand the scope of the Desert Afforestation Research Station, Jodhpur, into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute in collaboration with UNESCO.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain). The technical and organisational details of the scheme have since been finalised. It provides for a set up consisting of five Divisions viz I Basic Resources Studies, II Resource Utilisation Studies, III External Liaison, IV Human Factors Studies and V Special Animal Studies. The initial set up and further expansion of the organisation would be phased over a period of five years. Divisions I, II, III and IV are proposed to be organised during the first year and Division V in the 2nd year. Financial approval is now awaited.

Lac Production

1240. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been decline in the production of lac during the year 1958-59 as compared with production of lac during the year 1957-58;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the actual production of lac during the year 1958-59?

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

(b) The reasons for the decline were

- (i) Unfavourable climatic conditions,
- (ii) Scarcity of broodlac during the infection season, and
- (iii) Low prices of stick-lac during the last two years

(c) The production of lac during 1958-59 was 9,27,800 mds (provisional)

Surface Drainage Schemes in Orissa

1241. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3071 on the 15th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted any surface drainage schemes for implementation in 1959-60, and

(b) if so, what are those schemes, and

(c) whether those schemes have been considered by the Central Flood Control Board?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Only one scheme, namely, construction of a channel near Nuagaon and Padmanavpur connecting Brahmini with Pathasala, estimated to cost Rs 19,650, has been received from the State Government

(c) The Central Water and Power Commission has examined the scheme and called for some additional information from the State Chief Engineer. On receipt of his reply, the technical examination of the scheme will be completed and steps will be taken to approve the scheme for Central loan assistance. This is a minor Scheme and does not require the approval of the Central Flood Control Board

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

1242. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Central Government that in Orissa various types of minor irrigation schemes have not made adequate progress during the Second Five Year Plan period so far,

(b) whether Government have made any suggestions to the Orissa Government to expedite the work of minor irrigation schemes, and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) and (c) The progress of Minor Irrigation Schemes was reviewed at the Regional Minor Irrigation Conference held in August, 1958 at Calcutta, where it was observed that the progress on these schemes in the State particularly in the Community Development areas was slow, due to various difficulties like acute shortage of technical personnel, rigidity about quantum of people's participation, etc. The State Government have since taken necessary action to expedite the works on Minor Irrigation Schemes. They have set up a Minor Irrigation Directorate at State level and have effected some reorganisation of the engineering personnel in the Districts, as a result of which the pace of work has since been accelerated

Groundwater Exploration in Orissa

1243. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3424 on the 23rd April 1959 and state

(a) whether groundwater exploration work carried in districts of Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa is proposed to be extended to other districts of Orissa,

(b) whether the 12 production tubewells dug under this scheme in these two districts are working properly, and

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the places where these tubewells are located?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, provided the areas are considered geologically favourable for the occurrence of productive water bearing formations and surface irrigation is not

likely to be provided in the foreseeable future

(b) The tubewells have not started working as pump-sets are yet to be installed

(c) The 12 production tubewells are located at the following sites

Location	Distri t
1. Balasore	Balasore
2. Remuna	Do.
3. Basta	Do
4. Chandipur	Do
5. Scro	Do
6. Haldipada	Do
7. Agarpada	Do
8. Chandbali	Do
9. Naigunda	Do
10. Palanikoli	Cuttack
11. Badegovindpur	Do
12. Palsa	Do.

Catching of Fish in Hirakud Reservoir

1244. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 114 on the 11th February, 1959 and state whether the results of catching fish in Hirakud Reservoir have been assessed by now?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): It is too early yet to assess the results, as the reservoir will take ten years to develop a good population of fish with sufficient natural food. However, recent experimental fishing operations have shown encouraging results. The total landing of fish was 6,448 lbs during the period from November, 1958 to March, 1959.

Milk Powder Factories

1245. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a team of six FAO experts visited various places in the country for the establishment of Milk Powder Factories; and

(b) if so, what are their proposals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) Yes. A technical six-member Joint FAO-UNICEF Team visited Kanpur, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Bangalore during April-May, 1959 for evaluating dairy schemes proposed for these cities.

(b) The Team recommended

- (i) the establishment of a dairy equipped to handle about 1250 mds. of milk daily in the first phase in each of the four cities,
- (ii) linking up of the Vijayawada and Hyderabad projects to make available surplus liquid milk of the former to the latter,
- (iii) Provision of equipment for the manufacture of products from surplus milk in each dairy;
- (iv) distribution of high protein-low fat content under each project to cater for the requirements of low income consumers,
- (v) procurement of milk to be handled by each dairy through rural producers' cooperatives;
- (vi) creation of a suitable administrative set up necessary to implement each project; and
- (vii) training of technical personnel required for each

A proposal formulated in the light of these recommendations for the Bangalore project is to be considered at the September, 1959 meetings of the UNICEF Executive Board. Proposals for the remaining projects are being formulated and will be submitted for assistance to UNICEF in due course.

Movement of Foodgrains from Rajasthan

1246. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) what is the total quantity of foodgrains which moved out of Rajasthan during the year 1958-59 and the quantity of foodgrains brought to Rajasthan during the same period,

(b) what freight charges were earned by Railways on these movements of foodgrains, and

(c) how many wagons were locked up for these movements?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) During the year 1958-59, 5,066 Broad Gauge and 27,855 Metre Gauge wagonloads of foodgrains were moved out of Rajasthan and 2,012 Broad Gauge and 6,721 Metre Gauge wagonloads of foodgrains were brought to Rajasthan

(b) Rs 1,40,98,110 56 nP

(c) Presumably this means the number of wagons utilised for these movements. If so, the reply is already covered in answer to Part (a) of the question

Automatic Telephone System

1247 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadir: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of towns in Punjab which are going to be provided with automatic telephone system during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil). The list (as so far programmed) is as follows

Jullundur
Chheharata
Raya
Kartarpur
Banga
Phillaur
Lehrgaga
Tapa

Safidon
Sampla
Gohana
Narela
Gharaunda
Tohana
Uchana

A few more places may be included later subject to availability of standard "Small" automatic exchange units (S A Xs)

T.B Control in Assam

1248. Shrimati Masida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Assam Government for financial help under the National T B Control programme, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) and (b) The required information is given below

(i) A proposal for the appointment of additional staff for intensification of BCG Vaccination Campaign in Assam was approved in December, 1957 Central Subsidy of Rs 1,886 was sanctioned to the Government of Assam during 1958-59 on account of pay and allowances of the additional staff

(ii) The upgrading of a TB Clinic at Tezpur was approved and X-Ray and laboratory equipment at a cost of Rs 50,000 was supplied for the clinic during 1957-58

(iii) The Government of Assam proposed the establishment of an After-care and Rehabilitation Centre for TB patients at Gauhati. The State Government have been asked to clarify certain points

इन्दौर-उज्जैन लाइन पर रेल गाड़ियों की गति

१२४६ श्री डाक्टर क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन्दौर-देवास-उज्जैन की जो नई रेलवे लाइन बनी है उस पर

रेलगाड़ियों की गति बहुत ही धीमी है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :
(क) और (ख). इन्दौर-देवास-उज्जैन लाइन १६-५-५८ को यात्री-यातायात के लिये खोली गयी थी और क्योंकि लाइन पर रेत और भरम गिट्टी (Murrum Ballast) बिछी थी, इसलिये गाड़ियों को अधिक में अधिक २० मील प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से चलाने की इजाजत दी गयी थी। लेकिन १-१०-५८ से अर्थात् मानसून के बाद यह रफ्तार बढ़ा कर ३० मील प्रति घंटा कर दी गयी है। क्योंकि अभी लाइन ठीक तरह से जम नहीं पायी, इसलिए इस पर पटर की गिट्टी बिछाने का काम अगले मानसून के बाद शुरू किया जायेगा। आशा है कि उसके बाद रफ्तार बढ़ाकर ४५ मील प्रति घंटा कर दी जायेगी।

इन्दौर-बोहाद रेलवे लाइन

१२५०. श्री डामर क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर और बोहाद के बीच एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिफारिश की है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री एस० बी० राय-स्वामी) जी हाँ, लेकिन यह लाइन योजना आयोग (Planning Commission) द्वारा अनुमोदित रेलवे की दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल नहीं है।

डाक तथा तार विभाग की प्रपत्र समिति

१२५१. श्री भक्त वर्शन क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २७ फरवरी, १९५६ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक तथा तार विभाग की प्रपत्र समिति द्वारा किये गये कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): १८ मार्च, १९५६ को इस समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास भेज दी है। और यह विचाराधीन है।

छोटे जल-विद्युत् उत्पादक पंथ

१२५२. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री १७ मार्च, १९५६ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २०४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या इस बीच पर्वतीय शरनो से चलाये जाने वाले छोटे आत्म-निर्भर जल-विद्युत् उत्पादक यंत्रों के विकास के बारे में सुझावों पर अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग ने आइनेस कारखानों के महानिदेशक के पास ५ किलोवाट क्षमता तक विकसित की जाने योग्य छोटी जल चक्कियों (टरबाइन्स) के अभिकल्प (डिजाइन) भेजे हैं ताकि आइनेस कारखानों में उन्हें तैयार करने की संभावना की जाच की जाये। अधिक क्षमता की मशीनों के सम्बन्ध में अभी प्रयोग जारी है।

दिल्ली में दुर्घटनायें

१२५३. श्री बाजपेयी क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली के मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र में मोटर ट्रकों की दुर्घटनाओं में प्रति मास मरने वाले व्यक्तियों की औसत संख्या क्या है,

(ख) गत छ महीनों के आकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं में साइकिल चलाने वाले कितने व्यक्ति मरे, और

(घ) भविष्य में इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-
संघी (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख).
१९५६ की पहली छमाही में इन दुर्घटनाओं से
मरने वालों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

जनवरी	२
फरवरी	८
मार्च	२
अप्रैल	६
मई	७
जून	६
कुल	३४

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं में मार गये
आइकिल वालों की संख्या इस प्रकार है

जनवरी, १९५६	१
फरवरी	२
मार्च	१
अप्रैल	१
मई	१
जून	कोई नहीं
कुल	६

(घ) इन दुर्घटनाओं का रोकने के लिये
जीचे दिये गये उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं —

(१) ज्यादा माल लादने, अन्ध-
धुन्ध गाड़ी चलाने चौधियाने
वाली रागनी के साथ गाड़ी
चलाने, ट्रैफिक के नियमों का
पालन करने और रोशनी
या धुंधली रागनी के साथ
गाड़ी चलाने पर दृष्ट बानों
का चालान मरुती के साथ
करना ।

(२) स्वायत्त शासन संस्थाओं से
सड़कों को चौड़ी करने और
सड़कों की रोशनी में सुधार
करने को कहा गया है ।

(३) इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये विशेष
रूप से प्रशिक्षित फिरे कर्न-
चारियों के एक दल (Accident
Investigation Squad)
का नियोजन किया गया है
जो इनकी जांच करता है ।

Parking Places for Buses in Delhi

1254. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will
the Minister of Transport and Com-
munications be pleased to state the
steps taken so far for construction of
parking places for Mofussil buses and
heavy vehicles in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Transport and Communications
(Shri Raj Bahadur): The proposals
submitted by the Town Planning Or-
ganisation for the location of inter-
State bus terminus and site for idle
parking of heavy vehicles are under
the consideration of the Delhi Admi-
nistration

Fish Freezing Industry

1255. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the
Minister of Food and Agriculture be
pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of frozen fish pro-
duced by fishing industry in India
annually;

(b) the capital so far invested in
India for fish freezing industry;

(c) the amount of foreign capital,
if any, invested in it;

(d) the names of fish freezing fac-
tories, and

(e) the places where they are locat-
ed?

The Minister of Food and Agricul-
ture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (e). A
statement is laid on the Table. [See
Appendix II, annexure No. 118]

Meeting with P. & T. Unions

1256. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Postmaster-General, West Bengal circle has stopped all negotiations and monthly meetings with the representatives of the Posts and Telegraphs Unions; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to restore harmonious relations?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Postmaster-General, Calcutta has been extending the invitation to the representatives of all the Unions to attend monthly meetings but representatives of only two unions have been attending the meetings since August, 1958. After discussion and correspondence an amicable arrangement was reached and it is hoped that the full attendance at the meetings will be achieved soon.

चिकित्सा तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य विभाग हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये शोधधियाँ

१२५७. श्री पद्म देव . क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत फर्मों से वर्ष के आरम्भ में चिकित्सा तथा सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य विभाग, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा मागी गई सारी शोधधियों प्राप्त नहीं होती ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि इस फर्म की पूर्ण स्थानीय कमिस्टों द्वारा की जाती है, और धोखे की शिकायतें प्रायः सुनने में आती हैं , और

(ग) यदि उल्लिखित भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर शीकारात्मक हो, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) . (क) शोधधियाँ आदि का खरीद के लिये समस्त माग सर्वप्रथम मेडिकल स्टोर डिपो, करनाल

से का जाता है। जो शोधधियाँ इस डिपो से नहीं मिल पाती हैं वे विभाग के स्वीकृत सप्लायर्स से खरीदी जाती हैं।

(ख) संकट-काल के सिवाय फर्म नहीं। धोखे का कोई केस नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन एक केस में जिस फर्म ने चिकित्सक सामग्रियों का ख़ांटी मंद दी थी, उसे नये स्टॉक से बदल देने के लिये उस फर्म को कहा गया था।

(ग) जहाँ तक संभव होगा, शोध-धियाँ मेडिकल स्टोर डिपो, करनाल से ही खरीदी जायेंगी।

Building for Head Post Office, Kozhikode

1258. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether there were complaints from the public and postal authorities that the present building of the Head Post Office in Kozhikode is unsuitable for the purpose;

(b) whether there was a proposal to build a new building for the Head Post Office;

(c) whether land was purchased for the purpose; and

(d) if so, what progress has been made towards building the new office?

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

(b) Yes

(c) Yes

(d) Preliminaries upto the stage of preparation of estimates have been completed. Expenditure sanction is likely to be issued shortly.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का शिकार विभाग

१२५६ श्रीमन्त देव क्या जान सकते हैं
कुछ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के शिकार विभाग ने वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कितने ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया जिन के पास शिकार के लाइसेंस नहीं थे,

(ख) उनमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों और गैर-सरकारी लोगों की संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) उन में हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

जवाब श्रीर कुल्लि मंत्री (श्री ए० प्र० जैन) . (क) १७५ ।

(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारी ११
ग्रन्थ . . . १६४

(ग) ६ ।

Freight Capacity of Railways

1280. { Pandit Munishwar Datt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the estimated annual freight capacity of the Railways by the end of the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods separately

(b) the volume of transport traffic the Railways are likely to be relieved of by the Road Transport, and

(c) how do they propose to meet this threat?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The goods transport capacity of the Railways by the end of the Second Plan would be 168 million tons per year. The capacity that should be provided by the end of the Third Plan has not been finalised

(b) and (c) The division of traffic between various modes of transport will depend on the National Trans-

portation Policy to be followed and the steps to be taken in implementation of such policy. A Committee has recently been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Neogy with the following terms of reference. Taking into account the existing stage of development of the various means of transport and the economic, political, social and strategic purposes which the transport machinery is designed to serve, the Committee should recommend—

- what broadly should be the long-term transport policy of the country, so that the development of the transport machinery may be effected in consonance with our growing needs, with economy and efficiency, avoiding duplication to the maximum extent practicable,
- in keeping with the policy defined under item (a), what should be the role of the various means of transport in the country during the next 5 to 10 years, and
- what is the best mechanism for the regulation and co-ordination of the various means of transport, so that the transport needs of the country are met in an efficient and economic manner consistent with the larger interests of the country?

Water Taps in Kangra Valley Railway Compartments

1261 **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the water taps in the compartments of trains running on the Kangra Valley Section do not work,

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No Sir. The water taps in the coaches of the Kangra Valley Section will work, if operated in the proper manner

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

Coaches and Wagons on Kalka-Simla and Kangra Valley Railways

1262. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway Officers Carriages, Rail Motors and Rail Motor Trolleys plying on the Kalka-Simla and Kangra Valley Sections, separately;

(b) the number of coaches and wagons allotted to the Kangra Valley Section which are under repairs; and

(c) for how long have they been under repairs and when they are proposed to be put on the line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a)

	Kalka-Simla Section	Kangra Valley Section
(i) 8-Wheeler Inspection Carriages	2	2
(ii) Rail Motors	6	
(iii) Rail Motor Trolleys	2	1

(b) Two coaches and 5 wagons belonging to Kangra Valley Section are at present under repairs

(c) (i) The two coaches are under repairs in Kalka Workshops since 22-5-1959 and 26-5-1959 and they are expected to be turned out very shortly

(ii) The 5 wagons in question have been under repairs in Pathankot sick line for periods ranging from one to eight months. The materials for these have since been manufactured and these wagons are expected to be put back in service very shortly

Refreshment facilities on Kangra Valley Railway Stations

1263. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that no arrangements for the refreshment,

lunch or dinner exist on any of the stations on the Kangra Valley section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Arrangements for lunch and dinner have not been made on the Kangra Valley section in view of inadequate demand for them. But adequate arrangements exist for sale of refreshments, such as, bread, sweets, fruits, tea and other beverages at Baijnath Paprola, Nagrota, Kangra, Guler and Nurpur Road stations. Also it is proposed to provide such vending arrangements at Palampur Punjab and Jawalamukhi Road stations

Pilferage of Railway Property

1264. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the pilferage of Railway properties such as electric bulbs, dynamo belts, cables etc has recorded an increase in recent years,

(b) if so the value of the pilfered properties for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, Zone-wise, and

(c) what precautionary measures do Government propose to take to prevent such pilferage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir. The pilferage is on the increase on some of the Zonal Railways

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 119]

Settlement of Khas Land in Tripura

1265. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petitions made by agriculturists in Tripura for settlement of Khas land, during the last three years,

(b) the number of such petitions from tribal peasants,

(c) the number of agriculturists who have been granted settlement of Khas land during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite settlement of Khas land?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 11,143.

(b) 8,581.

(c) 4,575.

(d) Majority of the petitions have already been disposed of. In respect of pending applications enquiries are being made by the Sub-Divisional Officers concerned to ascertain whether the lands asked for settlement fall inside the Forest Reserve or the Tribal Reserve areas. These Officers have been directed to complete their enquiries quickly.

Fishing Co-operative Societies in Manipur

1266. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Fishing Co-operative Societies which have purchased fisheries on lease from the Manipur Administration;

(b) the total amount of money payable by these Societies for purchase of the fisheries; and

(c) the names of the Societies?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 17

(b) Rs 2,07,711 50, per annum

(c) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 120]

Co-operative Societies

1267. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the grant given by the Central Government to the State Governments for the development of Co-operative Farming and the Service Co-operative Societies during 1959-60 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 121].

Railway out-Agencies

1268. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies opened during 1959 so far with the names of places where opened, and

(b) the amount of gain or loss sustained in respect of each one of them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 122]

(b) As far as the direct working costs are concerned, these out-agencies are worked on a "no loss, no profit" basis. But indirect gains accrue to the Railways by way of additional traffic from them, apart from the additional facilities provided to the public.

C.H.S. Scheme

1269. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 94 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) how many more families will be benefited by the extension of the Contributory Health Service Scheme to the Civilian Employees of Defence Department, and

(b) how much expenditure will be incurred on it yearly?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) About 5,455 families.

(b) Approximately Rs 5.60 lakhs

Office of Director of P & T, Bhubaneswar

1270. Shri B. C. Mallick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communica-

times be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 362 on the 16th February, 1959 and state.

(a) whether the construction of the new building to house the office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs at Bhubaneswar has since been started,

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) when the construction is likely to be started?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c) The question is still under consideration. In view of the heavy cost involved the point that arises is whether it is urgent enough to merit this being undertaken now or whether it can be deferred to a time when financially it would be easier to undertake it.

Catering at Madras Central Station

1271. Shri Shankaraiya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are no good and full time catering arrangements of Indian style at the Madras Central Station and a great inconvenience is felt by passengers as a result thereof, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) At present a Restaurant serving vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals cooked in Indian and Western styles, a Quick Meal Counter serving food packets, aerated waters and coffee and a Refreshment Stall serving light refreshments, such as, idlis, puri-potatoes, vadais, tea, coffee etc, exist at Madras Central. These arrangements have been found to be generally satisfactory and there have been no

complaints that the service is inadequate.

With a view to improve the existing facilities, however, the question of opening of an Indian style Vegetarian Refreshment Room, where full meals will also be provided, is under examination.

Public Telephones at Calcutta Port

1272. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no public telephones at Calcutta Port, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to install the same for the use of public?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) It is not a fact. There are at present two Public telephone offices at Calcutta Port.

(b) Does not arise. However, more Public call offices are proposed to be opened in consultation with the Port authorities.

Bhakra Dam

1273. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-design the central spillway training wall of Bhakra Dam,

(b) whether the proposal has been accepted, and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c) Only the damaged portion of the Central spillway training wall has been re-designed. The expenditure incurred on repairs, including strengthening, amounted to Rs 4,07,500. The work has been completed.

Leprosy

1274. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3084 on the 15th April, 1959 and state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of Leprosy in the country is increasing at an alarming rate, and

(b) if so, the special efforts, if any, that are proposed to be made to combat the disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No reports have been received about the increase in the incidence of Leprosy

(b) Does not arise

Trunk Telephones at Ports

1275 Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is demand to instal trunk telephones in every port and

(b) if so the decision taken by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K Patil): (a) and (b) Trunk telephone facility is available through telephone exchange or Public Call Offices installed in most of the Ports in India. Where no such facility exists at present, provision of the same will depend upon the demand for trunk service from the place as well as the technical and economic feasibility of opening a Public Call Office or a telephone exchange. There has been no special demand for provision of trunk facility in every Port.

Income at Amritsar Station

1276. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the income from goods and passenger traffic at Amritsar station on

the Northern Railway during 1958 and 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 123]

Letter Boxes

1277 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages in Punjab State which are not provided with letter boxes, and

(b) the names of villages which will be provided with letter boxes during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not provide letter boxes in every village. The policy of the Department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two or more letters per day and are situated at a distance of one mile or more from the nearest post office or letter box. There are in all 31,689 villages in the whole of Punjab State. Out of these letter boxes are justified in 9,750 villages. Letter boxes could not be provided in 174 villages only.

(b) The list showing the names of villages which will be provided with letter boxes during 1959-60 is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 124]

Poultry and Poultry Products

1278 Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what, if any, is the increase in the production of poultry and poultry products in India in the year 1958-59 as compared to the year 1951-52?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There has

been no all-India survey on production of poultry and poultry products in 1951-52 and 1958-59. According to tentative estimates, the production of eggs in India has gone up from 13,412 lakhs in 1945 to 20,853 lakhs in 1956

Poultry Farming

1279. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the present position of intensive poultry farming in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Apart from State Poultry Farms and Demonstration Centres established under the programme of normal activities of the State Animal Husbandry Departments, 300 Poultry Extension-cum-Development Centres are to be set up all over the country under the Second Five-Year Plan. About 170 out of these 300 Centres have started functioning. These Centres will be responsible for incubation of eggs, supply of improved breeds of poultry to the villagers in the blocks and demonstration of modern methods of poultry keeping to the farmers. In addition, 5 Regional Poultry Farms which are intended to acclimatise and supply high-bred chicks to the State Poultry Farms for use at foundation stock are also proposed to be set up under the Second Five-Year Plan. One of these Regional Farms has already started functioning while the remaining four are in the process of being set up.

Increase in Poultry Yield

1280. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how far the introduction of imported birds or eggs has increased the yield from Poultry, and

(b) what are the successful varieties of such birds found so far in Indian Poultry Farming?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) According to a tentative estimate, the total 178 (A) LSD—2.

production of eggs in India increased from 13,412 lakhs in 1945 to 20,853 lakhs in 1956. This increase is largely attributable to introduction of birds of foreign breeds.

(b) Rhode Island and White Leghorn.

Construction of Roads in Uttar Pradesh

1281. { Shri Radha Mohan Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from the Uttar Pradesh State Government for the construction of roads during 1959-60 under the Central Road Fund Scheme, and

(b) if so, what is the scheme and when it has been approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): In April 1959, five schemes estimated to cost Rs 10.93 lakhs were approved for being financed from the State's Allocations from the Central Road Fund. A statement giving the names of the approved works is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 125].

Further proposals are awaited from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Ballia Parliamentary Constituency

1282 Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened during 1958-59 in Ballia Parliamentary Constituency with names of places; and

(b) the places where it is proposed to open new Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices during 1959-60 in the same Constituency?

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

One extra departmental branch office at Surajpura

- (b) (1) Kuren
- (2) Gopalpur
- (3) Bonhibabra
- (4) Biauta
- (5) Barsarigarh
- (6) Nadani

Underbridge at Warangal

1233. **Shri Madhusudan Rao.** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 748 on the 24th February, 1959, in respect of underbridge at Warangal and state whether any action has since been taken in regard to the construction of an underbridge at the alternative site suggested by the City Municipality?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy). Yes, Sir. The site for the proposed underbridge at Warangal has been inspected jointly by the representatives of the Railway Administration and the Warangal Municipal Authorities. The Railway Administration have asked the Municipal Authorities to examine the issue in consultation with the Public Works Department of the State Government and submit their concrete proposal, complete with necessary technical data. The Railway Administration will take further action after they have received a reply from the Municipal Authorities.

Family Planning

1234. **Shri S. A. Mehdi.** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 125 on the 11th February 1959 and state

(a) the number of people operated upon during 1958 for sterilisation in Kerala and Madras States, and

(b) whether any State has objected to this sterilisation process?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The number of

sterilisation cases reported are as follows

Kerala	3,260
Madras	2,850

(b) No Sir

House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi

1235. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether any applications from the House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi are pending for approval for house building programme,

(b) if so, the names of the societies,

(c) the dates since when these applications are pending,

(d) reasons for delay in considering them, and

(e) when these are likely to be approved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) to (e) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

12 hrs

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF INDIAN AIR SPACE OVER CALCUTTA

Mr Speaker: I have received notice of two adjournment motions regarding violation of our air space over Calcutta by foreign military jet aircraft with impunity. One was given by Shri Sadhan Gupta and the other by Shrimat Parvathi Krishnan and Shri Nagi Reddy. They relate to the same thing. Has the hon Minister to say anything in this regard?

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East) May I submit

Mr. Speaker. There is nothing to say. It is not a question of admission. He has quoted some portions

here. It is clear that he wants to know whether any foreign aircraft has passed over Calcutta

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Sir, hon Members are rightly perturbed about a press report that appeared in Calcutta papers in pronounced headlines two days ago. It said that in the first week of this month and for the second time in a fortnight air space over Calcutta was violated by a foreign plane when a medium range jet fighter flew in from north-west etc and that earlier in the last week of July, a heavy jet bomber without any identification mark flew over Calcutta. These violations, says the report, were detected by a powerful radar and the aircraft were given necessary signals, but no response was received.

The facts, as known to Government, are that there have been no violations of our air space and no contravention of international law or agreements in regard to these two occasions. The two aircraft had been cleared by us and all the necessary formalities had been observed.

On the 9th August, a Canberra bomber, No WG 727 Royal Air Force, took off from Delhi en route Rangoon overflying Calcutta. The necessary clearance had been given and all formalities observed in this case. In regard to the other one on the 25th July, a United States Air Force C-121 Constellation aircraft, No 4070 of the Military Air Transport Service that is, US Military Air Transport Service, landed at Delhi from Bangkok overflying Calcutta. Again, on the 29th, the same aircraft took off from Delhi for Bangkok overflying Calcutta. These aircrafts are not unidentified ones. I have given their numbers and in both cases the clearance, according to usual procedures, had been given by the Ministry of External Affairs with the concurrence of Air Headquarters.

As for the last part of the statement, which refers to detection by a powerful radar and all signals being given to them but there was no res-

ponse, Government desire to say that the facts are not as alleged. No doubt, our radar would detect any aircraft and did spot these also in the usual course. But no question of detection or warning arose in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: There is no foundation for this and in view of the statement of the hon Minister, I disallow these adjournment motions.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The Constellation aircraft of the 15th July.

Mr. Speaker: Both of them have been licensed, or at any rate, all papers have been sent in respect of these.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The press report says that it was a heavy jet bomber. As far as we know Constellation aircraft are not jet aircraft. So, is the story of jet aircraft wrong?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. I gave that information also. That refers to the second aircraft. Newspapers probably do not know the difference between a heavy bomber and a medium jet bomber. It is a Canberra jet bomber.

Mr. Speaker: It is a jet bomber. Now, papers are to be laid on the Table.

12 05 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVISION OF CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE OF BHAKRA DAM

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf of Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a statement regarding revision of the construction schedule of the Bhakra Dam [Placed in Library. See No LT-1549/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of Transport and

Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of each of Notifications Nos. F 12(5)/58 and F.12(41)/56, dated the 7th May, 1959, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, published in Delhi Gazette [Placed in Library, See No LT-1550/59]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 922, dated the 8th August, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1551/59]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications.—

- (i) G.S.R. No 932, dated the 7th August, 1959, containing the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959
- (ii) G.S.R. No 934, dated the 9th August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Manipur Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1552/59]

12.05½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha.—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya

Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1959."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Public Works (Extension of Limitation) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August 1959"

12.06½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were pleased to extend the time of discussion on the motion regarding rise in food-grains prices to 5 hours. As you are aware, Sir, this discussion is to start today and would continue upto 2-30 p.m. when the Private Members' Business would be taken up. In deference to your wishes, the Prime Minister announced yesterday that the additional time would be made available without a big gap. It has accordingly been decided that the discussion on this motion may continue tomorrow after the disposal of the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill. In order to accommodate this discussion tomorrow, it has been decided to postpone for the time being the discussion of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's motion regarding third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur) On a point of information, Sir The Business Advisory Committee has recommended, in today's business papers that we have received, certain motions for discussion I would like to know what has happened to the motion for discussion which we had given on the Mathai affair and about which certain papers were laid on the Table of the House Quite a number of us had requested for a discussion on it here

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. This was not on the agenda of the Business Advisory Committee yesterday, as you are aware

Mr. Speaker This motion relates to the agenda that was disposed of yesterday He wants that the Business Advisory Committee's report may be accepted So far as the other motion is concerned, the motion is still with me I am considering as to what steps ought to be taken in that regard If I admit it, it will come up for discussion

12.08½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

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

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th August, 1959"

Mr Speaker The question is

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th August, 1959"

The motion was adopted

12.09 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE RISE IN FOOD-GRAINS PRICES

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram) Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on the situation arising out of rise in food-grains prices in the country with special reference to West Bengal where levy and price control on rice has been withdrawn

The problem of food at present is very acute and it is exercising everybody's mind It is not so much because of the non-availability of food as the production during the last season was quite adequate as has been disclosed by the Government, which has been due to the efforts of the peasants in the country, but it is because of the high food prices which are not within the reach of the common man Every one of us knows that the price of rice is somewhere near Rs 30 per maund practically in all the big cities in the country Even coarse rice is selling at about Rs 26 to Rs 28 per maund in Delhi In Bombay, the price is Rs 30 per maund In West Bengal also, the same price prevails Even in paddy producing areas where paddy and rice were procured or purchased by the Government at controlled price—for instance, paddy was procured at Rs 9 per maund and rice at about Rs 16 or in between Rs 16 and 17 per maund—the price of rice at present is somewhere near Rs 25 per maund I am talking only about coarse and medium rice, mostly coarse rice This morning I heard that the price of indigenous wheat is above Rs 30 per maund in Bombay

This indicates that the situation of food in India is not very happy at present despite the fact that we are importing enormous quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries and have purchased also a significant amount of foodgrains this year Why is it so this is the main problem Is it because of the faults of the producer or because of the faults of the consumer or because of our defective

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

government machinery which is not in a position to keep the prices at a proper level?

This is a planned era in our country. We have, as the Government has disclosed, successfully implemented the First Five Year Plan and are also succeeding in the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. But, we have virtually failed in tackling with our food problem. Because, every year, even a slight flood in Bihar or an earthquake in Assam or some natural calamity anywhere practically disrupts the entire activity of food movement and we are not in a position to control the food prices.

In the south also, just like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, the price of rice has gone up practically by Rs. 20 a bag. Not only that. It has been reported in the papers that price of idly and dosa has also gone up. If you will permit me, Sir, I will read out...

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have got accustomed to eat them also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not accustomed. I do not want to leave out your part of the country

Mr. Speaker: That is why prices have gone up.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There, the people are feeling the pinch as much as in any other part of the country. Therefore, I want to be fair to everybody including our hon. Minister

Prices usually go up only during war time, because all efforts are directed towards the production of goods which are generally not consumed by the people—I mean armaments, etc. At that time, Government spending also increases and the money income of the people, therefore, increases. In that contingency, it is natural that prices of foodgrains go up. But, during a development period, it is not necessary that prices should go up, especially when we

claim that our production has also gone up. I do not fully share this argument of the Government, because the trends of production in the country have not been very happy, particularly about the production of paddy and wheat.

Since achievement of freedom, our acreage under paddy and wheat has gone up by about 5 million acres. But, production has not been proportionately increased to that extent, because the trends of production show, though this relates to 1957-58, that compared to 1949-50, paddy production or medium rice production increased only by 1.6 million tons and wheat production only by 1.3 million tons. This is insignificant because our acreage has enormously increased by about 5 million acres. All these indicate that our agricultural policy as well as our control policy were not as good as they should be.

I should also say that our agricultural policy and our control policy are not policies, because they are, virtually, a conglomeration of various steps taken from time to time to deal with certain situations. They were never planned or they are not at all based on any scientific study or on any practical considerations. This is a great handicap and it is because of this that the producers also complain, the consumers also complain and the Government is not in a position to deal with the matter.

When I was telling about war time, in the war time, the price and control policy was accepted and they succeeded to some extent because from 1943 to 1945, production went down and the Government succeeded in keeping the prices at a particular level despite hoarding and black-marketing. Compared to 1939, the prices prevailing in 1943 and 1945 were not very high. After 1947, they have increased enormously. If we take 100 as the basic price of paddy and wheat in 1939, the price of rice has increased to about 700 during this year and the price of wheat by Rs. 500

during 1959. When we take this situation of our planned development, on the one hand, we are enlarging the scope of investment and, therefore, one can safely claim that the money income of the people has gone up. But, the money income of the people has not gone up if we compare it with its purchasing capacity, because the prices have increased so much that all the income which might have gone into the pockets of the people is eaten up by the price increases. About producers also, there is usually a claim on the part of some uninformed people in the Government and some professorial type of persons, because certain sample surveys are taken from time to time. This morning also the hon. Minister was referring to some sample survey in which some students might have been sent to certain areas where they took some samples and said that the peasants in Bihar pay wages in maize to their labourers for paddy cultivation. But these surveyors do not know

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): That is absolutely incorrect. I never said that farmers in Bihar were paying wages to labourers in the form of maize. I referred to Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh, normally farmers used to pay labour in the form of gram, now they are paying in the form of wheat.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I do not want to repudiate the hon. Minister. But, I want to say that if he is shifting his position so suddenly that in one hour, he has gone from Bihar to Madhya Pradesh, I can only leave it to him to decide.

I still claim that if any sample surveyor says that the producers have hoarded produce of rice and wheat, neither that surveyor knows the conditions, nor are the persons who put forward any claim on that basis well acquainted with the situation. For, everybody knows that even so far as Delhi is concerned, milk, meat and other things come from the neighbouring localities, milk comes even from

Meerut, while wheat and gram come from Gurgaon, Hissar and other neighbouring districts, in fact, even from Rajasthan. Similarly, in the case of Calcutta also, rice and other things come from places three hundred miles away; even from Buxar, rice goes to Calcutta. So, paddy and rice usually go towards Calcutta not only from the neighbouring villages but also from the neighbouring States. If you create conditions whereby such a natural flow of supply is restricted, then, naturally, your policy is not going to succeed anywhere in the country. Similarly, this natural flow of supply has been restricted in Bombay or even in Kerala. Therefore, our difficulty is becoming acute.

As I said, during the war-time, the price was kept under control by certain measures. But immediately after the war, we relaxed the price control policy, and soon we found that the prices were going up. So, again, this control was resorted to. After some time, the Korean war came; then the recession followed, and after that, again, the prices went up. But, due to good monsoon, there was good production, and so, the prices again started falling. Then, the price support policy came.

Today, Government are not having an adequate quantity of foodgrains as a buffer stock, for, I am informed—I do not know, again, I would not claim that this is a correct figure, because this information was given to me on telephone—that while on 1st January, 1958, the buffer stock with Government was 7.47 lakhs tons, on 1st January 1959 it was 5.24 lakhs tons.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Who gave this information?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is the stock with Government. Of course, Government may say that they can get so many shiploads every month, and this stock might up to a million tons in one day, that can happen.

[Dr Ram Subhag Singh]

Sir, I was referring to the price support policy, even in 1954-55, Government could have easily purchased millions of tons of foodgrains had they cared to purchase it from the farmers. Even this year, the price was so low that many people approached the Prime Minister and made representations—the price of rice was somewhere between Rs 4 and Rs 8 in Madhya Pradesh at that time—Government could have purchased millions of tons of rice and rushed it to Calcutta or to any other place where scarcity was being felt. But that did not happen. I do not want to blame anybody even for this, but that could have been easily done.

Then, there is the question of the export business also. In the case of sugar, last year, we resorted to export. Whenever there is good production people think that they are in a dream land and they start exporting, but soon they realise the folly of that but ultimately the country suffers due to the wrong policy which Government resort to.

Now, the situation is that everywhere in the country, from producer to consumer, everybody is suffering. Only a little while ago, the Minister of Community Development was referring to blacksmiths. They also get something from the farmers either in kind or in cash. So, even people like blacksmiths, dhobies, barbers etc., are also suffering a lot because rationing and price control has not been introduced in the rural areas.

It was introduced in the rural areas to some extent, in Bengal, but, they have miserably failed in implementing this levy and price control order. This levy and price control order particularly, in regard to levy, was there in Bengal for a long time. But the price control on wholesale dealing in foodgrains came in February, 1958. This year, in January, they introduced both levy and price control and

they had it until June this year, and they removed it on 24th June this year. I do not understand why this levy and price control system was introduced, and why the Government of India advised the Government of West Bengal to introduce this system if they knew that this system was not going to be implemented effectively. At least, we could have said 'Halt' to the West Bengal Government instead of saying that we did not like it, still, we advised them to go ahead and accept a wrong policy.

Whatever may be the authority of Government or of any particular individual, nobody should be allowed to go according to his whims, because ultimately it is the people who suffer as a result of a wrong decision on the part of any individual or any group of individuals.

Within six months after the introduction of the levy and price control system, they found that this system was not working. They say that the producers were withholding the supplies to the rice millers. And since the rice millers were not having adequate quantity of rice with them, therefore, they wanted to remove this. Similarly they say that the producers were withholding the supplies because the producers were feeling that a day would come when their stock would fetch better prices, particularly, during the lean season. If that be so, then what was it that compelled the Government to resort to such a policy? After all, it is quite natural for anybody who has to depend only on the sale of one or two maunds of rice or wheat or anything, to think that he should wait until a time comes when his produce will fetch a better price. But it is not always so, because the producer is a person who has nothing else to depend upon, I can say this about at least 99 per cent of the producers, because, in India, agriculture is not an industry, but it is only a way of living, most of the farmers are subsistence farmers, and they are having very little margin,

and it is out of the sale proceeds of that little margin that they are paying off their revenues, they perform marriage ceremonies, death ceremonies and whatever other ceremonies they have in their houses, and educate their children etc. So, nobody should be under this impression created particularly by the survey report, that the people are withholding the supplies.

Considering it from another point of view, at present, on the basis of a 2 per cent increase in our population, we should have about 80 million tons of foodgrains for keeping our population going; and even these 80 million tons will not suffice for ensuring a good amount of calories to each individual, as compared with any other country. Even for keeping their lives in their bodies, it is necessary that we should have at least 80 million tons. But the best production that we have this year is only about 73 million tons. Even if these 73 million tons are left with the people, they are going to be left with a population which constitutes about 70 per cent of our total population. From this angle also.....

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): Is this figure of 73 million tons a tentative estimate or a final estimate?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is what Government have announced. It may be wrong or it may be right; I do not know. My argument is that we cannot go to the extent of leaving it with the people. Even then, that is not going to solve our problem, because we need about 7 million tons more. We are going to import only about 3 or at the most 4 million tons. Still we will be requiring about 3 million tons more of foodgrains. Only if we can arrange to have this quantity, will we be solving the food problem of our bigger cities. But we have by cordoning or by our zonal system, or whatever system we are having at present, created surplus and scarcity areas. Due to our recent policies, which are not based on any

sound principle, as I indicated, we are also suffering because in scarcity areas, the people are made to pay higher prices, not because of their fault but because of the fault of the policy-makers. In the surplus areas also, the producers are made to suffer, not because of their own fault but because of the fault of the policy. I do not want that they should get a black-market or exorbitant price, but they should at least be given a fair price.

So I want that there should be a clear guarantee on behalf of Government that we are not going to have any haphazard price control or levy policy, but a clear price policy, for the agriculturist. Similarly, we must guarantee to the consumers that we are going to give them their requirements at a fair price. That fair price need not have a margin of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20, as it obtains today. In Bombay in respect of wheat, the difference between the price which the producer is getting and the price which the consumer is paying is about Rs. 20. This difference of Rs. 20 compels even the persons who are wholly with Government to say that their management is completely defective.

So we should have a clear price policy and a good agricultural policy. Therefore, I want that Government should have at least advisers, because now nobody knows how the Government are being guided, at least in agricultural and price matters.

So there should be a guarantee to the country at large that we are not going to have any of this sort of price control, because somewhere we are having fair price and in that very area we are having a free market. They say that the fair price will be Rs. 15-8-0 for atta in Delhi. But it is not available at that price. So the fair price is not going to influence the free market price. Therefore, I want that Government should follow a policy under which the supply must be in a position to keep pace with the demand and the fair price must be

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

in a position to influence the free market.

All these matters should be scientifically studied not by students who carry on their sample survey, on the basis of whose reports they frame their policy. Government are mostly guided by persons who do not know anything about agriculture and other matters. So I suggest that for long we need not be guided by policies which are not real policies. We must formulate a policy which must bring prosperity to the country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Mr. Speaker, we open this food debate in the background of the most brutal repression that has been let loose by the West Bengal Government to crush the people who, fed up with the corrupt and despicable pro-hoarder policy of the Congress, specially in West Bengal, and its Food Minister, Shri P. C. Sen, have started this movement to change that food policy.

Shri A. P. Jain: On a point of order Is the hon. lady Member within her rights to refer to a person who is not present in the House, in these deprecatory terms?

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Of course, without that reference, nothing can be discussed

Mr. Speaker: I would urge upon all hon. Members not to refer to any other Government or its change of policy. Nor can they urge that they have not got an efficient policy. If that Government has got the right to impose certain restrictions or remove those restrictions, unless this Government is charged with any responsibility in the manner, there is no good accusing that Government here. They are not here to answer. Here hon. Members are entitled to refer to the hon. Minister here and ask him questions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would urge for your consideration that everything that has been done in West Bengal for the last two years has arisen out of the Essential Commodities Act and out of complete concurrence between the Union Minister and our State Minister. I will show that item by item.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is entitled to accuse the Union Minister.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I will show that he has concurred with every act of the West Bengal Government, which, I say, has gone against the policy of control of food prices.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is at liberty to do so. I do not restrict her; she can say that this hon. Minister has not discharged his duty but has allowed that Government to proceed that way. But let her not accuse that Government. I have no objection to allowing her to say anything she likes concerning this Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is a concurrent subject. The two are intricately bound up. He has said here—I can quote to you what he has said—that he takes the responsibility for every commission of the West Bengal Food Minister. He has stated it himself here.

Shri A. P. Jain: Then condemn me. Do not attack the West Bengal Government.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister has said that he is in favour of what the hon. Minister did there, let the hon. Minister here be condemned. It is open to any hon. Member here to take to task a Minister who is responsible to this House, for his action, but not a Minister who is responsible to that Assembly. Therefore, even if that Minister has erred, if the Ministry here is not responsible, hon. Members must brief some other persons there to quarrel with that Minister in that Assembly. But I will allow her to say

anything—of course, in parliamentary language—against the Ministry here

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is parliamentary language

Mr. Speaker: I will allow any amount of accusation against this Minister, but not against any other Minister elsewhere

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) That is very hard

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East) On a point of order Under article 105 of the Constitution, we have freedom of speech which can be restricted in case of defamation. It is understandable that we should not abuse our freedom of speech in such a way as we could not have indulged in outside. For instance if we want to defame a person under the shelter of freedom of speech here, it is certainly a very regrettable thing and we should control it by our rules and procedure—and you are there to control it. But accusations against a Government or against any person for the matter of that in terms in which accusations are being levelled here are not defamation. We can go outside in Delhi, to any place and proclaim it from the house-tops. The law can not have us. The law allows us to do so. Then why should you restrict that freedom of speech here? After all it is not a court of law, it is not that every charge must be answered here. There is the Press. Government can answer it there when we make it here. The only thing is that we should not assassinate the character of a person. That is what should be prevented. As regards accusation when it is allowed outside, why should we not allow it here?

Mr. Speaker: He need not make an elaborate statement. I am aware of article 105. We are working under a Constitution, under which there are State Legislatures also with representatives of people there. Under the Constitution, subjects have been

divided between the Centre and the States. There are some concurrent subjects. To the extent of their responsibility, they are autonomous, to the extent of ours, we are autonomous.

Article 105 does not enable any hon. Member to abuse any Minister of any of the State Governments. If that Minister misbehaves, it is open to the Members of the legislature there to accuse him, and he is entitled to reply. If they are not satisfied, they can send him out of office. Similarly, this Minister holds office at the pleasure of hon. Members here. If they pass a vote of no-confidence against him, he is bound to go. He is bound to go if he is not able to answer properly. All that I am saying is that hon. Members may even condemn this Minister as the person responsible for all the havoc that has occurred in Calcutta. I have no objection to that. But I won't allow any hon. Member to say that those people who are there in that State are despicable etc. Article 105 does not empower us to do so. We must not abuse the State Legislatures and all the Ministers there for what they do from day to day. It will become impossible for us to get along here in this House. Therefore we have not allowed it. It is not that the law allows. The law clearly does not allow our referring to the conduct of any Minister who is responsible to another legislature. He is not responsible to us. Let us take to task any Minister who is responsible to us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: If this House is responsible for the supply of foodgrains to the State of West Bengal, then at every stage whenever there has been shortage—and these shortages, these figures, these amounts are varied from time to time—it is absolutely necessary for us in order to convince the House as to the way things are moving in West Bengal and why there are shortages, to refer to these things. I think the West Bengal Government has been given something like 26

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

lakh tons—I shall give you the exact figure—of foodgrains last year. They have given the highest amount to West Bengal, and even now, this year the West Bengal Government has given us three different figures of deficits at different times. Are we not then to discuss here what is happening in West Bengal, because the whole of India is now interested in this matter?

Mr Speaker: I am giving my ruling on this point. It is open to the hon Member to say that the West Bengal Government complains that as sufficient quantity has not been given to the West Bengal Government for distribution, it will be the default of this Government if the Government has undertaken to supply, to procure and supply or otherwise supply to West Bengal or any State for the matter of that. If that responsibility has been undertaken either under the Constitution or under rules or even by convention, I will allow any amount of discussion on that matter and to say that the West Bengal Government has not been provided with sufficient quantity of grain. But if it has been supplied, the responsibility of this House is over. And if they mismanage, for every Member of this House there are at least five Members in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to take up that case and fight that battle and dismiss that Minister.

Therefore, let us be clear. I am not going to allow this. It is not one of first impression. The hon Member is entitled to say that sufficient quantity of food has not been given to the West Bengal Government for distribution there, and therefore they are starving. If the hon Minister satisfies the House that he has given but that that Government has not distributed it and so on and that he has not committed any default, it is for those Members to take that Government to task or it is open to this hon House to advise the Government not

to give anything more to that Government if they are not able to account properly. Beyond that we are not to go into the details of management of the West Bengal Government here and accuse those Ministers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You better rule whatever you want when I am speaking. There is no other way.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon Member is exceeding her limits. Yes, certainly I am entitled to rule. Somebody must rule, and I am ruling. What is the meaning of her saying "you are entitled to rule"? That is not the way in which the hon Member should treat the House or the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have not heard what I said.

Mr. Speaker: I heard her.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What did I say?

Mr Speaker: I will repeat what she has said. She said that I am entitled to rule whatever I want.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said.

Mr Speaker: That I am entitled to rule what I want.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You please be a little patient. I think you are frightened that we are going to throw out Shri P C Sen from here.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): It is a charge on the Chair.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said: you please rule wherever I am outside the purview of your ruling. Because, I am not very clear. It is very difficult to make a distinction between where the purview of the Centre ends and the purview of the State begins. That is what I said.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. But to say "whatever you want to rule" is a different matter.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Sir, you just now

ruled that if this Government has supplied all that was to be supplied to certain Governments, the responsibility of this Government ends. But are we not entitled to criticise this Government for having supplied certain Governments with huge quantities of food stocks and for not seeing whether they are being properly utilised or they are going down the drain.

Mr Speaker: If it is the jurisdiction of the House, hon Members can say that all that is being given to that State is not being utilised. It is that Government which has to be responsible to those Members. But it is open to this House to say that this hon Minister need not give anything more or shall take steps to see that they are utilised properly. If those directions are not given, certainly it is open to them to say those things. But to go on saying that those Ministers have misbehaved and so on is not right. If they say that it has been given but it has not been utilised or that it has not been given sufficiently and so on, I have no objection. But beyond that, to accuse each individual Minister or those Ministers as despicable and other things is not right. Then there will be a boomerang.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Sir, you have very kindly allowed this discussion on the food prices throughout the country, especially the food prices in West Bengal. Therefore, without referring to the situation in West Bengal how can the discussion be held here?

Mr. Speaker: Very well. If I had only known that this hon. Minister of the Central Government has supplied the West Bengal Government sufficient stocks, I would have hesitated to allow this motion to be brought up here. I thought that it was the default of this Minister in not procuring sufficient quantity and sending it there. All that the hon Minister can do is to send quantities to the various States, and it is the responsibility of

the State to carry on, and if it does not do so all that can be said is "you don't send them anything more" or "give directions". We cannot supersede every government.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): May I point out that the hon. lady Member while speaking said, "despicable Mr Sen".

Mr. Speaker: That word "despicable" if it has been used against Mr Sen will go out of the records. And I would urge upon the hon Member not to refer to any individual member of that Government.

Shri C. D. Pande: Lack of manners.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just ask you to look into the *Hansard*? (Interruption) I know English well enough.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said: "despicable policies of Mr Sen".

Shri C. D. Pande: You said "despicable Mr Sen".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I said "despicable policies of Mr Sen"—as a matter of fact "the despicable and pro-hoarder policy of the Congress Government"—that is what I said.

Shri C. D. Pande: You can say that, and you have been saying that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall deal with this matter. The hon Member is not entitled to criticise that Government saying despicable policy or otherwise. She is entitled to criticise this Government to any extent, provided of course the language used is parliamentary, and she can give directions to this Government to take particular steps to see that there is fair and proper distribution to the extent that they are responsible. Beyond that, let us not go into the conduct of that Government. She can say that it has not been distributed properly. Beyond that it is not proper to go into that matter. The hon. Member may now proceed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am glad. I hope you will see, Sir, that fifteen minutes have been taken away

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I did not bring it up. It was the hon Minister who intervened and Mr. C D. Pande and others who have been wasting the time. I would like you to note that fifteen minutes have been taken away. I am glad to see that I have touched the soft spot, the sensitive spot of Members opposite

Shri Tyagi: That you always do

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I know that the policies which are being carried out, the pro-hoarder policies which are being carried out by the Government, that is the sensitive spot, and therefore the wonderful gentlemen on the other side are so touchy about it

The special background in which we are discussing this is not the situation of food scarcity. We have been told by the Prime Minister that it is a period of record production, and we are told that when we have more production there will be greater prosperity. We know that there is overall deficit, but every year we are told that our production is going up. But what is the result? The result is that we see more scarcity, higher prices and greater starvation

I do not know, Sir, whether you will rule it out or allow it, but take the deficit figures which have been given to us from time to time. I would like the House to consider is this the type of planning that we want for our country? The deficit figures are manipulated whenever it is required to cover the Government's inability to check their corrupt policy which is bringing so much starvation. In May 1958 the Central Government says that the total deficit in West Bengal is seven to eight lakh tons. What do we hear from the West Bengal Government's Agricultural Department forecast? I do not know

whether you will allow it, but they say that it is twelve lakh tons. The Statistical Department says that the figure is different, that it is between six to seven lakh tons. What happens? This is the way things go on. Not only that

On the 9th of May 1958, the Centre promised to give 5 to 6 lakh tons of wheat and 1,75,000 tons of rice to meet the deficit of West Bengal, when the Centre said their deficit was 7 lakh tons. I think actually 258,000 tons of rice was finally given. What happens? We find that in Calcutta the price of rice rose from Rs. 23/75 in June 1958 to Rs. 27/50 in September 1958

These are the figures given. Now, let me take certain other figures that are now being given. We were told in January this year by the Chief Minister that the Agriculture Department estimated that there would be a production of 40 lakh tons and then they said that the requirements would be 47 lakh tons

Mr. Speaker: What would be the requirements?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: First they said that the production would be 40 lakh tons and the requirements 47 lakh tons. That means a deficit of 7 lakh tons. After that they said that the first estimate of production was found, on further experience, to be not correct. The Agriculture Department's point of view was that paddy production in the State seemed to be good but actually it was not found to be satisfactory. In February 1959 we were told that it was 38 lakh tons and so the deficit increased. And, in August, now we are told that the deficit is 15 lakh tons. That is the latest. That is the statement that is given on the 16th August. Once they calculate it on the basis of 15 ounces and now calculated on the basis of 20 ounces and the deficit is 15 lakh tons. I do not know if you would permit me to put what we want to put before the House. It is not a question of our

not wanting the West Bengal Government to get anything. But our point is that this paddy belongs to the entire people and whatever is being rushed to any part of India which is needed for the people of that State must find its way to that State and to the people of that State, to the poor people of that State, to the starving people of that State. It is our sacred duty to see that this is done. And I do not think we should stand on any technicalities. This is a concurrent subject and it is our duty to see that the policies for feeding the people, both by the Centre and by the State machineries, should be functioning properly.

This is why I stated that these policies are going wrong. The Prime Minister tells us that we must increase production. If there is more production then we seem to see more food crisis. I will take up what has actually happened. I will take a short review from what has been happening since the Asoka Mehta Committee report saw the light of day in November, 1958 to show that it is the food policy that is going wrong. It is not a question of 2 or 3 lakh tons here or there. If there is an agitation we get a few lakh tons more here and there, a little bit more of rationing cards come in, and maybe for 2 or 3 weeks regular supplies are given. I will take what happened in December 1957—the harvest of 1957-58—which was a year of bad harvests. I take first the year of bad harvests. Cordoning order is promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act.

How is this cordoning actually implemented? No effective steps are taken. Actually, we find that very few check posts are put up; check posts are not there. There is no machinery to follow the smugglers from one district to another. The district magistrates have said that smuggling is going on but they look on helplessly. It is not only a case of Siddharta Roy making these allegations. Even the committee formed

by Congress MLAs have come to the conclusion that cordoning has been a failure. They say that they have come to the conclusion that if it had been strictly enforced there would not have been this position. Not only did this cordoning not taking place effectively but special permits were also given. Reasonably, special permits should be allowed from surplus districts to deficit districts. We find the Ministry coming in and the directorate coming in and giving special permits to people.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry I have to intervene.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We find that the Central Government moves in at this moment of time.

Shri A. P. Jain: The Central Government did not issue the permits. Whatever permits were issued were issued by the State Government.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry the hon Member must resume her seat. I definitely ruled that we are not entitled to go into the conduct of the State Government. All that can be urged here is that the Central Government should not send so much to the State. We can say that whatever has been sent must be utilised in a different manner. Utilisation is not in the hands of the Centre. We can give directions to the Centre not to send any more foodgrains or to give a warning to the State Government that cordoning should be enforced. If that Government has not done so this is not the forum. Hon Members must go to the State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How then did the Central Government ask that cordoning must be done away with? That is the statement of the Food Minister of West Bengal. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member may accuse this Government for having done that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Cordoning was imposed under the Essential Commodities Act. What I am trying.....

Shri A. P. Jain: We have never issued any permits. With regard to the giving or not giving of permits, the responsibility is not ours. We have imposed cordons; if the cordons have to be removed it is done by us. The giving of permits and other things is not our responsibility at all. It is done by the State Government.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Central Government imposes cordoning. The Centre asks the State Government to impose cordons. The State Governments by-pass the Central Government's order and issue permits and all that. Already two Chief Ministers are sitting there. I am not criticising them. But I ask, how do these things happen?

Shri A. P. Jain: That may be a good reason for throwing out that Government but not for criticising me.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: We are going to throw you out. If you find that your order does not run in the country you should not occupy that seat.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is entitled to give them directions as to how this deficit that is being met by the Centre ought to be utilised. To that extent he can give directions to them. If he gives directions to them to impose cordons, it is the duty of the hon. Minister also to see that these directions to impose cordons are implemented. If they are not followed in an indirect manner by the issue of permits and so on, then he must either do something which is satisfactory or he must wash his hands off. If the imposition of cordons is not effective he must pursue that matter and not merely rest content by saying, 'I no doubt imposed cordons but they go on breaking it'. So the hon. Member is right when she says that cordoning

is useless. Therefore, either do it or do not do it.

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, may I explain the position? It is the State Government that suggests that cordoning should be imposed. We impose them legally. After that the giving of permits etc. is their responsibility. I cannot interfere. I have no power to interfere and say whether the State Government should or should not issue a permit in a particular case. No Central Minister can discharge the functions of dealing with permits because permits are being issued from day to day. All that I can do is to remove the cordon. I cannot interfere in the day to day operation of the State Government in issuing or not issuing permits (*Interruptions*).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Aid is given by the Central Government under the impression that it is likely to give good effect to the food policy that it wants to follow. If the hon. Minister finds that that policy is being defeated by the State Governments by certain other policies or things done by them, is it not the duty of the Members of this House to bring that fact to the notice of this House?

Mr. Speaker: Very good, but let it be done without ill-will (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I will put it this way. Cordoning was done in such a way that it proved ineffectual. I will not raise the question of the permits which were given *ad lib* to the various favourites. I need not raise that.

After that what happened? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I say that the word 'favourite' should be withdrawn. 'Permits to the favourites of the Government were given'.... (*Interruptions*).

13 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On the 11th February 1958 when the

aman crop—which as I have already said is the main crop—had gone out into the market into the hands of the big trade and rice mill owners, with the concurrence of the Central Government the levy system was imposed—a 25 per cent levy. Here again, I may mention that we had stated that it should be more and not only 25 per cent. Our West Bengal Minister has said that it is the Central Government which is insisting; it did not agree to more than 25 per cent. Now, what happened as a result of that? Firstly, it was brought in at a time when there was no surplus in the hands of the peasantry at all. Not only that. The statutory price control order came only in the end, in January 1958. The State Government had given the figure of 1,58,000 tons to the Central Government for internal procurement. They procured only 65,000 tons last year.

I do not want to go into the conclusions of the Food Enquiry Committee of the Congress but I will now show you in this record production year with a harvest of 73.3 million tons what happened. On the eve of the harvest, we have been told by our Deputy Minister, Shri Krishnappa, we are going to get very good rice crop. The National Development Council meets in November and says, now, more and more, we are going to slowly take over the wholesale trade progressively. Even in the West Bengal Food Enquiry Committee Report, one of the conclusions was that the minimum price of paddy and rice must be fixed, otherwise whenever there is an increase in the price, it is the middlemen, the hoarders and the rice-millowners who actually make the profit. What happened in December, 1958? There was no floor price of paddy given with the result that when the poor peasant had to sell, he had to sell at any price. In spite of the fact that we have been clamouring that there should be a floor price and that there should be a minimum of Rs. 12 and a maximum of Rs. 13, Government gave a price at which it was not possible to procure—

178 L.S.D.—5

Rs. 10. There was no floor price. Again, we wanted that five lakh tons should be procured and they said that they would procure only one lakh tons. Our Minister here, Shri Jain has also said that the rice prices were falling. On the 1st of January, the price control order was issued, after the big bulk of the aman crop had come into the market almost for more than a month. We find that the trader starts his profiteering trade and rice begins to disappear. In spite of the decision of the National Development Council, we find in April, 1959 that our Food and Agriculture Ministry in the Centre says that in the interim period the wholesalers will be permitted to function as licensed dealers purchasing at their own rates on their behalf and that the State has a right to acquire whole or part of it at controlled prices and that they are at liberty to sell the rest. Now, what happens? In May rice goes underground. We are told in June by the West Bengal Minister that fifty per cent of the rice produced in Bengal was actually fine rice and yet the price which had been put for the procurement at controlled price was the price at which only medium variety of grain could be procured. Naturally, procurement could not be done as expected. Now, what is the result? The trade has rice in its hands, it starts going underground. At that time we are told consumers you must organise a buyers' strike. But there is no rice in the ration shops. Can people starve? We are told that so many ration cards are given. For every district, I can give figures. If you say that in a particular place there are 700 people with ration cards, I can point out that there people do not even get ration for 200 people. You say "We are giving ration for 148 lakhs of people" but the people of West Bengal know the State of rationing and how few of them actually get their rations. This House is deluded by figures, time and again they are deluded by figures. Then it is also a fact that atta is sent for test relief and atta goes into black-market. When the poorest of the poor, the agricultural labourer works on test

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

relief and goes to get atta, he finds that much of it has gone into black market. You go anywhere, you will hear it. You will actually get documentary proof of it. Therefore, people in May, 1959 start de-hoarding operations. The retailers say they are helpless because price control does not apply to the retailers because they are getting at higher prices from the wholesalers and the control price is only applicable to wholesale prices. The public is able to dehoard 400 or 500 maunds here and there but it is not very successful because it is already June. We find that the women and children are coming to Calcutta streets and begging. But you are coming here and telling this House that you are giving higher amounts of food to West Bengal than the whole of India. You have given a higher amount, I do not deny. But where is it going? That is the question we ask. Out of the target of one lakh tons for procurement this year in West Bengal, a year of record production we find only 48,000 tons have been procured. You have bettered the last year's record, which was a year of bad harvest. Then we had procured 68,000 tons but this year in June, the procurement comes up to only 48,000 tons and the rice prices shoot up between Rs 25-30. On the 13th of June, our Ministry in the Centre rushes its Principal Secretary to Calcutta. For three or four days the people of Calcutta and West Bengal are looking with bated breath as to what is happening behind the closed doors. We have heard at times that there is difference of opinion between the Centre and the State Government and we find that there is a critical reference by the Principal Secretary to the way the State Government has functioned but then finally he comes out and says there is complete unanimity as to what should have been done. Then on the 23rd of June, what had been tried to be promulgated by the West Bengal Cabinet earlier—the price control order—is withdrawn. This is one of the biggest victories for the wholesale

traders and for the policies of the Swatantra Party because this is going to lead people to the conclusion that State trading is bad; it cannot be carried on. I do not subscribe to that policy. I say that State trading needs to be taken up and done in a sincere way. We have got to act at the right time and we have got to give the real prices which are fair and announce them at the time when it would benefit the peasantry. We have also got to take stringent measures against hoarders and we have to take people's co-operation. After the price control we were told that things will improve. Figures have been given to us. I do not want to waste the time of this House on that. Everybody in this House is fed up by these statistics given to us. I have also written to all our districts and we have also got prevailing figures which are very high. You are telling us today, after the Famine Resistance Committee has come into the field, that the prices are falling. Why is it? Till about a few days ago, the prices were going up to Rs 29, 30, 32, 35 and so on—not below Rs 28—beyond the purchasing power of the people. You tell us that 140 lakhs of people are going to get ration cards. Most of it will be paper cards and they will hold it on for hours in front of the ration shops. Out of the 300 lakhs of people a very large percentage of people do not have the purchasing power to take even the rice which you may or may not supply. I can say that the prices which are given here do not show the correct picture, the prices are higher.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur) May I ask the hon. Member to state whether she draws her rations from the ration shops? (Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Personally, I do not have a ration card.

but I know and I can tell you. But I do not know why this personal question is being asked.... (Interruptions.)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: She does not draw her own rations from the ration shops. ... (Interruptions)

Shri Muhammed Elias: I draw my rations from the ration shop. I have got twenty ration cards.... (Interruptions)

Shri Tyagi: How is it that one gentleman has got 20 ration cards?

Shri Muhammed Elias: There are twenty family members—my mother, my brother, my children—everybody is there. It is a very big family ... (Interruptions)

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He has not got a westernised family

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: At least these ration shops give food quite sufficient to keep Shri Elias in such good health (Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I hope that Shri Bhattacharya's speech will be read by the people of Bengal I do not think many of them will laugh because they know what pinches them and this is not the way in which we should indulge in cheap jibes when people are really suffering (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order She should conclude now

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After all this interruption, Sir

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I may say, Sir, that I draw my ration from the ration shops and it is a good supply.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will have an opportunity

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is only now the movement has been started. It is being repressed. Preventive Detention Act is being used which was never used against the hoarders. We will be going tomorrow and we may also be arrested,

possibly on charges of violence and so on. But the point is, some people have asked: "Will the movement bring you food?" I would like to answer that question. One of the objectives of this agitation is de-hoarding, because neither the police nor the policies of the Central or State Governments have helped in this. They have always helped the hoarders. As a result of this programme, all big wholesalers rushed to Writers Buildings and met the Chief Minister on 19th August. They told him that de-hoarding is going to take place and asked for police protection. The Chief Minister has promised them police protection. Then a little rice started coming in. Immediately it was reported in the papers that a record crop is coming into the market, the prices are falling and, therefore, there is no legitimate reason for an agitation

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): And you were distressed

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But, Sir, the people who are coming from West Bengal cannot be so deluded. They know that after East Bengal has gone to Pakistan the aman crop coming into the market has no substantial effect on the prices. It is the aman crop which is the main thing. That is why today even a small threat to the hoarders is bringing out rice. This is the greatest justification to show that it is your policy, your pro-hoarder policy, your anti-State trading policy, your policy of really helping those black-marketing traders who are actually controlling the market and squeezing the poor people and holding the community to ransom, it is that which is responsible. Unless this policy is changed now, when the new aman-crop comes in, however big the crop may be, our people in West Bengal will continue to suffer. That is why, Sir, it is an agitation both within this House and

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

also outside for a change in the pro-boarder policy of the Government

Sir, in the papers it is said that the Union Minister has offered to resign. Well, he has every reason for it. I think it is good that he has realised even so late as this that there is something very seriously wrong with the implementation of his food policy and people in the country and the hon. Members who represent them in this House are critical of him. But I only say that the real culprits are there also in the States, those whom he has aided, abetted and protected and I say that even those State Ministers have to go.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker Shri Tyagi—I would like to give preference to hon. Members coming from Bengal—one from this side and one from there.

Shri Tyagi Sir, food is a very important question not from the point of view of Bengal alone but from the point of view of the whole of India.

Shri C. D. Pande It is not a political question either.

Shri Tyagi Sir, I was put to shame, indeed, by a fellow passenger in a train. A beggar who was very able bodied and hefty was going about begging. I started asking him "Why are you begging? You must take pains and do some labour." A friend of mine sitting by asked "What about your Minister?" He is begging about in the whole of the world." I then realised that it was a matter of shame really, for India that immediately after we were free we took the beggar's bowl and went round the whole globe begging about for bread and money. The Minister who brings more is congratulated. In fact, I am ashamed that we should not have been able, by now, to put our own house

in order. We are beggars in the line of big nations with whom we compete for dignity and all that.

Sir, the problem really is not so serious as we have made it, that is my impression. It is not that production cannot be increased, but the difficulty is that all our manner of propagating the increase and development of agricultural activities is based on borrowed wisdom. We either borrow from the statistics of the visionaries or borrow from some foreign countries.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: As long as we do not have to return it, what is the harm?

Shri Tyagi Sir, there is the Planning Commission which plans how to effect more and more production. They give some plans. But I am prepared to make this challenge. If they are shown two blades one of wheat and the other of barley I bet that none of them will be able to distinguish between the two. Such are the people who plan for our agriculture. Have they got any agricultural talent? The practical talent is lacking in them. It is only the urban people who have come together—the statisticians, the scientists, the theorists and others. It is they who give the wisdom. I am afraid that my hon. friend over there and his senior colleagues, from end to end, they all depend on that wisdom and do not try to draw any wisdom from the soil. In fact, the practical wisdom must be had from the rural areas where agricultural operations are undertaken. Even an illiterate peasant, I bet, would give you more wisdom about agricultural production than what your theorists would do in Delhi.

The problem is basically a rural problem. But it seems to me that the prices are generally high because they

take shape in cities, in the big markets which are now tending to further increase. The cities are expanding like anything. Population is simply rushing into the cities because in India, let me frankly confess, the villagers are considered like self-going about. They must give you the crop, whatever they reap, at a fixed price of say Rs 10 a maund. We are not ashamed of that. We fix the price for the peasants, Rs. 10 a maund for paddy, as they are the serfs in India to give food to the urban people. A peasant has to labour and toil in the field and yield the result of his labour at Rs. 10 a maund. For whom? The ration is meant for the urban people, not for the rural people. The urban people must live because they are "citizens of Rome"

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have ration in our districts also

Shri Tyagi: That is very good

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But they do not get it

Shri Tyagi: That is what is happening now. The towns are growing and they want more food. Prices are no doubt, evolved out of the formula of supply and demand. But because the cities are growing their demand is also increasing. If they do not get enough the prices go up. It is also published in the papers, that the prices have gone up—with the result of that the whole of India is affected, even the rural areas are affected. In most cases high soaring prices are the effect of concentration in towns and increase in demand. They do not get from the neighbouring villages so much as they eat. Therefore the prices go up there. Once the prices go up there the papers say that the prices have gone high. The whole of India takes note of this and the prices go up everywhere.

Prices depend upon the market. The market is always a bit too nervous. It is sensitive and there is much psychological effect upon it.

Once it starts going high, it goes up higher and higher. That is the usual trend.

Therefore, prices are not a factual indication of the question of supply and demand. A lot of other factors also come in. As my friend here says, the question of foreign exchange, industrial relations and all those things come into play.

Production is the only cure. We have tackled production only by means of propaganda. Our production methods mostly have been the Rabi Campaign which involve quite a few lakhs of rupees for the Government. For this rabi campaign the urban people go. Those who have not touched a spade before, publicly touch a spade and a photograph appears in the Press. They do not smile but they just wear a fictitious smile before the photographer. Even an emotion, Sir, has now become a commercial commodity. Smile is God's best and the purest emotion even this is now adulterated with artificiality. That is what is done in the case of rabi campaign, when a Minister or a high dignitary goes for inauguration of the rabi campaign. That neither enriches the soil nor irrigates the fields. That also does not give any fertilisers. That only gives a sort of tamasha. But that is one of the means that we have adopted and we seem to think we have done enough. We are satisfied with that.

Another way is through the community projects. That is some other type of propaganda. There is the "grow more food" campaign. All those people in the community projects, if you just have a survey, believe more in sample surveys and not in virtual surveys. Virtual surveys are again based on Mahalanobis' rule today. Therefore, through these sample surveys people gather wisdom. But, unfortunately, they do not consume it. My fear and grouse is that that wisdom, even if they draw it from

[Shri Tyagi]

the sky or the air, they do not consume. Every month there is a Press conference. There are monthly courses of Press Conferences, and there all that gathered store flows out. That is what is happening. Even that wisdom is not actually conserved or used.

Then, for some time India was mad after the Japanese method of cultivation. Now I understand we have switched on to another, the Chinese method. Perhaps they feel that people have faith in new ideologies. There are ideologies of theirs which we follow; even a whisper of a magic slogan, we think, perhaps will do more good than the fertilisers. They are enamoured very much of China. I have heard the Prime Minister once saying—I laughed at it while he was making a speech or an announcement—that China had solved all her food problems. I am simply surprised. They say that China has taken a very big leap. I want the House just to peep into their leap. It is said to be too deep. They said that the Chinese plough their fields five feet deep. That is what they say. Perhaps it is a little less than five feet.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Four and a half feet.

Shri Tyagi: Nearly five feet. I have a photograph of their tractor. The Shanghai agricultural machinery plant has turned out a kind of deep ploughing for the 27 H.P. tractors. It can plough as deep as one and a half metres. That means nearly five feet. "Here are agro-technicians measuring the depth of the soil ploughed. Photo by Haia-Tao-ling",—their official agency. I have seen this plough. The height of this plough will come up to or indeed below the human belt. That is the height. It cannot be five feet, unless the Chinese are about 15 feet tall.

But then there are our friends going by these things, because they are so

thirsty and are starving for wisdom, and so they can believe all these things blindly. I am surprised how they can plough five feet deep. I come from a peasant family. I hope you, Sir, also know about agriculture. We generally plough one foot deep.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The man behind the plough might not go so deep as the plough.

Shri Tyagi: We do not believe in deep ploughing. If all the soil or the richness of the soil is allowed to percolate with water down below even one foot, the whole field will be spoiled. That is our knowledge. Why do they want the shoots to go down below the richness of the soil? The plants do not go down very much. Our paddy root does not go five feet down. What is the use of ploughing five feet when the root will not go so deep? I cannot understand. But my friend over there wants to do what China has done. He has read about red China, and my friend is a little dark in colour. Perhaps he wants to borrow their colour. Is it because of that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: China may go red by its own choice, but the Minister has not gone black on account of that!

Shri A. P. Jain: That is Nature's gift.

Shri Tyagi: Our people believe all this not because it all comes from China! Here, we are not starving for wisdom. Are we living purely on plagiarism or absolutely borrowed wisdom and on nothing of our own? Cannot we go to the villager and talk to him. Even an illiterate villager will tell the authorities, all about agriculture and its development. "For God's sake, do not shout these slogans of ploughing 55 inches deep and all that." People will laugh at us.

Then there is another aspect about the problem. I have read about it and it is confirmed in their own literature.

[Shri Tyagi]

arranged by means of controls alone. That is what I wanted to say.

An Hon. Member: By paper.

Shri Tyagi: Yes; by paper. It is said that China has solved the problem. But I tell you, you do not send your delegations to China, because I do not believe in their method of solving the problem. Please send your delegation to the villages and the villagers really will give you the wisdom.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But would it not be useful for the hon. Member if the delegation sent to China also corroborates what he says?

Shri Tyagi: Then they must send me. The National Development Council is a representative Council. Representatives of the whole country come there and sit. My fear, however, is that they only put their seal—I have attended once or twice the meetings of the National Development Council, mostly they put their seal of approval on the proposals which are put up from the Planning Commission. I propose that real decisions must be taken by persons who are directly concerned with the operation of agriculture.

They decided about controls and State-trading. State-trading is a good thing, but State-trading requires complete control and a big machinery. If it is fool-proof, I am in support of State-trading, but no good measure can be effective if it is done half-heartedly. I think it is wrong; let us not try to compete in slogans until we are prepared to implement them. I accuse this Government of coming with nice, polished slogans, knowing that they will not be able to implement them. I consider this objectionable. I think they must think twice or thrice, and first try to find out whether they have the machinery to implement these measures, and then only come out with those slogans. They decided in November last that wholesale dealers will be licensed.

They have not been licensed all over the country up till now. They said, prices must be controlled. Some of the States announced price controls and some did not. The Government would take over as much as they liked. That will be one of the provisions. Then, purchases from villagers will also be controlled and that will be done through the co-operative societies. But they knew jolly well that within 9 or 10 months, they will not be able to organise co-operative societies in all the villages. How will they purchase from the villagers? They should have made all the arrangements first.

I think the responsibility lies not only with this gentleman, but the whole team which decided these policies and failed to implement them, deserves to be condemned by this House and not one man only. Let truth be told and let the nation know where the fault lies. It is not a question of accusing one person or the other, but I want to accuse the whole lot of us, the whole party. We are responsible for it. I am also prepared to share it, because we have not stopped them from slogan-mongering and they have not implemented them.

An Hon. Member: You are speaking not for the whole party.

Shri Tyagi: I speak for myself, I am a member of the party and I know there are people who differ from me. But by speaking in such terms, I give them a chance of opposing me and thus coming into the sight or notice of those persons whom they relish to please. It is a very good idea; I give them a chance to oppose me, so that people might note and recognise them. I am annoyed at it because decisions were taken and they were not implemented. I am also bound by discipline and considerations like that, I have also got some loyalty to the party, but the party will be stronger if the people at large knew that there were people who do some

introspection. It is no use saying, everything is O.K. I cannot say so before the hungry. If I were to say that, with what face can I go to Calcutta? The situation today has arisen because you started the slogan with the result that all the natural flow of foodgrains which used to go to the towns and mandis suddenly stopped. Unless you had made alternative arrangements, you ought not to come with that policy. I am in favour of that policy. I believe that State-trading must be done. But do it seriously, do not do it only for the purpose of publicity.

Previously there were two or three States in a zone. Now those zones have been squeezed, and they have become State-wise. Each State has become a zone. If Rafi Ahmed Kidwai succeeded I was then associated with the Finance Ministry and I remember—it is not divulging a secret—he gave me the mission to canvass Rajaji who was then Chief Minister. I canvassed Rajaji and said, "Could Rafi come to you? Will you make a statement that you are opposed to this zonal control, etc." He said "Yes" and he started for Madras and there they both hatched the conspiracy to lift the zonal controls. That was the position. Factually there are still a number of people who think that the zonal arrangements are the evil genius of all the controls, etc.

If there is scarcity, let the whole nation face it squarely and suffer equally. It is not fair that the scarcity areas only will suffer or Bengal alone will suffer and not the other surplus areas. Why should people of one State eat more and those of another State less? The whole nation must suffer uniformly. If there is surplus, let all citizens like members of one joint family enjoy the benefits of a better harvest. If there is a loss of harvest, let everyone suffer. I would very much like to do away with zones. If you organise State-trading, do it completely. I am one with you. But please do not tinker with the problem. Let there be free

communication. I would go to the extent of asking the Railway Minister to announce that foodgrains will be given first priority in the allotment of wagons and freight on foodgrains will be halved, so that wherever there is scarcity foodgrains may naturally be rushed from one corner to another and thus the market will look after all scarcity. Either you do it completely or let the natural forces do it themselves.

In Bombay whenever there was a deficit, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan used to supply. Now everything is locked in watertight compartments. Only because the National Development Council borrowed wisdom from some visionaries and they did not bother about the practical wisdom of the problem, because that man, the villager, is not worth sitting with you, he is not well clad because he comes from the village, he cannot understand English and so he cannot speak about planning matters, because he does not know anything except his fields, bullocks and the plough. You can ask him to give his views before the Planning Commission and he can say, what is possible and whether we can do that or cannot do that. But they are not consulted.

Now, Bombay is in trouble, because all the resources of Bombay have been closed perforce on them on account of your cheapish policy. The result is that Bombay is a scarcity area thus prices there are apt to go high and prices are rising everywhere. So the case with Bengal Control orders were announced. I am surprised at it, whether it is the Chief Minister or somebody else who is responsible for it. But the fact is a fact. It was announced that even the price at which a peasant can sell his produce shall be controlled. What a dictatorial order it was! No peasant can sell his produce at a price higher than the price fixed—Rs 10 or so.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: And there was no minimum price fixed.

Shri Tyagi: All peasants and growers were under control, as if the Government had such a big machinery to control. All the retail sellers and wholesalers were controlled. Control orders were given, but the Government did not bother whether they were carried out or not. This is a thing which is bringing lawlessness into the country. If one law is disrespected, all laws are disrespected. All laws, with the whole family of Acts, go together. Respect of one law means respect of all laws. If one law is disrespected, take it that the whole prestige of the legal machinery has been disrespected. The prestige of Government is going down, because you pass laws which you are not in a position to implement. I beseech and pray, for God's sake do not pass laws which you cannot really implement.

I do not want to take more time, because I am really angry with what is happening. So, I want to lodge my protest against this policy of coming out with big policies and not implementing them.

Sir, may I lay on the Table* this tractor?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the Table be able to bear all that?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, exactly a year ago, on the 20th August we had a discussion in this House on the food situation and Members expressed their dissatisfaction, as they are doing today, from all sections of the House. Ultimately it was so hot for the Minister concerned to stand to the accusation of the Members that the Prime Minister had

to intervene and say, "I own the responsibility for what is happening. The entire policy matter is not decided by the Minister alone, but by all of us in the Cabinet". He wanted to protect his Minister—that is but natural for him but I want to know what steps actually have been taken in the course of the year to improve the position. That is the question at issue. But we are confining our discussion today to the question of prices. On the 15th August the Prime Minister, while speaking from the Red Fort, giving his message to the nation, has stated:

"This rise in prices cause us deep anxiety. This problem has not been brought under control although we are trying. This was in the main the result of a trait of selfishness in some people."

Who are these "some people"? Are they not the Ministers and the Congress? Who are the selfish interests? Does it exist with the producers? It is the flight of imagination to suggest that producers do not want to sell their produce. Then, is it with the hoarders? If it is with the hoarders, under the Act that you have passed how much have you been able to bring out from the hoarders? You have not given any facts that under the laws that you have passed, with the policy that you have followed under the leadership of the Prime Minister, you have been able to bring so much quantity of rice from the hoarders. It is only just a whitewash to accuse the people, to put the blame on others when they themselves are to be condemned and blamed in the country today.

If we look into the achievements of the Food Ministry we will see that it is a Ministry of bungling and inefficiency and nothing else. It is not a question of whether the Minister resigns or not. I read in the papers today that he has offered to resign. So also when we were discussing the

* The document was not treated as laid on the Table as the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission.

food situation last time there was some such feeler news. It is disgraceful for him to continue. If he fails to come up to the expectations of the people, it will be graceful for him to go out. We should not regret it if he goes out and sets up a good precedent.

I am saying this because he has been acting in a most complacent manner in the administration of the food portfolio. Even in this House, on the 12th of August when the question of the rise in prices was raised, he said—I have got the answer here—that there has been no increase of price in the country. Then he said that there may be some increase here or there but not in the country as a whole. But I will place facts before him from the records of his own Ministry, from "Agricultural Situation in India" June issue, where it is stated

"During May the prices of wheat and maize declined further, while those of most other foodgrains viz rice, jowar and bajra rose to some extent

The price index of rice, on the other hand, rose from 95.0 in April to 98.4 in May. During this period, the index of Jowar rose from 107.5 to 111.7 and of Bajra from 124.9 to 126.4"

So, I accuse the Minister for concealing facts even from this House. Therefore, there is no justification for him to continue. When he himself admitted that there has been increased production why is it that Government have not been able to arrest this abnormal increase in prices?

Some time back we heard that the Prime Minister expressed much concern about the failure of the food policy and that he had written to the States concerned stating that the Chief Ministers themselves should take charge of the portfolio of food and agriculture. If that is so, why not he himself take up that portfolio?

I think this problem is more important today than the External Affairs Department. We are not very much concerned with the cold war between USA and USSR, but we are concerned with our hungry people, thousands who have become beggars and do not get food. So, if he really feels that the country should progress and the Plan should succeed then it is time he took up this subject in his own hands and gave the subject of external affairs to somebody else. Because, as has been very rightly pointed out by friends who spoke before, this increase in price of foodgrains will have its repercussions on the entire economy of the country. This instability in the food front will create instability in other sectors also, including the industrial sector. That is a great bottle-neck for us. Therefore it is a depressing picture.

I will again refer to the same "Agricultural Situation in India". It would be seen from the table that I have been able to prepare from this magazine that not only in the case of rice but also in the case of wheat, gram, jowar, maize, potato, sugar and gur there has been a substantial increase in the price from May 1958 to May 1959. I am surprised—and I ask some explanation from the Minister concerned—to see from the magazine that while the comparative figures of all the food articles are given, there is no comparative figure so far as rice is concerned. They have cleverly managed to see that no comparative figures of rise in price of rice are given in "Agricultural Situation in India". But I find from *Industry and Trade* journal that even for coarse rice there has been an increase in price. Whereas it was 22.72 in May 1958 it was 25.25 in May 1959. There has been a little decrease in the rates so far as super fine rice is concerned. But that is because the people are not able to afford to buy super fine rice.

So, there is a paradox in our country today that whereas there is

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

increased production there is this abnormal increase in prices also. This may not be new and this may be quite natural for a developing economy. But this phenomenon is existing in our country for the last so many years

The Minister is always quick to place before this House the comparative figures about the achievements regarding production. But I accuse him for not placing the figures before us to show how much, during the last 12-13 years, the prices of foodgrains have increased. It is only when those figures are available that we will be in a position to judge his achievements. I say that the rise in prices has been steady, especially after the commencement of the Second Plan. It is continually rising, whereas before that there was some fluctuation in the price of rice

Again, if you take 1939 as the base year with a figure of 100, the relevant figure for 1956-57 was 388.9, an increase of 93.4 per cent. For 1957-58 the relevant figure was 417.8, an increase of 100 per cent. In the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee Report they have stated that in April 1957, over 1955, in the price of rice all along there was an increase to the tune of 40 per cent. When the state of affairs is such, would anybody ever believe that the Plan is going to give more food and it is going to succeed? The figures show that the situation is deteriorating or worsening day by day. This again shows, as my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has pointed out, there is no single policy but there is a conglomeration of policies. I say that there is no co-ordinated policy.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member comes from Orissa. May I respectfully ask him the level of prices in Orissa?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am coming to that. You just please wait. Orissa is not the whole of India. I am coming to that.

So, what I submit is that if we want really to achieve our goal there should be a co-ordinated food policy for which three of our requirements have to be satisfied. We should have a purchase price. We should have sufficient stocks in hand. There should be fair price shops to distribute food so that it may be available to the people. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee which was appointed specifically to examine the causes and the trend of food prices since about the middle of May 1955 and to make recommendations with due regard to the interests of the consumer and the maintenance of reasonable cost structure in the economy, went into this matter very carefully and gave its recommendation. They have made certain suggestions which, I think, are very sound because they did not recommend any rigid formula. They said that it will vary from day to day. There is no rigid formula anywhere in the world but certain practical policies should be taken up. That is what they suggested. They suggested a price stabilisation board. They suggested socialisation of the food trade. There should be a proper price of agricultural commodities—cash crop and the food crop. There should be some relationship between the industrial sector and the agricultural sector. They say that all these things should be taken into account while fixing a price by the establishment of a price stabilisation board.

What was his objection? He did not say that this is a wrong policy or that this is a wrong recommendation altogether. All right, we agree. But how can this Government delegate its function to a body of officials who will sit in judgment over the economic policy? No, no, we are not going to do that. What did he propose instead? He said that the Cabinet and its economic committee would always be keeping constant vigilance. As Shri Tyagi has pointed out, those who

know nothing about agriculture or food or villages will be keeping constant vigilance (Interruption) I come from a village I belong to an agricultural family I am as much a peasant as Shri Choudhury is They say that they will look after this But in order to satisfy this demand they say, "We will just appoint a committee and they will make recommendations from time to time"

But what has been its recommendations and what has been actually the achievement? I will not infer any opinion of my own This is the opinion very recently expressed by the Ford Foundation Team which went into this matter of agricultural production Its report has been published in April, 1959 Now, what do they say? They admit that there will be fluctuation of a price policy

"Even with these qualifications," they say, "the price disparities have been unreasonable"

Then, about your achievement, what do they say?

"Indian experiments with price control in recent years have been aimed at checking excessive price rises or falls rather than achieving any continuing price stability These temporary programmes of expediency fail to protect adequately the interests of either the producer or the consumer"

I do not know with whom he is fair

"They lead to " what"

"They lead to speculative activities

The Government is serving the interests of speculators in this country

"They lead to speculative activities and do not provide the proper basis for the planned progress which is fundamental to growth"

They suggested as a beginning

"As a beginning we suggest that minimum prices be established only for rice and wheat on an

all-India basis, and other important grains on regional basis"

They also said

"Floor price be announced before sowing time and remain in effect for one full year"

This has more or less been the demand of all sections of the House from the very beginning and this Government has been refusing to consider that demand They have also taken into account all these difficulties and they have suggested a machinery which will do that They have also suggested

"The major need for price stabilisation is a systematic and continuous effort to maintain food-grain prices at the desired level This can be accomplished only by a permanent agency which can formulate price policy and implement this policy with the required action"

These are the words of the Ford Foundation Team which went round this country and produced such a valuable report

Mr Deputy-Speaker The hon Member's time is up

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy I have two or three more points and then I shall conclude

As regards State trading, at long last the Government decided it, although at first they hesitated to announce their policy But when they were driven by circumstances, when hoarders were actually caught under the eyes of the people and they were not able to control them, they started State trading But what has been the result? As Shri Tyagi has rightly said, you started this State trading policy also half-heartedly You yourself perhaps did not want that this should succeed, because the main object

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The records would show that I was guilty of that.

Surendranath Dwivedy: It is all impersonal. When I refer to you, I refer to the Government. My 'you' refers to the Government.

Shri Tyagi: You represent everyone of us.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The object of State trading was to eliminate and the Government could go to the villages and the sellers direct so that there would be direct contact, the money of the State would be saved to a great extent and some benefit would be available to the country. But what has been the achievement? Again they complain that the hoarders today also are hoarding. It is the same thing. And who is their agent? It is the same wholesalers, the same black-marketeers. Have they prohibited a license or a permit to a person who has been caught for black marketing before or being appointed as an agent of State trading anywhere? No Sir. They also are given this license and they continue to function as they were doing before. So what is this policy? The private traders and hoarders act as before. They still have the monopoly and control the prices.

He was referring to Orissa. We are suffering in Orissa as anything. What have they done? After various representations very recently the Government has only increased the price to Re 1 per maund in Orissa. In whose pockets does it go? It goes to the pockets of the hoarders and the mill-owners, who have already purchased rice from the producers. They did not announce it five months back or two months back. They have announced it when all the rice has gone from the producers and has come to the mill-owners. Now they will very handsomely—my Congress Party friends will excuse me—donate to the party in power. That is the purpose. That is how you are feeding them.

I want a clarification. Now there is a contemplation that State trading would function only in surplus areas and the deficit areas would be left

out. What will happen as a result of this policy? It is a dangerous policy. If really this policy is followed, what would happen is that the people in surplus areas will suffer. They will get less and less, whereas black-marketing and rise in prices will rule as before in the deficit areas. This is a very dangerous policy, if it is going to be pursued. I will say that it is a suicidal step if they are contemplating because of their own inefficiency to change this policy like this. I was told that there is someone who has said this present difficulty arises mainly because the producers have not given the rice. I want to know whether this is happening.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: One word about West Bengal and I conclude and that is this. There was much agitation on account of the withdrawal of the Price Control and Levy Order. I have read very carefully the statement of the West Bengal Chief Minister and the Government. I have found that six months was not sufficient time to come to a judgment and the entire Price Control and Levy Order had failed because from the Chief Minister's account itself it shows—he has admitted that—that while availability of rice in March and April had improved—it was promulgated in January and in March and April, he admits there was some improvement and prices in many areas were almost at par with the control price—that also he admits—in May they again rose. This is not sufficient time. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* commenting on this has said

Its miserable failure has to be attributed not to its basic defects but to the evident weakness of the Government in implementing it with as much promptness and vigour as it called for."

That is what is wanted. It seems there is nothing wrong with it. The

whole thing seems to be that there has not been proper distribution. The distribution machinery in that particular State has failed although the Central Government has been conceding demands which, I know, have increased from seven to nine and to eleven now. They have agreed to supply them that much. Still if it is failing, it is failing because the distribution machinery in that State has completely failed. So, it is time that the Central Government should take over the distribution machinery in West Bengal if really they want that the food policy should succeed.

Shri N. B. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the food position in the country is certainly very acute and I can fully understand why so much heat is being introduced in the debate. But I think that that is not a correct approach. If it is a very acute problem, we should approach it with a sober mind.

Many things have been spoken against the West Bengal Government. Now I come from West Bengal and I tell you that the people there believe that the Ministry there has made and is making every earnest attempt, every sincere attempt to alleviate the miseries of the people. I know that some of the leftist parties do not hold this view.

14 hrs.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri Is this in order, Sir? If we cannot criticise the West Bengal Government, is it in order also to go out of our way to praise it?

Mr. Deputy Speaker It was criticised just now.

Shri Tyagi. On a point of order Sir, I want to clarify. Praises can be offered in the absence of a Member or any person, but not criticism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. We do not allow even praises to be offered here. But, now, because it is a question of the responsibility of the State and the Centre, both are being criticised. Just now, we heard that the distribution machinery in the State has totally failed. Therefore, if some other hon

Member gets up and says that it has tried its best, it is not out of order.

Shri N. B. Ghosh: It is most unfortunate that our miseries are exploited by certain political parties. I have noticed it in the case of the refugee problem. I am noticing it now when there is distress in the country regarding food. It would have been much better if these questions—the distress of the people—had been put above parties. That is not being done. It is being utilised for party purposes. I would submit that we should have a detached view of the subject.

Much has been said about marketing of foodgrains. But, what are the facts? How much of the foodgrains is actually marketed? I shall read from page 98 of the Ford Foundation Report.

'By far the largest portion—over 75 per cent—of India's foodgrains production is never marketed. Most of the cultivators have small acreages, and since their yields are low, their total production per farm is not great. Foodgrains comprise a major portion of their diets and many cultivators consume all that they produce and may even buy additional supplies. Also, in the villages, labour is commonly paid with foodgrains for both agricultural work and other services. Additional supplies are retained for seed.'

The accompanying table summarises the estimate of marketable surplus for foodgrains for several years.

I shall read only two lines. So far as rice is concerned, in 1956-57, 6.9 per cent was marketed. So far as wheat is concerned, only 3.3 per cent was marketed. In 1957-58, in rice 7.8 per cent was marketed and in wheat only 2.7 per cent was marketed. Therefore, if everything was not all right regarding marketing, that does not even touch the fringe of the question. The problem is elsewhere. We must look at it squarely with an unbiased mind.

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

The real problem is that our country is not producing sufficient foodgrains and that ought to be given the top priority. Here also, I may be permitted to read out a few lines from the same report

"We believe that the crisis in food requires action at the highest levels of Government."

I agree with the views expressed by some hon. Members who spoke about it.

"But, there must be follow-through at all levels. Legislative as well as administrative branches of Government must be aware of the urgency of the situation. Decisions which are binding on all Ministries of Government and on all levels of Government and which are supported by political leaders, must be made. The crucial role of agriculture must be recognised and the best technical knowledge on food production must be brought to bear on the problems without equivocation or delay.

Far-reaching centralised authority with a clear line of command and execution, alone can meet the challenge of growing more food."

This is the crux of the problem. Unless we increase our food production, all these noises about faulty marketing will not solve our problem.

A criticism has been levelled why the West Bengal Government tried to control even retailers' prices. I can tell you that the people of West Bengal including the leftist parties wanted that. If you want to control, you must go the whole way any you must control also the retailers' prices. Certainly that was a wise decision. But, I admit that the West Bengal Government or any Government, perhaps, in this country, has not the necessary machinery to implement this. That might have been a mistake of judgment. That was a *bona fide* mistake. There was nothing wrong in it. We do sometimes make mistakes;

but we should not accuse the Ministry unjustly and for nothing.

As regards the removal of the Levy and Price control, that was also because the people of West Bengal wanted it. From the market all the foodgrains evaporated. Some people who are now loudest in their accusation, perhaps had some hand in it. The people of West Bengal under the circumstances wanted that this ought to be de-controlled. That was done. It was unfortunate, but there was no help.

I believe there are many vital things to be done on the question of the food problem, and the Central Government certainly will consider all these questions and come to an integrated policy which may solve it. It must be given top priority.

As regards regulating the market, we ought to have a regulated market. But, as the machinery of the Government stands at present, many people seriously doubt whether control is actually any solution. We know the war time situation of food and the immense difficulties and corruption prevailing at the time and the whole country breathed a sigh of relief when the late Shri Kidwai withdrew controls all over India. I would submit that if really you want to have state-trading, you must have the complete machinery for it. Otherwise, half-heartedly if you go into it, it will not succeed and if, on the other hand, you can produce sufficient foodgrains, there will not be any necessity of any control whatsoever. The ordinary trade channel would then very well look after it. Again, to come back to the food question, I may be allowed to read a few lines from this Report.

"Many leaders and administrators are aware of the critical importance of increasing production. Others, unfortunately, have an air of complacency—".

as has been pointed out by some of my friends—

"not warranted by facts."

"It is clear to us that food production increases at the rate required to reach a 110-million-ton target cannot be realised unless an all-out emergency programme is undertaken, and adequate resources are made available. This means that agricultural development must be given the highest priority among all the categories of development for the remainder of the Second Five Year Plan and for the entire Third Plan period."

Therefore, I would submit that all this requires an integrated policy.

So far as West Bengal is concerned, that is an unfortunate State. You know there is the refugee problem. Millions of people have come from East Bengal and the population pressure there is almost unbearable. As a result of partition most of the districts which were the granaries of Bengal we have lost. Under these circumstances, it is a peculiarly different problem. The hon. Minister must look at it from that angle of view. It cannot be looked at in the same manner as he would deal with the other States, because the problem of West Bengal is a different problem altogether. Therefore it is no good accusing the West Bengal Government or certain Ministers. We know that actually all these talks and all this agitation have a different purpose. They want to exploit its miseries for political purposes and I would submit that that would never solve the problem. That would only worsen the problem.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the previous speaker began with some complimentary reference to the West Bengal Government.

An Hon. Member: No harm.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No harm! I am just stating a fact. He did it. He need not do it. (Inter-ruption)

178 L.S.D.—8

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He may continue.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: . . . and ended also with a praise of that Government and condemned the agitation that has started. But one patent fact stands out, namely, that from the very day the agitation started, the prices have started coming down. The hoarders have taken fright, they all went to the writers' building, as one previous speaker has pointed out, asked them for police protection, and got promises of police protection.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Is that a compliment to the agitation?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Yes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My hon. friend has another way of looking at it. I have my way of looking at it. Immediately, the prices started coming down.

But before I take up the West Bengal food situation, I want the House to consider very calmly the position and the policies of this Government for the past three years, that is, since the beginning of the life of this House.

In 1957-58, we had a rather bad production. In 1956-57, in spite of satisfactory production, the prices started going up. It was to meet that contingency and to suggest a programme of constructive policy that the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee was appointed, and after four months of labour, that committee produced what I should say was a very competent report, and made very sensible and practicable suggestions. But in May 1958 the hon. Minister came forward before the House during the budget session and gave his arguments as to why the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee could not be accepted, and why the policy of State trading, as suggested by that committee, could not be accepted.

The whole crux of the problem was that the committee suggested that there should be an overall price policy in regard to foodgrains, and on the basis

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

of that, there should be a reserve stock or a buffer stock at the disposal of Government so that Government can come to the market from a position of strength and influence the market by releasing stocks when prices would go up, and by purchasing from the market when prices tend to fall down. The committee pointed out, and we also know, that this was not a very revolutionary suggestion. Many other countries, very dignified and honourable capitalist countries, are having that system. The committee mentioned Canada, for example. Even our neighbour Burma is having that type of food administration.

But, anyway, the Cabinet in their wisdom decided that they could not accept that policy. They could not decide upon a fixed price level; they could not give this responsibility of fixing foodgrains prices to any other independent or autonomous body. They said that the whole Cabinet, sitting with the Planning Commission, which is the economic committee of the Cabinet would decide these things. This was in May. The Cabinet decides in May that there is no need to change the policy. But within the course of a few months, in the National Development Council, the very same Cabinet with the very same people decides that there should be State trading, there should be nationalisation of whole-sale trade; and immediately, an atmosphere is created, a climate is created in which we almost feel that we are going towards socialisation of foodgrains. But after months of labour when Government announced this thing, when Ministers went about making speeches, they knew very well—and I charge this Ministry and this Cabinet—that they did not have the machinery and they did not have even the plans ready and they appointed a working group. The working group, after months of labour, after mountains of labour produced a mouse. And we just got a plan which was not very much different from what we were having. And State trading was the

name given to the sort of procurement or to the type of procurement that was being done in different parts of the country. That was the name given to State trading. The whole idea of State trading, and nationalisation of whole-sale trade in foodgrains was sabotaged from within. There must be some powerful liaison between the foodgrains trade in this country, or the whole-sale trade in this country and people high up in Government, and they saw to it that the policy determined upon by the National Development Council was sabotaged. They can thank themselves, and they can pat themselves on their backs that they have successfully done it.

Now, we find that the gentlemen sitting opposite are coming and accusing Government, "Oh, you ought not to have done this sort of thing, without first preparing your plan; the policy was good, the people wanted it, but you ought not to have done this thing without preparing your organisation, without preparing your machinery, you did not have this type of machinery or this type of organisation. So, it was a mistake, and, therefore, you must scrap the whole policy at least for the time being."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here, in this House, we address all the Members either as hon Members or as Ministers; we do not address them as gentlemen or as persons or as others.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am sorry

It was the same policy on a smaller scale, but with more serious and disastrous results, that was adopted in West Bengal. I do not really know whom to accuse, because I happened to be a member of the All-Parties Food Advisory Committee appointed by the West Bengal Government, and I know some inside story; I also happen to be a member of the informal consultative committee constituted by the Prime Minister; there also, we came into possession of certain facts.

It has been the contention of the West Bengal Government that whatever they have done with regard to price control and levy was done with full concurrence and approval of the Central Government, and they have even lamented that they could not proceed even one step with regard to the fixation of prices without the concurrence or the approval of the Central Government, because the Central Government has the whip hand, West Bengal is a deficit State, it cannot have its own way without the concurrence of the Centre, because the Centre gives it the supplies that it requires. So, I cannot believe that it is only the West Bengal Government whom we should accuse for adopting this price control policy. This price control policy which was imposed in January was a control, and as Shri Tyagi has pointed out

Shri A. P. Jain: Did the hon Member object in his capacity as a member of the advisory committee?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: We did object, and not only that we even said when they wanted to control price at all levels and fix a certain price for procurement from the peasants, that that price was too low, they said that we should go with the Central Government.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question was a different one, namely, whether the hon Member objected to the principle of imposing controls on prices and levy. Did he or did he not object?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It is not a question of our objecting to the principle because, as Socialists, we accept that principle. The question is of the whole set-up, what you are going to do and how you are going to do it. To that extent, I accuse this Government in that they permitted this policy, even knowing that it would fail. They either impelled the West Bengal Government or compelled it or were persuaded by it to take up that policy.

And what was the result? The result was that within six months, they came out with all the arguments which ought to have been known to that Government even in January. In June, they say that it is a deficit State, in a free market, it is very difficult to impose controls at all levels, they did not have sufficient stocks, that their distribution machinery was inadequate, that they could not rely on their police administration properly etc. Were these things not known either to the West Bengal Government or the Central Government who gave approval to this policy in January? And what has been the result? As everybody knows, in West Bengal due to the pressure of population and the smallness of the farms in the possession of agriculturists, roughly one-third of the population in the villages not only live on starvation level but live in perpetual slavery, because they were forced by this law to sell away their produce since they could not wait. They, having no margin or saving to fall back upon, were forced to sell whatever grain they had produced immediately at the control price of Rs 9-8 per maund. At the present moment they are purchasing it, because they have to purchase from mahajans or beoparis, at Rs 18 per maund.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): What is his suggestion? To purchase it from the producer?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes. We suggested that the procurement price should be round about Rs 12 per maund.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Rs 12 per maund minimum and Rs. 13 per maund maximum.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It has always baffled me why this Government fights shy of a procurement price that it will pay to the producer. What should be the minimum price that the cultivator should get? On various occasions, I tried to raise this

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

question and it beats me why the Government could not calculate the cost of production and the expected remuneration over the outlay that the peasant made. Where is the difficulty? Why is it that from year to year a procurement price or a floor price cannot be announced beforehand, as the Ford Foundation Committee had suggested? But this has not been done, either for the whole of India or for the State of West Bengal. We now find there a situation where people have started suspecting that there must be some collusion between people who decide policies and the foodgrains trade—the millers, hoarders and profiteers. It is very easy to suppress a movement by adoption of repressive measures and sweeping arrests under the Preventive Detention Act. But if past experience has any meaning and significance for us, a movement that starts with the flame of hunger in the stomachs of people ultimately burns everybody who may be in the pedestal of power, whether that is our hon friend, Shri A. P. Jain here or other hon gentlemen who are his counterparts in other parts of the country. Know it for certain that the whole edifice, your Constitution, your democracy and the new society that you are going to build up, your plans—all will crumble down if we cannot solve this problem, the basic problem of all, the king-pin of our whole society and whole economy.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar-Reserved-Sch Castes) Mr Deputy-Speaker, there are two questions involved in this discussion today. First of all there is the question of the price of foodstuffs that obtains today, both as regards rice and wheat throughout India. Secondly, and more particularly, is the question regarding the levy and control policy that was once imposed and later withdrawn by the West Bengal Government, and the effect that it has ultimately led to. We have to consider the basic factors which have led to all these things.

As regards the general matter, that is, production of foodgrains in the whole country, there are no two opinions that our country is heavily deficient in food supply. No argument is necessary for that because year after year, we are importing millions of tons of wheat as well as rice wherever obtainable from outside. Therefore, when Members say that the basic problem for us is how to increase food production in this country and how to devise means,—both at the Centre as well as in the States, either by the Agriculture Ministry alone, if that be sufficient, or with the help of all other Ministries working together to solve that problem, there is no dispute about it. That is the basic problem and we must solve it; otherwise, other problems which are dependent on that remain in this confused state year after year and we shall face such problems as have now arisen in West Bengal. I will not dilate on that broader issue any more, but I shall have to deal with the problem that has arisen in West Bengal particularly, in some detail, and for that I crave your indulgence for some more time.

It has been said by the hon Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, that she had heard that the Centre was supplying all that was asked for by the West Bengal Government, but after the cereals—rice and wheat—had reached the State, they had not reached the consumers properly. She has not expressed clearly what she meant by that. I think what she wanted to say was that these lakhs of tons of foodgrains were somehow or other hoarded by some people or passed on to somebody wherefrom they could not be brought to daylight, so that they were not distributed properly but had gone to hoarders who had sold it at black-market prices. I think that was her statement which I must certainly controvert because I, being a resident of West Bengal just as she is, have also some connection with the Food Relief Committee, with which my hon friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, is also associated.

I know about the proceedings of a few meetings that were held in West Bengal in which this food problem was discussed month after month and how the policies were conducted from day to day. It was not that this West Bengal Government, which now belongs to the Congress Party, is alone responsible for the policy. All the political parties in West Bengal are associated in coming to some of the decisions and how the policy should be conducted. Therefore, she cannot say that she does not know what is happening there.

The Food and Relief Committees had been formed at the State level. Then there have been Food and Relief Committees at the sub-divisional level. In all these committees all the political parties that count in West Bengal are associated. Therefore, it cannot be said, when they are being associated with all these committees at the State level as well as the sub-divisional level, that they did not know how the vast amount of cereals that were sent to West Bengal could not reach the consumers.

I shall place certain facts how during the last year as well as this year serious situation has arisen in West Bengal. It was not so two years back or before that. Now, with regard to the question whether it is mismanagement of the Government which has been managing this food problem since 1948 and whether suddenly there has been some lapse on their part or they had gone astray in certain matters in the management of this food question, or whether it is due to something else, on that I want to dilate by citing some facts and figures before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he might do the next day. We shall now take up the Private Members' Business.

14.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August, 1959".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August, 1959"

There is an amendment by Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, the Committee has allotted two hours for my resolution, and I have tabled an amendment that the time be extended by one more hour. I think the question of Tibet issue being referred to the United Nations is an important issue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might not advance further arguments. If that be the will of the House it can extend it just now, or the Speaker has always the discretion to extend it by one hour if he finds that that is the desire of the House, and it can be done at that moment. So the hon. Member need not move his amendment. We will see as the debate advances, and if the House wants we can extend the time.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August 1959".

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta on the 7th August, 1959:—

"This House recommends that in order to check tax-evasion and increase national income, the banks be nationalised."

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the resolution, one minute has already been taken and one hour and fifty-nine minutes are left for the further discussion today.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta may continue his speech.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जैसा मैं ने पिछली दफा कहा था यह रेजोल्यूशन, जो बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के लिये किया गया है, बहुत ज्यादा अहमियत रखता है क्योंकि अगर हमने आज इस रेजोल्यूशन को मंजूर कर लिया तो उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि बैंकिंग सिस्टम जिस पर हमारी नेशन की तरक्की का दारोमदार है, जिस पर कि इंडस्ट्रियल ऐंड एग्रीकल्चरल एकानामी की तरक्की का दारोमदार है, स्टेट का कंट्रोल हो जायेगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज हर एक काम को करने के लिये कैपिटल की जरूरत पड़ती है, इस जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिये सब से एफैक्टिव तरीका यह होगा कि आज जिन बैंकों में रुपया जमा होता है, आज उन में जो क्रेडिट है, जिस को कि बैंक कंट्रोल करते हैं, उस क्रेडिट को स्टेट अपने हाथ में ले ले। जरा इस बात की इसलिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है कि जो मौजूदा बैंक्स हैं और जो वह हमारे क्रेडिट को क्लियर करते हैं और डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करते हैं आज वह बड़े

बड़े सरवायवर्स और कैपिटलिस्टों के रिस्केयर्सों के हाथों में हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जो बड़े बड़े बैंक्स हैं वह बड़े बड़े खानदानों की मोनोपली बने हुए हैं। इस लिये भी जरूरी है कि बैंक को नेशनलाइज किया जाय, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से जो देश का रुपया है, बैंकों के अन्दर जो गरीब लोग रुपया जमा कराते हैं वह सेफ रहेगा महफूज होगा, और इस देश की तरक्की के लिये काम में लाया जा सकेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I find so many Members standing inside and yet talking.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : आज हमारी सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान है, उस के बारे में इस हाउस में कई दफा चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस से मैं तो एक ही नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में जितनी भी स्कीमें बनेंगी सभी की तरक्की के लिये पैसा की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत होगी। इसलिये हमें सोचना है कि कौन सब से अच्छा जरिया है जिस में हमें आसानी से पैसा मिल सके। मैं यह देवता हू कि बैंक ही आज सब से अच्छा जरिया है। दूसरी बात इस से यह होगी कि हम जो दूसरे मुल्कों से कर्जा लेते हैं वह भी कम हो जायेगा और इसलिये मैं इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दूंगा कि बजाय इस के कि हम दूसरे मुल्कों से रुपया उधार ले, जो हमारे बैंक हैं उन्हीं को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाय और उन में से जो रुपया जमा होता है उस को देश के कामों में इस्तेमाल किया जाय। सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में यह कहा गया है कि हमारा यह मकसद है कि आमदनी और वेल्थ में जो डिस्पैरिटीज हैं वह कम हो, टैक्स इन्वेजन कम हो और हम एक ऐसा निजाम कायम करें जिस के अन्दर हर आदमी को उन्नति का मौका मिले और तमाम चीजें, जो सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी है उस की तरफ जायें। मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर हम वाकई सही तौर पर इन मकसदों को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो हमें आज बैंकों को जरूर नेशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा। जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा था, ऐसा करने से एक सब से बड़ी बात

यह भी होगी, और इस रेजोल्यूशन में भी यह बात कही गई है कि इस से बैंक से जो चोरी होती है, जो बैंक इवेड किया जाता है, वह भी कम होगा। इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन मुकर्रर किया था, मैं उसी की रिपोर्ट में से बन्द फिकरे पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। इस से आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि किस तरीके से बैंक बैंक इवेड करने में मदद देते हैं। मैं ने पिछली दफा भी इस बात की तरफ दो तीन दफा इस हाउस में इशारा किया था। अक्सर मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जितने बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार या कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, जिन की तरफ करोड़ों रुपया का इनकम बैंक बकाया है, उन में से ७० या ८० फी सदी ऐसे जहर हैं जिन के बड़े बड़े बैंक हैं। वह नापाक तरीके से, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग से जो रुपया कमाते हैं वह उन बैंको में जमा कर देते हैं। बैंक उन लोगों को वह रुपया महफूज रखने में मदद देते हैं क्योंकि इन बैंको के ऊपर उन का अपना कंट्रोल है। डाइरेक्टर्स उन के अपने हैं। अगर इनकम बैंक के अफसरान यह पता लगाने की कोशिश करे कि उन की असली धामदनी क्या है तो वह पूरी तरह से पता नहीं लगा सकते। इस के दो कारण हैं। एक कारण तो यह है कि जो मौजूदा कानून बना हुआ है उस कानून के अन्दर इतनी गुंजाइश नहीं कि उन के बैंको के हिसाब किताब वगैरह अच्छी तरह से चेक हो सके। दूसरे बहुत सा पैसा फिक्डिशन या बनावटी नामों से बैंको में जमा किया जाता है। इस रिपोर्ट में भी, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा, इस की तरफ काफी इशारा किया गया है

"So far as the Commission is concerned, it has been vested with powers to call for and examine the bank account of any party or person which may be considered to be relevant to the investigation of any of the cases referred, but even otherwise and in the course of the administration of the ordinary law, if the co-operation of Banks in India can be secured in the same manner as was done in the U.S.A

to trace all cash deposits and withdrawals, which in the judgment of the Banks are beyond the customers' ordinary needs there may be some check on the availability of such large sums for black-market transactions. The banks may also be asked to exercise stricter vigilance in accepting introductions for new accounts, so as to avoid benami accounts being opened. The prospects of obtaining any useful aid of this character voluntarily from the bank are, however, doubtful as unfortunately some of the Banks appear to be under the control of the very persons whose financial activities seem to require scrutiny."

इस से ज्यादा इस के बारे में और क्या कहा जा सकता है ?

इस के अलावा इस जगह पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो बैंक बन हुए हैं, उन के अन्दर जितनी भालप्रैक्टिसेज चलती है, जिन के कारण बहुत से बैंक फेल होते हैं, उन के साथ मैं भी यही कदम उठाना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है। इस के बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक पुरानी मिसाल ही हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। और भी बहुत से बैंक फेल होते हैं, पंजाब में एक बहुत बड़ा और मशहूर पीपुल्स बैंक था जो कि फेल हुआ और जिन लोगों ने उस बैंक के अन्दर रुपया जमा कराया था, उन को सिर्फ थोड़ा थोड़ा फी रुपया के हिसाब से रुपया मिला। इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए भी आज जरूरी है कि हम बैंक के ऊपर कुछ कंट्रोल करे।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहूँगा, जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा था, कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो कामर्सल बैंक हू, उन की तादाद, जो लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस के मुताबिक ६४ के करीब। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो कैपिटल एंड फॉर्म दिए गये हैं वह भी मेरी इस बात की ताईद करते हैं। सन् १९५८ की जो लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट है उसके

[श्री राज सुब्बा मुत्त]

अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि इन बैंकों का वेड-अप कैपिटल ७६.३ करोड़ है, जब कि टोटल डिपॉजिट्स १४३०.३ करोड़ है। इस से भाप खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कैपिटल कितना कम है और लोगों का विश्वास उन बैंकों पर कितना ज्यादा है, कितना सारा पब्लिक ने डिपॉजिट कराया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो १४३० करोड़ रुपया डिपॉजिट है उस की सिर्फ चन्द बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट ७६ करोड़ ६० से कंट्रोल में किने हुए हैं। इन्होंने आज अच्छी है कि इन बैंकों को नेशनलाइज कर के इस तमाम डिपॉजिट का देश के कामों की उन्नति के लिये, सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान की कामयाबी के लिये और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान की कामयाबी के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

सन् १९५८ में भी काफी मुनाफा हुआ है और उस में यह कहा गया है कि नेट डिपॉजिट में २१५.२ करोड़ का इजाफा हुआ है। मेरा इन तमाम बातों के कहने का मतलब यह है कि बैंकों में जो ज्यादातर रुपया है वह पब्लिक का रुपया है। इसलिये जरूरी है कि पब्लिक का इन बैंकों पर कंट्रोल हो।

इस के अलावा मैं इस जगह पर यह भी कहे बगैर नहीं रहूंगा कि मुझे यह देव कर भी बड़ी खुशी होती है कि हमारे गवर्नमेंट ने, खास तौर पर जन मे हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है इस तरफ काफी कदम उठाया है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आज इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर के यह काम जो हम ने पिछले १०-१२ साल से शुरू किया है उसका पूरा करेगे।

इस के बारे में मैं दो, चार उदाहरण भी हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारा सब से पहला कदम इस तरफ उस

वक्त उठा जब कि हम ने इम्पीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया को नेशनलाइज कर के स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की स्थापना की। यही नहीं सन् १९४९ में हम ने बैंकिंग कम्पनीज ऐक्ट पास किया। उस का यह नतीजा हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो बैंक्स बनाये जाते थे उन की एक्टिविटीज पर काफी हद तक स्टेट का गवर्नमेंट का कंट्रोल हो गया। उस को अभी चन्द दिन हुए घमेंड किया गया और स्टेट का कंट्रोल और ज्यादा बढ़ाया गया। इस के अलावा इस काम को करने के लिये रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी भी मूकुरंग की गई। उस कमेटी ने मी रिपोर्ट की थी और वह भी नेशनलाइज के हक में थी और उस ने इतना जरूर कहा था कि कम से कम उन बैंकों को जरूर नेशनलाइज किया जाय जा कि पाई बी० स्टेट के बैंक्स हैं। उन की तादाद ९ के करीब थी और मरा ब्याल था कि उन को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में जरूर मर्ज कर दिया जायेगा।

[अभी जब सन् १९५६ में एल० आई० सी० का बिल पेश हुआ और उन दिनों में जो हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री सी० डी० देशमुख थे उन्होंने ने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया था। उस मौके पर जो स्पीच हुई उन में भी बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने के लिये काफी जोर दिया गया था। उन स्पीच का जवाब देते हुए उन्होंने खास तौर पर यह कहा था कि हमारे पालिसी इस वक्त यह जरूर है कि जो पाई बी० स्टेट के बैंक्स हैं, उन को हम नेशनलाइज करेंगे, बाकी बैंकों के बारे में अभी तक हम ने कोई विचार नहीं किया।

इस के अलावा उन्होंने ने अपनी स्पीच में एल० आई० सी० के बिजनेस को नेशनलाइज करने के लिये जो चन्द दलीले दी थीं, उन को आज मैं हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि हाउस खुद इस बात का अन्दाजा लगा ले कि क्या वह हालात आज वैसा हो गये हैं। क्या जिन प्राउन्स पर और जिन

रीबर्स के कारण एल० आई० सी० के काम को नेशनलाइज किया गया या क्या बैंक्स के लिए भी आज यह हालात है या नहीं? क्या लोगों को भी नेशनलाइज करना जरूरी है या नहीं?

उन्होंने अपनी स्वीच में जो कि उन्होंने २६ फरवरी, सन् १९५६ को दो यों उस में यह साफ तौर पर कहा था—

"Firstly, the business" that is the LIC business, "must be conducted with the utmost economy and with the full realisation that the money belongs to the policyholder."

क्या यह बात यथा ऐलार्ड नहीं होती? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मौजूदा बैंक्स का जो सिस्टम है वह ठीक है और क्या वह ठीक तरीके से चल रहा है? क्या उस में रुपया बेस्ट नहीं हो रहा है? इस तरीके से एल० आई० सी० का रुपया जो कि पालिसी होल्डर्स की भ्रमानत थी, तो क्या बैंकों की रकम

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukkottai). Sir, are we discussing the LIC or the banks?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are discussing banks. But the hon. Member is arguing that certain conditions were laid down for the nationalisation of insurance and he further argues that all those conditions are now present and he finds justification for the nationalisation of banks also on the same grounds. This is how he is arguing.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मैं कह रहा था कि किस तरीके से एल० आई० सी० के अन्दर . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य ने देख लिया होगा कि बहुत से मेम्बर बोलना चाहते हैं और वे बड़े इम्पेक्ट है इसलिये अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भावज खत्म करने का यत्न करें।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : जैसे कि मैं अभी कह रहा था कि इस तरीके से बैंकों के अन्दर

भी जो रकम है और जिस की कि वास्तव में ने अपनी आंकड़े पेश किये उन को देखने से साफ जाहिर होता है कि वह ज्यादातर बिपार्जिटर्स की भ्रमानत है और इसलिये उस को भी सुधारने को जरूरत है ताकि यह रुपया भी देश के कामों के लिये और देश की उन्नति के लिये इस्तेमाल हो सके।

मैं वह तमाम स्वीचें पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता क्योंकि रिपोर्ट्स एंडेकर साहब चाहते हैं कि मैं जल्दी खत्म करूँ लेकिन उस स्पीच को पढ़ने से यह साफ तौर पर जाहिर हो जायेगा कि बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज करने को आज उस से भी ज्यादा जरूरत है बल्कि मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि हमारे देश में ही नहीं, तमाम दुनिया के अन्दर, आप किसी भी देश की मिसाल ले लें, जो बड़ा का एकोनॉमिक स्ट्रक्चर है, ठाका है जो गाड़ी है उस के दो पहिये हैं। एक पहिया बैंक का है और दूसरा पहिया एल० आई० सी० का है। एक को आप ने नेशनलाइज कर दिया लेकिन दूसरे को आप ने छोड़ दिया। इस को भी आप को सुनर और लेंटर जरूर नेशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा।

मैं दूसरे मुल्कों की भी मिसालें आपके सामने रखूँ तो आप यह भ्रमाज्ञा लगायेंगे कि पिछले १५ साल के अर्थ में खसूसन जो सेकंड वर्ल्ड वार हुई थी, उसके बाद से तमाम देशों के अन्दर इस तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। हर मुल्क की यह कोशिश है कि बैंक्स को जरूर कंट्रोल में किया जाय क्योंकि बैंकों में भी पब्लिक का रुपया जमा होता है बल्कि मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि जो कैपिटल कंट्रोल है उनके अन्दर भी इस किस्म की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं।

जैकोस्लोवाकिया के अन्दर बैंक को तकरीबन मूकम्मिल तौर पर नेशनलाइज कर दिया गया। इसी तरीके से आस्ट्रिया के अन्दर भी सन् १९४७ में बैंक को नेशनलाइज कर दिया गया। फ्रांस के अन्दर भी जो

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

सिस्टम है यह ठीक है कि वह मुकम्मिल तौर पर नेशनलाइज नहीं हुआ लेकिन वहाँ के जो चार बड़े बड़े बैंक्स हैं वह देश की तकरीबन तमाम एकोनामी को तमाम इकतसादी काम को कंट्रोल करते हैं। इन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए भी यह जरूरी है कि बैंक्स को जरूर नेशनलाइज किया जाय।

अन्त में मैं फिर यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करना बहुत जरूरी है। अभी यहाँ कहा गया कि दूसरे देशों में भी बैंकों पर कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, यह ठीक है और मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूँ। लेकिन जितनी हमारे यहाँ बैंकिंग सिस्टम में मेल प्रेक्टिसेज हुई है उनको देखते हुए हमारे यहाँ स्टेट कंट्रोल बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है। इसलिये मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया जाए।

जहाँ तक कम्पेनसेशन देने का सवाल है अगर हम इसके साथ साथ जो हमारा टैक्स बकाया है उसको इकट्ठा करने पर भी ध्यान दें तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यह मसला भी हल हो सकता है। जो लोग बैंकों का कंट्रोल करते हैं उन्हीं पर हमारा इनकम टैक्स का काफ़ी से ज्यादा बकाया है। अगर उस बकाया को कम्पेनसेशन में एडजस्ट कर दिया जाए तो बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने में रुपए की भी दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि इस बात पर जरूर गौर किया जाएगा और जो रुपया देश का बैंकों में जमा है उसको देश के उन्नति के कामों के लिये काम में लाने की कोशिश की जाएगी जिससे कि हमारी सैकिण्ड फाइव इयर् प्लान और दूसरी स्कीमें जो बनेगी व तमाम कामयाब हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"This House recommends that in order to check tax evasion and in-

crease national income, the banks be nationalised."

There is an amendment. Does Shri Prabhat Kar want to move it?

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Yes, Sir I beg to move:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House recommends that in order to check tax evasion, increase the national income, stop illegal remittance of foreign exchange, stop rising trend of prices, and provide extra funds for meeting the requirements of the Plans, the Banks be nationalised"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A time-limit shall have to be placed. The hon. Mover has taken 25 minutes. The hon. Minister must have about half an hour?

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means that only one hour is left. I find there are about ten hon. Members who want to participate. So, it comes to six minutes each. Would ten minutes do?

Shri Prabhat Kar: At least 15 minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then only four hon. Members can be accommodated. Hon. Members should try to condense their remarks within 10 minutes

Shri Prabhat Kar. Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Gupta. I have not only added tax evasion but also said that to increase the national income, stop illegal remittance of foreign exchange and stop rising trend of prices and provide extra funds for meeting the requirements of the Plans, the banks should be nationalised. While supporting the Resolution, I support all the arguments put forward by Shri Gupta.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it be an amendment at all? It is the same resolution. The reasons may be different. It does not make any difference if Shri Gupta's Resolution is accepted or if Shri Kar's Resolution is accepted; both are the same.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): But it is likely he may withdraw his Resolution and then it will not be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; I will allow that.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We should see the change in the pattern of deposits. It may be said that the bank deposits being time deposits cannot be utilised in long-term planning and as such it is not possible to nationalise it and utilise all the money for the development of the country. In 1951-52, the demand liability was about Rs. 570.99 crores and the time liability was about Rs. 288.22 crores. In 1954-55 the respective figures were Rs. 549 and Rs. 349 crores. In 1958-59 the pattern has changed and the demand liability is Rs. 715 crores and the time liability is Rs. 833 crores. In June this year, we find that Rs. 725 is the demand liability and Rs. 992 is the time liability. From Rs. 288.22 crores in 1951, the time liability has gone up to Rs. 992.11 crores. So, it will naturally give an opportunity to utilise this money for long-term investment. After this change of pattern in the deposits which I have tried to show, more and more deposits are coming in so far as the banks are concerned and this money can be properly utilised for a long term investment which can help in developing the country.

15 hrs.

I would point out, Sir, how it is necessary. There is the question of tax evasion. I will give you one example to show how taxes are being evaded. If Rs. 10 lakhs which I earn is put straightaway in my name it will immediately draw the attention of the

income-tax authorities. Therefore, it is being deposited in ten different names. Then, ten different names give guarantee to a eleventh man who gets the benefit of Rs. 10 lakhs by getting an advance and utilising it in his business. So far as the eleventh man is concerned, it is not his own money and therefore income-tax would not be charged on him. How does it happen? Why do all these ten names give guarantee to the eleventh man? If it is gone into, Sir, you will find that all money actually belongs to the eleventh man and it was only deposited in the bank under fictitious names. In the Shroff Committee Reports—it is now forgotten because that was in 1954—it is said

"In the opinion of the Committee, the types of inquisitorial inquiries that are being made at present from banks, if persisted in, could only retard the development of banking, as quite apart from the question of taxation, the general public of India are highly sensitive in regard to the secrecy of their financial transactions, including transactions with banks."

The other day, Sir, there was an amendment to the Banking Companies Act allowing the Reserve Bank to inspect foreign and Indian banks. It was pointed out that if you allow this there will be difficulties because the customer will feel insecure about the taxes.

Now, we know from answers given to various queries that there is quite a good sum today in different banks outside India. We do not know how this money has been sent. The other day, one of the big leaders of banking institutions, Shri S. P. Jain, was fined because he remitted some money without the permission of the Reserve Bank or against the provision of the Foreign Exchange Control Act. In this transaction, could we visualise that he could do it without the help of the banking institution and, particularly, the banking institution to which he belongs? Therefore, apart

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

from the question of tax evasion, here is the question of foreign exchange being remitted

We have heard of Mundhra in the LIC case. How could Mundhra become "Mundhra" and try to even devour the LIC? If we go into it we will find that at every stage it is the banking institution which was responsible for it. How did he get control over Jessops by purchasing shares in the London market without sanction from the Reserve Bank? Nobody knows how the money was sent there. Because of the enquiry all these things have come out. After that the LIC business came. Bad luck for Mundhra, because he touched a nationalised institution. If he had kept away from the LIC nobody would have known what Mundhra is, and nobody would have known what further calamities would have fallen on the national economy. Again, it is due to the banking institution

Sir, as you have said that I will have only ten minutes I will point out that today the deposit is to the tune of Rs 1500 crores. Out of these Rs 1500 crores within six months another Rs 100 crores deposit is gone. Out of this deposit you will find that Rs 830 crores is the advances made and Rs 206 crores is the investment. It comes to about Rs 1000 crores. Rs 500 crores could not be employed properly because according to the banks there is not so much demand or perhaps they feel that the type of security they want could not be had. If the banks were nationalised this amount of Rs 500 crores could have been properly utilised by the Government for the development of the country's economy. Not only that. Even the Rs 830 crores which has been advanced has not been advanced in a properly planned manner.

There is an admittance on the part of the Government that today the prices of daily necessities of life are high. Why is it so? It is because the banks are helping the hoarders. I will

come to the question of food later on. You may today hold some commodity and release the hoarded commodity when the prices go up. The banks in the meantime will provide you with funds by way of advances. So far as the banks are concerned, they are not concerned with the purpose for which the advances are taken. They are concerned only with the safety of the money, about the securities that are offered. A trader may deposit some shares and hoard certain necessary commodities of life. The prices of those commodities will start rising. After a certain time he will release those commodities and see that they are sold in the market at a high price. So here also the banks come in. In the question of rising trend in the prices of daily necessities of life the banks do help the hoarders by allowing them to get advances against the commodities which they deposit and thus forcing the prices of daily necessities to go up.

So far as foodgrains are concerned, times without number the Reserve Bank has pointed out that it must be stopped. I gave you an instance as to how money is deposited in the bank in the names of ten different persons and one man gets the benefit of utilising it in his business without paying any tax. In the same way, even though there is restriction in advances against foodgrains, the banks know that ten different persons can be advanced Rs 50,000 each. If ten persons who never deal with foodgrains go and ask for an advance of Rs 50,000 each and they are partners or relatives of the partners of a single firm you will find that the total will come to Rs 5 lakhs. Thereby the banks satisfy the Reserve Bank's order that advances only up to Rs 50,000 can be given. But the result is that a single firm may get Rs 5 lakhs. Therefore, here again the banks are responsible for it.

With regard to inspection by the Reserve Bank, it is not possible for them to go into each and every item. What they generally see is whether

investment security is there. They only want to make sure that the bank will not be in jeopardy because of the money that it has advanced. I only want to point out how many irregularities have been pointed out in the Reserve Bank's publication during the last year. I am surprised to find that no steps have been taken against those banks. On pages 24 and 25 of the *Trend and Progress in Banking* they have pointed out cases of contravention of various sections and utilising bank's money not in terms of the Reserve Bank or the Banking Companies Act.

I would, therefore, say that when this huge amount of money now lies with the banks, when the change in the pattern of deposit is there, it is necessary that banks should be nationalised. Last time there was a resolution in the name of Shri Tanti, but under pressure that was not allowed to be moved here. I had an apprehension that this time also the same thing will happen. But, when it was allowed I had another apprehension that perhaps here the Ministry is going to take the opportunity to declare, to give a green signal to banking and say that under no circumstance are we going to nationalise it. This is what they have been asking for. They want a categorical assertion from the Minister and that is why Shri Ram Krishan Gupta has been allowed this time to move and get the resolution discussed. Then the hon. Finance Minister will come forward and state the views of Government. The other day, his colleague said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he anticipate?

Shri Prabhat Kar: that not to speak of the second Plan, even in the third, fourth or the fifth Plans, they are not contemplating it.

I will draw your attention to one particular factor in this connection. In the Shroff Committee report, it is said:

"There is, in the country, a widespread feeling that, despite the importance given to private investment in the Plan, private enterprise is in practice tolerated rather than accepted as an instrument of development."

There is a constant threat of nationalisation. What they want is:

"The Committee is of the opinion that avoidance of frequent or mandatory references to the statutory power of nationalisation by Government spokesmen might allay, to some extent, the fears entertained by the private investors."

The fears will be allayed by our Finance Minister here and what they asked for,—the threat of nationalisation—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member said that the report was old and had been forgotten.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is old, but here, everytime, it is being repeated and now the Finance Minister is going to announce that for another ten years, "you do not think of nationalisation and we are not going to nationalise the banks."

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I have already spoken at the time of the budget and I had clearly given my views.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I would only say that there are enough reasons which have been shown and it is necessary that in the interests of the development of the country's economy banking is nationalised.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I want to oppose this resolution. I do not understand how the nation's income is going to increase by the nationalisation of banks. According to me, it will be harmful for the growth of the economy of this country and the nationalisation of banks will not bring any advantage.

[Shri Damani]

The banks are functioning under strict supervision and control by the Reserve Bank of India. All the banks have to submit weekly return to the Reserve Bank of India showing all the activities they had carried on during the week. They have to give the details of the advances, and the securities they are holding against those advances given to the parties. So, they have to furnish all these details. All the banks are guided by the general policy of the Reserve Bank of India. Over and above this, the Reserve Bank has inspectors and auditors, and they audit and inspect the account books and the important documents of all the banks periodically. In this way they find out if anything is wrong and then action is taken if anything is wrong. According to me, the Reserve Bank is keeping a very close watch on the activities of banks. Thus, in this way, our banks are already semi-nationalised.

Recently we passed the Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill which will come into effect very shortly. According to that Act, the banks will have to obtain Government's consent in appointing managing directors, chairmen of the board of directors and general managers. I think more than sufficient precautions have been taken by the Government in safeguarding the interests of the public and safeguarding the interests of the public monies.

Our country is developing. Our currency is expanding year after year and it will continue to expand. When our currency is expanding, it means that money is going into the hands of the public and our public is, generally, mostly in the rural areas. They are not habituated to depositing money in banks or investing money in Government securities or other institutions. We know that our small savings schemes have not been so successful as we anticipated, and therefore, it is essential that there should be some other sources or agencies who can approach these areas, who can collect

money and who can create confidence among the people and get money in circulation. Our banks are doing a very nice service in this connection.

I will give figures which will speak for themselves, and will show that our banks are doing this job very efficiently. I think it is most essential that there should be a channel or a financial institution which can create confidence and which can collect money and which can create faith in the depositors and get money from the rural areas.

In 1955-56 the deposits with all the banks were Rs 1,003 crores, investment in Government securities was Rs 370 crores, other advances were Rs 514 crores. In 1957-58, deposits had increased from Rs 1,000 odd crores to Rs 1,318 crores. In January, 1959 the deposits had increased to Rs 1,576 crores. That means, between 1955-56 and January, 1959, the deposits have increased by Rs 500 crores. Investment in Government securities, which was Rs 370 crores in 1955-56, is now Rs 634 crores. That means there has been a 70 per cent increase in the investment in Government securities. That again means so much money has been invested in Government securities. That shows the public have deposited large sums and they have come to assist the fulfilment of our plans. Other advances, which were Rs 514 crores in 1955-56, have now reached Rs 772 crores—in January, 1959. Though other advances have not increased proportionately, investment in Government securities has increased by 70 per cent.

Apart from these investments, the banks are performing a very helpful duty by providing sufficient finance to our small industries, big industries, agriculturists, etc., and in this way they are rendering best service for the development of the country's economy. Therefore, I feel that it would be unwise to disturb the present pattern of banks which are doing excellent work.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (बन्दीली)

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछली बार जबकि जीवन बीमा निगम के सिलसिले में इस सदन में बहस चल रही थी उस मौके पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपनी तरफ से घोषणा की कि बैंकिंग का हम बहुत दिनों तक, बहुत से घाने बाने सालों तक, राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। यह एक सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न था। वित्त मंत्री जी की तरफ से यह घोषणा की गयी कि जिस मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को सरकारी पार्टी मानती है उसके रहते हुए घाने बाने बहुत से सालों तक बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जाएगा। इस सम्बन्ध में यह याद रखना चाहिये कि आज हम जिस विकासवादी योजना में चल रहे हैं उसमें हमारे आर्थिक जीवन पर बैंको का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव है। बैंको का निजी व्यापार से सीधा सम्बन्ध है और निजी उद्योगों से भी उसका सीरा सम्बन्ध है। आज हम विकासवादी योजना के अनुसार चल रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ यह भी चाहते हैं कि हम योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आगे बढ़ सकें। उस योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आगे बढ़ने में यह लाजमी प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि निजी उद्योग और निजी व्यापार को नियंत्रित करने के सिलसिले में और उसको योजना के उद्देश्यों के नजदीक लाने के सिलसिले में, योजना के उद्देश्यों के साथ मिलाने के सिलसिले में बैंको का उपयोग किया जाए।

शायद वित्त मंत्री जी के दिमाग में यह बात है कि जिस तरह से पश्चिमी देशों में पूँजीवाद और निजी उद्योग और व्यापार पनपा और उसके द्वारा जिस तरह वहाँ की अर्थ व्यवस्था का विकास हुआ उसी प्रकार निजी उद्योगों और व्यापार के द्वारा किसी भी देश को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पश्चिमी देशों का सवाल है, वहाँ स्थिति दूसरी थी। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो उद्योगपति निजी

उद्योग में लग हुए हैं उनमें वह शक्ति नहीं है और हमारे देश की वैसे स्थिति नहीं है कि हम अपने देश के आर्थिक विकास का बोझ उन पर ढाल सकें।

मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार भी इस बात को मानती हैं कि निजी उद्योगों द्वारा आज विकास योजनाओं को बहुत आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था में मंत्री जी का विश्वास भले ही हो, लेकिन इस बात को वे मानने लगे हैं कि जब तक हम नियंत्रित तरीके से योजनाओं को लागू नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। और जब नियंत्रित तरीके से योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है तो यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है कि जिन चन्द बड़े बड़े लोगों के हाथ में जिन उद्योग-पतियों और व्यापारियों के हाथ में देश के माधन मौजूद हैं उनको भी ममचित्त तरीके से नियंत्रित किया जाए। समय समय पर यह सवाल उठ खड़ा होता है और उस पर समय समय पर इस सदन में बहस होती है। आज ही इस विषय पर जहाँ तक सवाल का सवाल है बहस हुई और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इस महंगाई का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि बैंको से क्रेडिट मिल जाने के कारण निजी व्यापारी बैंको के गोदामों में साधान का होर्डिंग करते हैं। और जब उसका दाम बढ़ने लगता है तो उसको बाजार में लाते हैं। इसलिये जब तक कि बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता और निजी उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों पर नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाया जाता तब तक इस प्रकार की परेशानियाँ होती रहेगी और हमारी रोजमर्रा की चीजों, जैसे चीनी, साबुन, आदि के मिलने की और उनके दाम बढ़ने की कठिनाई पैदा होती रहेगी। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए निजी व्यापारियों पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिये बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं कहूँगा कि आज बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता चाहिये।

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि कुछ थोड़े से लोग जिन्होंने ७५ या ८० करोड़ की पूँजी बैंको में लगा रखी है वे देश की १५०० या १६०० करोड़ की पूँजी पर कब्जा किए हुए हैं। पन्द्रह सोलह सौ करोड़ की पूँजी से जो मुनाफा होता है, उस मुनाफे को ७५-७६ करोड़ वाले लोग अपने मुनाफे की रकम को बढ़ाने में इस्तेमाल करते हैं और केवल इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि उनके जो निजी उद्योग हैं, उनके इस देश में बड़े बड़े कल-कारखाने हैं और बैंको के रुपए का इस्तेमाल वे अपने निजी उद्योगों में लगाने के मिलसिले में, इनवेस्टमेंट के मिलसिले में करते हैं। जिन लोगों ने केवल ७५-७६ करोड़ रुपया लगाया, वे उसके द्वारा पन्द्रह सोलह सौ करोड़ रुपए की पूँजी पर कब्जा किए हुए हैं और उसके मुनाफे की रकम उनके पास आ रही है। अगर बैंकिंग का व्यवसाय सरकार के हाथ में हो जाय, तो इस समय जिन टर्मज पर उन लोगों को रुपया मिल रहा है, नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकिंग से उन टर्मज पर उन को रुपया नहीं मिलेगा और वे इस प्रकार उस का फायदा नहीं उठा पाएंगे।

जैसा कि और माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, टैक्स-इवेजन् का सवाल एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। यह सही बात है कि मूदडा साहब सरकार के पेश में आ गए। हाँ सकता है कि डालमिया साहब ने सरकारी पार्टी की दोस्ती किसी समय न रही हो, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े उद्योगपतियों की स्थिति को अगर देखा जाए—चाहे बिड़ला साहब हो और चाहे टाटा साहब हो—और ठीक तरह से उनकी स्क्रुटिनी की जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक नहीं, सैकड़ों मूदडा इस देश में दिखाई पड़ेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण इसलिये भी

लाज़मी है कि निजी उद्योगों के चलाने में जो तिकड़में चलती हैं, उनको रोका जाय।

आखिर मैं एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज अपनी विकासवादी अर्थ-योजना के लिये हमको जिस पूँजी की आवश्यकता है, वह पूँजी भी बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हम को आसानी से मिल सकती है। अभी सरकारी पक्ष से एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि १५०० करोड़ रुपये में से करीब करीब ७०० करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट की सिक्शोरिटीज में लगा हुआ है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पन्द्रह सोलह सौ करोड़ रुपया बैंको के पास डिपॉजिट पड़ा हुआ है, वह पूरे का पूरा रुपया नियन्त्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के मिलसिले में प्रयोग में आ सकता है। यदि बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो और उसके साथ साथ हम इस बात का प्रचार करें कि अधिक से अधिक नोय बैंको में अपने रुपये को जमा करें, क्योंकि उसका इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान की विकासवादी अर्थ-योजना के लिये होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो बहुत से लोग सरकार चलाती हैं उनको चलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी। बैंको के डिपॉजिट्स के द्वारा इतना धन मिल जायगा कि लोन की उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान में सरकारी पार्टी ने समाजवादी उद्देश्य को माना है और उसके बाद मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था का नाम लेकर इतनी बड़ी मस्या को—बैंकिंग को, जिस में पन्द्रह सोलह सौ करोड़ रुपए डिपॉजिट के रूप में है, चन्द व्यक्तियों के हाथ में, चन्द उद्योगपतियों के फायदे के लिये नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिये। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उद्योगपतियों को चाहे जो एंशोरेस—आधवासन—दे, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का जनमत इस बात को चाहता है कि जिस तरीके से जीवन-नीमा

भारत का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, उसी तरीके से बैंकिंग का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारिता मुंडिजीबी भी इस बात के हैं कि इस देश में बैंकिंग का राष्ट्रीयकरण जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये।

Shri Somani (Dausa): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have to approach this problem from a purely pragmatic point of view, completely divorced from ideological considerations. The main issue before us is whether the resources with the banks are being utilised for the economic development of the country according to our Plan, or whether these resources can be better utilised if the banks are nationalised. There cannot be much room for difference of opinion, if it could be proved that the resources with the banks are not being utilised at present for the planned development of the country, but they can be so utilised only if there is nationalisation of the banking system. This question has been examined on several occasions by many experienced experts. The hon. mover of the Resolution quoted the speech of the former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh and the arguments which he gave for the nationalisation of the life insurance. I have not got the relevant extracts of the speech but I definitely remember that he had made a categorical statement that unlike insurance companies the Reserve Bank has got such a thorough and adequate control over the functioning of the banks in this country that he was against the nationalisation of the banks and indeed, if I remember right, even recently Shri C. D. Deshmukh expressed himself against this idea of nationalisation. I do not think, therefore, that the Mover has strengthened his case by quoting the argument given by Shri C. D. Deshmukh in regard to the question of nationalisation of life insurance.

So far as the misuse of funds is concerned, we have got here the example of the LIC itself where even after

nationalisation the Mundhra affair had occurred. Therefore, we have the example that even under the nationalised system of working it can happen that the funds may not be properly utilized.

श्री मू० च० खन्ना (कैथल) वह पकड़ा ही न जाता, अगर लाइफ इश्योरेंस को नेशनलाइज न किया गया होता।

Shri Somani: My submission is that the hon. Member is underrating the capacity of the Reserve Bank in inspecting the working of the various banks. Being associated with one of the banks, I am fully aware of the nature of the inspection which is carried out periodically by the Reserve Bank authorities of the working of each and every bank in the country. This inspection is so thorough that it hardly leaves any room for any bank to go out of the way in transacting its day to day activity. Examples can be cited where the Reserve Bank has pulled the bank managements in certain cases where they have not followed sound banking practices.

The question about advances for the purpose of encouraging hoarding can be easily answered by the fact that the Reserve Bank does exercise sufficient control and does issue directives from time to time to the various banks in the matter of advances against food-grains or against any essential commodity. The Reserve Bank keeps a very strict vigil over the manner in which the banks exercise their discretion in giving advances against various commodities. Therefore, there is no reason to think that the banks under State control would be in a better position to regulate the economic functioning of the country rather than the fact is at present.

My submission is at present there is a healthy competition and our banking system is functioning very efficiently, leaving aside a few isolated cases here and there. I may also quote the instance of the State Bank of India which was established after nationalising the

[Shri Somani]

Imperial Bank of India. The State Bank also is following the same policy which other commercial banks are following in the matter of finances for the commercial field. They have not made any radical departure from the policy which used to be followed by the former Imperial Bank. The various links and the contacts which the business community have with the State Bank continue to be in the same manner and to the same extent as was the case with the Imperial Bank. So, there is no reason to suppose that so long as our State is committed to the policy of mixed economy the policy of the banks, even after nationalisation, would be in any way radically different from what they are following today. If the private sector is to function then naturally the facilities which they enjoy from the banks will continue to be given whether the banks are under private control or State control.

An instance about tax evasion was also given. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that even after nationalisation, in France and Argentina, according to the latest information, tax evasion is rather on the increase than that problem being solved or tackled by the nationalisation of a few banks in those countries. Then another instance was given by Shri Prabhat Kar. He said that certain benami parties deposit funds in certain names and the real owner utilizes those funds by taking an advance from the bank. It is true that such practices did prevail in the war and post-war period when certain deposits used to be made in the native States where there were no taxes and certain parties did draw loans from the British Indian territory banks. But that is a system which was detected by the Investigation Commission and I do not think any bank at present does any such advance business on the basis of deposits by some other benami parties. My submission is that the income-tax department has got wide powers to ask for

any information which they deem essential in respect of any case about which they have got doubt and the banks throughout have co-operated voluntarily in submitting all information which is relevant for the purpose of the income-tax department.

I, therefore, do not think that it will make any difference whatsoever, so far as the issue of tax evasion is concerned. Those who do any transaction to dodge tax naturally will not resort to bank accounts in the first instance. And anybody will take proper care to see that he does not do his transaction in a manner by which he may be caught later on by a banking account. Generally, the tax-dodgers resort to cash dealings in such a manner that they could not be caught. They will not go in a straightforward manner with the banks. My submission, therefore, is that so far as this issue of tax evasion is concerned, it is not at all going to be solved by the nationalisation of banks.

So far as the utilisation of the resources with the banks is concerned, the same is being utilized at present strictly according to the policy of our planned economic development and strictly according to the directions which the Reserve Bank issues to the banks from time to time. So, I do not think that any benefit to the national economy will arise by resorting to this nationalisation.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now, I find that all the arguments in favour or against can be placed before the House within 5 or 6 minutes. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to take only 7 minutes.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): From all what I had heard yesterday and from what I have heard just now I am more and more convinced that my ideas are needed in this House, because what I see is that some people like people fighting among themselves. Formerly, some Rajas and Maharajas

used to see the bouts of rams and lambs and birds and so on. Here some of our leaders want to see bouts amongst us, the Members of Parliament. So, I beg to say that the gentleman who has proposed this resolution is under the influence of certain ideas which are now prevalent in society. He cannot control himself. He is controlled by those ideas. He thinks that these are his ideas. But these are not his ideas, but ideas which have entered into his mind. So, I beg to say that this way of thinking is needed in our society today. What are you? Are you really independent of the ideas or you are being led by the ideas?

Now this question of nationalisation of banks shows us that some people think that they must fight those who are today the bankers. It is not correct. Now supposing we nationalise the banks. Have we got brains enough and good hands enough to do the business of the bankers? We have not. If we put raw men there they will spoil the whole banking system

श्री मू० च० जैन एल० आई० मी० के
बारे में भी यही कहा गया था।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Yes see, I walked out with the Communists yesterday. So, I cannot be for bankers; I am for a principle that there should not be the idea that you are something different and I am something different and, therefore, we must fight. No. The idea should be that we all work for all, to make all happy. So, I beg to say that these bankers are doing their business, and I think they are doing well. I have not got a yard of land in my name. The benevolent Government did not give me my land back which was confiscated by the British; so that I cannot be for the moneyed class of people. I only beg to say that what we need control is how you spend money. If the bankers, for instance, enjoy dancing it is very bad. If our hon. Ministers enjoy dancing it is also very bad. I would not allow these men, who have money, to use their

money in wrong ways. You can have millions and millions of rupees. It does not matter to me. But if you use that money in a wrong way then of course it matters to me. So, what I say is that the idea should be to have a moral society

We know that some of the bankers did very great work in establishing schools, *dharamshalas*, temples, etc. Even Mahatma Gandhi said, "We want *Ramrajya*." Who was Rama? He was a *raja*. A *raja* showed the way how to govern the country. We know that the great-grandfather of the present Maharaja of Baroda even then showed the way when the Congress did not know what path to adopt. So, what I mean to say is that this Resolution is wrong. Of course, my hon. friend is quite honest and is very sincere. He means very good, but only he is under the influence of some ideas

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Rameshwar Tantia. He himself had asked for five or six minutes. I hope he remembers that

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री प्रभात कार ने कहा था कि पिछले वर्ष मैं ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन रखना चाहा था। मैं उसमें थोड़ा करेक्शन कर देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा रेजोल्यूशन यह था कि बैंकों की जाँच हो और जो बैंक ठीक न पाये जायें, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि हमारी सरकार ने कुछ प्रश्न में उस कदम को प्रागे बढ़ाया है। अभी हाल ही में छः सात बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो चुका है। परन्तु श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त के प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ।

श्री मू० च० जैन माननीय सदस्य से यही उम्मीद थी।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया . जो देशी बैंक अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण

[श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया]

किया जाये, मैं इस के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। हो सकता है कि वो बैंक अच्छा काम कर रहे थे, परन्तु उन बैंकों के शेयर पुरानी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास थे, या कई कारण थे कि उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। मैं ने पिछली बार कहा था कि आज भी कई बैंक ऐसे हैं, जिन की बाँच होनी चाहिये। मैं आज यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस बात के पक्ष में हूँ कि ऐसे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, या उन का एकीकरण किया जाये, जैसे भी हो। परन्तु साथ ही मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमारे देशी बैंको ने देश की और देश के उद्योगों की उन्नति में बड़ी सहायता दी है। हमारे बहुत से भाई जानते होंगे कि तीस वर्ष पहले विदेशी बैंको से उधार मिलना तो दूर, करेट एकाउंट खोलना भी मुश्किल होता था। वे साधारण आदमी का करेट एकाउंट नहीं खोलते थे। उस समय ये बैंक—सैट्रल बैंक, बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा—आगे आये और उन्होंने ने हर तरह से साधारण आदमियों और उद्योगों की मदद की।

अभी एक भाई साहब ने टैक्स-इवेजन् का जिक्र किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि यहाँ सब आनरेबल मेम्बर हैं—न कोई जेन्टलमैन है और न कोई भाई है।

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। शायद श्री प्रभुनारायण सिंह ने टैक्स-इवेजन् के बारे में कहा। अगर वह बैंकों की पिछले वर्ष की रिपोर्ट देखते, तो शायद ऐसा न कहते। पिछले साल तीन बैंको ने, जिन की कुल पूँजी ६ करोड़ रुपये है, गवर्नमेंट को ६५ लाख रुपये टैक्स दिया है। यह देखते हुए कि अगर टैक्स-इवेजन् बैंको में है, तो और उद्योगों में भी है, खाली बैंकों पर यह बात लागू करना और इस बलील के आधार पर कि वे टैक्स-इवेजन् करते हैं, उन का

राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात कोई गलत नहीं रखती है।

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is not that banks are evading taxes. Banks are helping the customers to evade taxes.

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : श्री प्रभास कार ने कहा था कि एक बैंक में रुपया जमा करा के दूसरे बैंक से वह रुपया ले लिया जा सकेगा उस आदमी की गारंटी से ए, बी, सी नाम से। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पनीज (अमेंडमेन्ट) एक्ट तो अभी पास हुआ है, उस के पहले भी रिजर्व बैंक के पास इतनी बाइड पाबजें थी कि इस तरह रुपया दिया जाना सम्भव नहीं था। अगर इस तरह रुपया दिया जाता, तो जो बैंक इतनी घड़ी सी पूँजी से शुरू हुए, जिन्हो ने बड़े बड़े डिपॉजिट किये, जितनी शेयर पूँजी थी, उस से अधिक डिबिट्स दिये, वह हालत न हो पाती। मुझे यह कहने में सकोच नहीं है कि हमारे देश के कुछ बड़े बड़े बैंको पर हमें गर्व है। उन्हो ने देश में बड़ा काम किया है और आज भी कर रहे हैं। सैट्रल बैंक के पास तीन करोड़ रुपये की कुल पूँजी थी। तीन करोड़ की भी नहीं थी—आगे चल कर तीन करोड़ की हुई। उस ने चार करोड़ रुपये रिजर्व में जमा किये। जो डिबिट्स दिया, वह भ्रम। आज उस के पास १८० करोड़ रुपये की बकिंग पूँजी है और वह चौबहू परमैन्ट फ्री ऑफ टैक्स डिबिट्स दे रहा है।

श्री० रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इसी लिये तो कहते हैं कि उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : सरकार ने लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लेकिन क्या माननीय सदस्य निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले भ्रमल भ्रमल इन्शोरेंस कम्पनियों के जो वर्कर हैं, उन की बड़ी भावना है, जोकि पहले थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज वह भावना नहीं रह पाई। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण न होता—मैं उस विषय में नहीं

जाना चाहता हूँ—तो साइज़ इन्फ्लोरेन्स का काम प्रायः से कम से कम इयोड़ा होता। प्रायः वह भावना इन्फ्लोरेन्स बर्कज में नहीं है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण तो एक तरह से हो गया है। जो बैंक प्रमेन्डमेंट का बिल प्राया, उस से उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया। बैंक वालों के हाथ में तो यही रह गया है, जैसी कि एक कहावत है कि बरबार तुम्हारा है, परन्तु चाबी हमारे हाथ में है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will debit this time, taken in interruptions, also to the hon. Member, who is speaking.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : प्रायः बैंको के डायरेक्टर्स या मालिकों के हाथ में पावर नहीं है। प्रायः पावर रिजर्व बैंक के हाथ में आ गई है। बैंकों का प्रायः के हिसाब से, एक माने में राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है। इसी तरह से और कई बैंक हैं जैसे युकोम बैंक है, बडौदा बैंक है, सेंट्रल इंडिया बैंक है, इन्होंने इतिहास बनाया है और प्रायः भी ये देश की बहुत अच्छी तरह से सेवा कर रहे हैं, बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं और कोई कारण नहीं है कि इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो।

प्रभात कार जी ने कहा था कि कुछ बैंक ऐसे हैं कि जो गलत काम करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ बैंक इस तरह से कर सकते हैं। मैं ने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि कुछ बैंक ऐसे हैं जिन को बने हुए बीस बरस या पंद्रह बरस या दस बरस हो गये हैं परन्तु वे न तो डिविडेंड दे सके हैं और न ही लोगों में अपनी साज बिठा सके हैं और उन के पास जो शेयर वेल्यू का रुपया था उसका अब वह प्राधा भी नहीं रह गया है, एक तिहाई या एक चौथाई ही रह गया है और ऐसे बैंको का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो, मैं चाहूंगा कि उन के काम काज के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये एक जांच कमेटी बिठाई जाय और अगर प्राया जाय कि लोगों का उन में विश्वास नहीं है, उन का काम ठीक नहीं है, तो उन का एकीकरण कर दिया जाय या

जकरत हो तो उन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण भी किया जा सकता है और उन बैंकों के शेयरहोल्डर्स के शेयरों की जो मार्किट वेल्यू होती है, वह उन को दी जा सकती है। यह जनता के हित में बात होगी। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे बैंक हैं, जो न डिविडेंड दे सके हैं और न लाभ प्रजित कर सके हैं उन की जांच कराई जाय। लेकिन जहां तक जनरल बैंको का सम्बन्ध है, वे बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, सर्वसाधारण की बहुत अच्छी तरह सेवा कर रहे हैं और अगर उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया तो यह देश के लिये और सरकार के लिये भी एक सिरदर्द मोल लेने के बराबर होगा।

श्री मू० च० जैन : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और समर्थन करते वक्त मुझे इस बात का पूरा ध्यान है कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब कई बार कह चुके हैं इस हाउस में कि वे सभी बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने के हक में नहीं हैं। उन का ऐसा खयाल होते हुए भी मैं इस प्रस्ताव की तारीफ करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस में जो स्पीचिज हो रही हैं बैंको के नेशनलाइजेशन के बारे में, उन को गौर से सुनेंगे और उन पर पूरा ध्यान दे कर अपनी राय बनायेंगे और देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी पुरानी राय पर न जमे रहें और अच्छी तरह से इस मामले पर गौर करें। इस प्रस्ताव की मुसालफत करते हुए माननीय सदस्य श्री दामानी, सोमाजी और रामेश्वर टांटिया ने जो स्पीचिज की हैं, उन को मैं ने बहुत गौर के साथ सुना है और मैं बहुत नेक-नीयती के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की स्पीचिज को सुन कर

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. अगर मेम्बर साहिबान का नाम लिया जाय तो कुछ तो उन के नामों के साथ कहा जाना चाहिये और ऐसा नहीं कहा जाना चाहिये कि सोमानी, टांटिया इत्यादि।

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय]

That is not in good taste We ought to keep a certain standard and level of decorum here when we make speeches

श्री मू० ब० जंभू मे ने श्री दामानी कहा है और बाद में श्री सोमानी और श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया कहना भूल गया और माफी चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इन की जितनी भी स्पीचिज हुई हैं उन को सुनने के बाद मेरा यह विश्वास और भी पक्का हो गया है और मैं और भी अधिक समझने लगा हूँ कि बैंको का नेशनलाइजेशन जरूर होना चाहिये और इस काम में हम जितनी देरी कर रहे हैं, वह अपनी जनता के साथ ज्यादातर कर रहे हैं। मेरी यह साफ राय है।

श्री सोमानी ने कहा है कि बैंको के मामले में जाच पड़ताल की या नेशनलाइजेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि रिजर्व बैंक का इन पर काफी होल्ड है। उन की इस दलील को टाटिया जी ने एक दम काट दिया जब उन्होने यह कहा कि उन का पिछले साल का प्रस्ताव यह था कि कुछ बैंको की जाच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये और उन्होने इस बात की खुशी हुई है कि अभी हाल में इसी हाउस में पांच सात दिन पहले कुछ बैंको को नेशनलाइज कर के स्टेट बैंक के साथ मिलाया गया। लेकिन उन की खुशी पूरी नहीं हुई और उन की नजर में और भी अभी बैंक है हिन्दुस्तान में जिन में गड़बड़ है, जिन्होने अपने शेयर-होल्डरों को बीस बरस से एक कौड़ी डिविडेंड की नहीं दी—और वह चाहते हैं कि उस के काम काज की जाच पड़ताल हो, लेकिन यह कहते कहते वह डर गये कि नेशनलाइजेशन हो या न हो। उन्होने यह भी कहा है कि बड़ोदा बैंक है, फला बैंक है जिस न जनता की बहुत सेवा की है, देश के हित में काम किया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम कहा कहते हैं कि उन्होने सेवा नहीं की है, बड़ी सेवा की है लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण करना उन को सजा देना

नहीं है और न ही हमारा यह खयाल ही है। लेकिन वे ऐसा मानते हैं और यह चीज उन की स्पीचिज से बाहिर होती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के हम उन को सजा दे रहे हैं। बैंको को हमें सजा नहीं देनी है बल्कि यह देश की पालिसी है, इस हाउस ने, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह तय किया हुआ है कि हम ने अपने देश में ऐसे संविधान का निर्माण किया है जिस में कहा गया है कि ऊंच नीच का भेद खत्म हो, समाज में पैदावार इसाफ के साथ तकसीम हो, जो उत्पत्ति होती है, उस का बराबर बटवारा हो। न सिर्फ यह बल्कि एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण हम करना चाहते हैं जिसमें पैदावार के जो साधन हैं, वे भी न्यायपूर्ण ढंग से देश में बंटें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रस्ताव को मजूर कर के जो हमारा ध्येय है, जो इस पार्लियामेंट का ध्येय है, उस को हम धाने नहीं ले जायेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव की मुसालिफत कर के हम उस ध्येय के पीछे हटेंगे।

हमारा ध्येय साफ है और वह यह है कि समाज में जो भेदभाव है, जो विषमता है, उसको हम कम करना चाहते हैं। मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं थे और मैं उन माननीय सदस्यों का शुक्र-गुजार हूँ जिन्होने इस हाउस में फिगरस दिये हैं और बताया है कि जनवरी १९५९ में तमाम प्राइवेट बैंको में १५००—१६०० करोड़ रुपये के डिपॉजिट हुए जिस में मेरे सिर्फ ८० करोड़ ही सरमायादारों का है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने उस की मुसालिफत की है उन्होने इस दलील का बिल्कुल भी जवाब नहीं दिया है और यही नहीं बल्कि एक क्लेवर लॉयर की तरह, डीशियार वकील की तरह, बूझ यह दलील उन के खिलाफ जाती है, सामोसी घसल्यार भी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बजह है कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा खयाल है कि माननीय सदस्य भी एक वकील हैं।

श्री मू० चं० खैर : मगर मैं उनकी बलील को हमनोर नहीं करता हूं। मैं बलील बकर हू लेकिन मैं उनकी दलील को सुकरबो केस करता हू जो उन्होंने दी है। उनकी बलीलों को बाईपास नहीं करता हू जैसा कि उन्होंने किया है।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि ८० करोड़ रुपया ही सरमायादारों का है और १५०० करोड़ रुपया दूसरे डिपॉजिटर्स का है मेरे जैसे लोगो का। अब क्या वजह है कि १५०० करोड़ रुपये का फायदा मैं उठाये, उसकी सुदसोरी करे या मुनाफा ले। नेशन इसका लाभ क्यों न उठाये।

हम एंग्लिकलचरल बैंक की तरफ यह पाबन्दी लगाना चाहते हैं कि सीलिंग हो और मैं उसके हक में हू। मैंने जब मैं पंजाब प्रसीम्बली का मेम्बर था तो हमकी पुरखोर ताईद की थी, यहा भा कर ताईद की है और इसके हक मे मैंने हमेशा आवाज उठाई है। लेकिन, डिटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बात को पूरे जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हू कि जहा हम जर्मन पर सीलिंग लगाये वहा प्राइवेट इनकम जो लैंड के अलावा दूसरे सेक्टरों की है उस पर भी सीलिंग क्यों न लग। अगर उस पर भाज हम सीलिंग नहीं लगा सकते हैं तो उसकी तरफ कदम तो बढ़ा सकते हैं। हमने लाइफ इश्योरेंस को नेशनलाइज करके एक कदम उठाया है आगे की तरफ। मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स, डायरेक्टर्स और चैयरमेन इत्यादि जो दस दस बीस बीस हजार रुपया तनक्काह लेने वाले हैं और जिन्होंने एक तमाशा सा बनाया हुआ था सारे देश में उस तमाशे को खत्म किया है। बैंको का जो तमाशा है, जिस तरह से वे रुपये का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, मैं चाहता हू कि उसको भी हम रोकें। हमारा जो व्यय है सोशलिस्ट बैंडन थाफ मोसाइटी का उसकी तरफ हमें आगे बढ़ना है। मैं जानता हू कि पिछले दो तीन बरसों में हमारी हकूमत के उस तरह कदम

बढ़े हैं। हमने लाइफ इश्योरेंस को नेशनलाइज किया है। हमने इम्पीरियल बैंक को नेशनलाइज किया है। हमने बैलथ टैंक्स, गिपट टैंक्स, एक्सपेंडिचर टैंक्स, इत्यादि टैंक्स भी लगाये हैं। लेकिन कोई भी क्रान्तिकारी पार्टी हो, उसके कदम रुकते नहीं हैं, आगे ही बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। तो फिर हमारे कदम क्यों रुकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने कदम हम ने उठाये हैं वे काफी नहीं हैं और हमारे कदम बढ़ते चले जाने चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि मौका था गया है जब कि बैंकिंग इस्टीमेशन को नेशनलाइज किया जाय। यह एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास है हमारे देश की जिस की गिनती बहुत थोड़ी है। यह क्लास उन प्रिविलेजिस को कायम रखना चाहती है जो इसको पहले से मिले हुए है।

हमारे साविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि हम अपने देश के लोगो को इक्वेलिटी आफ अपरचुनिटी देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि बक्स को नेशनलाइज किये बगैर इक्वेलिटी आफ अपरचुनिटी देने की ओर हमारे कदम नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। इस बास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ, और बहुत जोर से अपने माननीय दोस्त श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ, कि इसको मान लिया जाय और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी पुरानी रट से निकल कर, बदले हुए समय के साथ बदलेंगे और इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achar. The House will have an opportunity of listening Ch Ranbir Singh also.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I shall be very brief. I feel, at the present state of development of our economy or banking system, it will not be in the interests of the country to nationalise these banks. I would urge one or two points within the time allowed.

The main point I would urge is this. These banks, after all, are operating mainly on the deposits. The capital subscribed is often very small. These banks are operating on the amounts

[Shri Achar]

they attract as deposits. In fact, if the capital is Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs, they are able to attract even Rs. 1 crore or 2 crores. We have to consider this aspect of the question and I consider it is the most important aspect. These private banks are able to attract these deposits. We have to consider this question whether if these banks are nationalised, they will be able to attract these deposits. The present condition of the people, their attitude towards banking and the question of giving equal privileges to all, we have to consider.

I will say a few words how these banks were built in the twenties, thirties and forties. Usually these banks are built by a group of persons, sometimes communities. Only the people of some communities or people interested in a group built up these small banks with a small capital. On account of the confidence that the people had, especially of the villages, in these individuals, they were able to attract large sums of deposits. We had in the district centres and taluk centres the Imperial Bank and the State Bank. They were never able to attract deposits. The reason is the confidence of individuals, villagers and even small sections in these banks. It is that confidence that attracts these deposits. If we nationalise—I am not against nationalisation finally—at the present stage of economic development, in the present stage of banking sense in ordinary people, especially in the villages, will it be in the interests of the country? I feel we will be removing the source; I feel these people will not deposit. Anyhow, I would at least submit that even if there are people who think that we will be able to attract, I am not in favour of taking that risk. The very first point that I would submit is, in the interest of attracting deposits, it is not good to nationalise these banks.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Where shall the deposits go?

Shri Achar: I know how these things are taking place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member also knows that his time is going out.

Shri Achar: The next point I would submit is, these banks, established in the taluk centres, especially the smaller banks, serve a certain section of the people, that is a commercial group, a particular community, a particular group of persons. These banks are served by several banks that are spread all over the country. The point is, if they are nationalised and centralised, I do not think these banks will be able to serve as well as they are doing these individuals in whom they have confidence. The third point that I would like to submit is this. Reference has been made here to the nationalisation of the life insurance business. But that is a different question altogether. So far as nationalisation of banks is concerned, have we got the necessary personnel to run these several banks, spread all over the country, and serve the different sections of the public who are responsible for starting these banks? I do not know what the situation would be some ten years hence. But, as it is, I would submit that if banks are nationalised, I do not think Government would be able to cope up with this work and satisfy the public.

16 hrs.

In view of these considerations, I do not feel that nationalisation at this stage will do any good to the nation.

श्री० रजबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण करते वक्त हमें यह जरूर सोचना चाहिये कि प्राया राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से देश का हित होगा या नहीं और दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ हमें देखना चाहिये वह यह कि प्राय के हालात में जो बैंक चलते हैं प्राया वह देश की नीति के मुताबिक चलते हैं या नहीं, देश के हित के

लिब्रे चलते हैं या नहीं, या कि कुछ दोस्तों और बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों के हित में चलते हैं।

अभी बताया गया कि करीब ६० या ६० सड़क बैंक्स हैं जिन में कैपिटल करीब ७६ करोड़ के हैं और उन में लोगों का जो रुपया है वह करीब १५०० करोड़ है। आज देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हम ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उस में, हालांकि हम मिक्स्ड एकनमी में विश्वास रखते हैं, यह फैसला किया कि सरकारी कामकाज को चलाने के लिये ४८०० करोड़ ६० लाख किया जायेगा और प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरक्की के लिये सिर्फ २४०० करोड़ २० लगाया जायेगा। दूसरे मानों में हम ने आज जा नीति निर्धारित की है वह यह है कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है, उस में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रुपया हम दुगुना करना चाहते हैं और इस को हम एक तिहाई रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज जा बैंक्स चलते हैं उन की हालत क्या है? दिसम्बर १९५८ में जो बैंक्स की आखिरी हालत थी वह यह कि उन का ४० फी सदी रुपया सरकारी सिक्योरिटियों में लगा था और ५५ परसेन्ट रुपया प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगा हुआ था। मैं मानता हू कि जो हमारे देश की नीति निर्धारित की गई है उस के यह खिलाफ है। मैं यह मानता हू कि हम देश में जो रुपया कर्ज पर लेना चाहते हैं उस पर ५ फी सदी से ज्यादा इन्टरेस्ट नहीं देना चाहते। लेकिन जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री टाटिया जी ने बतलाया कुछ बैंक १४ फी सदी तक डम का मुनाफा तकसीम करने हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य १८ फी सदी तक।

श्री० रघुवीर सिंह १८ फी सदी तक तकसीम करते हैं। टाटिया जी ने गिला किया और यह जाहिर किया कि इन बैंकों ने देश की बड़ी सेवा की है क्योंकि जो विदेशी बैंक वे वे हिन्दुस्तान के व्यवसियों को कारोबार चलाने के लिये रुपया नहीं देते थे। वही विश्वास था मेरा इन बैंकों के खिलाफ है कि

वह बैंक जो देश का रिजर्व बैंक की शक्ति से और मदद से वे बैंक जिन्दा हैं, जो देश के सहयोग पर जिन्दा हैं, वह देश के लिये नहीं चलते हैं। जो ८६५ करोड़ रुपया उन्होंने दिसम्बर, १९५८ में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगाया था उस में से १ परसेन्ट भी हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को बढ़ावा देने में नहीं लगा हुआ था। क्या यह थोड़े से आदमी सिर्फ चन्द भादमियों को ही हिन्दुस्तान का आदमी समझते हैं और ८० फी सदी आबादी को हिन्दुस्तान के आदमियों के रूप में नहीं मानते? या यह बैंक्स यह मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की के लिये खेती की तरक्की करना जरूरी नहीं? मैं मानता हू कि अगर आज इन सारे बैंक्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय तो उन के अन्दर जो डिपॉजिट होगा वह सिर्फ १५०० करोड़ नहीं होगा। अगर वह ३००० करोड़ नहीं हो तो कम से कम २००० करोड़ तो जरूर होगा। मैं समझता हू कि आज इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना जरूरी है क्योंकि जो लोग उन बैंकों में रुपया जमा करेंगे वह इसी लिये कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का विश्वास सरकार के ऊपर है। और इस देश की जनता का ही नहीं, दूसरे देशों का भी उस के ऊपर विश्वास है। इसी लिये हम को १२०० करोड़ ६० बाहर से कर्ज मिला। अगर इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा तो लोगों का विश्वास सरकार के ऊपर और भी मजबूत होगा और रुपया ज्यादा आयेगा। जैसा मैं ने कहा, आज इन बैंकों के काम करने की एक अजीब हालत है। वे यह समझते हैं कि काश्तकारों को रुपया नहीं दिया जा सकता क्योंकि वे विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं। अजीब बात है कि जो व्यापारी हैं, कारखानेदार हैं २ लाख, ५० हजार ६० लाख कर के भी बिनाला निकालता है, वह तो बैंकों के लिये विश्वसनीय है, विश्वासप्रद है, उस के ऊपर विश्वास किया जा सकता है और वे लोग कर्ज पाने के हकदार हैं, लेकिन वह काश्तकार जो कल कर के तो बच सकता है पर कर्ज ले कर नहीं बच सकता, वह इन लोगों से विश्वास करने

[श्री० राजबीर सिंह]

सायक नहीं है। तो मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इन बैंकों ने बड़ी सेवाएँ की हैं, लेकिन आज की हालात को देखते हुए, आज जो हमारे देश की नीति है उस के मुताबिक यह नहीं चल रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार आज इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं कि उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय तो रिजर्व बैंक को जो भ्रक्ष्यार दिया गया है, सरकार को जो भ्रक्ष्यार दिया गया है, उस भ्रक्ष्यार को इस्तेमाल करे इस बात के लिये कि उन का जो रुपया आज ४० फी सदी सरकारी सिक्को-रिटियों में जमा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ५५ फी सदी लगा हुआ है उसे बदल कर यह करे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ३० फी सदी से ज्यादा नहीं होना चाहिये। और इस ३० फी सदी के अन्दर कम से कम १५ फी सदी रुपया खेती में लगाया जाय।

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I oppose this resolution....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That was expected.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: ...and also the substitute resolution tabled by Shri Prabhat Kar. I oppose this on very valid grounds, namely that it is quite unnecessary in the present economic situation of the country

The observations that have been made namely that nationalisation of banks will remedy all the economic ills and is a panacea for all the economic evils, are not borne out by facts

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have said 'check' and not 'remedy'.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am going to meet point by point all the arguments that have been adduced in favour of the resolution, and shall try to show how it is not in the national interest to go in for such an unnecessary venture at this stage.

So far as Government's policy is concerned, I would like to repeat the very words of the Finance Minister

when he replied to the general debate on the Budget. He said:

"But in the system that this Government has been following and which the country at large has been accepting, there cannot be any question of nationalisation for the sake of nationalisation."

So, I would also say on the same score that I would not like to take what I would describe as a doctrinaire plunge into nationalisation. I can understand my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar who has a totally different scheme of things and who would like this measure to go through as a thin end of the wedge so that he may disrupt the whole economy, because if we nationalise the banks....

Shri Prabhat Kar: The original resolution is from a Member of the hon. Minister's party.

Shri B. E. Bhagat: I am replying to the speech delivered by the hon. Member and to the substitute resolution that he has tabled, by saying that if we nationalise the banks, the flow of credit to the private sector will be stopped, and the flow of credit to trade, both internal and external, will be stopped. Then the whole economy is disrupted and we would be creating a pattern of economy in which the life of the people, right from the farmer to the capitalist or big man or right from the petty businessman to a big exporter, is completely regimented or put in the hands of the State. We have rejected that scheme of things. Instead, our economic policy declarations and our plans have made it clear that we believe in a mixed economy. We believe in Socialism but not in the doctrinaire Socialism of the hon. Member for whom every step of nationalisation is a step towards Socialism. That is an outmoded idea which has been rejected by most of the Socialist Parties of the world—not only of this country. They do not identify every step of nationalisation with a step towards Socialism. But

if in a pragmatic approach it subverts the interests of the Plan that the House has accepted, if it subverts the speedy economic development of the country that the House has accepted and is looking forward to, we will certainly go in for nationalisation. But as facts now are, which I am going to cite, nationalisation of banks does not subvert the national interest or economic interest of the country. Therefore, nationalisation of banks is not only unnecessary but quite unwise at the present juncture.

Now, what are the facts? It has been suggested that nationalisation will add to the resources for the Plan. I do not know if nationalisation will mean any spurt in additional resources, any net increase in additional resources. There are no proofs adduced to show that it is going to result in an increase in the net resources for the Plan. What it can mean is that there may be a reallocation of existing funds between the private and public sectors.

Even today, what is the trend? If you see the investment side of the commercial banks, the figures have been going up. In April 1958, investments in government securities were Rs. 440 crores. They come to the Consolidated Fund of India, to the coffers of the State. Only in one year or a little over that—in July 1959—they have gone up to Rs. 714 crores, a 50 per cent increase. This is the trend.

Similarly, if you look at the advances which go to the private sector, during this period, the advances were Rs. 969 crores. Today the figure is slightly less, Rs. 953 crores. Such a knowledgeable Member as Shri Prabhat Kar has been tripped up in his facts. I would not accuse him of misleading the House. He has said that there are already surplus resources with the banks which they are not utilising. I tried to hurriedly look through the papers, the reports of the Reserve Bank, and I read the facts differently. For example, on December 26—this is from a document published by the Reserve Bank of

India—the total liabilities, that is, deposits, were Rs. 1627 crores, investments in government securities Rs. 637 crores and total advances Rs. 865 crores. What he has ignored are the inland and foreign bills which come to Rs. 63 crores and Rs. 40 crores. Then we have Rs. 43 crores and Rs. 76 crores under cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank. So to say that there is surplus money with the banks lying unutilised, and if they are nationalised, it will be available for development purposes is, I think, to draw a very inflated picture.

Similarly about the shift from demand to time deposits. I agree that the trend is there. But I would differ from the hon. Member in his conclusions. The difference can hardly be exaggerated between time and demand deposits, because much of the time deposits are for one year or other short periods and when they mature, they are converted into demand deposits. Had it not been so, there would have been no necessity for a new specialised institution to deal in medium-term finance, that is, 3—7 years, like the Refinance Corporation. The banks make the advances and the Refinance Corporation guarantees or takes them over. It is entirely because of this—with the shift in the time deposits which are hardly different from demand deposits after a particular period—that we have the need for a specialised institution like the Refinance Corporation. So on that score also, the picture that he has drawn is not borne out by facts.

Now, I would come to the general charge—and some hon. Members have been taken in by that charge—that so much of funds, Rs. 1500—Rs. 1600 crores, are being controlled by a few groups of people or big people, the vested interests. Firstly, if the House is aware of the trend in banking, these facts will not be borne out. We have the Reserve Bank of India whose powers have been progressively increased during the last few years. In 1956, we came with an amendment to the Banking Companies Act and the

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

Reserve Bank of India Act. Even recently, the House passed some amendments giving more and more powers to the Reserve Bank which can control and regulate the banking system to serve the interests of the nation, the Plan and the economic interests of the country. I would not like to enumerate these powers for lack of time. But certainly the Reserve Bank has power to control advances through various measures. The most important power is the power of inspection which the Reserve Bank has. Recently, the Bank has utilised that power and made it more sharp and more effective—by having more and more inspections. If the House is interested, I would like to give a few facts from which it will be seen that inspections for general purposes have been increasing. So the Reserve Bank has all the relevant information about the functioning of all scheduled banks. Total inspections in 1954 were 97; in 1955, the Reserve Bank conducted 156 inspections; in the next year, the figure was 205. Routine inspections under section 35 of the Banking Companies Act have been further increased in 1959. Today, the total number of inspections is about 400. At the present rate of inspections, every bank is inspected once annually. So the Reserve Bank is in the know of things, of the irregularities, malpractices and other undesirable activities which go against the national interests and against the economic policy of the country. It has full facts and in course of time the Bank is going to make it more effective, so that whether it is in respect of advances against securities or advances against foodgrains or clean advances which may be transferred for other undesirable practices, things can be put right.

The House is aware of the selective credit control policy we have followed. We have seen from time to time how if there is a price spurt in foodgrains progressively through various

directives the Reserve Bank has been able to chop off the advances. I do not want to give the figures, although I have them here. Similarly, a recent example is about sugar prices, how advances against sugar stocks have been reduced when there has been a sudden spurt due to export and so on. The same is the case with groundnuts. When there is a spurt in prices, the Reserve Bank comes down heavily and brings down the prices.

So whatever is possible within the province of the Reserve Bank is being done and the credit control policy, has been made more and more effective. The hon. Member has sought to make out that if the nationalisation of banks was effected, there would be no inflation or price rises. I would say 'no'. It does not prove that. Price rises are there because of secular forces. They are the accumulated result of various factors and you are not going to control them only by injecting more money or taking away more money from the market.

Within the economic policy we have laid down, it is necessary that the banking or credit policy, credit creation policy and credit control policy and control of the Reserve Bank over commercial banks should be made as perfect as possible. This we have done. All these ills that have been sought to be attached to the banks' existing practices are not there because of their not being nationalised; they are there because of other factors.

For example, we are trying to control speculation in the stock market through the Stock Exchange Act and other Acts. The hon. Member is aware of the recent report of the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank recently conducted an investigation into how much advances are against speculation and against badla transactions and they have been able to locate the evil. When you locate the evil you are able to deal

effectively with it. All these factors are there.

What is the structure of the commercial banks in this country? We have the State Bank and recently we have added 8 more banks to that family. Now the public sector or the public controlled banks in the commercial banking system controls about 30 per cent of the deposits and a little more than 25 per cent of the advances. That has been done with a view to help the co-operatives, with a view to help the small-scale industries, the marketing and processing and other sectors which normally the commercial banking system would not venture to undertake. This has been done to extend the banking system to those areas where the normal commercial or the private banks would not go. So, already we have the public sector functioning in the commercial banking system, which will act as a norm or guide to the entire commercial banking system. Here, we have a picture of the entire monetary and financial institutions in the country which are well regulated and controlled, which are subservient to the needs of the plan, and to the economic policies that have been laid down from time to time by the Parliament and by the country.

Again, a point was made that if you nationalise the banks tax evasion will automatically stop. There is no logical relation between the two. That is what I am trying to point out. It is not a logical relation that if you nationalise the banks it would be one step forward towards socialism. Socialism is the organisation of productive power with certain objectives. It is not as if you take an early step and you go ahead. Sometimes you are retarded by these very steps. We are trying to proceed towards socialism and towards progressive economic policies as laid down in the Plan, based on our interests and on the basis not of any doctrinaire approach but pure pragmatism, and that is the

speedy economic development of the country.

For tax evasion, we have powers already under the Income-tax Act. Certainly, if our tax officers of the Income-tax department are efficient—and they are efficient as we claim and every day they are becoming more efficient—they would be able to locate the problem if there are 10 accounts being manipulated by one person. If hon. Members like Shri Kar were to cooperate, this can be even more easily located. But this has no relation at all to the nationalisation of banks.

I would not like to take much of the time of the House. But, I would like to state that the nationalisation of banks is not only not necessary to suit the economic policies that the House has adopted, but that it would raise many administrative problems which will retard our economic development.

We have a group of banks controlling about Rs. 180 crores or more, the foreign banks, or the exchange banks. If we go in unnecessarily for taking them over, we have no advantage to secure, but that would be ramifications outside the country; and we do not want, in any way, our credit situation to be clouded, or any doubts or uncertainties to be created over our economic policies. It is not necessary.

If we think that nationalisation is in the interests of our country, we will certainly see to it. But it is unnecessary and many administrative problems are likely to be created. It would lead not to the spurt in the deposits and increase in the resources—they may not go from Rs. 1600 crores to Rs. 2000 crores—but they are very likely to come down.

So I would like to summarise what I have said. I am opposed to nationalisation for nationalisation's sake. I am opposed to it because it is not in the interests of the country unless you

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

view it in the doctrinaire or emotional way. It does not check tax evasion; it does not increase national income. The overall credit policy of the country is in the hands of the Reserve Bank which is a nationalised institution. The Reserve Bank, as I have tried to explain, has ample powers to regulate the amount, direction of lending by private banks, etc. It is completely in touch with the changing events and it has ample control over them. There is also a public sector in the commercial banking system led by the State Bank and various State-associated banks.

Even from the development point of view, nationalisation cannot be supported and I attach a great importance to the development. Development purposes are not served by short-term credit. The commercial banks mainly look after the short-term credit, but the long-term and medium-term finances are more important than short term finances for development purposes. The important source of long-term savings in the country is life insurance and that is why we nationalised life insurance. There are also a number of institutions in the public sector, like the Industrial Finance Corporation, and the Re-finance Corporation which are going to fill the lacuna in this respect. What is necessary at this juncture is not a take-over of commercial banks but encouragement to them to play a more effective part in financing industrial ventures. They must go on oiling the industrial machine which is increasing every day. We dare not stop oiling of the industrial machine because it will come to a crying halt; that is more important.

Nationalisation of banking cannot by itself increase the quantum of resources available for development. I have already dilated quite a good deal on this point.

Lastly, I would say that nationalisation was at one time an article of

faith with socialists. There has been considerable rethinking on this question in recent years. Today, there is hardly any democratic country which regards nationalisation, either of industries or of financial institutions, as an essential element of socialism.

From all these points of view, and due to valid considerations, but not a doctrinaire or ideological approach, the nationalisation of banks would be unnecessary and it would not be in the interests of the country today. On these grounds, I would request the hon. Member, if he so desires, to withdraw the Resolution before us.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त मिस्टर हिन्दी स्पीकर सर, जैसा कि बैंक का नेशनलाइजेशन करने के बारे में मैं ने कहा था, मैं यह समझता था कि बैंक को नेशनलाइज करना इसलिये सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि मौजूदा सिस्टम के अन्दर माल प्रेक्टिसेज काफी है। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा था, मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि इनको दूर करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत ज्यादा कदम उठाये हैं और जो मौजूदा बिल पास किया गया है उस में भी काफी क्लोजेज रखे गये हैं जिन से कि इन माल प्रेक्टिसेज को दूर किया जा सकता है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि हम कहाँ तक इस मकसद में कामयाब हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माल प्रेक्टिसेज को और ज्यादा दूर करने की जरूरत है। मैं दो तीन चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक तो आर्टिफिशियल का सवाल है। इसके लिये अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक को ज्यादा पावर दिये जायें। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इसके लिये पूरी कोशिश जल्दी की जायेगी ताकि जो माल प्रेक्टिसेज है उनको जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जा सके। इसके बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि हमें सब से पहले बैंक के एकाउंट्स की बेकिंग—आर्टिफिशियल पर अपना पूरा कंट्रोल रखना चाहिये। हमें देखना है कि पब्लिक का जो रुपया है, जो

डिवाइड है, वह कहाँ तक सेक है। अगर हम समझते हैं कि वह सेक है, तो ठीक है। इस बारे में कोई दो तर्क नहीं हो सकती। अमरीका के एक राइटर जोसेफ गुडबार ने बैंक के बारे में एक बड़ी अच्छी किताब लिखी है, जिस का नाम है "मैनेजिंग दि पीपल मनी"। उस में उन्होंने कहा है—

"Safety for depositors is perhaps the one objective of monetary management in regard to which there should be no dissenting voice."

इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपील जरूर करूंगा कि हमें इस बात की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये, ताकि लोग जो रुपया बैंकों में जमा कराते हैं, वह महफूज रहे। मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि जब कि पहले इस हाउस में कई दफा कहा गया कि बैंक को कभी भी नेशनलाइज नहीं किया जायगा, आज यह कहा गया है कि इस वक्त अभी टाइम नहीं आया है और अगर जरूरत पड़ी, अगर देश के लिये जरूरी हुआ, तो इस तरफ जरूर कदम उठाया जायगा। यह टाइम का पूरा मवाल है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जब ऐसा टाइम आया, तो जरूर हम तरफ कदम उठाया जायगा और बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने की कोशिश की जायगी। मुझे यह भी पूरा विश्वास है कि मौजूदा बैंकिंग सिस्टम में जो डिफेक्ट्स हैं, जैसा कि एशारेस दी गई है, उन को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायगी।

यह देखते हुए मैं हाउस से दरखास्त करूंगा कि मुझे इस रेजोल्यूशन को बिद्वा करने की इजाजत दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment first to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House recommends that in order to check tax evasion,

increase the national income, stop illegal remittance of Foreign Exchange, stop rising trend of foreign Exchange, stop rising trend of prices, and provide extra funds for meeting the requirements of the Plans, the Banks, be nationalised."

The motion was negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now the Resolution by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.33 hrs

RESOLUTION RE REFERENCE OF TIBET ISSUE TO THE U.N.O.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that Government should refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations."

Sir, the General Assembly of the United Nations is going to meet from the 15th September, 1959. The Government of India have decided to raise the question of China's admission into the United Nations. By this Resolution, I want this House to recommend to the Government that the Tibetan issue should also be raised in the United Nations.

India had been a strong champion of the United Nations, and that is the only ray of hope in the world threatened with nuclear wars. We have all along maintained that international conflicts should be settled by sitting round the table, the use of force should not be resorted to and that all disputes should be settled by negotiation. We have adopted an independent policy in the international sphere away from the warring groups because we think that it is the only correct policy not only in the best interests of our nation

[Shri Vajpayee]

but also in the interests of world peace. By this policy, India has achieved a certain stature. We command respect. The peoples of the world look to our Prime Minister when they are in distress not because we are militarily stronger, not because we have armaments, but because we try to adopt a policy based on moral considerations in the international sphere. This moral force which India has come to possess demands that whenever there is any aggression we should support the just cause; and in the past, when the independence of any nation was threatened, India did not keep quiet. We also supported the right and the just cause without being afraid of any power.

You are aware that the question of Tibet was raised in the United Nations in 1950 when the armies of China marched into that country. On the 25th October, 1950, the Chinese army entered Tibet and on the 7th November, 1950 the leaders of Tibet sent a complaint to the United Nations against the Chinese aggression. On the 18th November, 1950, the representative of El Salvador moved the United Nations formally and asked the General Assembly to create a special committee to study what measures should be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to assist Tibet against the unprovoked Chinese aggression. But when the Steering Committee of the United Nations met, the Indian representatives asked the Committee to drop the whole matter and gave the assurance that the Chinese forces that were advancing had stopped and that the Committee need not go into this matter.

The Government of India wanted that China and Tibet should settle the issue by peaceful negotiations and our Prime Minister advised the Dalai Lama to come to an agreement with Communist China, in view of the assurances given by the Prime Minister of China, who visited India during

those days. As a result of our assurances, the Dalai Lama came to an agreement, the 17-point agreement, with China.

I need not go into the history now. What has happened in Tibet is clear. It is clear that the Sino-Tibetan agreement of 1951 has been violated. The Dalai Lama has been forced to leave his country and to seek refuge in India. With him, thousands of Tibetans have come to our country. Even then, the Government of India wanted the situation to calm down in the hope that wisdom will prevail and a satisfactory solution of the Tibetan problem will be found out.

What is happening in Tibet is very painful to all the lovers of freedom and to all those who believe in human dignity. They are aghast at the fate of the Tibetans. Now, it is not a question of Tibetan independence or autonomy. But the question is whether Tibet will remain as an entity, whether Tibet's distinct personality will survive or the Tibetan people will be annihilated. We are aware, and the Dalai Lama has confirmed, that a large number of Chinese are being settled in Tibet. 5 million have already been settled and 4 million are in the process of being settled. Besides this, there are a large number of army officials.

The whole aim of China is to reduce the Tibetans to a minority in their own country and thus to destroy the Tibetan personality. It is a new phenomenon; it is a new type of imperialism. Except in South Africa, the western countries, I mean the imperialists, subjugated other races, but they never tried to outnumber them in their own country so as to wipe them out completely from the map of the world. France has subjugated Algeria, but the Government of France respects the distinct personality of Algeria. But it appears that the people of Tibet will have to go the way of Inner Mongolia. Outer

Mongolia, though not truly independent, has something of its own, but Inner Mongolia has been annexed and it has ceased to exist as a separate entity. That is happening in Tibet. The Human Right Charter, to which the Communist China is a party—because the Charter of Human Rights was approved at the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asians attended by China—these human rights are being violated in Tibet. According to the International Commission of Jurists, the people of Tibet had been denied, and are still being denied, the right to liberty, life and security. Forced labour has been inflicted on the Tibetans; tortuous, cruel and degrading treatment is being inflicted on them, rights of homes and privacy have been violated, freedom of movement within the State and the right to leave and to return to Tibet have been denied, marriages have been forced upon unwilling parties, property rights have been arbitrarily violated and freedom of religion and worship have been systematically denied. If the human rights are to be violated in this manner, and by a nation which is seeking admission to the United Nations, the world, and especially our country, cannot and should not remain a silent spectator.

In addition to the violation of human rights, the International Commission of Jurists has come to the conclusion, and they have evidence to show, *prima facie* case of a systematic intention to destroy in whole or in part Tibet as a separate nation and to put an end to Tibetan interest. A *prima facie* case of genocide according to the Convention of 1948 has also been made out by the Commission. I need not go into these charges. Unless a commission of independent countries can go into Tibet and find out for themselves what is happening, nothing can be said. In addition to this, Dalai Lama has stated that during this upsurge 65,000 people have perished and the people of Tibet have

been denied freedom to frame their future according to their own ideas and conceptions.

Now the question is raised that since China is not a member of the United Nations no useful purpose will be served by referring this question to that august body. May I submit that India joined the nations who branded North Korea as an aggressor though North Korea was not a member of the United Nations. We did not say at that time that since North Korea is not in the United Nations we are not going to join in condemning North Korea as an aggressor. We want that China should be admitted to the United Nations because we have faith in the United Nations and we think that whatever the form of Government the people of China may have since the Government of China is the actual government and is actually in possession of the administration of that country. China should be admitted to the United Nations. But everything does not depend on us. China is not there. But it does not mean that we should not refer the Tibetan issue to the United Nations.

Another point made out is that if the Tibetan issue is referred to the United Nations it might intensify the cold war. When the Anglo-French invasion of Egypt took place the whole world joined in denouncing that aggression and no country, including ours, raised the apprehension or the fear that no, the Anglo-French aggression should not be denounced because it will become a part of the cold war. The Tibetan issue has nothing to do with the cold war. It is a question of the rights of man. It is a question whether smaller nations can exist in this world or not or will they have to lose their entity, will they have to be wiped out. India has a moral duty to the people of Tibet. We have a moral responsibility. Apart from the considerations of India's security, with our age-old relations

[Shri Vajpayee]

with Tibet how can India remain silent when before our own eyes a nation, the personality of the people of Tibet, is being destroyed?

Suppose, India does not refer the question to the United Nations; some other country may raise it. I would like to know what will be our policy in that case. We cannot prevent other nations from raising that issue. What shall be the policy of our Government? All our attempts for a peaceful solution of the Tibetan tangle have failed. In spite of the best wishes of our Prime Minister, the Chinese communist leaders are not prepared to heed to the voices of wisdom, reason and justice. On the contrary, they are branding India as imperialist and also the Indian people. India relinquished its extra-territorial rights that accrued to us from the Britishers. The other day, our Prime Minister objected to the boundary line between India and China being called as the MacMohan line; actually objected; he said, he disliked, I think because the very name MachMohran smacks of British imperialism. As Shakespeare has remarked, there is nothing in the name. But, it showed how deep our feelings are against imperialism. But, then, the Chinese communists are branding us as imperialists.

Propaganda against India, against the people of India, has been let loose by China. According to a journalist, he has estimated that in seven days from April 23 to 30, China, through its official newspapers, news agencies and radio, has published, distributed and broadcast 77 articles, commentaries and editorials, totalling more than 40,000 words, condemning India in the most unrestrained language imaginable. Indians in Tibet are being harassed. Police are still posted in front of our Mission in Lhasa. Indian currency has been declared illegal. Cartographic aggression

including 30,000 square miles of territory of India is still there. Our protest notes are not even replied to. Do we think that, in the present circumstances, China can be induced to accept the just demands of the Tibetan people? The Dalai Lama has clearly stated that he and his fellows are not against social or economic reforms in Tibet. But, now, that stage has passed and I do not think there is any other course left for India but to mobilise world opinion against the Chinese aggression of Tibet. Even though China is not a member of the United Nations, if the Government of India takes that issue to the United Nations and we are in a position to mobilise world opinion in favour of the Tibetan people, I am sure something good will come out of it. As a nation who has faith in the United Nations, that is the only course left open for us.

17 hrs.

When the Government of India have decided to raise the issue of China's recognition and admission into the United Nations, in spite of all that is being done and said against India by the Chinese Communist, I think it is but proper that the Tibetan issue should also be raised by our Government in the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Government will have the benefit of knowing the wishes of the House in this matter, and I am sure my resolution will get wide support, and Government will accept it and will discharge the moral duty to the people of Tibet as a free nation.

With these words, I move the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should refer the

3689 Resolution re: SRAVANA 30, 1881 (SAKA) Reference of Tibet 3690
Issue to the U.N.O.

Tibetan issue to the United Nations."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य
अपनी स्पीच अगली हफ्ता जारी रखें ।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तिब्बत का प्रश्न पिछले कुछ
दिनों से इतना गुत्थीपूर्ण प्रश्न बन गया है कि
उसका हल यदि असम्भव नहीं तो कठिन अवश्य
प्रतीत होता है .

17.02½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Saturday,
August 22, 1959|Sraavana 31, 1881
(Saka)

[Friday, the 21st August, 1959/30th Sravana, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q No	Subject	3461—97 COLUMNS
632.	Guest control order	3461-62
633.	Licence fees on cheap radio sets	3462-65
634.	Model experiments of Balari Bar	3465-66
635.	Railway line for Danda- karanya Project	3466-67
636.	Rural credit	3467-69
637.	Acceptance of defective sleepers	3469-73
638.	Corruption at Howrah Station	3473-74
639.	Improved tools for de- velopment blocks	3474-76
640.	Departmental catering on railways	3476-80
641.	Tungabhadra High Le- vel Canals	3480-84
642.	No availability of wagons at Visakhapat- nam	3484
643.	Railway freight for manganese ore	3484-85
645.	Food adulteration	3486-87
646.	Tungabhadra Project	3488-90
649.	Sinking of Indian Coa- ster 'Margaret Rose'	3490-92
650.	Paradip Port	3492-93
651.	Electricity supply in Delhi	3494-95
652.	Suspension of Railway Officers	3495-96
653.	Mata Tila Power Pro- ject	3496-97

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q No	Subject	3498—3560 COLUMNS
644.	Imphal-Tamenglong Road	3498
647.	Hump yard at Asansol Station	3498-99
648.	Registration of Indian vessels in Pakistan	3499-3500
654.	Idle machines in Go- rakhpur workshops	3500-01
655.	Procurement of rice and paddy in Andhra	3501
656.	Electric short circuits in Delhi	3501-02

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

S.Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
657.	Extension of railway line beyond Madho- pur	3502
658.	Transit Service for goods traffic	3502-03
659.	Over-payment to rail- way Contractors	3503
660.	Cultivable waste lands	3503-04
661.	World agriculture fair	3504
662.	Safdarjung Air Port	3504-05
663.	Shoals of prawns	3505-06
664.	Mud and water mixture in New Delhi taps	3506
665.	Retrenchment of work- ers in Bhakra Nangal Project	3506-07
666.	Power supply for D V C	3507
667.	Irrigation and Power Works under Bhakra Nangal Project	3507
668.	Indian tankers for im- port of crude oil	3508
669.	Kharif campaign	3508-09
670.	Sharing of waters of Aranigar project	3509
671.	Evaporation losses due to open water storages	3509-10
672.	Rail link between Kha- juriaghat and Siliguri (Assam)	3510-11
673.	Development of shipp- ing	3511
674.	Import of foreign drugs	3512
675.	Recommendations of Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Com- mittee	3512-13
676.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station	3513
110.	Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks	3513
U S Q No		
1198.	Qualifications for train- ing courses of tourist guides	3514
1199.	Ship repairing facili- ties	3514-15
1200.	Sight-seeing tours	3515-16
1201.	Vanaspati	3516

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1202	Post Office Savings Bank Accounts of displaced persons .	3516
1203.	Remodelling of Delhi Railway Yard .	3516-17
1204.	Financial assistance to Bombay for growing foodgrains .	3517
1205.	Railway out-agencies in Punjab .	3517-18
1206	Postal facilities in Lahul and Spiti .	3518
1207.	T.B. patients in V.M. Hospital, Agartala .	3518-19
1208.	Mohri Train Accident Enquiry Report .	3519
1209	Small-pox .	3519
1210.	Overbridge at Mahbubabad Station .	3519-20
1211	Dornakal Station .	3520
1212.	Export of rice from Andhra .	3521
1213	Rural water supply scheme in Andhra .	3521-22
1214.	Forest development in Andhra .	3522
1215.	Quarters for P & T. employees in Andhra .	3522-23
1216.	Telegraph Offices in Andhra .	3523
1217.	Wireless stations for Laccadive Islands .	3523
1218	Poultry development in Andhra .	3524
1219.	Recognition of Unions .	3524
1220.	Ribbon development alongside National Highways .	3524-25
1221.	Central Health Service .	3525
1222.	N.B.S. and C.D. blocks in Punjab .	3525-26
1223.	Loan from Canada .	3526
1224.	Model Town Planning Legislation .	3526
1225.	Railway Uniforms Committee .	3527
1226.	Flood control in Punjab .	3527-28
1227.	Co-operative laws .	3528
1228.	Sutlej-Beas Link and Right Bank Power House at Bhakra .	3528-29

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1229.	Participation of labour in management of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur .	3529
1230.	Water supply in Delhi .	3529-30
1231.	Primary Health Centres .	3530
1232.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences .	3530-31
1233.	Transport problems in Delhi .	3531
1234.	P. & T. Board .	3531
1235	Telephone tariffs .	3532
1236.	India-Nepal Postal Agreement .	3532
1237.	Construction of roads under Village Panchayat Road Scheme .	3532
1238.	Railway earnings .	3533
1239.	Desert Afforestation Research Station, Jodhpur .	3533-34
1240.	Lac production .	3534-35
1241.	Surface drainage scheme in Orissa .	3535
1242.	Minor Irrigation schemes in Orissa .	3535-36
1243.	Groundwater exploration in Orissa .	3536-37
1244.	Catching of fish in Hirakud Reservoir .	3537
1245.	Milk Powder Factories .	3537-38
1246.	Movement of foodgrains from Rajasthan .	3539
1247.	Automatic Telephone System .	3539-40
1248.	T.B. control in Assam .	3540
1249	Speed of trains on Indore-Ujjain line .	3540-41
1250.	Indore-Dohad Railway line .	3541
1251.	Forms Committee of P & T. .	3541-42
1252.	Small hydro-electric generating units .	3542
1253	Accidents in Delhi .	3542-44
1254.	Parking places for buses in Delhi .	3544
1255.	Fish freezing industry .	3544
1256.	Meeting with P. & T. Unions .	3545
1257.	Medicines for Medical and Public Health Department, Himachal Pradesh .	3545-46

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1258.	Building for Head Post Office, Kozhikode	3546
1259.	Game Department, Himachal Pradesh	3547
1260.	Freight capacity of railways	3547-48
1261.	Water taps in Kangra Valley Railway Compartments	3548-49
1262.	Coaches and wagons on Kalka-Simla and Kangra Valley Railways	3549
1263.	Refreshment facilities on Kangra Valley Railway Stations	3549-50
1264.	Pilferage of railway property	3550
1265.	Settlement of Khas land in Tripura	3550-51
1266.	Fishing Co-operative Societies in Manipur	3551
1267.	Co-operative Societies	3551-52
1268.	Railway out-agencies	3552
1269.	C.H.S. Scheme	3552
1270.	Office of Director of P & T Bhubaneswar	3552-53
1271.	Catering at Madras Central Station	3553-54
1272.	Public Telephones at Calcutta Port	3554
1273.	Bhakra Dam	3554
1274.	Leprosy	3555
1275.	Trunk telephones at ports	3555
1276.	Income at Amritsar Station	3555-56
1277.	Letter Boxes	3556
1278.	Poultry and poultry products	3556-57
1279.	Poultry farming	3557
1280.	Increase in poultry yield	3557-58
1281.	Construction of roads in U.P.	3558
1282.	Post Offices and Sub-Post-Offices in Ballia Parliamentary Constituency	3558-59
1283.	Underbridge at Warangal	3559
1284.	Family Planning	3559-60
1285.	House Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi	3560

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri S. C. Gupta and T. Nagn Reddy and Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan regarding the reported violation of air space over Calcutta by foreign military aircraft

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy of a statement regarding revision of the construction schedule of the Bhakra Dam.
- (2) A copy of each of Notifications Nos. F 12(5)/58 and F 12 (41) 56, dated the 7th May, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 published in Delhi Gazette.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G S R 922, dated the 8th August, 1959, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955:
 - (i) G S R No 932, dated the 7th August, 1959, containing the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1959.
 - (ii) G S R No 934 dated the 9th August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Manipal Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1956.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported two messages from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1959, Rajya Sabha had agreed

COLUMNS

3560-62

3562-63

3563-64

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA— <i>contd.</i>	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED
without any amendment to the following Bills :—	3630
(1) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 4th August, 1959.	Forty-seventh Report was adopted.
(2) The Public Works (Extension of Limitation) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 7th August, 1959.	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	3631—82
3565	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION
Forty-first Report was adopted.	3682—50
DISCUSSION RE. RISE IN FOODGRAINS PRICES	Shri Vajpayee moved the Resolution re. reference of Tibet issue to the U.N.O. The discussion was not concluded
3566—3629	AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1959/ SRANVANA 31, 1881 (SAKA)
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh raised a discussion on the situation arising out of rise in foodgrains prices in the country with special reference to West Bengal where levy and price control on rice had been withdrawn. The discussion was not concluded.	Further discussion on the rise in foodgrain prices and further consideration and passing of the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill.