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Bhadra 2, 1981 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES*

3957

LOK SABHA

**Monday, August 24, 1959/Bhadra 2,
1881 (Saka)**

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

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Orphananj Market at Calcutta

+
*710 { Shri Barman:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have agreed to purchase the Orphananj Market at Calcutta, and

(b) if so, the details of the purchase or transfer?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The details of transfer of the Market are in the process of finalisation

Shri Barman: May I know whether there is any latest valuation of the market, and if so, what it is, and also what the income during the past few years was?

Shri Anil K Chanda: The income on an average is about Rs 23,000 a month. The cost of maintenance and of running the market is about Rs. 4,500 a month. We have agreed to sell it to the Bengal Government for Rs. 25 lakhs.

185 LSD—1

3958

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know to whom this market originally belonged, and how it has come to the Central Government?

Shri Anil K Chanda: It has a long history behind it. Originally, it belonged to a benevolent society known as the Military Orphans Society, meant for the children left behind by British soldiers in Bengal in indigent condition. It was started in 1772. It was taken over by the Government of India, or rather, by the Secretary of State for India in 1866. Since then, it has been in the possession of the Government of India.

Shri Barman: The first part of my question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether there had been any latest valuation of the property. It has been sold for Rs 25 lakhs.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is to be sold.

Shri Barman: What was the latest valuation as ascertained by the Central Government?

Shri Anil K Chanda: So far as the land is concerned, it is about 36 bighas valued at about Rs 20 lakhs. So far as the structures are concerned, it is very difficult to come to an exact estimate of the value of the structures, some of which are very old. We held it to be about Rs 12 lakhs, while the Bengal Government held it to be about Rs 5 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the income from this market is Rs 3 lakhs per year, and if so, why is this being transferred to the West Bengal Government?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It has basically become a shum, and the Bengal Government are most eager that it

should be cleared up and the land utilised for low income group housing.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आपने जो इसका एसेसमेंट दिया है उससे यह जाहिर होता है कि ४ लाख ६० हजार रुपये सालाना इसकी धामदनी है तो उसका २० गुना किया जाये जो कि आफिशियल रेट होता है तो ५० उसकी कीमत होती है और जब उसकी ५० लाख कीमत होती है तो २५ लाख पर यह ब्यो ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Bengal Government did not accept our valuation. It was a sort of negotiation between the two Governments, and it took a very long time, eventually, we came to an agreed amount of Rs 25 lakhs.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : २५ लाख रुपये का नुक्सान करके इसे ब्यो बेचा जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members are recommending almost every time some grants or subsidies to the State Governments. Are we not all representing Bengal also here? We are representing the country from one end to the other, from the Central Government to the various State Governments. If the hon Minister says that it is subsidy, then the hon Members will keep quiet.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसको सबसिडी कह कर दे दिया जाये तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in pursuing such questions as this. I thought hon Members would recommend grant of this land free because it is a slum.

Export of Shoes

+
*711. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

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

(a) whether fresh orders for the supply of shoes have been received by Government from abroad during 1959;

(b) if so, from which countries, and

(c) how much has been supplied so far against these orders?

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

(b) USSR, GDR and Poland

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 1]

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that the demand is far greater than the production in the country. May I know what steps are being taken to increase the production?

Shri Kanungo: The assessment of the hon Member is not exactly correct, the point is that the production is being geared up to the demand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that an export sub-committee of the panel of experts on leather and leather goods was established in this behalf, and if so, how far has that committee proceeded in the matter of manufacturing everything?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): It has been established, and it has met more than thrice, over and above that, we have also established an advisory board for leather in the Khadi Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement I find that as against 60,000 pairs to be shipped to GDR only 150 have been supplied up to June 1959. May I know when they wanted delivery of all these shoes, and why there has been this delay?

Shri Kanungo: It depends upon the inspection at the shipping end and also the term of delivery in the contract.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether a portion of the orders placed by the foreign countries will be asked to be executed by the non-organised section of the industry?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, a large bulk of it is being produced in the small-scale industries sector.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: While answering a question previously, the hon. Minister had indicated that 7000 pairs of shoes were rejected; and it was also stated that these would be supplied after modification to further orders. May I know whether those rejected shoes have been included in these orders which are being supplied now?

Shri Kanungo: No, the orders were from other countries.

लेठ बचल सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय
कृपा कर के यह बतलायेंगे कि जो जूते सप्लाय
किये जा रहे हैं वे ऐकोडिंग टु दो स्टैंडर्ड
हैं या उन में से रिजेक्ट हो रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो नहीं रिजेक्शन बहुत
कम हुआ है ।

Cotton Textile Export Promotion Scheme

*713 **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Scheme has borne fruit;

(b) the position of exports during the past three months, and

(c) the position of competition with other countries that India has to face?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The scheme has helped to arrest and to some extent reverse the decline in the volume of exports noticed during 1958.

(b) There has been improvement in textile exports during the period May to July, 1959 over the corresponding period of 1958.

(c) India continues to face severe competition from other exporting countries.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know which are the countries that have taken advantage of our scheme for textile export promotion, and to what extent?

Shri Satish Chandra: The textile export promotion scheme enables our textile mills and exporters of compete better in the international market. There is no question of other countries taking advantage of it. This is for our own advantage.

Shri Damani: May I know how far the export of fine and superfine cloth has increased, and if it has not increased, the reasons therefor?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member, as a textile millowner should know better about those reasons. The greater demand in the international market is for medium and coarse varieties of cloth from India. Tanzebs and malmals are not used in all foreign countries.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the imported cotton is allowed to be used by the exporting mills, and if so, whether Government would consider the question of increasing this allotment so as to give more incentive to those mills?

Shri Satish Chandra: 20 per cent is allowed to the mills at the port and their vicinity; if they are 200 miles outside the port, but within a distance of 400 miles, then 22 per cent is allowed, and if the distance is more than 400 miles, 25 per cent is allowed.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: My question was whether Government would consider the question of increasing the percentage of imported cotton to be used by these mills for exporting cloth so as to give more incentives to them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Only very recently, an increase has

been made, and it will be very wrong on the part of Government to make frequent changes in these things. I think it is neither good for the industry nor for Government.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government have received some suggestions from associations or individuals for the augmentation of the export of fine and superfine cloth?

Shri Satish Chandra: The present policy has been announced very recently, in fullest consultation with the cotton textiles consultative Board, which has got eminent men from the textile industry on it.

Shri Morarka: In answer to part (b) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that the exports had improved as compared to last year. May I know the exact extent to which improvement has taken place?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said this about the last three months, May, June and July. We have exact figures for the month of May. In that month, exports were a little over Rs. 4 crores as compared to a little less than Rs. 4 crores in the month of May 1958. Reports are that in the months of June and July the exports have been much higher. In the month of July 1959 the figure is provisional—they are expected to have touched the figure of 70 million yards as against 52 million yards in July 1958.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आपने कहा कि एक्सपोर्ट में इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि यह इम्प्रूवमेंट साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देशों से हुआ है या अफ्रीका में जहां कि हमारा कपड़ा जाता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह ब्रेक अब तो इस बत में पास नहीं है। अगर आनीय सदस्य किसी विशेष मुल्क के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं, वो ही जगह जो हमारा कपड़ा जाती है, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में और अफ्रीका में ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस बत तो सवाल यही है कि क्या वहां से एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है। किन किन मुल्कों को बढ़ रहा है इसके बलव-बलव आंकड़े इस बत मेंरे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: In view of the fact that quite a few other countries are out in the market to compete with our textile trade in foreign countries, have Government considered the possibility of switching on the production of fine and superfine cloth to coarse cloth and trying to see that our markets outside are increased?

Shri Satish Chandra: Markets outside have a demand for medium and coarse cloth, not for fine and superfine cloth.

Shri Tyagi: I am suggesting that the capacity used in India for manufacturing such quality of cloth could be switched towards the manufacture of medium cloth so that we can sell more of it outside

Shri Satish Chandra: The present problem is to sell more of our present output of medium and coarse cloth. We have got a surplus of these varieties and are trying to find additional markets for the same.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister just said that there is some improvement in the export of medium and coarse cloth. May I know whether as a result of this increase in export our surplus has been reduced, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Satish Chandra: The accumulation of stocks has practically disappeared from the mills. They have more or less returned to the normal. As I have indicated just now, exports have shown a marked improvement in the last one or two months.

Shri Ananthu Pillai: Have Government investigated the allegation that our exports are facing unfair competition in South-East Asian markets? If so, what are the results of such investigation?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been acute competition from China, Japan and Hongkong in the South-East Asian markets. The incentive scheme is designed to improve our competitive position in those markets.

Mr. Speaker: Since those measures were adopted, how far has the position improved? That is the question.

Shri Satish Chandra: These measures, as I said just now, were adopted in the month of May, figures for which I have given. The figure for July shows an increase, according to provisional figures, of about 20 million yards in one month.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether China is a serious competitor in the field of export of textiles to foreign countries? If so, what steps are being taken by Government to meet that competition?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what he has been saying in regard to the South-East Asian markets.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: It is not only in South-East Asian countries, but in other countries also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Deputy Minister has already answered those questions. We have taken steps. Of course, China and any other country would like to compete with India. They also want to increase their exports. But we are taking steps and it seems that there has been a distinct improvement. We hope the position will improve better in future.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Is it not a fact that one of the reasons why our textile exports were going down was the complaint that some of the goods that were being delivered were defective and, therefore, competition from other countries came to play a more important part? What steps are being taken to see that the goods we sent out are of an improved quality?

Shri Satish Chandra: There are no general complaints of this nature. There might have been an individual lapse here or there. These are not general complaints. If these complaints were there, our exports would not show an improved trend, as they are doing now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has said that there is now practically no accumulation of cloth. Are Government in a position now to run those mills which were producing coarse and medium cloth? What steps are being taken in that direction?

Shri Satish Chandra: It hardly arises out of this question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It does.

Indians in South Africa

*714. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 969 on the 6th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the South African Government have since made any approach to open negotiations with India and Pakistan on the treatment of people of Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa; and

(b) if so, when the negotiations are expected to start?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the violation of the U.N.O. Resolution by South Africa, have Government made any request to U.N.O. to take action against South Africa?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not understand what action the hon. Member contemplates?

Mr. Speaker: What is the suggestion of the hon. Member?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the violation of the U.N.O. Resolution by South Africa, will Government urge upon U.N.O. to take action

against South Africa so that they may approach the Indian and Pakistan Governments to open negotiations on this matter?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is exactly what we have been doing during the last twelve years.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that India has asked for the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa to be inscribed on the agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly session? If so, what is the reaction of the Government of South Africa to this proposal made by India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I can only presume what the reaction is. The reaction is likely to be adverse. They do not tell us what they feel about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Prime Minister of South Africa made a statement in their Parliament recently to the effect that the responsibility for the Indians was on the shoulders of those who were anxious to take or help them? If so, does it mean an open invitation to India to interest herself more and more in the affairs of Indians in South Africa? If so, what is the reaction of our Government to this statement of the Prime Minister?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumably, the South African Government would very much like all these people of Indian descent—that is, their own nationals—to leave South Africa. I suppose the idea is that they should go and others should help them to go. Others are not going to help them to take away South African nationals to other countries. It is their duty to look after them properly.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether in view of this statement, our Government want to bring this matter specifically before the General Assembly for discussion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What matter? There is nothing new in this. This has been said for years and years. We are discussing this whole question of these people. What else are we to bring before the General Assembly?

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that a specific reply has not been received to any of our communications on this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Question Hour is not meant for making suggestions.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not making any suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: I have been noticing that all his three questions are nothing more than suggestions.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: With whom does the initiative to open negotiations lie? Is it with South Africa or with India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Both the Governments of India and Pakistan have already requested their respective High Commissions in London to get the South African Government to move in the matter. After all, negotiations can take place only if the South African Government agrees to it. We are trying our best, but we have not received any reply except an acknowledgement.

Synthetic Rubber Plant in Bareilly

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 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 *715 { **Pt. Munishwar Dutt**
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Amar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a synthetic rubber plant at Bareilly (U.P.); and

(b) the time by which the plant will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The report of the experts from U.S.A. on the feasibility of establishing a Synthetic Rubber Project has just been received. The details are under examination.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know by whom will this plant be set up, and what is proposed to be the cost?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be determined after comparing the two proposals which we have received. About the details of the project, as to who will do it and in what manner, all these will be subjected to proper examination.

श्री भक्त बर्मान : श्रीमान्। क्या यह सत्य है कि यह रबर फैक्टरी पहले प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में बन रही थी और अब इसे राजकीय क्षेत्र में बनाया जा रहा है। इसका स्वागत करते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन परिस्थितियों में यह परिवर्तन किया गया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : धन्य कोई बात तय नहीं हुई है। दोनों क्षेत्रों में लगाने की बात सोची जा रही थी। धन्य भी वही हालत है। जब ऐसा लगेगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाने से कट्टी को ज्यादा फायदा है, तो वह बात सोची जायेगी और अगर मालूम देगा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की फैक्ट्री को प्रोजेक्ट ज्यादा अच्छी है, तो उस को मंजूर किया जायेगा।

श्री भक्त बर्मान : श्रीमान्, क्या इस बात का अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस पर जितनी पूँजी लगेगी, उस में भारत सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का और यदि कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी हो, तो उस का क्या हिस्सा होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर वह खानगी क्षेत्र में होगा, तो सरकार की कोई भास पूँजी नहीं होगी। अगर वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में होगा, तो हिस्सों की मैजॉरिटी नारद सरकार की

रहेगी और कौन कौन हिस्सेदार होंगे, वे बाद में तय किये जायेंगे।

Shri Amar: May I know the employment potential of this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: When it goes into full production it may employ about 3,000 to 5,000 people in all the main and ancillary units.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what will be the capacity of this plant and whether a copy of the expert's report will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all technical details. Generally, we do not place such reports here on the Table. The broad features of the scheme will always be available to hon. Members who have more interest in this matter. They are all more or less technical details, and regarding the financial side it always comes before the House as to what are the terms of the agreement, what are the methods of payment etc. As a matter of fact any agreement with the private sector or with others comes before the House in some form or other.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What will be the capacity of the plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One project is for 20,000 tons and the other is for 30,000 tons of rubber per year and consequential products and intermediate products will vary accordingly.

श्री भक्त बर्मान : श्रीमान्, प्रश्न के सब (क) में स्पष्ट रूप से यह पूछा गया है कि यह सद्यः कब तक लग जायेगा। पर उसके लगने के बारे में केवल अनुमान ही लगाया जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट पर कब तक विचार किया जा सकेगा और उस के मुताबिक कब तक अग्रगण्य कदम उठाया जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब जो रिपोर्ट आई है, वह इतनी प्रैक्टिकल है कि तीन महीने

बैं उस का फैसला हो जाना चाहिये। जहां तक प्रोडक्शन में जाने का सवाल है, तीन, साढ़े तीन साल में तीनों प्लान्स को—दो सब-सिडियरी और एक मेन प्रोडक्ट के प्लान-प्रोडक्शन में आ जाना चाहिये।

Education of Displaced Children

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*718. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Anrobindo Ghosal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reduce the grants for education of displaced children from East Pakistan with a view to ultimately discontinuing them;

(b) if so, how they will be reduced and when they will be discontinued,

(c) the reasons for reducing and discontinuing them; and

(d) what alternative arrangements will be made for displaced children whose parents or guardians are unable to meet the educational expenses from their own resources?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 2].

Shri Dasaratha Deb: What was the amount that was sanctioned for the Union territory of Tripura for the current financial year?

Shri P. S. Naskar: For the current year the amount sanctioned is Rs 3.21 lakhs.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: How many refugee students are going to be affected by the adoption of this scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): We are applying only a 20 per cent cut; and, by implication, it should not affect more than 20 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that this scheme is adopted with a view to assimilate the student population into the normal population of the States. May I know what is the purpose in trying to assimilate the student population into the normal population of the States before assimilating the parent population of the student population into the normal population? Is it not an instance of putting the cart before the horse?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member is fully at liberty to make his own observations. But, we have spent about Rs 350 crores on relief and rehabilitation of these displaced persons who have come into this country and we have put the cart and the horse exactly in the same position as they ought to be.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member want that even after the 25th year we should start with the infant standard? That is very curious. The child must come up as early as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: But in the statement it is there that it is to assimilate them into the normal population.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will bear in mind not to put questions which involve an opinion or a hypothetical issue but only to elicit facts (Interruption).

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what arrangements are being made in regard to students belonging to the Union territories? Will they be helped by the Education Ministry or by the Rehabilitation Ministry?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The position is this. We started the scheme roundabout 10 or 12 years ago. And, up till now we have been spending at the rate of about Rs. 80 lakhs a

years in the shape of relief grants to students in the eastern region. About 2 years ago we took a decision that if this population is to be assimilated in the normal population of the country and if the nomenclature DP as such has to become non-existent we should apply gradual cuts. And, we have started applying a gradual cut of 20 per cent this year. The idea is that this gradual cut will be applied till the whole amount tapers off.

Shri Vajpayee: My question was this. According to the statement the responsibility is being transferred to the State Government. I want to know what will happen in the Union territory.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In the Union territory we have the direct responsibility.

बी बिजुति सिव् मे यह जानना चाहता हू कि चम्पारन में लालसरैया में रेफ्यूजियों को जो टेक्निकल एजुकेशन दी जाती है, क्या सरकार ने उस को बन्द कर दिया है ?

बी मेहर चन्द खन्ना इस सवाल का उस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन जहाँ तक लालसरैया का ताल्लुक है, हम मोरीहारी में एक ग्रच्छा सेन्टर खोलने वाले हैं और वहाँ उन के लिये बहुत ग्रच्छा इन्तजाम किया जायेगा और तब लालसरैया बन्द कर देंगे—तब तक वह जारी रहेगा ।

Import Licences

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

(a) the steps taken recently to simplify the procedure and cut down the delay in the issue of import licences; and

(b) whether these steps have brought about any appreciable improvement in the position?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The work relating to issue of licences is constantly kept under review and necessary measures are taken wherever

possible to simplify the procedure and cut down delays. A statement showing some of the steps taken recently to simplify the procedure and cut down delays in the issue of licences is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 3].

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister stated that he was in favour of imposing a time limit for the disposal of import licence applications. In the measures indicated in the statement we do not find mention of any such proposal. May we know the specific reasons why that proposal has been dropped?

Shri Kanungo: These steps which have been taken will cut down the time limit, that is all.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Union Minister had indicated that he was in favour of imposing a time limit so that within that time limit the concerned import licence applications should be disposed of. I want to know specifically why this proposal has been dropped.

Shri Kanungo: It has not been dropped, because all these steps will lead to a quick disposal. As a matter of fact, there have not been very much of delays because pending cases during the period have increased only 2 to 4. And, I hope, as a result of the steps taken it will be reduced much more.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The hon. Minister just now said that the proposal has not been dropped. May I understand that the proposal is still under the consideration of Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): That is under consideration. I may inform the hon. Member that we have set up a departmental committee to go into this matter which is meeting at present. I have invited the representatives of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce to come and meet the committee if they so desire.

Alagappa Textiles Limited

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*720 { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnosee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1889 on the 18th April, 1959, and state.

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the report made by the Officer of the Company Law Administration regarding the Alagappa Textiles Ltd, Kerala, and

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

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

(b) (i) The company has been asked to take steps to recover damages for the misapplication of its funds from the directors or other officers of the company who were responsible for such misapplication,

(ii) Steps are being taken to make a complaint to the Institute of Chartered Accountants against the auditors who had omitted to point out the irregularities of the financial transactions of the company to its shareholders

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What is the total extent of misappropriation during the years under investigation?

Shri Kanungo: It is roughly about Rs 5 lakhs

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any steps are being taken to recover these Rs 5 lakhs from the managing agents?

Shri Kanungo: That was exactly my answer

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon Minister said that steps are being taken against the auditors

Shri Kanungo: To recover from the directors

Shri Punnosee: May I know whether the Government has taken any

steps other than asking the Board of Directors to take steps?

Shri Kanungo: Under the law the company has to take steps and not the Government

Khadi Industry

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*721. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any enquiry has been instituted in regard to the future of Khadi Industry, and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in connection with the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, a Working Group has been appointed to evaluate the progress in the development of Khadi including Ambar Khadi during the Second Five Year Plan. The report of the Working Group is expected shortly

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that there has been appreciation of the Khadi cloth in certain exhibitions in foreign countries and if so what steps have been taken to augment the export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Khadi Commission is now very actively pursuing the question of Export Promotion. As the hon Member has rightly pointed out, some of the printed and dyed cloth has received very favourable markets

Shri C K Bhattacharya: Will the hon Minister kindly state whether the use of Khadi is progressing in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In countries outside India?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: No In this country

Shri Manubhai Shah: In India the progress has been phenomenal. At the time of Independence hardly

Rs. one crore worth of cloth was being produced. During the current year, production has reached Rs. 9 crores.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the Government can give us an idea as to how long it will take for the industry to stand on its own legs without receiving subsidy from the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As it is, all the de-centralised industries have in one way or the other got to be given a little shelter against very big and organised industries in the same way as we are giving big industries protection against foreign competition. It is a question of socio-economics. Social growth will take place to the extent that production will increase and we will have more and more higher instruments of production as compared to these rather crude or less technically developed instruments as the economy advances.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खादी का उत्पादन उस साल कितना हुआ था और गवर्नमेंट ने इसमें से कितना खादी स्वयं लिया और कमिशन के रूप में सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ये सारी फिगर्स मैंने पिछली बार जब बजट डिस्कशन हुआ था, अपनी स्पीच के दौरान में दी थीं और मैं आनरेबल मंत्री साहब को और फिगर्स भी दे सकता हूँ। जहाँ तक सबसिडी का ताल्लुक है ग्रम्बर चला ५० परसेंट कम दाम से बेचा जाता है। तीन घाना से चार घाना गज तक बिन्की के अन्दर दिया जाता है। उसके अलावा ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम्स हैं, स्किनर्स के, कार्पेट्स बरीरर के, उसमें कोई सबसिडी का मादा नहीं है, जो काम करना चाहता है, उसको तालीम दिये जाने की संज्ञा है। सबसिडी की रेशो इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है, जितनी मानी जाती है। हर साल तीन या चार करोड़ रुपये कुल मिला कर इस इंडस्ट्री के पीछे खर्च होता है

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the hidden subsidy given to the textile mills in various forms and shapes comes to much more than the subsidy given to khadi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely what I was saying a few minutes back: in our economy different sectors of technological progress have to be protected from various types of competition. It is in the social interest. It is not as if it is done for doctrinaire or dogmatic view.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether subsidy or help is given.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do admit the hon. Member's inference that the textile industry, organised industry has been given protection. It was declared protected in 1930 or thereabout and it continued to be protected till only recently. Even now the import of foreign cloth is totally banned which itself is a great protection to the organised textile industry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Apart from the protection, I referred to the subsidy given in various forms, in transport, in various purchases; in a number of ways, the textile industry has been helped considerably.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are no direct grants or aid as such. The hon. lady Member is right in saying that for modernisation and rehabilitation of textile industry, liberal loans at rather not very high rates of interest but at the normal rates or a little less than the normal rates are given. There are no other direct grants and subsidies.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : महात्माजी के वस्त्र स्वावलम्बन की दृष्टि से खादी किस मात्रा में सफलता प्राप्त कर पाई है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सब से अधिक खुशी की बात यह है कि नौ करोड़ जितनी जो खादी बनी है, उसमें तकरीबन एक तिहाई से अधिक स्वावलम्बन खादी का हिस्सा है। प्रोडक्शन काफी बढ़ा है और हमारा इरादा

श्रीर श्रीरक्षण का इरादा यह है कि कच्चे कपड़ों की माँग पर ही हम लोगों के अन्दर करल इंडस्ट्रीस की, एसी इंडस्ट्रीस की बढ़ाये और जहाँ तक हो सके, गाँव के घास बाँस की आबादी के लोग अपने ही द्वारा बनाये कच्चे कपड़ों का इस्तेमाल करें।

Shri Tyagi: From the hon. Minister's answer I calculated that Rs. 3 crores were being distributed as subsidy to those who wear Khadi. I wonder if Khadi has now become a fashionable cloth. Is it the intention of the Government to review the position and see that no subsidy is given to the wearer of Khadi?

Shri Manabhai Shah: This is not a subsidy to the wearer of Khadi, if I may say so. In order to provide employment and higher forms of social growth, it is the duty of every citizen to patronise those things where employment potential is more. It looks almost like a subsidy to the consumer but it is really to maintain the continuous production at economic prices in order to give employment at the lower level.

Shri Tyagi: It can better be given to the worker.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार के सहयोग के बिना खादी अपने देश में लोकप्रिय हो सकेगी, इस विषय में सरकार का क्या मत है ?

श्री मधुभाई शाह : सरकार तो जनता की प्रतीक है और सरकार का यह फर्ज है कि हर कल्याणकारी काम में वह अपना हाथ बढ़ाये। उसमें सरकार द्वारा सहायता दिया जाना कोई चैरिटी या धर्मदान नहीं है। इसलिये जो काम किया जाता है, मित्र मित्र लोगों की इंडस्ट्रीस के लिये, मध्यम वर्ग की इंडस्ट्रीस के लिये, स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीस के लिये और देश के लिविंग स्टैंडर्ड को बढ़ाने के लिये, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये और उसी आधार पर और सब काम किया जाता है।

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the Khadi industry has aided the economy of India?

Shri Manabhai Shah: Very considerably, because the employment given by the khadi industry is more than 15 lakhs of people, partly or wholly.

Rebate on Handloom Products

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*722. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

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

(a) the latest position as on the 1st June, 1959, in regard to the amount of rebate dues to be paid to the handloom weavers' co-operative societies in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the payment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Information about the rebate amount due to be paid upto 1st June, 1959, is not available. All State Governments have been requested to intimate the arrears of grants, including rebate, to be paid upto 31st March, 1959. On the basis of this information, the possibility of providing funds to meet the arrears will be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether serious complaints have been received that the rebate amount is not paid in time and if so, whether any instruction has been issued to the State Government by the Centre?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. This is exactly what is mentioned in the reply. We have asked for the firm figures up to 31st March 1959 and in anticipation of these figures, grants have been made for disbursement of the rebate amounts.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether rebate is to be given for some more years?

Shri Kamnagar: Yes, Sir The rebate policy continues.

कश्मीर में औद्योगिक विकास

*७२३ श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या वास्तव्य तथा उद्योग अभी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० मई, १९५६ को कश्मीर व्यापार सच की वार्षिक स्थापना बैठक से उन्होंने जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में लघु उद्योग और दस्तकारी के विकास सम्बन्धी योजनाओं की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस विषय में क्या प्रगति हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) (क) और (ख) जी हा । भारत सरकार और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य की सरकार राज्य में लघु उद्योगों तथा दस्तकारियों के विकास की कोशिश कर रही है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अभी यह कहा गया है कि इस दिशा में कोशिश हो रही है, उस कोशिश के फलस्वरूप इन इंडस्ट्रीज की किस मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू जहाँ तक बूलन इंडस्ट्री का सवाल है, उसके लिये कोई साठे चौदह लाख रुपये का प्राविजन किया गया है । सिल्क बीविंग फ़ैक्ट्री के लिये कोई ११ लाख ८६ हजार का प्राविजन किया गया है । इनके अलावा और छोटी मोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये भी काफी कोशिश की जा रही है । फ़िलहाल हमने एक टीम को भी बहा भेजा था जिस से दबाइयों का कारखाना जो कि सोवियत मदद से बनाया जाने वाला है, उसका भी कुछ निर्माण बहा किया जा सके । इस तरह से धन्य भवन तरीके से हम उस प्रयत्न में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र । हमारी सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव किया, उसके फलस्वरूप कश्मीर में कितने कारखानों की रोजी मिली और कितने ऐसे मिले ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू इस तरह के स्टेटिस्टिक्स निकालना कुछ मुश्किल है । लेकिन इस बहस कह सकते हैं कि जो यह सब कोशिश की जाती है, उसके फलस्वरूप काफी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज में बहा तरकी हुई है और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज भी लगाने की बहा कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री चन्दा बर्बन श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार कश्मीर में उद्योग धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये जो कार्य कर रही है, क्या बहा की राज्य सरकार ने उस पर सन्तोष प्रकट किया है ?

श्री मनुभाई साहू एक तरीके से सन्तोष भी प्रकट किया है । दूसरे तरीके से जैसे हर राज्य की सरकार कहती है कि वहाँ की इंडस्ट्रीज को और बढ़ावा दिया जाये, और लगाई जायें, उस लिहाज से उन्होंने भी अपना असन्तोष प्रकट किया है । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि जो काम किया जा रहा है, उसमें उनका सहयोग न हो या उनके पूरे सहयोग के बिना काम हो रहा हो बल्कि पूरी तरह से सहयोग से काम हो रहा है ।

Motor Transport Workers

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*725 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4278 on the 8th May, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of enacting legislation to regulate the working conditions of motor transport workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Details of the proposed legislation have since been finalised and it is hoped that the Bill will be introduced during the next Session of the Parliament.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have considered the point of view of the workers' representatives; if so, how far it will be met while framing this Bill?

Shri Abid Ali: A committee was appointed in which workers' representatives were also invited to participate. Certainly, their point of view has been given full consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what will be the salient features of this legislation?

Shri Abid Ali: I would request the hon. Member to have a little more patience till the Bill is introduced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the broad features?

Mr Speaker: He cannot give them now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether in the note circulated to the consultative members of the Ministry of Transport and Communications it is stated that transport workers in the city will have to put in a work of 48 hours a week or 8 hours per day?

Shri Abid Ali: All the points of view which were placed before the Committee were given due consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know why there is so much delay in enacting this legislation, when we were told a few days ago that it is awaiting the Cabinet's approval?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have submitted earlier, the Bill is being finalised and it will be introduced in the next session.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the intention of the Government to enact legislation

separately for different classes of workers? This pertains to workers in transport. There will be others having other functions also. Will there be a Bill for each class of workers separately?

Shri Abid Ali: This Bill will cover transport workers, mostly who are engaged in public carriers.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): This question, whether every category is going to be covered, will depend upon whether there are special conditions for which legislation is called for. There are pieces of legislation covering different types of workers. Regarding the question about the delay, it has been pointed out that the provisions have been finalised, and all the time that is being taken now is in the process of drafting the legislation.

Shri K. N. Pandey: As there are other factories where there are transport departments, may I know whether this Bill will cover those employees who are working in the transport departments of different industries?

Shri Abid Ali: This will cover workers who are engaged in vehicles which are public carriers. With regard to workers who are not engaged in this particular section we will have also to give some consideration and think whether they can be governed by other enactments; if not, what should be done about them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this legislation will cover all the workers both in the public sector and the private sector, and whether the approval of the Cabinet has been obtained?

Shri Abid Ali: All those who are engaged in the transport industry, as I said earlier, for public carriers will be covered.

Mr. Speaker: Public carriers may be in the public sector and private sector also.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Do Government propose to consult the Standing Labour Committee before introducing the legislation in this House?

Shri Abid Ali: The Standing Labour Committee has been consulted twice in the matter; it is not proposed to consult it again.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान्, इस विषयक को अन्तिम स्वरूप देते समय क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि भ्रमण भ्रमण जगहों में कार्य करने की परिस्थितियाँ भ्रमण भ्रमण हैं जैसे कि पहाड़ में जो मोटर चलाने वाले हैं अगर उन को ८ या १२ घंटे गाड़ी चलाने को कहा गया तो ऐम्बिडेंट्स होने का खतरा होगा, इसलिये उन के काम के घंटे कम रखे जायें, क्या इस पर ध्यान रखा गया है ?

श्री आबिद अली : इस पर ध्यान तो रखा ही गया है ।

दिल्ली में परीक्षात्मक टेलीविजन केन्द्र

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- *७२६. { श्री भक्त बर्षन :
श्री राम कुञ्ज गुप्त :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री केशव :
श्री बोडयार :
श्री साधन गुप्त :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री सं० प्र० मेहता :
श्री प्र० चं० बक्सा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ८ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४५ के उत्तर के सन्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में परीक्षण के तौर पर एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सहायक सचिव (जी प्र० चं० जोशी) : प्राचा है कि दिल्ली से शिक्षा सम्बन्धी तथा प्रयोग के तौर पर टेलीविजन यूनिट का उद्घाटन १५ सितम्बर १९५६ को हो जायेगा । ये कार्यक्रम सप्ताह में दो बार होंगे ।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान, पिछली बार जब अप्रैल में माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था तब कहा था कि एक या दो महीनों के भ्रमण यह कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा । यद्यपि १५ सितम्बर में देरी नहीं है, फिर भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में इतनी देरी क्यों हो गई है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : टेलीविजन या रेडियो चलाने के लिये अकेले मशीनरी ही काम नहीं देती है, देखने या सुनने के लिये कुछ सेट्स की भी जरूरत होती है । हम बहुत काफी तादाद में सेट्स नहीं मंगवा सके, इसी लिये देर हुई है, लेकिन अब १५ तारीख निश्चित है ।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमान, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह नया परीक्षण किया जा रहा है, या नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है उस से दिल्ली से कितने मील तक लोगों को फायदा हो सकेगा और क्या यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि उस से कितने लोग लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे ?

डा० केशकर : आज कल जिस शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर का उपयोग कर रहे हैं उसके अनुसार यहाँ से दस या पन्द्रह मील के दायरे के छात्र लोग देख सकेंगे ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the team of technicians sent to America for training have returned, if so, whether they have submitted any report; and, if they have submitted a report, whether that report has been considered and with what result?

Dr. Keshkar: No particular team has been sent for this purpose. We have

at present two or three of our engineers who have gone to take experience for three months. But this particular unit is already beginning to function on the experience and knowledge of our own engineers who have had occasion to learn about television before.

Shri Keshava: May I know what is the total number of sets that this experimental station is likely to serve?

Dr. Keskar: There can be any number of sets put up for those who want to see, but we ourselves are going to begin with a very modest number of sets. I had occasion to inform the House before that these programmes are meant for schools and communities mostly in the rural areas though we do propose to put up a few sets in the urban areas also. Individuals can have sets, of course, to see this programmes. There is no bar, but probably the limiting factor will be the availability of television sets.

सेट प्रचलन सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब टेलिविजन फिट हो जायेगा तो क्या दिल्ली के बाहर जो प्रवर्धनियाँ प्रादि होती हैं उन में भी देखने के बास्ते इसे भेजा जायेगा ?

डा० कैसकर: यह नहीं हो सकेगा क्योंकि टेलिविजन की मशीनरी जो एक बार स्थापित हो जाती है उस को वहाँ से फिर हटाना बड़ा कठिन है।

सरदार झ० सि० सहगल: अभी मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया कि टेलिविजन सेट मगाने में दिक्कत है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी ऐसी दिक्कतें हैं जिनकी वजह से सरकार उन को जल्दी नहीं मगावा सकती।

डा० कैसकर: सब से बड़ी दिक्कत तो क्लारेन एक्सचेंज की है। धन भी जो सेट हूँ ने मगाये हैं वह पैसा खर्च कर के नहीं मगाये हैं। यूनेस्को ने हम को ग्रांट दी है, उस ग्रांट की बढौलत यह सेट मगाये गये हैं। अगर यह ग्रांट न मिलती और सहायता न

होती तो सामान्य वह यूनिट भी हम सब क्लारेन न कर सकते।

Price of Jute

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727. { **Shri Keshava:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri S. C. Godara:

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

(a) what are the reasons for the steady fall in the prices of jute since 1st January, 1959; and

(b) what measures Government have taken to check this fall?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The fluctuations in jute prices since January 1959 have not been abnormal the prices are currently looking up

(b) Does not arise

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या सच नहीं है कि सरकार जो भी जूट आता है उस का १ या २ परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं खरीदती है ? ग्राडियो में ३०० या ४०० बलगाडिया जूट भी ले जाई जाती है, जिस में से सरकार दो या तीन गाडिया खरीदती है। बाकी गाडिया आपस जाती है जिस से जूट का दाम गिर भी जाता है और किसानों को बड़ा नुकसान होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है।

श्री कानूनगो: यह सवाल तो प्राइसेज के बारे में था। जनवरी से अब तक नीचा से नीचा भाव चलकर तो २० रुपये १२ आने गया था और अब २३ रुपये ४ आने हैं। यानी प्लक्वेशन बहुत कम हुआ है, और उम्मीद है कि प्लक्वेशन बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होगा। यदि रक्सा चाहिये कि दूसरे मुक्तों में इस जूट की प्राइसेज बहुत गिर गई हैं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मैं कलकत्ते की कीमत नहीं जानना चाहता। बिहार में जो म

हैं वहाँ पर इस की को कीमत है मैं उस के बारे में शास्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कानूनगो : यहाँ की प्राइसेज भी जेरे पास हैं, वहाँ भी यही रेंज रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र . मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बाजार में ३०० या ४०० बैलगाड़ियाँ जाती हैं, उन में सरकार की तरफ से दो या तीन बैलगाड़ियों का जूट, जो कि अच्छा होता है, खरीदा जाता है, बाकी बैलगाड़ियाँ वापस जाती हैं और दूसरे बनिये कम कीमत पर उसे खरीदते हैं। मैं सरकार से इस का कैटेगोरिकल जवाब चाहता हूँ।

श्री कानूनगो बिहार की प्राइसेज का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, वह जनवरी में १५ रुपये ८ आने थी और अब १६ रुपये है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know how much jute has been exported till now in 1959, and what will be Government's future policy for raw jute export?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the export figures with me just now. The future policy will be intimated in due time. Not now.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has got a surplus production of jute and that is the main reason for the fall in the prices of Indian jute?

Shri Kanungo: It is not the reason, because our import of jute is severely restricted.

Shri Barman: May I know whether the STC is still continuing to purchase jute or has it given it up, and what is the total quantity that it has purchased up till now?

Shri Kanungo: As I replied to the other question, I have not got the figures of the export or of the purchases for export with me just now.

185 (A) LSD—2.

श्री विभूति मिश्र . अध्यक्ष महोदय, खजी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि बिहार के बाजारों में जूट की प्राइस १५ रुपये ८ आने है और कलकत्ते में ३० रुपये तो बिहार से कलकत्ते ले जाने में १५ रुपये या साढ़े १४ रुपये मन खर्चा पड़ता है ?

श्री कानूनगो . मैं ने बिहार की प्राइसेज दे दी हैं। जनवरी में उसकी कीमत १५ रुपये ८ आने थी जब कि अब बिहार में १६ रुपये ८ आने प्राइस है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether in spite of the surplus crop of jute there is still 84 per cent of the jute looms which remains sealed, and may I know whether the Government will consider the question of advising the mills to unseal those looms to have bigger exports of jute goods?

Shri Kanungo: The looms are being gradually unsealed, but yet, it must be remembered that the production of jute goods does not depend upon our country alone, but that it depends upon the production of other countries and the world demand also.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: My question was, when we have got surplus jute and there is demand for jute goods to be exported to foreign countries, what was the reason for keeping the looms sealed when we have got surplus jute in the country.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The hon. Member is aware of the steps taken by Government in the last season and he knows that after a long gap of time we decided to export raw jute and the STC took upon itself the responsibility of exporting the raw jute which was purchased in Bihar and other States. We are keeping in close touch with the present situation and there is no cause for worry. I would like to inform Shri Tantia that very recently, the Indian Jute

Mills Association decided to unseal 2½ per cent of looms. Only 10 per cent will now remain sealed and 2½ per cent more will be released. It will help in the consumption of raw jute in a larger quantity and I hope Shri Bibhuti Mishra also will have no complaint because there will be more and more purchases in Bihar region as well.

Small Paper Mills in Madras State

*728. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1657 on the 3rd April, 1959, and state:

(a) whether negotiations have been finalised for setting up small paper mills in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). One scheme for the setting up of a paper mill at Udampalpet, in Madras with a capacity of 5 tons per day has been licensed under the Industries Act. Their proposals for the import of machinery required for the scheme are under consideration of the Government.

Shri Damani: May I know what is the total requirement of capital and what kind of paper is going to be produced by this unit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This unit is a small unit with a capacity of five to ten tons per day. For the present the capital will be about Rs 20 to 30 lakhs.

Shri Damani: May I know how far the cost of production of such a small unit is comparable to the cost of production of a bigger unit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is very comparable. In some cases it will be lower for certain varieties.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government is going to grant such licences for erecting small units in other States as well?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Already we have considered applications for 11 units and we are going to encourage more, provided the resources for the raw material are there.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government is going to fix or reserve some quality of paper for such units and earmark certain qualities for bigger units?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question hardly arises, because we do not want any sub-standard paper to be produced by any factory whether large or small. In this case also the quality will be as rigid as others.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any financial assistance will be given by the Centre to the small units as in bigger units?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no question of financial assistance except a little more liberal attitude in licensing. We are trying to give them some more technical help and more and more facilities for import of plant and machinery.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total number of schemes which have been submitted to the Government for approval and how many out of those schemes have so far been approved and what is the criterion applied by the Government in approving any scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the small units are concerned, about 11 have been approved. Three to four are pending. Actually, the criterion today, as in all industries, is foreign exchange. Therefore, we are trying to see that in this country itself we manufacture all paper machinery. I am glad to inform the House that we are moving towards the formation, in the same way as in the sugar industry, of a consortium of paper machinery manufacturers. So, within the next two or three years, practically, big, medium and small plants are to be manufactured in India.

श्री अश्वन सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इस वक़्त देश में पेपर की कमी हो रही है तो उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या गवर्नमेंट देश में ज्यादा पेपर मिल लवाने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ११ में से ३ यू० पी० की स्कीम्स हैं और इसके अलावा अब माननीय सदस्य त्यागी जी देहरादून में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं और वहाँ के लिए भी वह स्कीम मेज रहे हैं। जहाँ से भी री रो या वेस्ट पेपर वगैरह चीजें मिलती रहेंगी वही पर यह स्कीम कामयाब होती रहेंगी।

मोटर गाड़ियों के टायरों के मूल्य

- *७१६ { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहौदी :
श्री ज० भु० तारिक :
श्री सावन गुप्त :
श्रीन्तो मकीबा अहमद
अ विशनाथ रेड्डा :
श्री बलबीर सिंह :

क्या वह जिनका तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय ने देश में ट्रकों, बसों, मोटर साइकलों और कारों के टायर नियत मूल्यों से कहीं अधिक मूल्यों पर बिक रहे हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस अवैध बात को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है , और

(ग) सरकार ने इस के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं कि टायर बाजार में सुगमता से उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(ब) से (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

बड़े बड़े टायरो, विशेषकर ६.००-२० साइज के टायरों की थोड़ी सी ही कमी है , स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने निम्न उपाय किये हैं :—

(१) मोटर टायरो और ट्यूबो का उत्पादन बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(२) पुराने आयातकों को प्रत्येक कोटे दिये जा रहे हैं जिनका मूल्य उनके मूल कोटा नाइसेसों के अंकित मूल्य के पंचमांश के बराबर होगा। ऐसे लाइसेंस, ट्रकों के सभी साइजों के ट्यूब और टायर आयात करने के लिए वैध होंगे।

(३) राज्य व्यापार निगम अधिक टायर ट्यूब आयात करने की कोशिश कर रहा है जिससे वे अधिक परिणाम में सुलभ हो सकें। इस संबंध में राज्य व्यापार निगम यह पता लगा रहा है कि रुपया में भुगतान करके टायर ट्यूब मगाये जा सकते हैं या नहीं।

(४) संशोधित मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम १५ जनवरी १९५६ से लागू कर दिया गया है जिसके अनुसार व्यापारिक मोटर गाड़ियों का कुल भार उसमें लगे एक्सल की भार वाहक क्षमता के अनुसार निर्धारित किया जाएगा, न कि उसमें लगे टायरों के साइजों के अनुरूप।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री मंत्री महोदय ने अभी यह जो विवरण दिया है इसमें भविष्य की तो योजनाएँ हैं लेकिन वर्तमान में अवैध व्यापार रोकने की दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I thought we were on a different question. This is Question No. 729 As far as this question is concerned, four more factories have been licensed The production in the current year also has been looking up very much, and within the next two or three or four years we will have surplus for export

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: I find that the reply given in the statement is incomplete. Nothing has been mentioned in answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question. The answer covers only part (c) of the question. Will the hon. Minister inform the House regarding the first part?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is already mentioned. The shortage of giant tyres particularly in the size 9.00-20 has been of a marginal nature. Because of a little scarcity in this particular size of tyres, some prices at one stage did shoot up, but the steps which we have already taken have all kept the price and the S.T.C., as I said before the hon House last week, is trying to import 100 thousand giant tyres. The announcement itself has brought down the prices considerably, and as soon as the stocks are received, much more reduction in prices will take place.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : मंत्री महोदय
ने जैसा कि भरी फरमाया कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं तो मैं उनमें जानना चाहता हूं कि जब तक प्रोडक्शन का काम मुकम्मिल नहीं होता तब तक ब्लैक मार्केट को कंट्रोल करने और रोकने के लिए हकूमत क्या इकदामात कर रही है ?

شروع ایم - طارق : ممبری مہودے
نے جوہا کے انہی فرمایا کہ پروڈکشن
زیادہ کرنے کے لئے کام کر رہے ہیں تو
میں ان سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ
جب تک پروڈکشن کا کام مکمل نہیں
ہوتا تب تک بلک مارکیٹ کو
کنٹرول کرنے اور روکنے کے لئے حکومت
کیا اقدامات کر رہی ہے ؟

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह इम्पोर्ट करके किया जा रहा है। एक लाख टायर्स इस साल इम्पोर्ट किये जा रहे हैं और हर साल जितनी

दिमांड होगी और जो हफ्ता प्रोडक्शन होगा और उन दोनों के बीच में जो फेसला होगा उसको हम धायात करके पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आजकल टायर्स के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा खोरबाजारी हो रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टायर्स के मामले में हमारी सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी कब तक हो जायगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारा इरादा और ब्याल तो यह है और इसको पूरे कौन-फिर्देस से कह सकते हैं कि तकरीबन दो साल में हम सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी से भी भागे बढ़ जायेंगे लेकिन यह मशीनरी सब आ रही है और हो सकता है कि उसके लगने में ४, ६ महीने की देरी लग जाय। हमने जो कैपेसिटी लाइसेंस किया है उससे हम केवल स्वावलम्बी ही नहीं बनेंगे बल्कि उससे हम निर्यात भी कर सकेंगे।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know what is the disparity between the production in India and the total demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our assessment of shortfall is about 35 thousand to 40 thousand tyres, but we are trying to import 100 thousand tyres of giant size or variety which has substantially depressed the current market in regard to prices, and as soon as the stocks arrive, further reduction will take place.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the tyre companies themselves have recommended to the Government or suggested to them a scheme of rationing of tyres to all the important consumers and if such a suggestion has been made, may I know what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The tyre companies themselves have not made any suggestion. One of the users' association in Delhi did make a suggestion. The suggestion is impracticable and

will also lead to more trouble than otherwise. The only way is to increase the supply, which we are doing.

Shri Dajit Singh: In view of the fact that tyres are being sold at very high rates, may I know whether Government would consider issuing permits for tyres for transport and truck unions, to check this black-marketing?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what we have said in our import policy, that if the organised operators, particularly the State undertakings which are many in the country, come forward, we will give them direct import licences, so that that part of rising of prices is completely avoided.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Ministry surveyed the pressing needs of certain special areas like Kashmir, where tyres get worn out within three months and where the vehicular traffic is very very high on account of our defence needs? Has the Ministry done anything to give relief to the lorry consumers of tyres there, because they cost them in the black-market Rs 1,500 as against Rs 300 actual price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon Member has raised this point. We have not received any particular request from Kashmir. We received a request from Assam and we sent them a good amount of tyres, which relieved the situation there. If we find a similar situation exists in Kashmir, we shall certainly be prepared to send them more tyres.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Is it a fact that even the imported tyres are selling in the black market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That does not arise here.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Cents tyres imported in this country are also selling in the black market?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, generally it is only a particular variety

which every hon. Member knows as a more popular brand and that is also from tradition. I might say from technical experience and analysis that all the tyres made in India are of the high quality. As a matter of fact, in one of the international surveys recently the Indian tyres were reported to be much more sturdy because of the tropical climate in this country as compared to other countries.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I draw your attention to one fact, Sir? Out of 21 questions answered today, as many as 14 go to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The result is, that practically the Question Hour is monopolised by one Ministry and questions relating to all the other Ministries practically go unanswered.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be avoided. The Commerce Ministry is one of the most important Ministries. Our country is trying to progress industrially and commercially. So, if hon. Members want time to be devoted for the other Ministries, let them pass a resolution and I will do like that. As a matter of fact, I am disallowing a number of questions and trying to restrict the number.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My humble suggestion to you, Sir is that there may be a better distribution of questions.

Mr. Speaker: Wherever the Commerce Ministry may be put, it will have the largest number of questions on that day.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Elections in Kerala

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2. { **Shri Ram Krishnan Gupta:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India have

received any representation with regard to the revision of electoral rolls in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the nature of such representations received;

(c) the decision taken with regard to the revision of electoral rolls;

(d) how long it would take to complete the finalisation of electoral rolls;

(e) whether the question of drawing programmes for election in the State has been considered; and

(f) if so, the nature of decision taken in this respect?

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

(b) The representations were to the effect that all electoral rolls were unsatisfactory and should be thoroughly revised before the general election in the State is called.

(c) The Election Commission has ordered that the electoral rolls of all the constituencies in that State should be intensively revised as expeditiously as possible

(d) It is expected that it would be possible to complete this work by the end of December, 1959

(e) It is too early to consider the question of drawing up the programme for election in the State.

(f) Does not arise

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the different parties in Kerala are being consulted in the finalisation of the election programme?

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, the question of election programme is a little premature to consider at the moment. In answer to part (e), I said that. It is only after the rolls are finalised that this question will be taken up

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is not a fact that the electoral rolls in most of the constituencies in Kerala were drawn up as far back as 1955 and whether all

the parties in Kerala have demanded intensive revision before the elections are conducted?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes; I think all the parties have demanded that the electoral rolls be revised as intensively as possible. It transpires that in many of the constituencies, scrutiny by house to house check has not been followed ever since 1952 or 1953.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether there has been a suggestion to introduce identity cards for the voters?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think any such suggestion has been made with regard to Kerala

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know the grounds on which revision of electoral rolls has been urged in the representations?

Shri A. K. Sen: The ground is that they are not perfect and there are many errors in the electoral rolls

Shri Achar: May I know from whom the main complaints have come and the nature of the complaints?

Shri A. K. Sen: From all the parties.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Posts of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors

*709. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 413 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the posts of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Mines are still lying vacant; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

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

(b) Non-availability of suitable candidates. The Scales of pay have recently been revised and the posts are being readvertised.

Development Work in Kirtinagar

*712. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1281 on the 16th March, 1959, and state the further progress made so far in completing the development work in Kirtinagar Colony set up by the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): All essential work except a portion of sewerage work is complete. The incomplete part of sewerage is likely to be completed by the end of the current year.

Bristle Coir Fibre

*716. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a bristle coir fibre expert studied the condition of fibre in Mysore State and suggested ways and means of fully utilising it, and

(b) if so, whether the Coir Board has taken steps to utilize this fibre for manufacturing purposes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is given below

Statement

Government have no information whether a bristle fibre expert studied the conditions of fibre in Mysore State. However, a delegation appointed by the Coir Board had made a study of the possibilities of developing mattress and bristle fibre industry in coconut producing States, including Mysore, and it had recommended the establishment of pilot plants by the State Governments in these States for the pro-

duction of bristle fibre. This suggestion has been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.

Ground Glass for Window Panes

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

(a) whether any attempt has been made to manufacture ground glass in India for window panes,

(b) whether any foreign collaboration has been sought therefor; and

(c) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The manufacture of ground glass used for window panes i.e. sheet glass has been well developed in the country. There are at present four factories which manufacture sheet glass. Two of these firms are working with foreign collaboration. One new scheme for the manufacture of sheet glass in collaboration with a foreign firm is under consideration of Government.

Salt Works on the Coast of Saurashtra and Kutch

*724. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that due to severe gale, cyclonic heavy storm and unusual high tide on or about the 24th May 1959, the salt works on the coast of Saurashtra and Kutch have suffered heavy losses;

(b) if so, the extent of such losses; and

(c) whether any assistance from the Salt Cess Fund in the form of subsidy and/or loan is contemplated?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Reports of such losses have been received. The extent of the losses is being assessed.

(c) It is the policy of Government to grant relief in such cases by way of grants and loans, according to the

circumstances of the case, particularly in cases of small salt works.

उद्योग क्षेत्र, झोखला

*७१०. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या बाहिरक सभा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली स्थित झोखला के उद्योग क्षेत्र की सीमा में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस निर्णय के अन्तर्गत कितनी नयी भूमि उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाई जायेगी ,

(ग) नये क्षेत्र को विकसित करने के लिये जितनी धन राशि की आवश्यकता होगी और यह धन किस प्रकार जुटाया जायेगा , और

(घ) इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई ग्राह)

(क) जी हां।

(ख) ६६ ६ एकड़।

(ग) यह सारी भूमि समतल की जाएगी लेकिन इस समय इमारतें बनाने का काम केवल ४० एकड़ भूमि पर ही शुरू किया जाएगा। इसकी अनुमानित लागत ४५ लाख ६० है। सरकार यह धन राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को ऋण के रूप में देगी जिसके अधीन यह योजना चल रही है।

(घ) लगभग २ वर्षों में।

Workers' Health in Rayon Factories

*731. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1207 on the 3rd March, 1959 and state the fur-

ther progress made in implementing the recommendations contained in the Report of the survey undertaken to study the deleterious effect on the health of workers in rayon factories?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): It is for the State Governments to implement the recommendations.

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras and Uttar Pradesh have agreed to incorporate the draft Chemical Regulations in their Factories Rules. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab propose to do so as and when any chemical works covered by the regulations are established in those States. Other State Governments are considering the matter.

The Delhi administration has already amended suitably its Factories Rules.

Export of Primary Commodities

*732. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 537 on the 3rd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether there has since been any marked improvement in regard to prices of primary commodities exported from India to other countries; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of improvement made?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) No marked improvement has taken place. The export prices of raw and dressed goatskins, coir yarn, ginger, unmanufactured tobacco and turmeric, have, however, shown improvement during 1959.

Villiers Colliery, Talcher

*733. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Villiers Colliery in Talcher has started working;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the arrears on account of dues have been paid to the workers, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) A sum of about Rs 73,200 on account of arrears of wages and bonus was paid to the workers as a result of persuasive efforts of the Officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery

Cuts in Hindi Films

*734. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether cuts have been ordered in some Hindi films on the ground of obscene and objectionable scenes in those films,

(b) whether certificates given by the Central Board of Film Censors to four of these films for Universal exhibition have been ordered to be converted to certificates for restricted exhibition ("adults only"),

(c) whether attention of the members of the Central Board of Film Censors has been drawn to these orders, and

(d) whether the members of the Board have been requested to be more careful in future in approving films and in giving them certificates for unrestricted exhibition?

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

(d) It is proposed to have a talk with the Board during its coming meeting in Delhi regarding this question

Supply of Footwear to Coal Mine Workers

*735. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the extent to which Para 824

of the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) regarding the supply of footwear to coal mine workers drawing Rs 100 per month and less has been implemented, and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for effective implementation of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 33,840 workmen employed in coal mines have since been supplied footwear, out of a total number of about 2.65 lakhs entitled to the same

(b) Appropriate action will be taken concerning the employers, who have not supplied footwear to workers, who are willing to meet 50 per cent cost thereof

Increase in the Rate of Contribution of Provident Fund

*736. { **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 281 on the 6th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether any difficulties have been brought to the notice of Government by the industries as to their inability to increase the rate of provident fund contribution from 6½ to 8-1/3 per cent, and

(b) whether any action has been taken to overcome those difficulties?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration

Broadcasts of Sanskrit Lessons

*737. **Shri Amar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there is a demand from some institutions for broadcasting lessons in Sanskrit from All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) At present Sanskrit lessons are broadcast from the Madras, Tiruchi, Hyderabad and Vijayawada Stations of All India Radio as part of their school broadcasts, but in view of the very limited audience for them it is not at present proposed to start Sanskrit lessons for the general listeners

Trade with China

*738. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the imports from China are increasing and the exports are going down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 4]

Paper Mill in Rayagada (Orissa)

*739. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that permission has been accorded to set up a paper mill in the Rayagada Taluk of Koraput District (Orissa),

(b) if so, to whom the permission has been accorded; and

(c) what is the installed capacity of the proposed paper mill?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; but the location has been subsequently changed from Rayagada to Kesinga at firm's own request.

(b) M/s Straw Products Ltd., Calcutta

(c) The plant machinery have yet to be installed but the capacity licensed is 18,000 tons of paper and 21,600 tons of pulp per annum

Manufacture of Drugs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Corporation for manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals with Russian collaboration;

(b) if so, the brief details of the proposal; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). As already stated in the House in reply to Starred Question No. 7 on 3rd August, 1959, Government have decided to proceed further with the setting up of the drugs projects. The question of setting up a corporation to administer the drug projects is under consideration.

Chawki system for the supply of Silk Worm Seeds

*741. **Shri Shankaratya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Silk Board have decided to introduce the "Chawki" system of supply of silk worm seeds instead of the seeds;

(b) what would be additional cost of difference between the two systems of supply of seeds; and

(c) whether any subsidy is given to the Co-operative Societies or suppliers of Chawki in Mysore State?

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

(b) Approximately Rs. 3 per 100 disease free layings.

(c) Not yet.

Government Medical Stores Depots, Madras and Bombay

*742. { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

(a) whether any contributions to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were deducted from the wages of workers employed in the Government Medical Store Depots at Bombay and Madras:

(b) whether they were subsequently refunded to all the employees on their being exempted from the scope of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Employees' contributions in the case of the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras were refunded by the Depot to its employees concerned. This amount was not received by the Corporation.

(c) The Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay, was exempted from the operation of the E.S.I. Act with effect from 31st March, 1957. Employees' contributions for the period prior to the date of exemption were duly deducted from their wages and paid to the Corporation. Since the Act does not permit such refunds the relative amount cannot be refunded.

Tea Exports

*743. { Shri F. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Masda Ahmed:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a fall in tea shipment by 50 million sterling upto the 31st May, 1959 this year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to arrest the fall in tea exports?

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

(a) Exports of tea during the first five months of 1959 were lower than those for the corresponding period in 1958 by about 45.5 million lbs. Exports in June, 1959 have however recorded an increase of 5 million lbs. over the despatches made in the same month in 1958.

(b) In view of this improvement in export trends, reliance is proposed to be placed on orthodox export promotion measures. The earlier decline is attributed to seasonal factors, more particularly of non-availability of sufficient stocks of the quality commonly in demand in the export markets.

Typewriters

*744. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

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

(a) whether typewriters are manufactured in India;

(b) if so, in which language-scripts,

(c) the names of the firms which manufacture such typewriters, and

(d) whether any facilities have been provided to any private individual for the manufacture of typewriters in Oriya script?

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

(b) and (c). In English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati and Assamese. M/s. Remington Rand of India manufacture such typewriters.

M/s. Godrej & Boyce and M/s. Rayala Corporation of India however manufacture English Key Board typewriters only.

(d) No scheme for the manufacture of typewriters in Oriya script has so far been received. But any of the above mentioned manufacturers can manufacture such typewriters, out of their sanctioned capacity, if they so desire.

Coffee Cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*745. **Shri Dinesh Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of Coffee cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what is the result of the investigation; and

(c) what action is being taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kamnagar): (a) Yes, Sir; in Andaman Islands only.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 5]

(c) An exploratory trial scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,31,700. Necessary action to recruit staff for implementing the scheme is being taken by the Andaman Administration in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Vigyan Bhawan

*746. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main arch of Vigyan Bhawan, Delhi has cracked recently;

(b) if so, whether it has been repaired;

(c) the amount spent on its repairs; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the contractor for this faulty construction?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). It is not a fact that the main arch of Vigyan Bhawan has cracked. At the time of the construction in the main gate of the building, the contractor had used marble of inferior quality, instead of Italian green marble, as required. The shade and colour in various pieces did not match. The work was, therefore, rejected and the contractor asked to replace the entire stone with marble of correct agreed specifications. On the failure of the contractor to do so, the work is being executed at his risk and cost by another contractor.

Autonomous Housing Board for Delhi

*747. **Shri Kadiyan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion made by the Delhi Citizens Forum to set up an autonomous Housing Board for giving a fillip to housing activities in the Capital has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) The suggestion

made by the Forum has been noted. It may take quite some time yet, before a decision is taken in the matter.

Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Calcutta

*748. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Calcutta has closed their factory partially;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to prevent its closure; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 6]

Pakistani Firing in Kashmir

*749. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a raiding party from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir headed by one constable Sikander Khan crossed the cease-fire line on the 10th August, 1959;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the party fired on the police post of the Tithwal Area; and

(d) whether a protest has been made to the U.N. Observers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) On August 2, 1959 at about 00.45

hours, a POK patrol led by head constable Iskander Khan approached our police picquet at Bandi, about 4 miles South-east of Tithwal and about 900 yards on our side of the Cease-fire line.

(b) and (c). On being challenged by our sentry, the POK patrol opened fire. Our post also fired 2 rounds in return. At this stage one of the POK men was seen to fall down. In the morning our patrol which was sent to search the area recovered one rifle, five rounds and some blood-stained clothes from the scene. At 11.45 hours head constable Iskander Khan who had been wounded in the encounter surrendered himself and was admitted to hospital. There were no casualties on our side.

(d) A cease-fire violation complaint has been lodged with the U.N. Field Observer Team

Small-scale Industries

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

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

(a) whether the two-man team of French Experts has completed the technical survey for setting up a Centre for training Indian technicians in the manufacture of precision instruments essentially required for industrial development and for production of prototypes for small-scale industries;

(b) whether they have submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features of the report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The report of the team has just been received. It contains suggestions about the type of production and training to

be undertaken at the centre and the lines of collaboration with French manufacturers. The report is under consideration.

Manufacture of Rubber Chemicals

*751. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the manufacture of Rubber Chemicals has been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A proposal from a private firm for the manufacture of Rubber Chemicals has been approved by Government and a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued to the firm for the manufacture of diverse types of organic accelerators, antioxidants and retarders for rubber industry. It is expected that the firm would go into production by 1961 and that the requirements of the country for these chemicals would be met largely from indigenous production thereafter.

Record of Mahatma Gandhi's Life

*752. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1491 on the 26th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the implementation of the scheme of the All India Radio to record events

connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life;

(b) whether they have recorded the events relating to Salt Satyagraha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) All India Radio has completed and broadcast two documentaries as indicated below:

(i) Documentary in English covering the South African phase of the Mahatma's life.

(ii) Documentary in Hindi covering Mahatma Gandhi's first movement started in Champaran.

A third documentary in Hindi 'Woh Mahan Yug' covering the Mahatma's stay in Sevagram Ashram in Wardha is being completed for broadcast in the near future.

(b) Events concerning Salt Satyagraha have not so far been covered.

(c) Does not arise.

Enquiry into Dalmia Concerns

*753. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2308 on the 8th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate into the affairs of Dalmia concerns has since completed the inquiry;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the inquiry report;

(c) if so, the details of the findings; and

(d) the nature of action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

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

Ceramic Industry

*754 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to survey the Ceramic Industry in India,

(b) if so, what is the object of this survey, and

(c) when it will be undertaken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

No special survey of the Ceramic Industry is contemplated in respect of units in the large scale sector but Development Wing re-assess, from time to time as they do in the case of other industries also the working capacity of the Ceramic Industry with a view to determining the trends and quality of production for formulation of the plans for future development of the industry

In respect of units in the small scale sector, a survey on Electrical Porcelainware Industry has so far been conducted in certain areas of the country. A survey of the Ceramic Industry in the Small Scale Sector in general may be made when surveys of certain other industries which are already in hand are completed

Development of Eastern Districts of U.P.

{ Shri S. M. Banerjee
*755. { Shri Jagdish Awasthi.
 { Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3987 on the 5th May, 1959 and state.

(a) whether the schemes for the development of Eastern Districts of

Uttar Pradesh have since been finalised,

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

(c) the progress since made in the direction of implementing them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission has conveyed its concurrence to the programme drawn up by the U.P. Government against the current year's special allotment of Rs 2 crores for the development of backward areas including Eastern U.P., districts of Bundelkhand and the hill districts

(b) A list of the schemes included in the programme is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 7]

(c) Information is not available

Transport of Raw Jute

*756 Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that transport bottle-necks have led to the cancellation of high priced contracts in raw jute and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure adequate transport facilities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannungo). (a) Government have no information to the effect that reported cancellations of jute contracts were due to transport bottle-necks

(b) Reasonably adequate transport facilities have been provided for movement of jute

Trade Commodities of other countries passing through India

*757. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the names of countries whose external trade commodities pass through the Indian territories,

(b) whether this trade is regulated by any agreement with the respective foreign countries; and

(c) whether any benefit, financial or otherwise, is derived by India for giving passage to the trade commodities of other countries?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Afghanistan and Nepal

(b) Yes

(c) There is no direct financial benefit. Such facilities are granted as part of a wider trade or commercial agreement or in order to strengthen friendly relations.

Export of Sports Goods

*758. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the position of export of sports goods during 1958-59 as against 1957-58;

(b) whether there is scope for expansion of markets for Indian sports goods abroad, and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard in 1959 (upto 31st July, 1959)?

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

(a) Sports goods worth about Rs. 8,98,000 were exported during 1958-59 as compared to Rs. 10,28,000 in 1957-58. These figures do not include the goods exported through post parcel.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An Export Incentive Scheme has been put into operation from the 1st March, 1959. Manufacturers of sports goods are permitted under the scheme to import raw materials upto 15 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of their exports.

Contribution to Coal Mines Provident Fund

*759. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2153 on the 30th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since assessed the liability on the Coal Industry if the Contribution to Coal Mines Provident Fund is raised from 6½ to 8-1/3 per cent;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to exclude the Coal Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The additional financial burden may be of the order of Rs 75 lakhs per annum.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No

फरीदाबाद विकास बोर्ड

*७६०. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय फरीदाबाद विकास बोर्ड में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त बोर्ड इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन है अथवा पंजाब सरकार के पुनर्वास विभाग के अधीन, और

(ग) इस विकास बोर्ड की स्थापति पर उस के कर्मचारियों को पंजाब सरकार स्थायी अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाल) : (क) ३४४।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के।

(ब) बोर्ड की विभिन्न संस्थाओं के केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा राज्य सरकार के पास भेदि जाने पर उस के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार खपाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। यदि कुछ कर्मचारी रह जायेंगे तो हेम्पलामेंट एक्सचेंजो द्वारा उन्हें रोजगार दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया जावेगा।

Gorabari Area under Mines Act

*761 Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gorabari area 36 miles off Bankura town in West Bengal has been brought within the purview of the Mines Act for collecting stones to be supplied to the Kangsabati Project, and

(b) if so, whether measures have been taken to see that the contractors take necessary safety measures for using explosives?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali). (a) and (b) Quarries in this area have not been brought within the purview of the Mines Act 1952. Instructions have, however, been issued to the authorities concerned that precautions regarding blasting and use of explosive, laid down in the Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1926, should be observed by the contractors engaged in quarrying stone.

अमृत बाजार पत्रिका, इलाहाबाद के कर्मचारियों का भर्त्सना

*७६२. श्री भक्त वर्मान. क्या अमृत बाजार पत्रिका मनी २६ मार्च, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५१२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण ने अमृत पत्रिका, इलाहाबाद के कर्मचारियों की मांगों के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति की है?

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कम उपभोगी (की व्यक्तिगत खपत): निम्नलिखित व्यय देखा हो चुके हैं। कुछ भारमिक ऐतराज सुन लिये गये हैं। मुद्रण की प्रगति तारीख २७ अगस्त निश्चित हुई है।

Black Market in Photographic Goods

*762 Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a considerable black market in photographic goods; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to check it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received regarding the shortage of these materials in the market and therefore the import policy is being liberalised from time to time.

Ajudhia Textile Mills

*764 Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 311 on the 11th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision regarding the re-opening of Ajudhia Textile Mills;

(b) if so, when the mill is likely to resume its working, and

(c) the conditions which will govern the resumption of its working?

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

(b) The Mill re opened on the 20th August, 1959

(c) The Central Government have authorised M/s Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers (Private) Limited under section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to take over the management as Managing Agents

Import of Streptomycin

*765. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to buy 40,000 KG of Streptomycin from the U.S.A. and Japan;

(b) if so, the price to be paid; and

(c) whether any global tenders have been called?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; the actual quantity being purchased is 50,000 kg

(b) About Rs 120 per kg on the average.

(c) Global tenders were called and orders have been placed on the parties whose quotations were most favourable.

Rayon Grade Pulp Mill

*766. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Achar:

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

(a) whether the project report of the Japanese experts for the establishment of a bamboo-based Rayon Grade Pulp Mill has been received

(b) whether the report has been accepted by Government, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The report is still awaited.

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

Land Reforms

{ Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Pangarkar:
*767. { Shri Birendra Bahadur:
Singhji:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1393 on the 19th March, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to implementation of the land reforms policy in the various States?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 8].

Central Salt Board

*768. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1372 on the 19th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of the Salt Committee for setting up of an autonomous Central Salt Board; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of setting up an autonomous Central Board for Salt is still under consideration, in consultation with the State Governments.

Rental on Government Films

*769. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rentals are charged by Government for films distributed by the Films Division;

(b) if so, the total amount realised during 1958-59;

(c) whether any amount was realised from foreign companies;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) how does this rental compare with the rate charged by commercial firms?

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

(b) Rs. 36,18,172.41 nP.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 516.64 nP.

(e) Comparison is not possible as newsreels and documentary films are not distributed on commercial basis by any private firms in India

Accommodation for Government Employees in Delhi

1377. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Government employees who have been provided with residential accommodation since 1st April, 1959 in Delhi so far;

(b) total number of Government employees to be provided with residential accommodation during the remaining period of 1959-60; and

(c) total number of Government employees on the waiting list at present?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 744.

(b) 2,226.

(c) 38,464.

Production of Khadi in Bombay

1379. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of khadi produced in Bombay State in 1958 month-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required in-

formation is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 9].

Industries in Bombay State

1380. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries on large-scale basis that the Central Government have directly set up in Bombay State during 1958-59;

(b) what is the total amount invested in these projects; and

(c) whether the financial aid has been given as grant or loan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Central Government did not directly set up any large scale industries in the Bombay State during 1958-59.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Allotment of Lunga Land to Displaced Persons in Tripura

1381. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of Lunga land allotted to each of the displaced persons who have been recently rehabilitated in the following Rehabilitation Centres of Tripura:

(i) Simra Chhira R. C., Sadar,

(ii) Ganda Basti R. C., Khowai,

(iii) Krishnapur R. C., Khowai, and

(iv) Nripendra Nagar R. C., Sadar;

(b) whether this acreage of Lunga land can maintain an agriculturist for six months in the year; and

(c) if not, whether the Tripura Administration proposes to allot more Lunga land to the displaced persons rehabilitated in these Centres?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The average total

holding per family in these Rehabilitation Centres is 3 acres of which the approximate area of lungia land is as follows:

(i) Simna Chhara	0 17 acre
(ii) Ganda Basti	0 85 "
(iii) Krishnapur	0 80 "
(iv) Nripendranagar	0 50 "

(b) The total holding is considered adequate to maintain a family

(c) Does not arise

Indian Foreign Service

1382 Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many persons not belonging to the Indian Foreign Service and Indian Foreign Service Branch (B) have been appointed since January, 1959 to posts under the Ministry of External Affairs excluding Heads of Missions?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are 16 such persons. A statement showing their names and designations along with their dates of appointments is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III annexure No 10]

UN Plane with Indian Soldiers

1383 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a UN Plane force-landed on Israel Territory on the 18th May, 1959 carrying Indian soldiers,

(b) whether there were any casualties and

(c) if so, the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) It is understood that on the 18th May, 1959, a plane belonging to a commercial airline, which was carrying UNEF personnel including two Indian officers and ten Indian other ranks who were proceeding to the leave centre at Beirut, was forced to land at Lydda airport in

Israel, by Israeli authorities on the ground that it had not observed Israeli formalities. There were no casualties. The plane was allowed to proceed after a couple of hours.

Industries in Andhra Pradesh

1384 Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the new industries proposed to be established in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 11]

Slum Clearance Division

1385. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether the scheme for the establishment of a slum clearance division to administer the slum areas in Delhi has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has approved a proposal for the setting up of a Division headed by a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for dealing with the slum clearance/improvement work in Delhi. The Division will be staffed by the requisite administrative, supervisory, ministerial and non-ministerial establishment, as and when necessary.

Indian Officers in UN Agencies

1386 Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of the officers who are at present on deputation with the various agencies of the United Nations,

(b) the duration of their deputation period; and

(c) the procedure generally adopted in the selection of such officers?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as possible.

(c) Normally, the Bureau of Personnel of the United Nations maintains records of applications received from various persons and tries to recruit suitable people for vacancies as and when they occur. Indian officials who wish to apply for posts in the United Nations can do so with the permission of the authorities under whose administrative control they work at present. If a post is subsequently offered to any one of the Indian officials, he has to obtain the permission of the Government before he can accept it. At that stage the terms and conditions of service are scrutinized both by the officer concerned as also by the Government.

In special circumstances, the United Nations may also approach the Government of India for specific recommendations for particular appointments. In such cases, the Government makes the recommendation after consulting the various authorities concerned.

Nagas

1387 Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nagas of Burmese Frontier Region have joined with the so called Indian Nagas to form a movement for common land for Nagas; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) We have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Undertakings

1388. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering a proposal to exempt any industrial undertaking taken over by them from the provisions of various Welfare Acts;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). There is no such general proposal. There is, however, a proposal that undertakings taken over by the Government of Bombay under their Unemployment Relief Scheme cannot immediately bear the burden of provident fund contributions and that they should be exempted from the operation of the Employees Provident Funds Act.

Buildings Projects Team on Industrial Estate

1389. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3486 on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the Buildings Projects Team on Industrial Estate; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The suggestions of the Team regarding planning and designing of Industrial Estates have been communicated to the State Governments and the National Small Industries Corporation. As in the past, also in the future designing and planning of Industrial Estates, the suggestions of this team and various other expert bodies are being kept in view.

Industrial Training Institute in Manipur

1390. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the nature of steps taken so far in setting up an Industrial Training Institute in Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Training has been started in some of the trades at the Adimjati Technical Institute temporarily with effect from March, 1959 till new buildings are constructed. Administrative approval for construction of buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.71 lakhs has already been issued. Quotations have been invited by the Administration for purchase of tools and equipment and action is also being taken by them for the recruitment of the staff.

Punjab Circuit House in Delhi

1391. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have asked the Government of India to release some land in Delhi formerly owned by the Nabha State for construction of a Circuit House at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes

(b) The matter is under consideration

Praga Tools Corporation

1392. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 245 on the 13th February, 1959 and state whether the Central Government have

since invested money as shareholders in the Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad?

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

Immigrants from West Pakistan

1393. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of immigrants from West Pakistan during 1959 so far; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those of 1958 (corresponding period)?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 2013 migrants entered India from West Pakistan during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1959

(b) 2541 migrants entered India from West Pakistan during the period from 1st January to 30th June, 1958

Import of Raw Film

1394. { **Shri D. C. Sharma.**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) what is the total quantity of raw film imported during the first half of 1959, and

(b) how much of it has been imported by the State Trading Corporation on rupee account?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karsung): (a) The total quantity of raw films imported during January-May 1959 was 12,50,33,000 feet. Figures for the month of June, 1959 are not yet available

(b) 5,06,59,000 feet. This figure includes State Trading Corporation's imports on rupee account during June, 1959 also

Pakistani Visitors to India

1395. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagnanath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who over-stayed in India even after the expiry of their visas during January to June, 1959, and

(b) the number of cases in which visas of the Pakistani visitors were extended during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 63,316 Pakistani nationals overstayed the validity of their visas during the period from 1st January, to 30th June 1959

(b) 23,528 Pakistani nationals were granted extension of their stay in India during the same period

Steamer Service between Goa and Bombay

1396 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1491 on the 6th March, 1959 and state the further progress made to start steamer service between Goa and Bombay?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There has been no further development

Production of Trucks and Buses

1397. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of trucks and buses produced in the country during the year 1959, so far (unit-wise),

(b) the proportion of components produced indigenously and used by the different units

(c) the sets of components for trucks and buses for which licences were issued for imports to different units during the year 1959; and

(d) the target, if any, fixed for different units for the manufacture of buses and trucks during 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 12]

Kerala State Trading Corporation

1398. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2151 on the 19th March, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the proposed Kerala State Trading Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Details of the proposal are still under discussion

Wage Maps

1399. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 966 on the 26th February, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in drawing up experimental wage maps for Bombay and Kanpur?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): On account of non-availability of suitable wage data for compiling experimental wage maps for Bombay and Kanpur the Steering Group on wages, which is in charge of the work has decided to defer the matter till the data from the Wage Census Scheme of the Labour Bureau become available

Nilokheri Township

1400. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan and grants given to Nilokheri Township under different heads during 1958-59, separately,

(b) whether the grants have been utilised in full; and

(c) the loan and grants proposed to be given during 1959-60?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No 13]

Indians Employed in Shanghai Municipal Police

1401. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 218 on the 13th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether any further progress has since been made with regard to the realisation of amounts due to the Indian nationals who were in the employment of the Shanghai Municipal Police and other authorities in China; and

(b) if so, what?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) No, Sir There has been no further progress

"India 1958" Exhibition

1402. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1236 on the 18th March, 1959 and state at what stage stands the proposal to set up a permanent exhibition at the site where the "India 1958" Exhibition was held?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The matter is under consideration.

Indo-Japanese Foundry and Light Engineering Centre

1403. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 367 on the 18th February, 1959 and state:

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

(b) if so, the main terms of the contract, and

(c) when the Foundry is to be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

State Sericulture Research Stations

1404. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state at what stage stands the question of taking over the existing State Sericultural Research Stations by the Central Silk Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There are three regional sericultural research stations in existence at Channapatna, Titabar and Chaibasa run by the Governments of Mysore, Assam and Bihar respectively

In June, 1958 the State Governments of Mysore and Assam were addressed by the Central Silk Board in order to elicit their views with regard to the question of taking over the sericultural research stations established by them. The Government of Bihar was not addressed as the Research Station at Chaibasa has been established only recently

The Government of Mysore have agreed to hand over the Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna on

certain conditions which are under consideration of the Board. The Government of Assam do not seem to favour the proposal.

Production of Cycle Tyres and Tubes

1405. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become self-sufficient by now in the production of tyres and tubes for cycles; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to make the country self-sufficient in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 14.]

Employment Pattern Survey

1406. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 681 on the 23rd February, 1950 and state:

(a) whether the Employment Pattern Survey conducted by the Delhi University in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning Commission has since been completed; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Building Council

1407. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the decisions taken and recommendations made at the meeting of the National Building Council held at New Delhi during February, 1950; and

(b) the nature of the recommendations which the Government have accepted?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Copies of the Resolutions adopted by the Council have been placed in the Parliament Library. [Placed in Library. See No. 690-61R W892 J9.]

(b) Government have accepted all the recommendations, except those contained in Resolutions Nos. 2 and 9 which are under consideration.

Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi

1408. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cracks which appeared in the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat in Delhi have been repaired; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) To remove the cracks, grouting was first resorted to, but without any appreciable improvement to the surface. As a short-term remedy, the Samadhi was then replastered earlier this year. The replastered surface is now keeping better, though one or two hair cracks have appeared again. According to technical advice, such hair cracks are unavoidable in exposed plastered surfaces. Permanent improvement will be made when the Samadhi is paved with stone in accordance with the new design approved for the Samadhi as a whole.

Committee on Sub-Soil Water Level in Delhi

1409. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 280 on the 15th February, 1950 and state:

(a) whether the Ad Hoc Committee on sub-soil water level in Delhi has

since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sbri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes. A copy of the report is available in the Parliament Library. [Placed in Library. See No. 551-49R J9.]

(b) The main recommendations of the Ad hoc Committee are:

- (i) Improved surface drainage.
- (ii) Economy in use of unfiltered water for lawns.
- (iii) Sinking of tube wells for pumping out subsoil water and laying of porous pipes under ground in suitable areas for collecting subsoil water.

(c) The steps, so far taken are as follows:

- (i) A study of the existing storm water drainage system has been completed and a scheme has been prepared for improving the drainage system
- (ii) A scheme has been prepared for introducing parrot type sprinklers for watering lawns with a view to economising in the use of unfiltered water.
- (iii) 16 tube wells have been sunk in the badly affected areas and pumping of water is in progress. A scheme has also been prepared for the provision of 287 more tube wells in moderately affected areas.
- (iv) A line of porous pipe drain has been laid in the Central Vista as an experimental measure to collect sub-soil water. A complete scheme has also been prepared for four such porous-pipe drains in that area.

German Assets in India

1410. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into negotiations with the Governments of West and East Germany for the disposal of the German assets confiscated in India during World War II; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in this respect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannungo): (a) No. India being a signatory to the Paris Agreement on German Reparations, cannot, by virtue of the provisions of that Agreement, enter into any formal negotiations with the Governments of the East and the West Germany for the disposal of the German assets confiscated in India during World War II.

(b) Does not arise

Export of Cement

1411. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to introduce Indian cement into the neighbouring markets of South East Asia and West Africa; and

(b) the result of the steps taken so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Export of cement is being handled by the State Trading Corporation. The State Trading Corporation is in constant touch with Indian Trade representatives in the neighbouring countries. The State Trading Corporation has also authorised one of the cement producers to actively explore export possibilities by personal visits to the neighbouring countries.

(b) A statement showing the exports of cement made upto the end of July, 1959, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 15].

Copper-ware Industry

1412. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage the copper-ware industry in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The existing capacity in the country for the production of copper-ware is considered to be adequate to meet the demand. Due to shortage of copper which has to be mainly imported, setting up of new undertakings under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act for the manufacture of copper-ware is not encouraged. Consistent with the limited supplies of copper, suitable allocation of raw materials is made to existing units.

Fifteenth World Publishers' Session

1413. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether India had participated in the Fifteenth World Publishers' Session held in Vienna?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India was not invited to this Congress. However it is understood that the following four persons attended the Congress:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Association Represented</i>
1. Shri Ram Lal Puri	Messrs. Atma Ram & Sons
2. Krishna Chander Beri	Messrs. Hindi Pracharak Pustakalya
3. Shyam Lal Gupta	Not known
4. Rajendra Gupta	Not known.

Export of Manganese Ore by State Trading Corporation

1414. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total order placed by the State Trading Corporation for Manganese ore for export in 1958-59 in the States of Bombay, Mysore, Andhra, Orissa and Bihar; and

(b) how much of this has been exported, so far?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The major manganese mining areas fall in more than one state and precise information about the quantity supplied from each state is not available. Purchases are not made by the State Trading Corporation on a state-wise basis.

Foreigners Coming to India

1415. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisations and individual who are inviting foreigners to visit India are consulting the Government of India; and

(b) if not, action taken by Government to ensure that invitations are not given without obtaining their prior approval?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued from time to time by Government, to cultural organisations and sports bodies to the effect that invitations to foreigners to visit India should be issued only after consulting the Government of India. There is, however, nothing to prevent private bodies or individuals from extending invitations to foreigners without such consultations. In such cases, however, it is open to Government, wherever they consider it necessary, to withhold authorizations for visas or other governmental facilities.

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory

1416. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swiss Government have lodged a protest against the Prime Minister's

speech about Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Swiss Ambassador in New Delhi drew the attention of the Ministry of External Affairs to certain reports of a speech made by the Prime Minister on the 11th May 1959 at a confidential Party meeting. The Ambassador said that the remarks, if true, were likely to create the impression that India did not have a high opinion about Swiss technicians.

(b) The Ambassador was told in reply that the Prime Minister had laid stress on the great progress made by the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory under Indian management. He had congratulated the management and workers on this success and had pointed out that previously progress had been much slower. He had not criticised the Swiss technicians. The assistance of these technicians had been substantial and had been appreciated by us.

Experimental Buildings

1417. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to construct a large number of experimental buildings in the country;

(b) if so, which are the States where these experimental buildings will be constructed; and

(c) the types of buildings to be constructed and their cost?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The matter is under consideration. However, some work has already been done in this connection on a small scale.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 16].

Recovery of Explosives in Dimapur

1418. Shrimati Mafta Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that detonators of highly explosive nature were recovered from a hotel in Dimapur; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, 538 detonators were recovered from the house of one Sohanlal Jain of Dimapur Bazar on 8-6-1959.

(b) A case under the Explosive Substance Act, 1908, has been registered.

Domestic Servants in Delhi

1419. { Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of domestic servants give fictitious names to their employers and the police when held up for some offence; and

(b) the total number of domestic servants in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. Some domestic servants give fictitious names.

(b) The information is not available.

संयुक्त राज्य संघ द्वारा मास्यता प्राप्त भाषाओं

१४२०. श्री डाक्टर: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संयुक्त राज्य संघ ने किसकी भाषाओं की मास्यता प्रदान की है, और

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने संयुक्त राज्य संघ द्वारा किसी भारतीय भाषा को सम्मति प्रदान करने के निम्न अनुरोध किया है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : (क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ जस्टिस) को छोड़कर, संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सभी संस्थाओं की मान्य भाषाएँ हैं—बीनी, फ्रांसीसी, अंग्रेजी, रूसी और स्पेनी। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की मान्य भाषाएँ फ्रांसीसी और अंग्रेजी हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अधिकांश संस्थाओं का कार्य अंग्रेजी और फ्रांसीसी भाषाओं में होता है, फिर भी महासभा और आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद् में अंग्रेजी और फ्रांसीसी के अलावा स्पेनी भाषा में भी काम होता है।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र में किसी भारतीय भाषा को मान्य अथवा व्यावहारिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किए जाने की मांग भारत सरकार ने नहीं की है।

पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू

१४२१. श्री डब्लू. कृष्ण प्रसाद मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पाकिस्तान में अब भी कितने हिन्दू रह रहे हैं, और

(ख) उन में से कितने ने पाकिस्तान की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) अब तक के पक्षे प्राकट्य सुलभ नहीं है। पाकिस्तान में पिछली जनगणना १९५१ में हुई थी, तबसे, जैसा कि मालूम है, बड़ी संख्या में हिन्दू पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर चले गए हैं। मोटे अनुमान के मुताबिक पूर्व पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दू आजकल रह रहे हैं उनकी संख्या ६५ लाख होगी।

(ख) जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह गए हैं, वे वहाँ के निवासी होने के नाते

पाकिस्तानी नागरिक बन गए हैं। जब तक वे चीन पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं, तब तक उनके पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियता प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ताड़ गुड उद्योग

१४२२. श्री डब्लू. कृष्ण प्रसाद मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ताड़ गुड के उद्योग वाले अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में किस राज्य में इस उद्योग में सबसे अधिक प्रगति हो रही है, और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस उद्योग की क्या स्थिति है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)

(क) मद्रास राज्य ने बहुत सतोषजनक प्रगति होने की सूचना दी है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें बताया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस उद्योग की स्थिति क्या है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १७]

Ration for Tea Plantation Workers

1423. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) the names of tea gardens which supply ration at subsidised price to the garden labourers in Tripura;

(b) the names of gardens which do not supply such ration at subsidised rate, and

(c) the steps taken by the Tripura Administration to secure subsidised ration for the labourers of these gardens?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 18].

Bonus for Workers of Tea Gardens

1424. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea gardens of Tripura are paying any bonus to workers for the last three years; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Tripura Administration to see that such bonus is paid as early as possible?

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

(b) A proposal indicating the quantum of bonus for 1956 has been sent to the employers' and the workers' organisations. Their acceptance is awaited.—To consider the question of payment of bonus for 1957 and onwards to the workers in the tea gardens of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura, a Committee has been set up by the Government of India. The Committee has not so far taken any final decision in the matter. Its next meeting is expected to be held shortly.

Import Licences

1425. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items covered by the Open General Licence issued during the last six months of 1959; and

(b) what is the total cost of these imported items?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the first six months of 1959. The following are the items which were covered by O.G.Ls during that period:

(i) Free gifts of books upto the value of Rs. 250/- in favour of individuals or institutions.

(ii) Bonafide samples or advertising matter, supplied free of charge, not exceeding Rs. 250 in c.i.f. value in one consignment excepting vegetable

seeds, falling under S. No. 36/IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

(iii) Goods supplied free of charge in replacement of goods previously imported, which have been found to be defective or otherwise unfit for use.

(iv) Samples and advertising materials upto the value of Rs. 500 are allowed clearance by the Collectors of Customs at their discretion without import licence.

(v) Fish and raw skins of lizards and reptiles. From 1st April 1959 import of all other types of raw or salted hides and skins was also permitted. This item applied to Pakistan only.

(b) About Rs. 95,61,000 from January to March 1959. Information beyond March 1959 is not yet available.

Manipuri Handloom Products

1426. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any organisation for the sale of the Manipuri Handloom products—the Pugin of Koyetmacha;

(b) what is the total quantity exported every year from Manipur; and

(c) who exports them?

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

(b) Information is not available.

(c) The sale of these products is handled by private traders.

Mobilisation of Resources in the Third Five Year Plan

1427. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of

Commerce and Industry has been asked to estimate the resources likely to be mobilized in the private sector during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Federation has submitted its estimates; and

(c) whether these estimates will be included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Questions relating to industrial development in the Third Five Year Plan were discussed in a general way at a meeting held early in July between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and a committee representing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The Federation's representatives agreed to formulate their suggestions on a number of points, including the resources which the private sector might be able to contribute for financing its industrial programmes

(b) No.

(c) Any estimates received from the Federation will be duly considered by the Planning Commission.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को ऋण

१४२८. श्री ए० ए० बाबुपाल : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के कुछ विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दिये गये ऋण माफ कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन ऋणों की शर्तें क्या थी ; और

(ग) अब तक कितनी धन राशि के ऋण माफ कर दिये गये हैं ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख)

जो हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक लगभग १.६१ करोड़ रुपये की रकम के ऋणों को माफ करने की मंजूरी दी है।

(ख) ऋणों की शर्तों के बारे में एक गैट समा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [दिल्लिये पेरिफिट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

Dandakaranya Development Project

1429. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development works in the Dandakaranya Development Project are done through the Department or otherwise,

(b) whether it is done through private agency, and

(c) if so, what is that agency?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c) Most of the development works in Dandakaranya are done through the sub-units of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. In certain cases however contracts have been given to outside agencies in the interests of expedition

Import of Cars

1430 { Shri M. M Gandhi:
Shri Khimji:

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

(a) the present policy governing the import of motor cars both for the use of citizens as well as diplomats;

(b) the number of motor cars imported during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(c) how much foreign exchange has been involved in such imports.

(d) whether it is a fact that Diplomats are misusing their privilege of importing cars by selling the imported cars in the local market at fancy prices;

(e) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that such misuse does not take place; and

(f) whether Government propose to issue import licences for motor cars to meet the shortage therefor in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Import of built up cars is generally not allowed. However, in the case of passengers (whether citizens of India or foreigners) coming from abroad, who owned a car and were using it in the foreign country, and who require the car for use in India, requests for the grant of Customs Clearance Permits for the import of cars as personal baggage are considered on merits. Foreign diplomats enjoying diplomatic privileges are allowed the facility to import a car required for their use in India duty free, provided that such cars will not be sold in India for at least a period of three years.

(b) 642 and 543 cars were imported during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively.

(c) Precise information is not available.

(d) Some complaints had been received. They were investigated, and it was found that such imports which had been made under international usage and Convention had not contravened our Import Trade Control Regulations.

(e) Does not arise

(f) No, Sir

Government of India Press at Calcutta

1431. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the old building of the Government of India Press at 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta has been condemned by Central Public Works Department and

declared unsafe for continuing the work of the Press therein;

(b) if so, when Government propose to start construction of a new building at the new site at Santragachi (Howrah) which was selected long ago; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of Rotary Printing machines worth lakhs of rupees indented for the Government of India, Forms Press, Calcutta, are lying idle at Santragachi, Howrah?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A portion of the western wing of the Government of India Press at 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, has been declared unsafe for heavy machinery by the Central Public Works Department.

(b) The decision to site the new building for the Press at Santragachi was dependent on the acquisition of land nearby to provide a residential colony for the Press employees, as Santragachi is at a considerable distance from the main city without residential facilities in its vicinity. The Government of West Bengal have since taken steps to acquire the requisite land for the colony. As soon as the land is acquired, construction of the Press and the Housing Colony for the employees will be taken up simultaneously at the new site.

(c) Certain Rotary machines intended for the Forms Press, Dharamtollah, Calcutta have been erected at Santragachi temporarily pending completion of the new building under construction in Dharamtollah. They will be put into commission as soon as A.C. power supply is provided.

Expansion of Electric Factory in Mysore

1432. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between the Mysore Government and Mysore

A.E.G. of West Germany for expanding the electric factory in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of this agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of India have approved the terms of an agreement proposed to be concluded between the Government of Mysore and Messrs A.E.G. of West Germany for the grant of manufacturing rights and supply of technical assistance for the manufacture of (i) Transformers upto 5,000 KVA 60 KV; (ii) Motors upto 250 H.P. 500 V; (iii) Motor starters upto 60 A; (iv) LV. Switches and fuses upto 200 A; (v) H.V. switches and fuses upto 10 KV and (vi) Switchboards and control cubicles upto 10 KV. The foreign firm will make available the services of their technicians for guidance in the manufacture of articles. In consideration of their services, the foreign firm will be paid a lump sum amount and also a royalty. The agreement is for a period of ten years.

Woollen Goods

1433 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has recommended for the fixation of standards in woollen goods;

(b) if so, the nature of those recommendations; and

(c) which of them have been accepted by Government?

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

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

Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board

1434 { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

(a) whether the Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for the 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 have been audited;

(b) if so, whether the Auditor's Report will be laid on the Table;

(c) when the Auditor's Reports for the said years were submitted; and

(d) if there has been any delay in submission, what reasons were furnished by the Auditor and the Finance Committee appointed by the Board?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Only the Accounts of the Board for the year 1955-56 have been audited. The audit work in respect of the Accounts for the year 1956-57 has been almost completed.

(b) The Auditor's Report will form part of the Annual Report on the working of the Board and its copy will be supplied to the Parliament Library when received.

(c) The final Auditor's Report for the year 1955-56 was received by the Board on the 2nd June, 1959.

(d) Mainly non-completion of the account books.

Port Authorities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

1435 { Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

(a) whether the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Employees Standing Orders Act have been made applicable to the workers employed by the Port Authorities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; and

(b) if not, what Government propose to do in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 is applicable to dock workers employed in Calcutta and Bombay Ports. Its extension to dock workers in Madras

Port is under consideration of the State Government.

The industrial establishments under the ownership or management of the port authority administering the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been exempted from all the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) the port authority shall publish or cause to be published consolidated rules relating to the matters set out in the Schedule to the said Act in a pamphlet form in the English language and the language or languages understood by the majority of the workmen,
- (ii) before making any amendment to the said rules the port authority shall inform the workmen concerned by a notice on the notice board of the proposed amendment and shall consider any objection or suggestion that may be made thereto within twenty-one days of such notice,
- (iii) a copy of the pamphlet referred to in clause (i) above and a copy of every amendment thereto shall be supplied to each of the workmen concerned

Radio-activity

1436 Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether any statistics have been collected regarding the radio-activity in this country at the time of various nuclear explosions taking place in different countries, and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing those statistics will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay is continuously monitoring the atmosphere for radio-activity originating from the nuclear tests conducted by

different countries. A number of stations have been set up where samples of dust and rain water are collected. These samples are despatched to Bombay for measurement. A specimen statement showing the monthly average levels of radio-activity in the air at New Delhi is laid on Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 20]

Isotopes

1437 Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of isotopes produced in the "Apsara" reactor at Trombay during 1958 and 1959 so far; and

(b) how they have been utilised?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 21]

Heavy Water

1438 Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the quantity of heavy water imported from various countries during 1958 and 1959 so far and its cost?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No heavy water has been imported during 1958 and 1959 so far

Tea Trade Delegation

1439 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to send a trade delegation abroad to propagate the use of Indian tea in foreign countries, and

(b) if so, the names of the countries to be visited by the delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) Several Trade Delegations have been abroad last year to

explore the various markets for Tea. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary to send a delegation this year. But the Chairman, Tea Board will shortly be visiting Iran on the invitation of the Iranian Government, and would utilize this opportunity to explore the market for our tea.

Export of Brass and Copper Ware

1440. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of export of Brass and Copper Wares from India from January, 1959 to date;

(b) whether they are exported through the State Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned from this export during the above period?

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

(a) Rs. 53.5 lakhs upto May 1959. Information beyond May 1959 is not yet available.

(b) and (c). Exports through the State Trading Corporation were negligible.

Export of Rauwolfia Serpentina Roots

1441. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

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

(a) the quantity of Rauwolfia Serpentina roots exported to foreign countries in the last three years;

(b) the reasons for decline in its export, if any; and

(c) the steps taken to increase its export?

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

(a) Export statistics of Rauwolfia Serpentina were not recorded separately prior to 1957. Exports during 1957 and 1958 were as follows:—

Year	Qty.
1957	.. 668 Cwts.
1958	.. 2598 Cwts.

NOTE: Figures relate to Serpentina roots (Rauwolfia Serpentina and other species of Rauwolfia).

(b) There has been no decline.

(c) Does not arise.

Medicated Gelatine Capsules

1442. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

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

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the production of medicated Gelatine Capsules; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to increase its production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is adequate capacity for the manufacture of single piece hard and soft Gelatine Capsules. We are not, however, self-sufficient in regard to the two piece empty hard Gelatine Capsules.

(b) Manufacturers are being encouraged to produce the two-piece empty hard Gelatine Capsules.

Local Development Works in Punjab

1443. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Punjab State for minor schemes under the Local Development Works Programme for the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The amount allotted to the Punjab State under the Local Development Works Programme for the year 1959-60 is Rs. 3.45 lakhs.

Evaluation Unit

1444. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group appointed at the instance of the Planning Commission to evaluate the progress in the development of Small Scale Industries has submitted any report to the Small Scale Industries Board; and

(b) if so, what are its main observations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mansubhai Shah): (a) The Working Group has submitted the report to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library. Attention is invited to pages 82-100 of the Report.

Working Group on Social Welfare

1445. Shri N. E. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh schemes have been evolved by the Working Group on Social Welfare, apart from the schemes mentioned in the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the places visited by the Working Group and the purpose of their tour;

(c) the expenses incurred on their tour, up till now and how many in all joined the tour; and

(d) whether the Sub-Groups and Zonal representatives also joined in the tour?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The report of the Working Group has not yet been received by the Planning Commission.

(b) The members of the Central Working Group met at Madras, Bombay, New Delhi and Lucknow during July and August to exchange ideas with the representatives of State Governments and Voluntary Welfare organisations in regard to the formulation of a realistic programme for Social Welfare for inclusion in the Third Plan.

(c) No precise information is yet available in the matter as the final bills have not yet been received from the persons who attended the Zonal meetings in the different regions.

(d) The Chairman of the Sub-Groups and Zonal representatives from the respective regions attended the

Zonal meetings. All the members of the Sub-Groups did not meet at all the places.

Flats in North and South Avenues

1446. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of construction of each type of flat, viz. A, B, C, at the North and South Avenues, New Delhi in 1951-52;

(b) the amount of rents so far realised in respect of these flats (Types A, B and C) separately;

(c) the cost of furniture supplied in these flats during 1951-52; and

(d) the amount of rent so far realised from these flats giving figures separately for each type of a flat?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The cost of construction in 1951-52 and the amount of rent assessed* upto 31st March, 1959 in respect of each type of flats in the North and South Avenues, New Delhi, are indicated below:

Type of Flats	No. of Flats	Cost of construction Rs.	Rent assessed Rs.
A	104	14,23,050	2,98,817
B	72	10,94,618	2,93,534
C	76	12,64,623	3,54,132

(c) and (d). The total cost of furniture supplied to the occupants of these flats and the rent therefor assessed upto 31st March, 1959 are as follows:—

Type of Flats	No. of Flats	Cost of furniture Rs.	Rent assessed Rs.
A	104	2,53,160	1,65,285
B	72	2,30,040	1,45,464
C	76	2,85,760	1,77,891

*In reply to parts (b) & (d), only assessed rents, which are based on bills presented for payment have been shown and not the amounts actually realised. However, the difference between rents assessed and realised will be negligible as rent recoveries

are made month by month out of the salaries and allowances of the members. There is, however, some time lag between the presentation of the bill and receipt of intimation of recovery by the Estate Office from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats.

Trade with Tibet

1447. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total trade of India with Tibet from 1st March, 1959 to 31st July, 1959; and

(b) whether it has gone down due to trade restrictions?

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

(a) The figures of trade with Tibet from 1st March, 1959 upto 30th June, 1959 are given below:—

March-June 1959.

lakhs Rs.

Import	33.7
Exports	18.9

Trade figures for the month of July, 1959 are not yet available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

	१९५७	१९५८	१९५९ (जन०-मई)
	संख्या	मूल्य	संख्या
गायें	१०	२६,००० रु०	१०
साड़	१	४,००० रु०	१

जून १९५९ के आयात के आकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने निश्चय किया है कि आस्ट्रेलिया से चार जरस साड़ आयात किये जायें जिनका मूल्य १२,००० रु० होगा। आशा है कि इन साड़ों का आयात आगामो ६ महीनों में किया जायेगा। तीसरी रब बर्षीय योजना में शामिल किये जाने के लिये परेशदने ए० योजना तैयार की है जिसके अनुसार कुछ पशुओं का आयात किया जायेगा ताकि देश जल-वायु में पनप सकने वाले खाद पैदा किये जा सकें और इनका

गायों और साड़ों का आयात

१४४८. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अप्रैल, १९५६ से ३० जून, १९५९ तक भारत में विदेशों से कितनी गायों और साड़ों का आयात हुआ।

(ख) सरकार ने इस पर कितना धन व्यय किया,

(ग) क्या भविष्य में और गायें तथा साड़ आयात करने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख). १९५७ से पहले के आयात के आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ से पहले भारतीय आयात व्यापार के वर्गीकरण में "गायें" तथा "साड़ों" की मद अलग से नहीं दिखायी जा रही थीं। १९५७, १९५८ तथा जनवरी से मई १९५९ तक आयातित गायों तथा साड़ों की संख्या और मूल्य निम्नानुसार हैं :—

	१९५७	१९५८	१९५९ (जन०-मई)
	संख्या	मूल्य	संख्या
गायें	१०	२६,००० रु०	१०
साड़	१	४,००० रु०	१

उपयुक्त इलाकों में नस्लसुधार के लिये बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग किया जा सके।

मक्खन, दूध और दूध की वस्तुओं का आयात

१४४९. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी, १९५६ से ३० जून, १९५९ तक (वर्षानुसार) (१) मक्खन (२) मक्खन निकाला हुआ दूध, (३) मक्खन समेत दूध और (४) दूध को वस्तुएं कितनी मात्रा में आयात की गईं;

(ज) गत तीन वर्षों में इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ा है या बचा कम हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि उत्पादन में कमी हुई है, तो इसे बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।
[द्वितीय परिशिष्ट ३, अनुसूच्य संख्या २२]

(ख) उत्पादन बढ़ गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

1450. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 683 on the 26th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the remaining State Governments have fixed the minimum wages for Agricultural Labour under the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not yet fixed wages; and

(c) the nature of reply, if any, received from those State Governments?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Only the Government of Madras have not yet notified the rates in agriculture; they have published draft proposals in this respect which is expected to be finalised and rates notified before the expiry of time limit (i.e., the 31st December 1959).

U.S. Trade Mission

1451. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature of advice tendered by members of the Trade Mission which the U.S. Department of Commerce had sent to India for participating in the U.S. Small Industries Exhibition in Madras?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The U.S. Trade Mis-

sion has come to organise their exhibits and has not been asked to submit any report to Government of India.

Manufacture of Refrigerators and Air-Conditioners

1452. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) (i) the components imported for manufacturing domestic refrigerators and room air conditioners;

(ii) foreign exchange (Dollars and Sterlings) allocated during the period from October 1958-March 1959 and April-October 1959 for the import of such components;

(iii) the percentage value of the imported components to those manufactured locally;

(b) what efforts are being made to produce all the components locally; and

(c) when hundred percent locally manufactured refrigerators and air-conditioners are expected?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) (i) Components imported for the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and room air conditioners are sealed and open type compressor units, thermostats, switches, controls and some special hardware like latches and self-tapping screws.

(ii) The amount of foreign exchange released during the periods October 1958-March 1959 and April-September 1959 for the import of components of domestic refrigerators and room air-conditioners is given below:—

	Oct. 1958- March 1959	April 1959- Sept. 1959
	Foreign exchange actually utilised	Foreign exchange allocated
	Rs.	Rs.
Domestic Refrigerators	14 lakhs	15 lakhs
Room Air-conditioners	40 lakhs	42 lakhs

(iii) Percentage value of imported components in relation to ex-factory price in respect of domestic refrigerators and room air-conditioners is as under:—

Domestic Refrigerators	15% approximately.
Room Air-conditioners	21% approximately.

(b) Some schemes have already been licensed/approved under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of Sealed Compressor Units and Refrigeration Controls including Thermostats.

(c) It is expected that with the implementation of the schemes already licensed/approved, this industry will be largely independent of imports and by 1961 about 95 per cent of the components will be manufactured indigenously.

Disputes in Banking Industry

1453. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conference held by Government with the Banks and their employees on the 8th August, 1959 at New Delhi to resolve the disputes in the Banking Industry has been adjourned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the talks will be resumed?

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

(b) and (c) The Conference was of an exploratory nature. It considered whether a new tribunal should be appointed, or whether there was scope for settling outstanding points by mediation or arbitration. The representatives of employees expressed the view that there was scope for settlement without the appointment of a new tribunal and the representatives of the employers agreed to inform the Government of their views within a

fortnight. Further action will be taken after a reply is received from the employers.

Indira Market, Delhi

1454. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the exact price determined for two roomed flats constructed by Government in Indira Market, Sabzi-mandi, Delhi in July, 1959; and

(b) how it compares with the price fixed for such flats constructed in 1956?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The price of flats constructed in Indira Market, Subzi-mandi, Delhi, in July, 1959, as well as of flats constructed in 1956 is more than Rs. 10,000 each. The reserve price is kept confidential as its disclosure would have an adverse effect on our auctions. The difference between the reserve prices of flats constructed in 1956 and of those constructed in July, 1959, is nominal, being less than Rs. 100 in each case.

Import Licences for Photographic Goods

1455. Shri M. Khuda Buksh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the business associates of the State Trading Corporation in respect of photographic goods falling under Serial Nos. 303 and 305 part IV of the Import Trade Control schedule;

(b) the amount of licences made over to them by the State Trading Corporation individually, currency area-wise and licensing period-wise;

(c) their standing in the trade, individually;

(d) the criteria employed in their selection;

(e) whether any Chamber of Commerce was consulted in the matter of their selection; and

(f) the brands they are importing individually and the country of their manufacture?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (f). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 23].

Locks of Motor Cars

1436. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a complaint from the Superintendent, Delhi Traffic Police, that the locks of cars manufactured in India are unreliable,

(b) whether the attention of car manufacturers has been drawn to this matter; and

(c) if so, whether the manufacturing defect has since been rectified?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

12-06 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

HUNGER-STRIKE BY DELHI TEACHERS

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Chintamani Panigrahi:

"The serious situation arising out of fourth day of hunger-strike by 20 teachers in Delhi supported by the proposed hunger-strike by 15,000 teachers on 25th August, and to be followed by a general strike this week. Immediate intervention of the Central Government is essential to avert this serious situation."

A few days ago, a similar adjournment motion was given notice of which I disposed of in accordance with the previous ruling by myself that hunger-strikes ought not to be brought

to the notice of this House and they ought not to be resorted to for the purpose forcing the Government to decide one way or other. Anyhow, Delhi is a Union Territory and inasmuch as such a large number is involved, I would like to know what the hon. Minister has got to say about this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The main purpose for which I have given notice of this adjournment motion is not merely because of the hunger-strike by 20 teachers. 15,000 teachers are going on a hunger-strike tomorrow and it will be followed by a demonstration, which is bound to dislocate the studies of the students. A circular has been issued by the Director of Education, which has been termed by the teachers' association as "black circular", challenging certain articles of the constitution of the teachers' association and asking the teachers to dissociate themselves from membership of the association. This has aggravated the situation further and when 15,000 teachers go on hunger-strike, definitely it is a symptom of a mass upsurge. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this....

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I have also given notice of an adjournment motion on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: All right; all the names will be put on the Notice Board. The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): Sir, it is a matter of great sorrow to me that some of the teachers of the Corporation have gone on hunger-strike. During the past few years, whenever there were any difficulties for the teachers' association, I personally looked into those matters and tried to resolve those difficulties. This time they have not put their demands in clear terms before the department nor have they informed me of the reasons why they were going on hunger-strike. They simply sent me a telegram that they were going on hunger-strike.

On Saturday last, I personally went to the teachers and tried to persuade them not to resort to hunger-strike. This is not the method which brings credit either to the teaching profession or to the Government and I hoped that after my intervention they would place their demands before me. But instead of doing this, they are now insisting that the Department of Education should withdraw a circular which it had issued. According to the Government Servants Conduct Rules, no Government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to the conditions of service. This association has been agitating for the last several months, sometimes it is a chalk-down strike, sometimes it is a hunger-strike. Now it is a hunger-strike of all the teachers. Now, it is obvious that the Government teachers, teachers who are working in Government schools, cannot obviously be members of an association which is threatening to strike and is advising its teachers to go on hunger-strike.

The present difficulty has arisen out of the Act of Parliament which was passed creating the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Under that Act, primary education in Delhi became the obligatory function of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Under the Removal of Difficulties Order, 1958, all educational and other institutions were required to be transferred as going concerns with the staff working in them. Therefore, all the permanent and temporary employees of the Delhi Administration were transferred to the Corporation. These teachers who are at present agitating are mostly temporary teachers. They are insisting that they should have their lien with the Delhi Administration. As they are temporary teachers, it is impossible for the Government to accede to this demand. As they were temporary teachers, if they have not gone to the Corporation, the Delhi Administration would have

terminated their services. In spite of that, the Government has ensured that all their rights of services and conditions of service are made secure and that they are not handicapped in any way. But, in spite of all that, they are now resorting to hunger-strike and they are not putting forward any clear demands before the Government. They are only making verbal protests now and then; they also go to the papers. This, to my mind, is a highly undesirable practice on the part of the teaching profession.

I would appeal to the House that we must expect certain minimum standards of conduct from public servants, particularly from the teaching profession. If we allow this sort of hunger-strike, it will not only affect our educational system but also will affect the future generation.

I had expected that after my intervention on Saturday they will withdraw the strike. On Saturday I personally went and requested the teachers to place all their demands before me. So far they have not sent any of their demands. Now I was told—I have read it in the papers—they held a meeting in which they said the Government should withdraw the circular which they had sent to all the teachers of the Government schools. The circular only says that the teachers of the Government schools cannot continue to be the members of an association which is advising its members to go on hunger-strike. It is impossible for the Government to allow its teachers, who are working in Government schools, to continue to remain members of such an association. I do not think the House would expect that the Government should withdraw its circular. This is the situation.

I would again like to say that I am prepared to examine all their demands sympathetically. I have personally gone there and requested them to place all the demands before me. If

[Dr K. L. Shrimani]

there are any hardships, I am prepared to examine them and resolve them. But I think the House should strongly discourage and disapprove of these methods which are being resorted to by the teaching profession

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I am not going to allow this I disallow the adjournment motion It is unfortunate, I ought not to have allowed this to be brought here I have said many times that I would request the hon Members not to bring such matters before this House Even if they bring them before this House, I am not going to allow any motion relating to any threatened hunger-strike, or even a hunger-strike That is not the method of inducing the Government to withdraw its circular There are methods of making representations, and the hon Minister is willing to consider them Therefore, this is the last thing which I would allow to be brought in this House Any person who is likely to resort to this, let him know from this House that he is not going to make this House change its decisions merely because he goes on a fact, whatever the seriousness of this condition may be The hon Minister went there to look into their conditions

Shri Vajpayee: He should not have gone there

Mr Speaker: I refuse to give my consent to this adjournment motion I would urge upon the hon Members not to bring it here

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: There seems to be a kind of indiscipline among the teachers In view of what the hon Minister has read out, every hon Member must strengthen the hands of the Government, so far as it is proper and legitimate Therefore, even in these matters if the hon Members come here and make it impossible for the Government to work,

however serious the kind of hunger-strike might be, it will be a bad thing. I am really sorry to notice this I am not prepared to give my consent

Shri Hem Barua: I want a clarification

Mr Speaker: No clarification; my ruling is clear

Shri Hem Barua: Since you allowed the hon Minister to make a statement, I want a clarification of that statement

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any clarification My language was simple and clear Hon Members will kindly resume their seats

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) -
श्रीमान मे यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker I will call him to order If he refuses to abide, I will be obliged to ask him to go out for the rest of the day He has been interfering too seriously I notice from the proceedings of the House that when the hon Deputy Speaker was here he made all sorts of statements, torn papers and so on He is quite indifferent, so far as this House is concerned When I am on my legs, no hon Member shall stand up and interfere with the proceedings of the House I am entitled to be heard when I speak to the House Now, there is another adjournment motion.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी मे भारत सरकार
को दाखिलतापूर्ण नोति के बिरोध मे इस सदन
से बहिर्गमन करता हूँ।

Mr Speaker: Order, order The hon Member can go out.

12 17 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Jagdish Awasthi left the House.)

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion regarding ...

Shri Hem Barua: It was very uncharitable for the hon. Minister to

have made such remarks. He said the hunger-strike may go on. It is very uncharitable.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member ought not to interfere like this.

Shri Hem Barua: I just wanted to submit it to you. I want your protection.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. He is not in need of protection at present.

INDIANS IN TIBET

Mr. Speaker: I have received another adjournment motion from Shri Vajpayee which reads

"This grave situation arising out of the hostile attitude of the Chinese Communists towards Indians as evidenced from the warning contained in a recent note to the Indian Consul-General in Lhasa and also the virtual house arrest order served on Indians residing in Tibet under the pretext of a safety warning to keep within doors."

May I know whether the hon Prime Minister is willing to make any statement?

Shri Vajpayee: May I make any submission first? News emanating from Tibet is very disturbing. It has been reported that the Indians in Tibet have been asked not to leave their homes without permission, which means that they are virtually under house arrest. They are not even free to go to the Indian Consul-General, where a police picket is still there. And any Indian who goes to the Indian Consul-General is being cross-examined by the police. In addition to that, it has been reported that the Chinese authorities have asked our Consul-General to advise the Indians not to visit Tibet even on pilgrimage. Are we to understand that the national uprising in Tibet has still not been crushed and there is no peace, even the peace of the grave, and so new restrictions

have been imposed on Indians? I want that the situation should be clarified so that our friendly relations with China may not still further be impaired.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon Member has said many things just now for which I do not know what support and evidence he has. So far as this motion for adjournment is concerned, I have read it two or three times without being able to understand exactly what the hon Member means by it. It says

"The grave situation arising out of the hostile attitude of the Chinese Communists towards Indians as evidenced from the warning contained in a recent note."

I take it that the note referred to is the one issued about intending pilgrims. I do not know why that should be taken to mean a hostile attitude to anybody. It may mean, as he himself has hinted, that conditions in certain parts of Tibet are so insecure that pilgrims are not safe. I shall read out the exact message that we received in regard to this matter.

The Chinese Foreign Bureau in Lhasa conveyed to our Consul-General there the following message. I am giving it as received. The English is not sometimes very clear.

"In view of that, at present the PLA "

that is, the Chinese Army.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): People's Liberation Army to liberate Tibet.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: People's Liberation Army.

"In view of that, at present the PLA are launching a punitive expedition towards a tiny minority of remnant rebels at Ari

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

area, the Consulate-General would be kind to tell the Indian pilgrims that for the sake of safety it is better for them not to come for pilgrimage or come as fewer as possible this year. If they insist to come the responsibility of safety should be borne by themselves."

Now, the meaning is quite clear that they are carrying on expeditionary or other hostile activities there and conditions are not safe for people and for pilgrims and they warn pilgrims that they should not come or, if they come, they should come as few as possible at their own risk.

It is true that under the terms of our agreement with China, pilgrims are allowed free access, but where conditions become bad internally, whoever may be responsible for it, we can hardly go on saying that we will go and you will be responsible for it. Technically it may be true. Anyhow, this indicates that conditions are not normal there and that some kind of conflicts are proceeding.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the date on which that note was received?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should imagine—I do not know—about two or three days ago or just in the last few days. It is quite recent. I am not sure of the date but I saw it, I think, about two days ago, probably.

As for the reference to Indians being kept within doors, I am not aware of that at all or of any order to the effect that Indians should keep within their houses.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It has appeared in the papers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry that I am not aware of that fact in spite of what the papers say. In other words, what the papers say, so far as I am concerned, is not correct.

I cannot guarantee everything, but we are likely to have more correct information of the international conditions in Tibet. After all, we do get messages from our Consulates and Trade Agents. I cannot say about what happens in the interior, somewhere there is no Consulate or Trade Agent, but we have not received any such information from our Consulate or Trade Agents.

What has happened is that sometimes, when the disturbance took place in the cities there, for a few days or maybe, two or three weeks, people were not encouraged to go out from certain areas in the cities, in Lhasa from the Consulate area to other areas. They were not allowed and movement in these areas was restricted. But that was at that time. So far as I know, no such house arrest business is taking place and movement is not restricted except outside the city area, that is, probably some kind of a permit is required to go outside the city areas or outside a certain major part of the city to certain other part of the city, like at Yatung.

So, I do not think that this motion of adjournment.....

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that all attempts made by our Ambassador in Peking to meet Mr. Chou-en-Lai to discuss the position of Indians in Tibet have so far not succeeded? If it is so, what is the information with the hon. Prime Minister about it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Chou-en-Lai is the Prime Minister of China. Most Prime Ministers normally do not discuss these matters with foreign Ambassadors. It is the Foreign Ministers who discuss these matters. I may discuss them in my capacity as Foreign Minister. Prime Ministers are not easily accessible. They are more accessible in India than in most other countries.

Shri Hema Barua: Did our Ambassador make certain attempts to discuss the matter there? That is what I wanted to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of our Ambassador discussing it with anybody. Our Ambassador, at our instance, handed certain memoranda and notes to the Chinese Government and we expect from them formal replies. There is no question of having a casual conversation with our Ambassador.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if it is a fact that the Police is still posted in front of the office of the Indian Consul-General in Lhasa and the Indians who go there are being interrogated by the Police?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. I am not quite sure exactly what the position now is, but there were some sentries posted in front of the Consulate-General, who checked people without permits trying to come in. In particular, the report we got was that some of those Ladakhi Muslims, who wanted to come to consult our Consulate-General, were stopped from coming.

श्री भक्त वार्शन (गढ़वाल) : इस काम-रोको प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते हुए मैं आपकी आज्ञा से प्रवान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन की सरकार ने जो भारत के तीर्थ यात्रियों को सलाह दी है कि कम से कम संख्या में आयें, क्या भारत सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया है और क्या भारतीय यात्रियों के बहा जाने के रास्ते में रुकावट डाली जा रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उसके स्वीकार करने या अस्वीकार करने के तो कोई मानी नहीं है। हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश के वासन को सूचना दे दी है कि वहाँ से यह इतना आयी है और यात्रियों को बता दिया जाये कि बहा जाने में खतरा है। फिर भी अगर कोई यात्री जाना चाहते हैं तो उनको कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं रहेगा।

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, I do not think it is necessary for me to give my consent to this motion for adjournment.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PLAN RESOURCES AND OUTLAY—A REVIEW

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Plan Resources and Outlay—A Review.' [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1558[59].

REPORT OF COAL PRICE REVISION COM- MITTEE

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, the House has been awaiting the decisions of the Government on the recommendations made by the Coal Price Revision Committee in regard to the future price structure of coal. Ever since the Committee submitted its main report in December, 1958, Government have been giving careful consideration to the various matters arising out of the Committee's recommendations with due regard to the importance of coal in our national economy and to the need for fostering conditions which would ensure the healthy growth and expansion of the industry so that it could play the role envisaged for it under the Second and subsequent Five Year Plans. Government have accepted the Committee's recommendations and are proceeding to implement them straightaway. I venture to express the hope that the recommendations of the Committee, as accepted by the Government, would go a long way towards the achievement of the targets we have laid down under the Second Plan.

I now beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the Committee's report and of a statement

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

setting out the decisions of the Government thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1559/59].

CASES OF TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED BY INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1560/59].

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1561/59].

REPORT ON WORKING OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Administrative Report on the Working of the Central Silk Board for the financial year 1958-59. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1562/59].

12.30½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"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 21st August, 1959, agreed without any amendment to the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1959."

12.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ACCIDENT TO HOIST CHAMBER AT BHAKRA

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, in the statement that I made on Saturday, the 22nd, I informed the House that I proposed to pay an immediate visit to Bhakra Dam, to ascertain on the spot after a personal inspection, the full facts regarding the unfortunate mishap that occurred there on 21-8-1959. I visited the site on 23-8-1959, inspected the visible features of the damage, conferred with the Project authorities and quite a number of experts including the Chairman and a Member of the Bhakra Board of Consultants who had been specially summoned to make an on-the-spot study. The 'Hoist Chamber' is a subterranean chamber, 300 feet below ground, embedded in the hill forming the right abutment of the Bhakra gorge. It is 150 feet away from the point where the dam structure meets the right abutment. It is a highly reinforced box-type concrete structure built in a specially excavated cave and is located just above the right diversion tunnel. The only access to it is through a gallery, leading into the hill from the system of galleries in the main dam. This chamber was constructed to house the machinery to operate two sets of gates installed in the right diversion tunnel to control and regulate discharge from the Bhakra reservoir. The whole arrangement was necessary, not only to regulate irrigation releases through this tunnel, but also to effect the storage of water in the reservoir, commencing from the monsoon of 1958 and was intended to function only for a temporary period, that is,

until the dam height was raised sufficiently to enable the lower tier of irrigation outlets in the dam to be put into use. These outlets are now functioning; and it was the intention to plug the right diversion tunnel finally in October this year after which this tunnel and the Hoist Chamber would have been of no future use. During the storage effected in the monsoon of 1958, the reservoir rose to R.L. 1356, i.e. nearly 250 deep, and the whole arrangement worked extremely satisfactorily.

At fourteen hours on August 21, a slight separation was noticed between the operating floor and the upstream steel columns in the Hoist Chamber, which support the hoist mechanism. The operator on duty immediately got in touch with the Director of Inspection and Control. The Director on arrival made a detailed inspection of the structure and felt that a possible structural failure had taken place. Thereupon the emergency gates and the regulating gates which control the flow through the Right Diversion Tunnel were closed and the General Manager, Bhakra Dam and Director, Construction, were sent for. Meanwhile, an immediate emergency was declared and all personnel working in areas which were likely to be affected by a possible damage to the Hoist Chamber, and the consequent flooding, were ordered out. The incoming shift due at 1600 hours was stopped from entering the danger zone.

At about 16 hours it was seen that the gap between the floor of the chamber and the steel column at the upstream end had further increased. The seepage through a crack which had been noticed in a corner of the junction of the approach gallery with the Hoist Chamber had also slightly increased. On this all men were ordered out of the chamber except one overseer and a regulating attendant who were asked to keep a watch and report developments. They were to stay near the escape shaft, so as to make a quick exit in the event of a break through of the waters. A quick consultation between the top

construction executives was held in the chamber and it was decided to construct two emergency plugs for holding the waters away from the left Power Plant, in the event of a break through. Men were deployed immediately on the erection of the emergency barricades.

At 18 hours when work had barely commenced, something happened suddenly in the Hoist Chamber which appears to have resulted in a connection having been established between the water in the tunnel below and the chamber itself. Water from the tunnel which was under very high pressure due to the impounded water in the reservoir above, rushed into the chamber and thence, through the connecting gallery to the galleries of the dam, and finally into the power house through the cable gallery system. Water rose above the generator floor level and submerged the electrical machinery on which the work of installation was going on. Later the water level in the power house dropped, but the flow continues.

Ten workers including an overseer, all of whom had been put on essential emergency duties, stuck to their post heroically but the gushing waters seem to have engulfed them before they could get away. I should like to pay my tribute of praise and admiration to these brave men, who in the face of great danger sacrificed their lives while carrying out the duties assigned to them. The prompt and effective action taken by the project authorities to warn and remove a large number of workers in the galleries averted what might have been a major tragedy.

It is not possible at this stage to indicate the causes of the accident to the Hoist Chamber. This can be done when the mouth of the right tunnel is closed after the level of the reservoir goes down and water is drained from the hoist chamber. It is only then that access to it becomes possible. This may take some months. In the meantime, flow from the chamber through the dam galleries will

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

continue discharging into the spillway. The immediate objective is to stop the flow into the power house. To this end agreed measures have been decided upon by experts and work is already under way. It is expected that within a week or ten days the power house will be emptied of all water. Repairs to the damaged electrical parts will then be taken in hand and installation work will be resumed.

I may assure the House that this accident to the hoist chamber, although grave and unfortunate, does not in any way jeopardise the safety of the main dam; nor is there any chance of the present damage setting up a chain of consequential damage to the dam and the power plant. The flow through the galleries presents no danger of any kind to the dam. I am also in a position to assure the House that this mishap will cause no appreciable effect on the final schedule of the completion of the dam. The construction work on the dam will continue concurrently with the repair work although the date of power generation may be delayed by a few months, but even this delay according to the project authorities will not affect supply of power to the Nangal Fertiliser Factory now under construction. The project authorities are also confident that there will be no material reduction in the irrigation benefits expected from partial storage during the year 1960.

It is not possible at this stage to assess with any degree of accuracy the full extent of the damage caused, but according to a very preliminary estimate it may come to about Rs. 55 lakhs.

I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members over so grave an occurrence as a major accident to one of the most important projects we have undertaken in the country and their desire to have the whole matter thoroughly investigated. We have, therefore, decided to appoint a committee to enquire into this accident.

The committee will include the following:

1. Dr. A. N. Khosla, Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University;
2. Shri Kanwar Saini, Administrator, Rajasthan Canal Project;
3. Shri M. S. Thirumale Iyengar, Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project;
4. Shri A. C. Mitra, Chief Engineer, Rihand Dam Project; and
5. Dr. K. L. Rao, Member, Planning and Design, Central Water and Power Commission.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): May I seek some information? As far as the construction of the dam is concerned, we appointed a top consulting engineer from America, and we are paying a very fabulous sum to him. Last time also, when something wrong happened that engineer was not here. Now, they are going to do something for repairing what has happened. May I know whether any steps have been taken to get that gentleman Mr. Slocum or somebody here in India, so that his assistance also might be there for repairing the dam and for finding out what further trouble is there? For, we are still paying him.

An Hon. Member: He would give evidence before the committee.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He is flying himself, of his own accord.

Mr. Speaker: We read in the newspapers this morning that he is coming. But the information must come from the hon. Minister.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As far as that officer is concerned, he has been wired to come soon.

Shri C. D. Pande: And he is coming.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): May I seek one clarification? May I know whether it is a fact that this hoist chamber is situated in the right shoulder of the mountain which was blasted in 1951 by the Coytee process with four hundred tons explosive, without the advice of the first board of consultants, which board was dissolved later on? If that is so, is it fair that the committee of experts appointed now for supervision should include members of the second board of consultants, which was constituted later on, and which has got no experience of the dam construction? Would it not be fair to have those consultants of the first board who had given the advice when this blasting took place on the right shoulder, like Mr Johnson who was sent back to America?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): The committee which has been appointed consists of eminent engineers all over the country. Shri Thurumale Iyengar from Madras, who is now the Chief Engineer of the Hirakud Dam Project, and Mr Mitra, who is the Chief Engineer of UP are now included as members; they were not members of the board of consultants

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): About yesterday's danger

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members are trying to make suggestions

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It is too serious a matter. The committee should have been appointed after discussion, as many things might have come out. There was a board of consultants whose advice was not taken when the right shoulder of the mountain was blasted in 1951.

Mr. Speaker: Normally, I do not allow any discussion on a statement, but inasmuch as this was a serious matter I allowed one or two questions to be put.

185 (A) LSD—5.

I thought that if the committee is appointed, it is for Government to consider the desirability of appointing X, Y or Z in that committee; if any other person is not included in that committee, certainly, the committee would take his views, and take further evidence on this matter. Nobody is going to be thrown out. (Interruptions) Hon Members need not make any suggestions. If they want any information, they can ask for it.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): I would submit that time may be given to discuss all these things about the Bhakra dam.

Mr. Speaker: Let us get the report.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: A few days ago a statement showing the revised schedule was placed before us; that was couched in a very mild language, though the construction of the Bhakra dam has been delayed by about one and a half years according to that statement. Now, again, this incident has happened. My humble suggestion is that this whole matter may be discussed in this House. As for the other suggestions, we would like to give them at that time.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have sought clarification on one point, namely whether this hoist chamber is not in the right shoulder of the mountain, which was blasted, and about which the first board of consultants did say that this has become very dangerous and the embankment should be stopped. That board of consultants was consulted when the embankment was complete. That was the clarification which I wanted.

Shri Nathi: As the statement says, this hoist chamber is in the right side of the Bhakra gorge. It is mentioned there in the statement.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more questions.

Chamber at Bhakra

Shri Nagi Reddy: In the statement....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this kind of cross-examination.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am not going to cross-examine, but I only want some information.

Yesterday, I had heard near the Bhakra dam that the emergency gates that were said to have been closed in the statement made by the hon Minister, did not function; and actually they were not closed; they stopped half-way. Is that a fact?

Shri Hathi: I think these gates were closed

Shri Nagi Reddy: Completely? Was there not a gap of two feet after the closing of the gates?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There was no such thing. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon Members will see that an expert committee has been appointed. Nobody will allege that the hon Ministers were responsible for all that has happened. Therefore, everybody is anxious to know what exactly has happened, and to repair the damage. If anybody has been negligent, certainly, this House is strong enough to call him to order. Let us await the report of this committee. In the meanwhile, the hon Minister has agreed to keep the House informed from time to time of any further material that comes before him, and he will keep us informed. Let us wait. He will expedite the inquiry by the committee.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): What were the terms of reference?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any further questions.

12.46½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (HIMACHAL PRADESH), 1956-57

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956).

12.46½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANT (DELHI), 1956-57

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to present a statement showing Demand for Excess Grant in respect of the Government of Delhi State for 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956).

12.46½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KERALA), 1959-60

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for expenditure of Government of Kerala for the year 1959-60.

12.47 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRESENCE OF CHINESE SUBMARINES OFF WEST COAST OF KERALA

Shri P. C. Boroach (Sibsagar): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to

the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported presence recently of Chinese sub-marines off the West Coast of Kerala."

In this regard, may I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has called the attention of the hon. Minister. Let us hear what the Minister has to say.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): There have been press reports to this effect in some papers in South India. *The Current*, a weekly of Bombay also printed this story but stated that it was not in a position to substantiate it. The press story is unconfirmed.

We have no reason whatsoever to think that there is any substance in these occurrences as alleged in the reports. Units of the Indian Navy have been operating along the South-east and west coasts of India in the normal course in naval exercises. No information in this respect has been received from the Flag Officer (Commanding) of the Indian Fleet, which would most certainly have been done if there was any such occurrence or any reason indicating it. The Flag Officer (Commanding) of the Indian Fleet was, however, directed to report any unusual happenings or activities by foreign ships that were observed or brought to his notice in this connection. He has carried out the necessary investigations, and informed Naval Headquarters that the stories that have appeared are nothing but the flight of someone's imagination.

Mr. Speaker: I want to inform the hon. Ministers that with respect to certain questions, the questions are put on the basis of some newspaper reports. I receive answers from the Ministers or reports through their secretaries. Nothing has come to our

notice in this case. But we give ten days' notice. In the meanwhile, if it is a serious matter, it is expected that they will make an inquiry in view of what has appeared in the newspaper, wherever it is possible. Therefore, I expect that hon. Ministers would not merely say that 'It has not come to our notice so far'; in view of what is published in the newspapers, they must make inquiries and satisfy this House by saying 'We have made inquiries, but it has not come to our knowledge, we made further inquiries and we find that there is nothing like that'.

Shri Krishna Menon: We had made full investigations; in fact, after this press report, he was asked to inquire further, and he said—he has used slightly stronger language—it was fantastic.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I make one submission? The Colombo Radio said that there were six or seven ships laden with ammunitions and heavy war materials seen in the coast of Kerala at the time when the Kerala agitation was at its climax and the Ankamali firing incident was going on.

Mr. Speaker: Was any such thing broadcast by the radio?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. Similarly, it was said AIR Bombay had broadcast something, and we found that they had not done so. Certainly, we are not responsible for what the Colombo Radio said.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): It might be a small fishing boat going in the night.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes these things occur.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Fifteenth Report have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

- (1) Shrimati Lalita Rajya Laxmi
10th March to 7th May, 1959
(Seventh Session).
- (2) Sardar Baldev Singh
9th April to 9th May, 1959 (Seventh Session) and 3rd August to 30th August, 1959 (Eighth Session).
- (3) Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad.
3rd August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session).
- (4) Shri Lachman Singh.
13th August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session).
- (5) Shri Rajendra Singh
13th August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session).
- (6) Shri V. N. Swami.
3rd August to 11th September, 1959 (Eighth Session).
- (7) Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee
3rd August to 18th August, 1959 (Eighth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.52 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Shaha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that the following additional items of business would also be taken up in the Lok Sabha in this week in addition to Government business announced by me on Saturday, August 22, 1959:—

- (i) Consideration and passing of Kerala Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill;
- (ii) Discussion on the third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd., for the year 1957-58 on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on Saturday, August 29, 1959, at 3 P.M.

This, as you know, Sir, has been arranged in deference to your wishes.

I may also announce that time permitting, the House will also take up the following Bills:—

- (i) Consideration and passing of Government Savings Certificates Bill;
- (ii) Consideration and passing of Public Debt (Amendment) Bill; and
- (iii) Consideration and passing of Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I elicit a piece of information? We are much concerned about the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. You have been pleased to allot 5 hours for discussion of that Report. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are going to get a chance to discuss that Report.

Mr. Speaker: Not this week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not in this week We will see to it

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) Some of the Bills have not been introduced yet

Mr. Speaker: They will be introduced.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has stated that it was in deference to my wishes that one particular item was put down for discussion I had no particular interest in any particular item. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who had tabled the motion for discussion of the third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd, came to me and said that the discussion on this Report was fixed for Thursday Such discussions are taken up on Thursday every week From Thursday, it was postponed to Saturday But once again, on Saturday it was postponed because we had the Food Debate Therefore, it had to be put off and it is not coming this week Shri Harish Chandra Mathur represented to me that it was pushed off from Thursday to Saturday and from Saturday to a day in some other week Therefore I informed the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it may be given preference

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha That we have done

Mr. Speaker I have no preference for any particular matter, unless it is placed before me by hon Member

12.54 hrs

KERALA LOCAL AUTHORITIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of office

of the Mayor and other Councillors and Chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the Councillors of Municipalities, and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats

Mr. Speaker The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of office of the Mayor and other Councillors and Chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the Councillors of Municipalities, and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats"

The motion was adopted

Shrimati Alva I introduce the Bill

May I suggest that this Bill may be taken up tomorrow?

Mr Speaker The hon Minister must give notice in due course She will talk to the Minister in charge

Shrimati Alva I am only suggesting it

Mr Speaker Oral notice cannot be given

12.56 hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS**

Mr Speaker The House will now proceed with the discussion of the Demands for Excess Grants

DEMAND No 25—MISCELLANEOUS
 EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY
 OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr Speaker Motion moved

That a sum of Rs 1,45,121 be granted to the President to make

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 24-8-1959

**Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Mr. Speaker]

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs 1,733 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No. 51—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 35,12,949 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No 56—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs 88,775 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND No 57-A—LACCADIVI, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 55,398 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND No. 64—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 23,94,460 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND No 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 86,30,638 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND No 102—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 4,28,827 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Supplies' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957"

DEMAND No. 103—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 6,52,33,504 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957"

DEMAND No 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 2,953 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND No. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 38,90,216 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in

respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

The time allotted for this discussion is one hour. The hon Minister will reply to the points in the end

Shri Warier rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Maniyangadan (laughter) I am sorry, Shri Warier

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) Shri Maniyangadan sits on the other side

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is on this side or the other side, I am not able to distinguish between Malabar gentlemen (laughter)

Shri Warier (Trichur) We have tabled three cut motions One is to Demand No 25

Mr. Speaker: So far as cut motions are concerned, hon. Members will kindly bear in mind that in the case of Demands for Excess Grants as well as Demands for Supplementary Grants, if there is a new service, they are entitled to go into the matter of policy By new service is meant a service which was not contemplated at the time of the Budget This relates to a demand for an excess grant The matter has already been discussed so far as policy is concerned Some more money has been spent or they want permission for spending It is only with respect to whether an excess grant is right or wrong that hon. Members can speak, they cannot go into the matter of policy I thought four of these cut motions are not in order Anyhow, the hon Member may make general observations

Shri Warier: I will make some general observations with respect to Demand No 25 This refers to 'increased requirements for loss on exchange resulting from unforeseen variations in exchange rates affecting

the transactions of certain Indian Missions abroad' etc. This is on page 3 There is an important question connected with this The Union Finance Ministry had prepared a report—or it had attempted to prepare a report—on the expenditure incurred at the Indian High Commission in London This had been hanging fire all this time Last year also, there was talk that this report would be coming in November or December or in the inter-session period But we did not get it Then, it was reported that it would come early in March, that also has not happened. Now we are in the August-September session In the Rajya Sabha, it was said the other day that this report was still at the stage of drafting. This is the position The amount that is spent in the Indian High Commission is big There were so many complaints and the matter had been raised even in the Budget session Even now this expenditure is going on The amount of exchange referred to here comes within this The question is why so much amount was unnecessarily spent It could have been cut down and we could have saved much of foreign exchange also

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On a point of order Variations in exchange and foreign exchange are quite different things

Shri Warier: That is true Foreign exchange is depleted when you spend

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, no, in certain countries, the currency has been devalued and hence the variations in exchange

Shri Warier: We are spending

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member only wants to bring to the notice of the Minister that the report of the enquiry into the affairs of the High Commission in London regarding expenditure of money may be expedited That is all he wants

Shri Warrior: No, Sir. Figures are also given. It is a huge amount. This is the most appropriate time to bring that issue also before the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that it does not relate to that, but only to variations in exchange.

Shri Warrior: This has been going on and this affects our foreign exchange reserve. In this particular case, it might be due to variation in the exchange value of some currencies—either inflation or deflation.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he ought not to talk of any other matter. He must confine himself to the excess grants.

Shri Warrior: It is not clear from this that it is so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said so.

Shri Warrior: It is not clear here.

Mr. Speaker: There is a limit to this. The hon. Minister has said that it is due to variation in foreign exchange.

Shri Warrior: The other observation I have to make is in respect of Demand No. 102. The excess was mainly attributable to the omission to obtain additional funds for meeting the increased requirements of the Director-General, I S D.

It is not clear from this whether this is a new item or an excess item because the explanation is given in such a way. So, we want a clarification on that charged item for which the excess demand is necessary.

13 hrs.

There is another item along with this, that is 103, Other Civil Works. It is pointed out that it is for Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad and also for Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. It is a huge amount that is spent for the

Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad. It is said that the excess under 'Repairs' was due to the urgent repair works carried out in Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad. If repairs cost so much, I do not know how much new construction would cost. We do not know whether it is profitable or not to keep such a thing, a very old and dilapidated thing. If repairs cost so much, I think Government better leave it out. They should consider that, whether we can incur such excess expenditure for repair alone.

These are the only observations I want to make.

Shri Kodiyam (Quilon-Reserved-Sch Castes): Sir, I have to make a few general observations about the Demands for Excess Grants. Excess over voted Grants and charged appropriations have become a regular feature of the expenditure of the Government of India for the last several years. In the year 1953-54, the number of excesses was 17 and the amount involved was Rs. 317.12 lakhs. In the following year, the number of excesses was a little lower; its number was 12 and the amount was Rs. 304.7 lakhs. I do not have the figure for 1955-56. But in 1956-57, the number has again gone up to 17 and the amount of excess expenditure has also increased. The total amount involved in these Excess Demands including both charged and voted items is Rs. 8.32 crores. It is disturbing to note that in spite of the repeated warnings and recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee this irregularity is still continuing with increased volume.

Excess Demand has become a regular feature for the last many years. The Public Accounts Committee had warned the Government repeatedly to take effective steps to have a better budgetary control over expenditure. Excess Demand is, in fact, a criterion to assess the effectiveness of budgetary control. As I have already pointed out, in spite of the Public Accounts

Committee's recommendations this is still continuing.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. The explanations given by the various Ministries concerned with regard to these Excess Demands are rather interesting. Take, for instance, Demand No. 89, item No. (ii). It is said

"The unutilised balances in some of the Other Personal Ledger Accounts were not refunded before 31st March, 1957, through an oversight. This led to an excess of about Rs. 18.58 lakhs."

The explanation given is that these unutilised balances had to be actually refunded, but the Ministry concerned explained that they could not do so because 30th and 31st March happened to be bank holidays. It seems from the explanation of Ministry that it was not their fault but it was because of the fact that both these days happened to be holidays. This is rather an interesting way of explaining things.

With regard to Item No. 103, Other Civil Works, the excess over voted grants is Rs. 6,52,33,504. From the explanatory note, we find that the excess in the voted portion occurred mainly under the head 'Suspense' which needs constant adjustment. They say

"It is, however, difficult in practice to estimate in advance the precise extent of purchases to be made, which depend upon several factors such as progress of the works concerned, the availability of the materials and stores, the adjustment of debits, fluctuations in prices etc."

It cannot be explained away that these come under the head 'Suspense'. Anyhow, it is a fact that this amount was spent for purchasing stores, equipment, etc. So far as the Ministry is concerned, they prepared the Budget estimates and they should

have been aware of the fact that certain works that were on hand required additional expenditure and they should have made a precise estimate of the additional expenditure to be incurred for the completion of such works. This argument that they cannot make a precise estimate is not at all convincing.

On the charged side, the expenditure is Rs. 11,47,326. They say

"The excess under 'Repairs' was due to the urgent repair works carried out in Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad, and Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, and unanticipated additional expenditure in connection with the visits of VIPs."

Foreign guests come to India and our leaders go to foreign countries. Every year we expect some foreign guests to come here. We provide some amount for welcoming these foreign guests. But one cannot understand why this unanticipated additional expenditure was incurred. What was it due to? Who were the foreign guests that came to India so as to incur this additional expenditure unanticipated by Government?

What are the urgent repairs to the Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad and Rashtrapati Bhawan at New Delhi? The CPWD is in charge of the buildings including the Rashtrapati Bhawan and others. Every year they have to carry out the normal work of repairs. That is a regular feature of the work done by the CPWD. What was the special reason for urgently repairing the Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi and the Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad?

Regarding Demand No. 102

Mr. Speaker: If there are any new points, he may speak on them. The hon. Minister will certainly explain. Instead of going into too minute details of points already referred to by the other hon. Member, if any new item is discovered, let him point that out.

Shri Kadiyan: I have to make a few observations with regard to Demand No. 89 which relates to Ambar Charkha. I have no objection to this programme. But considerable amount is being spent on this. I think it was in 1958 that a sum of Rs. 59 crores was sanctioned by the Government for this purpose. It was decided that 40 million yards should be the target but sometime afterwards, it was reduced to 20 million yards. I want to ask whether the results achieved so far are commensurate with expenditure and also whether there is any suitable follow-up programme for those people who are trained under this programme for employment or for utilising their experience for further expansion of production of khadi yarn in other centres.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): In this booklet, it is stated under Demand No. 54—Police—that a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs and odd has been demanded due to double payment to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. A sum of Rs. 2 crores and odd is supposed to have been spent by the Central Government every year in Jammu and Kashmir and a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been overpaid. Usually, cases of overpayment in any commercial firm or even in a Government department is taken serious notice and the officers responsible for this overpayment are dealt with very drastically and disciplinary action is taken for making such overpayment. I do not understand how this had happened. Are there no audit or other checks exercised? This excess payment has been discovered after a year. We should have been told in this now as to how it came about; it says simply that it happened inadvertently. It is not a thousand or even a lakh. It amounts to Rs. 35 lakhs compared to a total expenditure of Rs. 2 crores. Has any disciplinary action been taken against those officers responsible for this payment? I want a clarification on this point.

Secondly, the amount put down here as 'police expenditure' seems to

be rather high. We know the special circumstances obtaining in Jammu and Kashmir. Taking them into consideration, I would like to know whether the Central Government is spending yearly on this police administration there a sum of Rs. 2.66 crores. This, I think, is a very high figure even if we take the special conditions into consideration. The Minister should look into this. In addition to the Central Government, the State Government will also be spending enormous amount on the police. So, we would like to have a sufficient explanation for this huge expenditure.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, I refer to Demand No. 64 regarding the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It has been said that community radio sets are supplied to the State Governments for installation in villages under the Central Government subsidy scheme by which the Centre bears 50 per cent of the expenditure involved in this scheme. The purpose is that they should be supplied cheap to the villages, libraries, schools and other social organisations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the actual expenditure incurred for this and how much of it is paid by the State Government. The State Governments are charging Rs. 75 for each set plus the cost of transporting the radio sets to their destination. But I find that even the transport cost is to be borne by the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much a radio set costs here and whether the State Governments are making any profit out of the subsidy given by the Central Government for popularising radio sets.

We were told by the Transport and Communications Minister that his Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are engaged in discussions about giving concessions in licence fees on sets used by these village organisations and also other

social organisations such as libraries, schools, etc., who are supplied with the community receiving sets. Previously they were charged Rs 3 as licence fee and now they are being charged Rs 10. It is difficult for these organisations to pay this. This matter is under the consideration of these Ministries and we must know exactly what they propose to do in respect of such sets.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are maintaining their Press Information offices in other places also. I do not know whether all the fourteen States or all the fourteen languages are covered. But I know that they have their offices in Calcutta, in Orissa and in Assam, they have their offices in other places also. Are not these officers sending any information bulletins to the Ministry? Why is it that every year the charges of this Ministry to the newsagency are increasing? What are the functions of these officers functioning in the different States?

As regards Oriya news broadcasts, there is a complaint that they cover very little of Oriya local news. I do not know what is the reason for it. Very important events are taking place in Orissa. Why is it that the All India Radio or the local PIB organised by the All India Radio do not cover the important local happenings in Orissa? I hope, Sir, these points would be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister when he replies.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I would like to make a clarification. Our total overall excess of expenditure is only Rs 145,121 and the reasons for these excesses are as follows:

Firstly, the actual loss could not be foreseen with exactitude as rendition of accounts by the Mission was delayed. The old method was that we had fixed exchange rates, and this was introduced in 1952. Recently, in 1956-57, all South American

currencies fluctuated very violently and a system of fixing accounting rates compatible with the requirements had to be devised with a view to iron out the differences. Thus we find that it was done only in respect of South American currencies but all other currencies in South-East Asia. The result is that we had to incur additional expenditure in our Indian Embassy at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and the Indo-China Missions, the Indian Embassy at Phnompenh and the Indian Embassy in Vientiane.

Then, Sir, the Indian Missions abroad are also required to undertake transactions on behalf of other Ministries to the Government. So we have incurred additional expenditure on that account also, but the Accounts Officer has since informed us that they have no objection in carrying out the requisite adjustments provided the Missions intimate to him the amounts to be adjusted against the different Ministries controlling different sections of the Missions.

There have also been some unforeseen charges. For instance, there are the *ex gratia* payments to the employees of the ex-Municipal Council, Shanghai, which comes to about Rs 19,350.

The whole Treasury at Gyantse was washed away during the 1954 floods and we had to write off another Rs 49,517 on that account.

For these reasons, Sir, it is requested that these Demands for Excess Grants may be passed.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): Sir with regard to the question put about Demand No 102, as to whether the excess demand was for new items, the answer is that these are all old items. There has been increase in the salaries of the railway cell, increase in travelling, house rent and other allowances.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

of officers, increased inspection of stores on account of accelerated activities of the High Commission and increase in the miscellaneous expenditure like passages of officers deputed to the ISI, foreign service contributions, contingencies to the railway cell etc. All these are old items and no new expenditure is involved; it is only in an excess of the budget allotment.

With regard to Demand No. 103, Excess of Rs. 11,47,000 under the Charged item, actually as much as Rs. 10,59,000 refer to the suspense accounts. Suspense accounts mean purchases made for current work and also for work to be taken in hand in future. So, actually, of these Rs. 11,47,327 which is the excess, as much as Rs. 10,59,754 is due to suspense accounts for materials purchased for works in hand and works to be taken in hand, and this expenditure refer not merely to the repair work but also to original works, not merely to the Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad but also to Rashtrapati Bhavan at Delhi and Rashtrapati Nivas at Simla.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sir, I would like to reply to the two or three points raised by Shri Panigrahi.

Regarding the community sets, the Community sets scheme which was started a few years back has been put into operation under the following conditions: (i) that the receiving sets are in conformity with the Indian Standard specification; (ii) that no less than 25 per cent of the cost of the sets will be recovered from the villages by the State Governments, the balance of 25 per cent. or less being met by the State Governments themselves; (iii) that the sets will be maintained in efficient working order by the State Governments and the entire expenditure thereof will be borne by the State Governments themselves; (iv) that the State Gov-

ernments agree to replace the sets and ancillary items at their cost whenever necessary; and (v) that the sets will be installed only in areas where adequate coverage by the local Radio station is available.

Now, of the cost, according to our understanding with the State Governments, about 50 per cent is paid by us and 50 per cent is paid by the State Governments or the villagers. The arrangement between the villagers and the State Governments is an internal arrangement—either it is the local Community Development Block or the panchayat or whatever it may be. We do not pay any transport charges. We only hand over the sets at one place to the State Government. After that it is the entire responsibility of the State Government.

Regarding licence fee, which was referred to, I might inform my hon. friend that the licence fee for a community set is Rs. 10 and the fee for schools is only Rs. 3. No doubt, we are having at present talks....

Shri Panigrahi: That is being modified.

Dr. Keskar: Not in this case. There is a misunderstanding. The modification that we are proposing now is regarding the cheap radio sets. We propose to reduce the fee in respect of the cheap radio sets in order to encourage people to buy radio sets. This question is under consideration and we hope to take a decision soon.

We impress upon the State Governments the desirability of having a good maintenance organisation because otherwise the putting in of the sets will not be of much use. No doubt, in certain States there might be something to be desired in this respect, but I think our insistence is having effect and the maintenance organisation is improving in the States from day to day.

Then, he put forward the question of the news services. He asked, if we are paying more and more to the Press Trust of India and others what are our Press Information Bureaus doing? The hon. Member knows that it is not the duty of the Press Information Bureau to do the work of the news agency. The work of both the organisations is entirely different and it is quite clear. The Press Information Bureau's main job is to keep contact between the Press and the Government departments and furnished the Press with relevant information about Government's activities. The reason why we have opened offices at the regional centres is in order to make available to the local Press news and data and statistics regarding Government's activities in the languages, whether in Oriya, Bengali, Telugu or Tamil. Therefore, there should be no misunderstanding about the matter. The Press Information Bureau Office has nothing to do with getting of news, because then we will be competing with the news agencies. That is not at all our object.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that the payments given here are payments for 1955-56 according to some negotiations that were being carried on with the P.T.I. the exact amount that we have to pay to them was revised and, therefore, this excess demand came in. This was something which came in afterwards, and it was not included in the Demands for Grants then, because then we paid what was at that time the scheduled rate to be paid. But, later on, due to representations made by the agency the whole basis for payment was revised and on that basis we had to pay something for 1955-56 and 1956-57 also. That is the reason for our coming before the House.

Lastly, one word regarding the local news bulletin to which reference was made. Though this does not figure here, the point is that we

have not got a detailed net-work of correspondents to get news quickly regarding local happenings. We are examining at present as to how to make our local news bulletins effective. If we put the correspondents it will become very costly, and we have got a 15-minute news bulletin every day. So, we are trying to see how we can do it cheaply and at the same time effectively. But the suggestion made will be borne in mind.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Regarding Grant No. 54, Police, the duplicate payment made to Jammu and Kashmir was Rs. 35,12,949. There was a duplicate payment made, and that has been later rectified. However, it took time, as the accounts of 1956-57 were finally closed. The rectification involved monetary settlement between the two Governments, namely, Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India. The amount has been recovered from the State Government, and has been credited to receipt head 23, Police, in the accounts for 1957-58.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Complaints were just now made that the excess demands have become a regular feature of our Parliamentary work. It is not true. Every possible effort is being made to avoid, these excess demands. But, as is said in the introductory remarks, out of 153 grants and appropriations, the excesses occurred under 17 grants. In spite of all possible efforts, it could not be avoided, because certain things could not be anticipated and we do not get certain tracts immediately from the various centres. Therefore, certain of these excess expenditures have become unavoidable.

But we are taking all possible steps to see that these excess demands are not a regular feature of our work. Wherever the excesses occur, the Public Accounts Committee also go

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

into the question, and they satisfy themselves that, under the circumstances they could not be avoided. Therefore, it is not true that they become a regular feature or anything of that sort.

Mr. Speaker: Before I put these demands to the vote of the House, I should like to say a few words. So far as the complaint that excess demands have become a regular feature year by year is concerned, I would like to make a few observations. This year, about Rs. 8 crores is the additional amount for which the excess demand was made. Last time, when such excess demands were brought up before the House, I suggested that detailed statements have to be given regarding the necessity for the excess grant and so on. Some statements have been appended here.

I would like to urge upon hon. Ministers here and also on hon. Member one thing. Whenever these excess grants are placed before the House, it is up to the hon. Ministers to inform the House on what grounds the Public Accounts Committee had taken exception and on what particular items they made their comments. The Ministers must justify the position. Merely saying that ultimately in the Public Accounts Committee they sanctioned it and so on may not be enough.

For instance, there is an item in respect of which they did not submit any proposal for a supplementary grant though the Ministry were reminded once in January and again in February, 1957, and though in the Constitution, there is an article which requires the submission of excess grants to the vote of the House. But then, it is not as a rule that excess grants ought to be brought in only after the money is spent. The objects of the Constitution is not that. The Ministry must be having its fingers upon the items of expenditure and

then inform the House particular department concerned that it has exceeded or is likely to exceed the sanctioned amount. Whenever there is a likelihood of excess or a possible excess, then the Ministry must bring the matter to the House. We are meeting thrice in a year. But the object in regard to these things does not seem to be kept in view or followed. Nobody seems to know it. When there has been an excess, ultimately, after the year is over, the Auditor-General goes and says, "You have spent away more". There seems to be a different procedure in Great Britain.

Now that we have adopted the 'banking' system, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to find out from time to time whether he is going to exceed the amount and then get the sanction of Parliament. Nobody knows about the spending in the Ministry. We go on spending. The spending department is one and the sanctioning department is another. I wish that the hon. Minister tries to look into the matter and see that as far as possible.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are trying our best. We come in with supplementary demands if the expenditure is anticipated within the budget year and when we feel that an excess amount is going to be incurred. Where it is not possible and where we find that the excess expenditure has been incurred after the end of the year, then only we come in with an excess demand for grants.

Mr. Speaker: My point is this. There is a budget that is prepared, and it allows so much money for the Ministries. Now, is there any agency which goes on keeping a watch over the expenditure which is likely to be in excess or not? Nothing, I suppose. In anticipation, it could be known whether an excess is going to be incurred or not. It is not as if whatever you spend could be spent

and that afterwards you could get the sanction from Parliament, and then, are we to recover the amounts from the officers? Except in extraordinary cases, when some VIPs come and when the expenditure has to be incurred and when it could not be anticipated. . . .

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is no difficulty with regard to the expenditure in connection with the VIPs. A supplementary demand is made because it is anticipated. We are of course watching various items. Sometimes we cannot get information and sometimes some debits are raised at the end of the year.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any procedure whereby the Ministry could be constantly knowing from time to time how much amount would be needed in excess and in what items and thus be careful?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not possible at the end of the year just to gauge the amounts and the expenditure and say, "No further". That is the difficulty. But all possible efforts are being made.

Mr. Speaker: All that I am trying to say is that the Constitution makes a provision for excess grants. That means that in the first instance, as far as possible, before the money is spent, the Government will take the sanction of the House, and if it is unavoidable, they will spend and come in for regularisation of the expenditure. Before then, it must be known whether they are likely to exceed amount or not. A watch must be kept and the concerned people must be informed about the likely excesses in expenditure and asked to be more careful.

I am only saying this in respect of the recommendations made in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and what is said on the floor of this House. The Ministries will keep a greater watch over this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are cases of overpayment and double payment.

Mr. Speaker: They ought to be avoided. The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 25, 47, 54, 56, 57A, 64, 89, 102, 103, 106, 135."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Excess Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 25—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum of Rs. 1,45,121 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum of Rs. 1,733 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No. 51—POLICE

"That a sum of Rs. 35,12,949 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 56—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum of Rs. 88,775 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Privy Purses and allowances of Indian Rulers' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 57-A—LACCADIVI, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum of Rs. 55,398 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 64—BROADCASTING

"That a sum of Rs. 23,94,460 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum of Rs. 66,30,638 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 102—SUPPLIES

"That a sum of Rs. 4,28,827 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Supplies' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 103—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 6,52,33,504 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant

in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum of Rs. 2,953 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum of Rs. 28,90,218 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

13.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PAY COMMISSION REPORT

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I would like to make a statement about the Pay Commission's report, in view of the anxiety displayed by several Members of the House on the subject of the Pay Commission's report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It appeared in the *Statesman* that when the adjournment motion was moved in regard to this matter, it was said that a notice for 'calling attention' could be given. The Minister had no time to reply to the Calling Attention Notice. He is prepared to make a statement only on the 28th. It means that our adjournment motion and the Calling Attention Notice would not be taken up.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: This is not a statement. I am only reporting to the

House that the report has been received by the Government. Nothing more.

I would, with your permission, like to inform the House that the Pay Commission's report has been signed and forwarded to Government today. It will receive the most urgent consideration, and it is our intention to publish the report, with Government's decision on its major recommendations, as early as possible.

This is only a report to the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): On a clarification. Now that the report has been received—

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not even 20 minutes perhaps.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But I am glad that the House has been taken into confidence so soon. After all, the Government will examine the report and come to certain decisions. May I know from the Minister whether the report will be released, pending examination by the Government, or, will the report be published only after the Government takes decisions on the report?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: As I just now said, the Government's decisions on the major recommendations of the report and the report will be published simultaneously. That means it would not be very late also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the recommendations of the Commission—the report—will be laid on the Table of the House and the House taken into confidence so that we shall get an opportunity to discuss it? It came out in the press that the report will only be considered by the Government and that the Government's decision will be given only after the return of the hon. Minister in October. I want to know whether nothing will be done from August to October.

185(Ai) LSD—6.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Government will certainly consider it as soon as possible. Various notes have to be prepared, the Cabinet has to consider it and all that. We may not be able to take the House into full confidence before the House adjourns.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the definition of "as early as possible"? One month, two months or three months?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It depends on the nature of the recommendations. They may be very controversial or they may be very simple recommendations. If they are simple, perhaps we can decide in a fortnight. But if there are many aspects to be considered, perhaps it will take a longer time. How can I say when?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The recommendations may be unanimous.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will try to expedite it; that is all. There is no question of controversy in this matter. Hon. Members cannot pin down the hon. Minister to a particular date.

13:41 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussing and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Industries'."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND No. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

13-43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to confine myself to the Supplementary Grants under the Ministry of Rehabilitation. On page 7, it is said:

"According to a decision arrived at in 1958 to close down the camps in West Bengal by 31st July, 1959, provision for relief expenditure in respect of displaced persons in camps in that State was made for four months only."

About this closing of camps, I personally feel—and I hope that is the feeling of the House and outside—that this decision was taken without the least consideration to what was happening in Dandakaranya. When this decision was taken, it was taken objection to and resented, not for opposition's sake, but as a matter of fact we knew that the Government will not be able to adhere to this date.

About the Dandakaranya scheme, the other day, in reply to a question, the hon. Deputy Minister has said that there are many reasons. One reason he mentioned was about the non-availability of earth-moving equipment or the late availability of earth-moving equipment. The second reason given was lack of technical hands for the purpose. First of all, when the Dandakaranya scheme's outlines were given by the hon. Minister to this House, it was difficult to

get earth and now the problem is how to move the earth. We were told that orders were placed with the Director-General of Ordnance Factories. My information is that some of the tractors were manufactured in the ordnance factories and handed over to the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

After this decision that camps will not be closed, we must also know whether any time-limit is being fixed again for the closing of the camps. We also want to know the reality about Dandakaranya, because as in the past, I feel that Dandakaranya may be another white elephant eating only money and doing nothing. As far as we know, the Dandakaranya scheme was meant to rehabilitate all these displaced persons, the hon. Minister went to the extent of saying that not only the displaced persons, but even the surplus population of West Bengal may be rehabilitated there.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I never said that, I object to what has been said by the hon. Member. (Inter-ruption) You live in UP and you talk of West Bengal!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You belong to the Frontier Province and you talk of the whole country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I live in Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is too much of provocation, Sir. I want to know the specific reasons why Government could not adhere to the date of 31st July, 1950 and also whether any other time-limit is being fixed.

We are told that India is not short of technical hands. So, I want to know the basic difficulties in getting technical hands. About the earth-moving equipment, I want to know whether more fresh orders have been given to the Director-General of

Ordnance Factories and whether they are being complied with.

I now come to the Food and Agriculture Ministry demand for Rs. 83 lakhs about sugar. Fortunately or unfortunately, the Food Minister has resigned and his Deputy is not here. I do not know who will answer my points, perhaps somebody from the Treasury Bench will answer. Even after the discussion here, sugar price has not come down in the country. In today's *Times of India*, it is said that prices of foodgrains have come down with the resignation of the hon. Minister. I want to know whether the price of sugar also has come down with this resignation and if not, what is the ex-factory price of sugar in the various States and what is the price of sugar prevailing in the market. Before we vote this demand we want to know what is happening as a result of the debate in Parliament and if food prices are not going down, what more steps Government propose to take about all this.

With these words, whosoever may reply, I request him to throw some light on these points and enlighten us and through us the country at large.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should I be in doubt? The Finance Minister is there and he will give the reply.

Shri Narayanankatty Menon (Mukandapuram): I would like to confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 18 and 73. Though Demand No. 18 comes in the form of a supplementary demand, it is of such a nature that by passing it the House will be committed to a major question of policy. This demand is regarding the allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs already spent out of the Contingency Fund for the reception and other expenses in connection with the Tibetan refugees. I am not going into the question as to whether it was proper to grant asylum to these refugees, but another major question is involved in that.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

First of all, in the last five or ten years, there has been the question of rehabilitation as far as certain other types of refugees who are Indian nationals are concerned. Especially from the States of Madras and Kerala, a very large number of people had gone to places like Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon and Burma. Of late, ever since the post-war days because of the policies pursued by those Governments, a large number of these people who had left their native places, cutting their roots out of those places and who had settled in those countries, have been completely driven away and compelled to return to their native States especially Madras and Kerala. When these people have come back after a long lapse of 20 or 30 years, absolutely without any money at their disposal, it was a huge problem for the Madras and Kerala Governments. Repeated attempts were made by those State Governments to draw the attention of the Central Government to this fact that these people, Indian nationals domiciled in those countries, were completely driven away by the Governments of those countries and they were received by Madras and Kerala but not even a shadow of attempt was made for granting any assistance to those people or rehabilitating them.

But when the question of Tibet came up, when the whole question was not at all discussed by Parliament, Government was very eager to extend their hands of charity to the extent of Rs 10 lakhs to receive back armed Tibetan rebels. It is quite unknown to the Parliament and to the people of India as to what the Government of India is going to do with the 10,000 refugees, because this Rs 10 lakhs was spent only for receiving them and also in connection with some other expenses. Nothing has been said whether this is a temporary affair to receive these people and maintain them for a temporary period. But from the statements made by the Dalai Lama, it is quite well-known and an indication is given that

he has come for permanent residence in India. Apart from the question of the Dalai Lama, what exactly are we going to do with those 10,000 people? I want to know whether the Government of India is going to keep those 10,000 people as permanent residents, trying to rehabilitate them in a better manner than the refugees who came in 1947. Sir, this is a serious situation. When the hand of charity was not extended to those Indian nationals who returned with their families without a copper penny in their hands and who are really starving on the streets of Madras and Kerala, when the Government did not even try to give any assistance to them why was this extraordinary charity extended to the armed rebels from Tibet in contradistinction to those Indian nationals who are coming back here? When this charity is extended to nationals of other States who are coming here on very dubious and suspicious circumstances, why not the same mentality be applied to Indian nationals in other States at least? When in Ceylon the Indian nationals are suffering like anything, the Government is not able to do anything and the Government is not prepared to receive them back. In many places the Indians are still suffering and the Government is not doing anything at all, so far as they are concerned. Even when they are driven back nothing is being done. The hon. the Prime Minister replied the other day that the conditions of the people repatriated from Ceylon, Malaya, Indonesia and Burma, people who have been driven back from those States and who have come back to India, their conditions are entirely different. As far as Tibet is concerned, we find that immediately the Tibetan question came, apart from the merits of the question, the Government of India rushed to give Rs 10 lakhs to receive them and a relief committee was formed, of which the hon. leader of the Praja Socialist Party is the Chairman. And the Prime Minister said a very huge

amount has been received from the foreign countries. He had actually no account as to how much money has been received. Now, what was the difference between the refugees that have come from Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and Malaya and the refugees that are coming from Tibet? As far as we are concerned, we could see only one difference, and that is as far as the Tibetan refugees are concerned, when the relief committee was formed under the chairmanship of Acharya Kripalani, much publicity was given, large amounts of money were collected in co-operation with the Government, and Rs 10 lakhs is going to be spent by the Government and the only difference is on the political plane, namely the question of anti-communism on the part of the Praja Socialist party and the party in power, as far as the Tibetan refugees are concerned. Otherwise if the humanitarian consideration had weighed with the Government in giving relief to the people of Tibet the same humanitarian consideration would have weighed with the Government, as far as Indian nationals are concerned. But in that case it was absent. Sir, it is well known what charity, if it is real charity, will have to begin at home.

In Kerala a large number of people engaged in the profession of toddy-tapping for a long time migrated to Ceylon. Now every year, because of the migration laws and other laws of Ceylon, a section of the toddy-tappers are being sent to Kerala. As far as Kerala is concerned, it is impossible to absorb these toddy-tappers in the industry. In view of the mounting unemployment problem there it is impossible to give any employment to these people also by the Kerala Government and so repeated attempts have been made by that Government to get some assistance from the Central Government, but the Central Government has not so far gone to their rescue, in spite of the attempts

of the State Government and the number of resolutions passed by the State Legislature in this respect. May I seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister why the same magnanimous charity, which you have extended to the Tibetan refugees by spending Rs 10 lakhs with the prospect of spending still larger sums of money, is not being extended to the poor nationals of our own State who are now coming to Madras and Kerala, namely, the toddy-tappers who are being sent away from Ceylon? Otherwise, we could imagine only one thing. The Government is over-anxious that the Tibetan refugees should be received well, of course, with State dignity, as Shri Dalai Lama and also his paraphernalia of 10,000 people received. So the first question that I would raise is that a clarification should be given to this aspect of the problem, namely, what are the Government's plans so far as these 10,000 people are concerned.

It might be impossible for him to give an answer. The hon. Minister of Rehabilitation has been dealing with the problem of rehabilitation and spending crores and crores of rupees to rehabilitate those refugees who have crossed our frontiers in 1947 and miserably he has failed. Whether it is Dandakaranya or Bettia, everybody knows that it is a total failure. When in respect of these people whom we were expected to rehabilitate in 1947 we have failed and we have found it is not possible to deal with the problem, what are we to do with these 10,000 people? A clarification is required to the question whether we are granting permanent asylum and citizenship to these people or, in the alternative how are you going to send these people back. No indication is given whether at any time Shri Dalai Lama and the other people who have chosen for an armed revolt inside Tibet and who have been received here, will at all be able to return and whether it will be possible for the Government to send them back.

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

I am raising this question because the other day an indication was given that a sort of separation of the categories of these people is being done in the camps and according to certain professions they held in Tibet an attempt is being made to give them employment. And the most surprising fact is that training facilities are given to these refugees, the Tibetan refugees, in order to train them in particular professions. When these people are given training in particular professions what are you going to do with them? When our own problem of unemployment is so acute, will it at all be possible to absorb these people also? Will these people, after their training by your spending Rs 10 lakhs on them, be absorbed in India or will they be sent back to Tibet after training so that in the future at least they could carry on peaceful occupation there? That is a question to which we should certainly get an answer. Therefore, in opposing Supplementary Demand No 18, I submit that unless the Government is able to give a clarification whether they are prepared to extend the same type of relief to the Indian nationals who are being driven away from Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and Malaya, we will have no other option except to oppose the demand.

Then I will say a word about Demand No 73 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. That also is a peculiar or curious demand because this Ministry spends large amounts of money with very little results coming in. In opposing the Demand I wish to point a very recent instance where the Ministry itself has high-lighted how the whole administration of the Rehabilitation Ministry is being run. The spending of the Ministry and also the way in which the Ministry behaves regarding certain affairs will give the impression to the people that after all there is nobody to question them and the hon Minister of Rehabilitation is at liberty to spend the money and manage his own affairs unquestioned by others. I will quote the instance

Very recently, on the 3rd of August an answer was given in this House regarding a particular house, house No. 7, Jantar Mantar Road. That house has been declared under the Act as an evacuee property and the Government, that is to say, the Rehabilitation Ministry decided to auction that House. The auction notice was published...

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I know to which item on page 6 or 7 he is referring?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am referring to Demand No 73 of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question which the hon Minister put is to which demand did this Jantar Mantar Road house relate?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This does not relate to any demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We ought to confine ourselves to the Demands. Specific sums have been asked for specific items. So, reference can be made only to those items for which a demand has been made. We cannot go into the general question of displaced persons and the rehabilitation of refugees.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am only submitting that the Ministry is asking for additional sums and supplementary grants and the money is spent like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Particular items and purposes have been specified. This much for this and this much for that. Now, for whichever item money is asked for reference can be made to that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He has not even read the items.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may refer to those items which have been mentioned here. I have no objection. But Jantar Mantar is much too near, we can deal with it some other time.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I wanted to point out how waste is going on. The hon Minister is too sensitive to that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. No, no.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar). Certainly not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. He is not sensitive, but I am. Discussion on supplementary demands should be restricted to the particular points in the estimates on which these grants are sought. The hon Minister may or may not be sensitive to that, but I cannot allow it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon. All right, I am not proceeding on that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Thank you.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam). My hon friend who has preceded me has opposed the demands relating to certain Ministries. But I welcome the demand under "Industries", Demand No. 2, regarding the taking over of the training centre which has been managed so far by the Hindustan Machine Tools. While I am on these demands, I have to make one or two observations.

In our country, there is a shortage of skilled and supervisory personnel though we have embarked upon a huge Second Five Year Plan of industrialisation which requires a lot of skilled workers in addition to engineering graduates and diploma-holders. One fact which we felt was about the training to be given to the intermediate categories in the various factories. For instance, we are told that there will be a shortage during the Second Plan period itself of nearly 6,500 engineers and diploma-holders other than civil engineers. Therefore steps should be taken to train as many people as possible in the skilled and supervisory categories. A training centre like this would greatly help.

14 hrs

I am told that when it was under the management of Hindustan Machine Tools some good syllabus was drawn and some training, both in theory and practical, was given. I hope the same will be continued. But at the same time I would urge for the consideration of the hon Minister that those workers who are in the various professions working in various factories should be admitted to this training centre. They should not insist on the minimum qualification for them. It is sufficient if they have put in in any factory as a skilled worker three to five or six years' service. They should be exempted from the minimum qualification. This would be an incentive to the workers to advance their skill and undergo training. But during this period of training some sort of a stipend, scholarship or wages should be given to make up the loss of wages that they would undergo.

Then I come to the last item. I welcome this Demand also, that is, for the formation of the Indian Oil Company Limited. There is a demand of Rs. 2 lakhs. I suppose, it is only a token demand. I hope, after this Indian Oil Company takes up the distribution and sale of oil, we can expect that at least then cheap kerosene will be supplied which our country is in need of. They are paying a very heavy price. The foreign monopolists, these oil kings of Burmah-Shell, Stanvac and others are making a huge profit. Therefore, I welcome this.

But, at the same time, while forming the Board of Directors for this I would like the hon Minister to consider one point and that is that he puts some really capable people in it because it is a very new venture. In my experience, when these members of the boards of directors of various companies are nominated I find that it is something like throwing patronage. They select people from their own Party. I do not grudge if they select people from their own Party provided they are really capable but some people who are put there as directors of the company

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

know nothing about the subject which they have to deal with. This sort of thing should be put an end to. I do not mind whoever is nominated on the board of directors but that person should really be a capable person and must have a little knowledge at least of the industry to which he is posted. With this suggestion I welcome this Demand.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I refer to Demand No. 73 with regard to the expenditure on displaced persons and minorities. Much has been said about the slow progress of work in Dandakaranya. There is nothing unnatural about it. As far back as September, 1958, when this question came up for discussion in this House I had anticipated it. The nature of the task is so difficult and it is such a huge task and that part of the country is such an inaccessible area that it is not so easy as the Rehabilitation Ministry had thought it to be. I am glad that they have accepted it now. They have had practical difficulties and they have come to admit it at last, that is, that the progress has been slow. But while pointing out this difficulty, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some practical problems which this project will face if really we want to expedite the same.

The first thing which the hon. Minister might have come across during these years is the various points of dispute that arise very often. It may be either due to a misunderstanding or due to some really practical reasons that disputes have arisen between the different State Governments, such as Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and the Dandakaranya Development Authority. I hope the hon. Minister will make it clear.

From the very beginning there is a misapprehension, or rather some misgivings in the minds of the two State Governments. When this project was being made popular among the refugees in Calcutta and in camps, some

Central Ministers—I do not mean the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs, but some other Central Ministers—in their enthusiasm told their people that they are going to create a new Bengal in Dandakaranya. Once these utterances were made, naturally they had their repercussions in the minds of the local people and also in the minds of the State Governments. They thought, "Well, it is something strange. When we are giving our territory such things are being talked of." So, naturally from the very beginning because of such irresponsible utterances, misgivings arose in the minds of the State Governments though they did not express it. I can bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs, though he has not made such observations, that the local press, almost all the important papers of Orissa seriously condemned these utterances and naturally apprehensions were created in the public mind of that State.

Recently the hon. Minister went all the way to convene a high level conference. The State representatives, the Chief Ministers of the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and the authorities of the Dandakaranya Development Authority were all asked to attend. There was a high level conference and our hon. Minister was present there. Now, what was the difficulty? Why was this high level conference called for? It was because after a certain progress was made in the project, difficulties of giving over land came. The Government of Orissa also found it difficult to part with a large chunk of territory for this area. Similarly, that difficulty was also posed by the Madhya Pradesh Government. It is good that the high level conference was held. In that high level conference at least some of the differences have been discussed. I hope it will ease the situation and may help in expediting the work.

But what was the difficulty? The difficulty was with regard to the total

amount of land which will be made available to the Dandakaranya authority. I do not know whether I am right, but so far as the newspaper reports that have reported the findings of this high level conference go it is said that an agreement has been reached between the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa over the area to be reclaimed for rehabilitation in that area. The total area which will be made available, so far as the report goes, by Madhya Pradesh Government and by Orissa Government comes to about 2,26,000 acres or something like that. I am subject to correction.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 2,16,000 acres

Shri Panigrahi: 2,16,000 acres. I was just trying to point out as to why this high level conference was called for. The work in Dandakaranya area sometimes came to a standstill. Many people do not go to that area. I have visited that area once or twice. I have seen, because of this difference between the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the local Governments, sometimes, the progress of work comes to a standstill. Really it came to a standstill when this high level conference was called by the hon. Minister. What are these difficulties? Lack of co-operation between the DDA and the respective State Governments. The apprehension which I was pointing out is that the Central Government will try to carve out this Dandakaranya area for rehabilitation and may turn it into a Union territory or a Centrally administered area. That difficulty is working in the minds of the local people of Orissa. They have already lost a large amount of territory to Bihar in Sarakella and Kharaswan. Now they feel that by another way, they are going to lose more than 10,000 square miles from their own territory. Naturally, this point should be made clear by the hon. Minister that it is not going to be a Centrally administered area.

The respective areas must be given over for administration both to the Orissa Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government. I think that misunderstanding should be cleared from the beginning because it is reacting on the minds of these people.

I was coming to the point about land reclamation. To many of the questions put here, the hon. Minister has stated that the amount of land which has been reclaimed so far, if I am correct, is only 2,000 acres. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, out of these 2,000 acres how much land is readily available for cultivation. From that we can know how many families can be removed immediately to that area. There was another point which was also discussed. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will admit it. When the Government of Orissa agreed to allot land in Omarkot in Koraput district, which formed part of the project, they wanted an assurance from the Ministry that when the land is reclaimed, whether you are going to give 50 per cent of the land reclaimed to the local Adivasi people. That was the assurance which was asked for by the State Government. The hon. Minister, I think, also went all the way to give the assurance, all right when the land is reclaimed, 50 per cent of the land will be given to the local Adivasis.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I correct? It is 25 per cent.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to the dispute. Recently in Orissa, all the important daily newspapers, those who belong to the Government Congress party, the Samaj, have said that the hon. Minister has gone back on his promise. That is, first, they asked and they were assured 50 per cent; now they say that they will allot only 25 per cent of the land. Naturally, in the minds of the local Adivasis, in Koraput, in the minds of the people of Orissa, and also in the minds of the Congress people, this thing is agitating. That is, first they were assured 50 per cent when reclaimed, and now they say that 25 per cent only will be

[Shri Panigrahi]

given to the Adivasis. It means that whatever assurances are given in the beginning may be also ignored or the Minister may go back on whatever he says. That feeling is there. I think that should also be removed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I intervene for a second at this stage? At no time we committed ourselves to anything beyond 25 per cent. That has been our intention from the very beginning. Commitments to that extent have been made and shall be honoured.

Shri Panigrahi: I leave it to the Government of Orissa and the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation, because that controversy is going on.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, no there is no controversy.

Shri Panigrahi: That is the point which the Government of Orissa wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, it has been made clear. There ought to be no doubt about it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No communication I have received from the Orissa Government on this matter.

Shri Panigrahi: All the people and papers in Orissa and the Orissa Government are feeling like this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The misunderstanding has been removed.

Shri Panigrahi: When the Government of Orissa has one mind for the hon. Minister and one mind for the people, I cannot say anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That could be said there.

Shri Panigrahi: With regard to reclamation, I was pointing out that 2,000 acres have been reclaimed. So far, only 296 families have been removed to that place. Out of them,

135 families are agriculturists. They have given 7 acres of land to each agricultural family. If you work it out, it comes to really not 137 but 84 families. I would like to know from the hon. Minister exactly how many agriculturist families have been removed to that area. Because, in answer to one of our questions, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that only 441 acres of paddy land have been available for cultivation, out of 2,000 acres.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Paddy has been cultivated. There are other cash crops.

Shri Panigrahi: I would like to know how many acres are under cash crops. That also should be made clear.

With regard to closing down of camps in Bihar and Orissa, a few days ago, the hon. Minister stated that the work has progressed well. Today, in the Supplementary demands, we find that in Orissa there is one camp and in Bihar there is the Betiah camp. And the progress is not satisfactory. The Orissa camp was decided to be closed in May. Finally, it is not going to be closed. What is happening there in the case of Bihar? It has been said that land is not available. What is happening in Orissa? I think the hon. Minister must be knowing that the Government had also undertaken another reclamation scheme for resettlement of refugees in the Chilka area. Nearly 4,000 acres were reclaimed. Out of 4,000 acres, 2,317 acres have been allotted to the refugees. Still, land is there. The hon. Minister went to that area in Buxanpur. The local landless people met him in deputation. I recently visited that area. The hon. Minister assured them, I was told, if land is available, he will consider the case of the local landless people. That land is not given to the landless people. It is not given to the landless people or the camp people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that be the job of the Rehabilitation Ministry?

Shri Panigrahi: They are undertaking that project for resettling the camp people in Charbatia.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is the hon. Member pleading the case of the local landless people or the refugees?

Shri Panigrahi: Local landless people.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not responsible for that.

Shri Panigrahi: The landless people met him in deputation when the hon. Minister visited that area. I was referring to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If these people for whom he is not responsible come in deputation and represent to him that they should be given land, how can he find land for them?

Shri Panigrahi: This land belongs to the Rehabilitation Ministry, because they have to spend money. I am coming to that. They assured that after the land is allotted to the refugees, if there is any surplus, where will it go. It will go to the landless people. With regard to this reclamation scheme, I would also urge upon the hon. Minister another point.

After spending Rs. 5 lakhs in the Chilka Reclamation scheme, they reclaimed 4,000 acres. I was just calculating. If you spend Rs. 5 lakhs, you can get 4,000 acres. It comes to Rs. 150 or 200 per acre. How much are we going to spend in the reclamation of 1 acre of land in Dandakaranya? The hon. Minister said that it was cheaper. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much it costs. We had allotted to spend Rs. 3 crores in the 1958-59 budget for carrying out the Dandakaranya scheme, but we could only spend Rs. 174,000.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One crore and seventy four lakhs.

Shri Panigrahi: I am correcting; one crore and seventy four lakhs.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Not this year.

Shri Panigrahi: In 1958-59, I am coming to 1960. In 1958-59 you allotted Rs. 3 crores. You could spend only Rs. 174 lakhs. The hon. Minister may give me the correct figures, but I think I am correct.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall check up the figures.

Shri Panigrahi: For 1959-60, Rs. 6 crores were allotted. I would like to know how much out of these six crores of rupees has been spent so far. I do not say that the hon. Minister may spend anything he likes there. The point that I am urging is that he must take into consideration whether the way we are spending there is really economical.

With regard to the slow progress of the work, I have already said that it is a difficult task, and nobody who has not seen that area can ever imagine how difficult the task is. But it is now admitted that the progress of the work is slow. The Ministry of Rehabilitation may now justify it in this way that slow and steady wins the race. That is all the more better. It is no use pouring down money there and spending to the tune of Rs. 30 crores in Dandakaranya without achieving any result therefrom.

As regards the expenditure involved, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that the utmost economy is effected in expenditure, because it is not really possible for us in that difficult area to undertake such a vast project, if it is not economical, then a huge amount from the public exchequer is going to be misutilised there.

The Government of India (Ministry of Rehabilitation) in consultation with the Ministers of Orissa and Madhya

[Shri Panigrahi]

Pradeah have now formed an informal committee to look into this matter. I would like to know what the powers of this informal committee are.

The complaint against the Chief Administrator there is that sometimes he is very much high-handed in his behaviour.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Against whom?

Shri Panigrahi: Against the Chief Administrator of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The local officials sometimes complain that he is very much high handed in his behaviour; and as it is situated in a most inaccessible area, there is very little possibility of superior officials of Government of India officer going and visiting that area and checking up the expenditure every now and then.

Then, I would submit that before reclaiming all this land, priority should be given to developing the lines of communication. I would like to know the exact amount which has been spent up till now in developing the lines of communication and in making the area really accessible.

The other day, I had put a question regarding the construction of the railway line. It was because of the importance of that line, that it was given top priority. But we were told that even the survey of this work will take two years more. At that rate, perhaps, it may take even ten years to complete the railway line, and there is no possibility of this line being developed within the coming ten years. And yet the refugees are going to be resettled there. So, it is very necessary that all other lines of communication at least should be developed very fast in that area.

Again, what about the improvement in the minor and medium irrigation projects in that area? What has been

done in this regard? Once I had been to that area, of course, not recently, but last year, and I found that the progress of the work was too slow. When so many people are going to be resettled there, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what positive steps have been taken to see that the medium and minor irrigation projects which were given top priority, develop very fast.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स के हक में हूँ।

जहाँ तक डिमांड नम्बर ७३ का ताल्लुक है इस बारे में मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि चाहे कुछ देर में ही हो लेकिन रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने उन प्रादमियों के साथ जोकि बैस्ट पंजाब से उजड़ कर आये थे और खेती करते थे उन्होंने पंजाब के अन्दर पहले से ज्यादा धन उगा कर दिखाया। उन को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भेजने में और एक जगह से उठा कर दूसरी जगह बसाने में जो खर्चा आया या जो कर्ज दिया गया था उस कर्ज को पहले माफ कर लेना चाहिये था लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि ८० लाख से ज्यादा रुपया आज यह डिमांड मंजूर कर के रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री पंजाब के उन किसानों को म्हायना देगी जिन्होंने कि पंजाब की अनाज की और देश की अनाज की समस्या को हल करने में सरकार की इमदाद की है। इसी तरीके से गरीब बेवालों जिन को कि मशीनें दी गई थीं, यह जो कर्जा था वह उनका माफ किया जाता, अब तो उन को कर्ज के बजाय ज्यादा इमदाद देनी चाहिये थी लेकिन खैर उन का जो कर्जा था उसको माफ करके उन के दिमाग से कुछ बोझ हटाया जा रहा है, वह एक सराहनीय काम है। इन बातों को कहते हुए मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री मेनन ने कई बातें कही हैं इस मंत्रालय के बारे में और देश की सरकार की फंक्शनलिंग के बारे में और

आज तौर पर तिब्बत के बारे में जब वह चिन्तित कर रहे थे तो उन के दिमाग में टीबी टैपर्स व्याप्त छाये रहते हैं। टीबी टैपर्स को केरल में बहुत ज्यादा रिप्रायत थी है और वह इस सरकार से भी तब तक करते हैं कि जो सरकार आम तौर पर प्राहिबान के लिये कमिटेड है, वह भी ऐसे साधियों को इमदाद देती रहे और मुझे तो उन कं यह बात समझ में नहीं आई। जहां तक उन की हमदर्दी और प्यार का ताल्लुक है वह तो समझ में आ सकता है क्योंकि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को उन तरीकों ने अपनी कमाई में से काफी चढ़ा दिया है और उन के लिये हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के जो दिल में एक हमदर्दी और प्यार का भाव है उसको तो एक आदमी समझ सकता है लेकिन उस प्यार का हर वक्त मौके बेमौके इजहार करना कहा तक उचित है? मेरा खयाल है कि तिब्बत और चीन के प्यार में हिन्दुस्तान के लिये प्यार का भाव तो उन के दिल में बहुत कम ही आता होगा। चीन सरकार के कामों और उनकी नीतियों के लिये जो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के दिल में एक प्यार है उसके कारण चाहे हमारे तिब्बती भाई कितनी ही मुसीबत और दुःख में क्यों न हों उन की तरफ वह हमदर्दी की नजर से नहीं देख सकते। आज वे सरकार से यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि उन बेघर हुए तिब्बती साथी जो कि हानात की मजबूरी में इधर आ गये उनको वह कब चीन या तिब्बत के हवाले करेगी ताकि वे जिस तरीके से चाहें उनकी किस्मत का फैसला करें? अब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने बेस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो भाई इधर उजड़ कर आये, यह ठीक है कि वह पाकिस्तान से पहले इस देश का एक हिस्सा था लेकिन पार्टीशन के बाद से तो वह पाकिस्तान का एक हिस्सा बन गया था, वहां से खदेड़े गये आदमियों को जो कि १ लाख नहीं बल्कि कितने ही लाख लोगों को भारत सरकार ने अपने यहां शरण दी और उनको रिहैबिलिटेड किया। हमारी

सरकार ने उन भ्रामों व्यक्तियों को यहां पर बसाने के लिये ३५० करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया। अब यह तो ठीक है कि जो भाई वहां से उजड़ कर आये हैं उनके दिल की तो कोई पूरी ठसल्ली नहीं करा सकता क्योंकि अपने घर का प्यार इसान को सबसे ज्यादा होता है। हमारे उन भाइयों को जो नुकसान बर्दाश्त करना पड़ा है वह इतना भारी है कि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी उनसे हमदर्दी रखे बगैर नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन इसके साथ ही कोई यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने जो भाई भी उजड़ कर आये चाहे वे पाकिस्तान से थे, लका से थे अथवा सिंगपुर से या तिब्बत से आये, सबकी सहायता की है। यही हमारी सरकार की नीति है। भ्रम हो सकता है कि हमारे कुछ दोस्तों को किसी की वजह से चीन की वजह से या चीन की नीति की वजह से तिब्बत वालों के साथ वह हमदर्दी न हो जो कि बरअसल में होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जहां तक कि भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है उसके चीन की सरकार के साथ मंत्री सम्बन्ध है और चीनी लोग उसके दोस्त हैं लेकिन यह सब होत हुए भी जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान की पहले से प्रथा और परम्परा चली आ रही है जो भी हमारे देश में शरण लेने आयेगा उसको हमारी सरकार शरण देगी और उसकी सहायता करेगी और यही बात तिब्बती लोगों के लिए भी लागू है जो कि हमारे यहां शरण लिए हुए हैं।

इसके अलावा श्री बनर्जी ने जो कहा वह कुछ मेरी समझ में नहीं आया क्योंकि उन्हें तो बहुत खुशी मनानी चाहिये थी कि कलकत्ते का रेफ्यूजी कैम्प तोड़ा नहीं जा रहा है। श्री महोदय के पास यह शिकायत थी कि उन उजड़े हुए भाइयों से जिनको कि सरकार इमदाद देती है, कुछ पाटिया उस इमदादी रुपये में से चन्दे की शकल में पैसा उनसे

[श्री० रघवीर सिंह]

बसूती है और उस पैसे से अपनी पार्टियों को मजबूत करते हैं और चलाते हैं, ऐसे लोग खलबत्ता यह चाहते होंगे कि यह कैम्प जारी रहे और कायम रहे ताकि उनका मतलब निकलता रहे।

यह तो ठीक है जैसा कि हमारे श्री पाणिग्रही ने कहा कि दण्डकारण्य का जो इलाका है वह एक खासा खराब इलाका है और जिसको कि खेतों में बदल कर चलाना बहुत आसान नहीं है और इस कारण या और किन्हीं मुश्किलों की वजह से उन लोगों को उधर बसाने में कुछ देरी हो लेकिन एक बात का खयाल रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहबको जरूर रखना चाहिये कि जो बात उन्होंने इस सदन में कही थी कि कुछ मियासी पार्टियाँ उजड़े हुए भाइयों की इमदाद का नाजायज फायदा उठा रही हैं, उनको यह नाजायज फायदा उठाने का मौका न दिया जाये और चाहे कितने ही दिन उनको वहाँ रखने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़े, यह जो अवगुण है इसको दुबारा जन्दा नहीं होने देंगे। अब हमारे मित्रों को दो ही फिक्र दामनगीर है, एक तो जतर मन्तर की और दूसरी टोडी कीपर्स की और इसका इजहार वे हर मौके पर चाहे उसका रेफ्रेस रैलेवेट हो भयवा नहीं, कर दिया करते हैं। अब जो भाई हमारे उजड़ कर प्राये हैं, और सरकार उनको बसाने के लिये जो रुपये की इमदाद देती है, हमें फिक्र इस बात की है कि कोई भी शक्त्त भयवा राजनैतिक पार्टी उस मिलने वाली इमदाद का नाजायज फायदा न उठाये और मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी सियासी पार्टी जो ऐसे गरीब और हालात में मजबूर लोगों से चन्दे की शकल में नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहे, उससे सरकार को इन उजड़े हुए और मुसीबतजदा भाइयों को जरूर बचाना चाहिए।

श्री Namsir Khurusha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I desire to speak on two Demands, Nos. 18 and 130. Demand No. 18 relates to the External Affairs Ministry and seeks sanction of the House for Rs. 10 lakhs additional amount for the purpose of providing arrangements for Tibetan refugees. While we are fully in sympathy with the work that is being done in connection with these unfortunate refugees, a question does arise that with the progressive deterioration of the situation in Tibet, there is a possibility of more and more refugees coming in. I have no doubt in my mind that this country will extend to them very cordial and sympathetic support and entertain them in our land. But the point is, what is the policy that we are going to adopt with respect to these refugees? Is it that we desire that they should learn some sort of handicrafts and get settled down here permanently? Or is it our desire that they should be maintained on doles until the time is mature when they could be repatriated? I have no idea as to what the position would be with regard to repatriation, because unless the Dalai Lama himself goes back to Tibet, it is hardly conceivable that any of these refugees will ever go there. It is also possible that the situation will deteriorate. Only today we read in the papers that there are reports that the Panchen Lama himself has been arrested and that his father is being tortured. As a result of these, we expect a further exodus of refugees.

While approving of this Demand—even if instead of Rs. 10 lakhs it were Rs. 20 lakhs, we would approve of it—I ask the hon. Minister to see that from now onwards some definite policy with regard to these refugees must be framed and acted upon. It is no use merely giving them doles and keeping them alive, because I think these refugees have come to stay with us for good, or for a long time at least in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is desirable that instead of dealing with this situation piecemeal, we should have a concrete scheme for teaching

them handicrafts and settling them, if possible, on land that we may have. That is a big task. The hon. Minister may say that it is perhaps too early yet to do so. But I may tell him that unless we have some definite scheme in mind and even as the refugees come we start settling them up and training them up so that they become settled as part and parcel of this land at least for a long time to come, the result will be what we have seen in connection with refugees from Pakistan—that there will be a *laissez faire* policy, of supporting them as far as we can. Therefore, while I would welcome this Demand—and many more that may come—I would ask the Minister to have a definite policy. I think from now on while the exodus is small, we might start having definite ideas about these things.

Then I come to Demand No. 130—capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Power—where a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 is required for a distribution programme in connection with the petroleum products of the two refineries. This is also a big question which requires to be carefully considered. To my mind, the amount of Rs. 2,25,000 even as a starting nucleus of an expenditure fund is far too small. The point I am making is that in the oil industry, the question of distribution is a major problem. I do not know how far the amount of Rs. 12 crores, which is the capital which would be subscribed wholly by Government, would help in attaining the objectives of this company. Taking over at refinery points the products of the two refineries and selling them in bulk to the existing marketing companies, building up additional distribution facilities (including retail outlets), building up storage to supply petroleum to government organisations as well as building up storage for other purposes—these are not small objectives, and the expenditure on them will run into a huge figure, far more than Rs. 12 crores.

But what I want to point out is that though they have progressed so far,

they have not settled any principles with regard to distribution yet. I am not talking of the detailed distribution plan which will take quite a long time to be ready. But they have not even decided on the principles on which we have to proceed. If any such principles are decided upon, the House would like to be enlightened so that if the House has any opinions on them, at least in the incipient stage, it may convey them to Government. I am not against this Demand at all. I think they are asking for too small an amount even now. But this House must be kept informed of the progress regarding distribution facilities and additional storage facilities that we are going to provide, what is the general outline of the scheme and what are the principles on which distribution will proceed. No information about these is being conveyed to us and it is my request to the hon. Minister in charge that such information should be supplied to the House at the earliest moment.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine my submissions only to Demand No. 73. I congratulate the Ministry of Rehabilitation on having come to a decision to change the rehabilitation loans, which had been given to destitute persons who were shifted from the camps to the villages, into rehabilitation grants. This is as it should have been. I equally congratulate them on changing the loans to widows, and destitute unattached women, which were given for the purpose of buying sewing machines and other things, also into reliefs. This is a step which has been rightly taken for which, as I have already said, the Ministry of Rehabilitation deserves all congratulations.

This is the second time that the Ministry of Rehabilitation is coming with this relief. If the House will recollect, the Ministry once remitted a certain category of small loans up to Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 previously. That also gave very great relief to a large number of people. And now a second time they

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

have come. But I must say that coming in this way would not be very helpful. The Ministry should be generous enough to take into consideration all the categories which are very hard hit in the present circumstances.

I will take this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain other categories. There is one category of non-claimant allottees against whom there are large amounts of arrears. I quite see that the persons who do not pay but who can afford to pay should be proceeded against. But, you will appreciate that in this category of non-claimant refugees who are in arrears there is a certain class who are entitled to those houses on instalment basis. But they cannot have these houses to themselves even on the payment of 20 per cent instalment of the value below Rs. 10,000 unless they clear off the arrears.

I know of several cases, and I have brought one or two to the notice of the hon. Minister, where the non-claimant allottees have not been able to pay the arrears, and their allotments have been cancelled and they have been evicted. This is very hard. It is a matter to which the hon. Minister should give his attention. I have already submitted that in those cases no concession is called for and harshness is necessary where they are in a position and can afford to pay. But when an individual cannot afford to pay and is in arrears for reasons beyond his control, should he be deprived—should he be proceeded against for arrears and should he be deprived of the house to which he would, otherwise, under the rules, be entitled on payment of 20 per cent? That is hard indeed.

I would say that in such cases the policy of the Ministry should be to empower the Regional Settlement Commissioners to look into the deserving cases and to give an extension of time for the payment of the arrears,

to allow them to give surties for the payment of the arrears, surety to the satisfaction of the Settlement Commissioner and not to deprive them of the houses. Certainly, because of certain circumstances and reasons beyond their control they are not able to pay the arrears and, as such, they do not become entitled to the possession of the houses in their occupation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. May I through you, Sir, seek one clarification? Is the hon. Member referring to the class of non-claimants who are tenants and who wish to remain as tenants or is he referring to the class of non-claimants who are tenants and who wish to become owners and are in arrears?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I refer to that class of tenants who wish to become owners of the houses below the value of Rs. 10,000 and to which they are entitled, to the ownership of which they are entitled on payment of 20 per cent initially and five instalments subsequently. In their cases, the rules lay down that the arrears must be cleared first and then the 20 per cent instalment should be paid. That is what I am told. I know of cases where allotment has been cancelled for the simple reason that the individual is in arrears. The order of eviction has been issued. I think I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two cases.

My submission is that a non-claimant allottee of a house to which he is entitled under the rules to ownership on payment of certain instalments should not be deprived of that ownership simply because he is in arrears of rent. I would also say that the local authorities, the men on the spot, should be empowered to give concessions where the individuals are deserving. The best thing would be that even in cases where the Ministry comes to the conclusion that the arrears should be paid, they may be given a chance and the allotment

should not be cancelled simply because they are in arrears

Shri Mohar Chand Khanna: Probably, the hon Member is not conversant with the decision that we took some months ago. Previously, in the case of non-claimants we wanted that before they became owners of the houses, they should clear off the arrears and pay 20 per cent instalment and the balance over a period of 7 years. Taking into consideration cases of the nature which the hon Member has referred to, we took a decision some months ago that he should pay only 20 per cent of the arrears along with 20 per cent of the first instalment and the balance of the arrears should be paid coterminous with the instalments—that is over a period of 7 years. So, we have given them a concession far beyond what the hon Member himself has suggested.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I am glad and thankful to the hon Minister for the assurance he has given. In fact, I was not aware of what happened during the last few months. Here again I would submit that this concession should have retrospective effect. It should not be discriminatory in nature. This order which has recently been issued, probably within the last 3 months, should have retrospective application and an individual should be given an opportunity to pay 20 per cent of the arrears along with the 20 per cent instalment. Possibly the cases which I have in my view and to which I was making a reference are cases where the allotments were cancelled before this order and this concession had been given. I would submit that this concession should have retrospective effect and all those who have already been in occupation should be given a chance of getting the house.

My second submission is this. The hon. Minister is so kind to take into consideration the question of remissions. I certainly agree that he has spent nearly Rs 350 crores. There is however, another category of persons

to which I would draw the attention of the hon Minister and they are the owners of non-substantial houses in Pakistan. In their case, I concede that grants have been sanctioned. But they are very meagre. In this category also I would say they are very poor and hard hit and the rehabilitation loan should be turned into relief. I would only submit that in their case also some concession should be given and the grants increased.

There is a third category to which I would draw the attention of the hon Minister. What I understand is this. The village houses that are in the occupation of Harijans are being valued—priced and assessed. I understand also that a very short time is given to the occupant Harijans to make payment failing which eviction orders are issued. Of course, I am speaking subject to correction. But, what I am informed is this. In some cases notices of only 2 or 3 days have been given for payment. I do not know what the amount is. I would draw the attention of the hon Minister to this that a procedure should be adopted by which the occupants who are asked to make payments should be given sufficient time to make the payments. There should be no hardship in those cases.

I would submit again that we are very grateful to the hon Minister for the concession he has given in the relief of Rs 80 lakhs in one case and Rs 20 lakhs in another. I hope this will be followed by other concessions.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would begin with Demand No 73. I also congratulate the hon Minister on his having taken the decision to write off some loans given to West Pakistan refugees, which those refugees are not in a position to repay.

In this connection I would like to draw attention also to similar categories in West Bengal and other areas where East Pakistan refugees have been settled. For no fault of these

[Shri A. C. Guha]

refugees some of the government schemes of rehabilitation in the earlier days were not properly planned and so rehabilitation has not been actually effected. What may be called economic rehabilitation of the refugees has not been done in most cases. It should also be remembered that they are not getting any compensation for their properties left in East Pakistan. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider their cases and see whether their loan also can be written off in a similar manner. It is no use imposing on them a moral obligation which they are not in a position to fulfil and encumbering the accounts of the Government of India with huge amounts lying outstanding. The Minister knows that most of those people are not in a position to repay the loan given to them and the fault, in most cases, lies with the Government, not with them because the schemes were not properly framed and real economic rehabilitation was not effected.

There are certain categories of camp population in West Bengal known as the permanent liability DP's—commonly called PL camps. Instead of keeping them there for all time to come, I wish the Government may also take up some scheme as has been done in the case of Punjab where the widows were given some sewing machine and some handicraft was taught. They may be helped to rehabilitate themselves with such handicrafts. Instead of wasting money year after year on these PL camps, I think it would be a more sensible scheme to train these unattached women in some handicrafts such as handloom, sewing or tailoring or something like that and help them to get settled in life. That would save the Government quite a good amount of money every year and the local Government would also be saved of a lot of troubles coming out of these camps.

It has become more or less a political issue in Bengal that these camps should be liquidated as early as possible. Primarily, it is a social question

because the camp inhabitants are demoralised by forced idleness. Their vigour and energy is being corroded. The earlier these camps are liquidated, the better for the Government and for the refugees themselves.

It was not possible to keep to the target date of 1st of July this year for the liquidation of these camps in West Bengal. I do not blame much the Government for that because instead of hurrying the liquidation and sending the refugees to some kind of unplanned schemes, it is better to have well-planned out schemes and then to take out the refugees. Now that the target date could not be adhered to, what is the next thing to be done? When does the Minister expect that these camps will be liquidated and the refugees sent to Dandakaranya or to some other place? I think this will not go beyond this financial year, 31st March, 1960. The target rate which was fixed, July, 1959, was not for the PL camps. Is it the idea of Government to keep these camps for an indefinite period or to help the inmates to get themselves rehabilitated through some handicrafts or some other profession which may be taught to them?

I would again ask the hon. Minister not to waste his time and energy and money on some dubious and doubtful schemes. Several times I have requested him not to go in for the *bayanama* scheme and I would once again request him not to do so. It is a fraud perpetrated on the refugees and the Government. I think he knows it and the West Bengal State Minister knows it. Still, I cannot understand, why that scheme is still being pursued. There are other schemes of dubious values on which I think the Minister has the satisfaction that after spending a few lakhs of rupees, he has demonstrated that those schemes are not of any value at all. That is a high price paid for

that lesson. I think he will now concentrate on sending the refugees only to Dandakaranya and similar other schemes nearabout Bengal, and no other scheme in Bengal should be encouraged by him. I think the entire inmates of the camps should be taken to Dandakaranya and some of those who have been partially rehabilitated should also be taken to Dandakaranya.

A friend from that side has said that we are going to create a new Bengal in Dandakaranya. We have no such idea. But surely if a large number of Bengalis are settled in some place, they will have a social compactness, cultural affinity etc among themselves that will help their social integration. But this will form part of the State in which that community is settled, whether it is MP or Orissa. My friend from Orissa need not have any such anxiety on that issue, because in Orissa a large number of Bengalis are still settled and they form part of Orissa and they play an important role also in the public life of Orissa. I think for some years the President of the Congress Committee of Orissa was a Bengal. (Interruptions)

An Hon Member Even now

Shri A C Guha Yes, even now Shri Rajkrishna Basu is the President of the PCC. I come to Demand No 107. I am not sure whether it has to be taken along with Demand No 2. It is a new service and it is not actually industrial investment. It is a scheme for training and so there should have been some recurring expenditure along with it. The note should have mentioned it. If you read it along with Demand No 2, the position would become clear. Still I think that it should have been mentioned in the note here. As for the industrial training scheme, everybody in the House will welcome many such schemes. My only submission is that

as regards the selection of trainees, Government should see that the trainees from all the States are selected. There should be a proper selection board and the candidates from regions nearabout should not have a monopoly. Of course their number would anyway be somewhat more, but still the candidates from the other States should get some opportunity.

I would now refer to Demand No 130. Only the other day, there was a debate in this House on the policy of the Government about the exploration and distribution of oil. There was a demand from every section of the House irrespective of party affiliation that Government should more or less decide on the policy of having a monopoly on the exploration and distribution of oil. I find that this is a Government company and oil will be taken from the two Government refineries and yet some part of it will be sold in bulk to the present marketing companies for distribution.

Again, there is also a provision for their own distributing agencies with retail outlets. But why, then, should this company sell part of their oil to some private distributing agencies? Even if there may be a permissive provision like this I hope, the Government will see that the oil which will come to this company will be distributed through their own distributing agencies and their retail outlets, and it should not be allowed to be sold to private concerns which more or less enjoy a monopoly as regards distribution of oil.

15 hrs

Lastly coming to Demand No 18, about the Tibetan refugees, I think the Tibetan refugees are going to reside here more or less permanently. In that case, I do not know whether it would be wise for Government to transfer this responsibility from the External Affairs Ministry to Shri

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Khanna's Ministry. I think after sometime Government may come to a decision.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You want to take the Tibetans too? I thought you were a friend of mine

Shri A. C. Guha: I am a friend of yours. Anyhow, Sir, that is not the main point. Their number is also going to increase. The attitude of the Chinese Government towards India and Tibet is not quite good for us and we apprehend that the number of Tibetan refugees will go on increasing. How long will it be possible for the Government to bear this responsibility? Is it not possible for the Government even now to approach some international refugee organisation? I know there are some non-official international refugee organisations like the Nansen organisation which can help and which usually render help to political refugees in other countries. I think the UNO should also be approached in this matter. In the meantime, Sir, we all support this Demand for the Tibetan refugees. We also extend our heartfelt sympathy for the unfortunate Tibetan refugees who have been forced to leave their country due to the policy of the Chinese Government, which practically has neglected to observe its treaty obligations with India and also with Tibet. Tibet should have an autonomous status as it was enjoying all the time. Now Tibet has been converted into a province of China with all the Communist regimented administration. I hope that Government of India will take up the question of Tibetan refugees in the UNO and also with some non-official international refugee organisation for necessary help in this matter.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाना) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल डिमांड नम्बर ७३ के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और बाकी जितनी डिमांड है, उन का मैं समर्थन

करता हूँ। मुझे सिर्फ यह कहना है कि संसद सरकार ने जो लोन दिये हुए थे, उन के संबंध में पंजाब सरकार ने इस सरकार के पास आवेदन-पत्र दिया कि उन्हें माफ़ कर दिया जाये, वे सब बातें इसमें दी हुई हैं और वे ठीक हैं और मैं उन से पूरा इतिफाक करता हूँ। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या यह ठीक है कि मिनिस्ट्री केवल आगे ही चली जाय और ज़रूरत की बात दिखाय और हम उस को झंझूर करते चले जायें। मैं मिनिस्ट्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जरा वह पीछे की तरफ भी देखें कि जहाँ उस ने डिप्लेस्ड पर्सन्स को जा कर बसाया है, उन की क्या हालत है। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने इस सदन में रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री से एक क्वेश्चन पूछा था। मेरठ जिले में हुस्तिनपुर के पास गंगा-सादर में १४०० डिप्लेस्ड पर्सन्स को बसाया गया था, जिन में से मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब के मुताबिक ४०० छोड़ कर चले गये। वे कहाँ हैं, इस का कुछ भी पता नहीं है। वहाँ पर जो जमीन उन लोगों को दी गई, उसमें से आधी से ज्यादा बिल्कुल ऊसर है और उस में कुछ भी पैदा नहीं होता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में उन का यह भी सुझाव था कि वहाँ पर एक शूगर फैक्ट्री लगाई जाये और उस में रेफ्यूजी काम करे। तीन साल पहले एक साहब को वहाँ फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिये लाइसेन्स दिया गया। मैं कल वहाँ फैक्ट्री देखने के लिये गया था कि वहाँ पर कुछ काम हुआ है या नहीं। आप को सुन कर ताज़्जुब होगा कि वहाँ पर अभी गडर तक नहीं आये हैं। ईश्वर जानता है कि वहाँ फैक्ट्री कब बनेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक वहाँ फैक्ट्री बनेगी, तब तक सारे रेफ्यूजी छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे।

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Member will find scores of similar cases in West Bengal where the money has been lying though sanctioned five or six years ago; no scheme has been implemented.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : मैं यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य हम पर ध्यान रखें, तो ज्यादा प्रशंसा होगी ।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे श्री माननीय मंत्री जी प्रान्त के लिये धाये हुए हैं । उस के बाद जो डिस्ट्रेक्ट-कम-डिस्ट्रेक्ट पर्सनल धायें, उन के लिये भी एक डिमांड हाउस के सामने लानी पड़ेगी । मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक इवैल्यूएशन कमेटी मिनिस्टर साहब बनायें, जो यह देखें कि जो सब तक काम हुआ है, उस से लोगों को कहा तक फायदा हुआ है । कहा तक हमारा धर्म-प्राप्त सिद्ध हुआ है, जिस काम के लिये यह प्रान्ट मिली थी, वह काम कहा तक पूरा हुआ है । हमारा खयाल है कि इस में बहुत काम हो पायगा ।

मैंने इनसे बराबर पूछा कि शूगर फैक्टरी के लिये क्या हुआ । अब वह कहते हैं कि मैं ने वह काम कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री को दे दिया है । पता नहीं चलता कि कौन उस फैक्टरी के लिये जिम्मेदार है, अब वहा शूगर फैक्टरी लगेगी और कब वहा डिस्ट्रेक्ट पर्सनल रखे जायेंगे ।

एक बात और भी है । मान लेते हैं कि चार पांच साल में वहा फैक्टरी लग जाती है लेकिन क्या कोई शर्त लाइसेन्सी के साथ रखी गई है कि वह सिर्फ डिस्ट्रेक्ट पर्सनल को रखेंगे । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन के साथ ऐसी कोई शर्त नहीं रखी गई है । अब तक जो साधारण काम करने के लिये धादमी शुरू में रखे गये हैं, उन्होंने खाली अपने रिश्तेदारों को रखा है और एक भी रिफ्यूजी को नहीं रखा गया है । मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि कितना रुपया उन को लोन दिया गया है । शायद वह बोझा बोझा काम कर के गवर्नमेंट के पास धर्जी भेज

बेते हैं कि हम ने इतना काम कर लिया है, हम को रुपया मिलना चाहिये । मुझे पता नहीं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या यू० पी० सरकार से उन को कितना रुपया मिला हुआ है । लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उन के सम्बन्ध में जांच की जाये कि वह फैक्टरी लगा सकते हैं या नहीं । इस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है । लगा सकते हैं । आज तक उन को किसी इन्डस्ट्री का अनुभव नहीं है उन्होंने अपनी जिम्मेवारी भर में कोई शूगर फैक्टरी नहीं लगाई है । शूगर फैक्टरी का लाइसेन्स ऐसे धादमी को दिया जाय, जो कि वहा पर शूगर फैक्टरी खड़ी करे और उस में रिफ्यूजी काम करे । मेरे पास बहुत से लोग धाते हैं कि हमारे पास अभी तक कोई जमीन नहीं है —हमें कोई जमीन नहीं दी गई है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेम्बर साहब उन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें, जिन के लिये आज प्रस्ताव दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे मैं उन का पहले ही समर्थन कर चुका हूँ । यह प्रस्ताव मंजूर हो जाये और सरकार उस को खर्च भी कर दे और फिर समस्या इस हाउस के सामने लानी पड़े, यह कहा तक कारगर होगा ? जो रुपया धागे खर्च होगा, उस पर ध्यान रखा जाये और इस तरह की समस्या फिर सामने न धाये ।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुदान की मांग संख्या १८ के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । चीनी साम्राज्यवाद का शिकार होके हजारों लिब्बती हमारे देश में धाये हैं । यह स्वामाधिक है कि हम उन्हें अपने देश में बसायें और उन के जीवन यापन की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करे । इस के लिये दस लाख रुपये की मांग की जा रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में किमी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : विरोध हुआ है ।

श्री बाजपेयी : मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि किसी को ग़िरोर हुआ है ।

श्री मेहरबान खान : वह भाई भारतीय सदस्य की तरफ ही बैठते हैं ।

श्री बाजपेयी : कुछ उधर का असर आ गया होगा ।

जो भी स्थिति से बिगड़ हो कर हमारे देश में आये, उन के प्रति बन्धुत्व के सम्बन्ध का निर्वाह करना तो हमारी प्राचीन परम्परा है । यह स्वाभाविक है कि हम उन की व्यवस्था और जीवन में आप में निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि तिब्बती पुरपाथियों के बसाने की व्यवस्था करने मात्र से भारत सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में कर्तव्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता । जब तक वे अपने देश में वापस जा कर फिर से स्वतन्त्रता का जीवन-यापन नहीं करते, हम उन के प्रति नैतिक कर्तव्य का पालन कर चुके हैं यह नहीं कहा जा सकता । उन्हें कहा पर बसाया जाय, इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है । जिस जल-वायु में जिस प्रदेश से वे भारत में आये हैं, उस को दृष्टि में रख कर यह उचित होगा कि इन तिब्बती पुरपाथियों को हम लद्दाख में बसाने की व्यवस्था करें । उन के अनुरूप प्राकृतिक और सांस्कृतिक वातावरण भी लद्दाख में उपलब्ध होगा और तिब्बत में निष्कासित होने पर भी वे अपने को पूरी तरह से उस वातावरण में दूर नहीं समझेंगे । लद्दाख में पहले से ही बौद्ध मतावलम्बी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं और जो तिब्बती भाई आये हैं, वे धर्म की दृष्टि में लद्दाख के अधिक निकट हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि उन को लद्दाख में बसाया जाय तो उनकी दृष्टि से यह अच्छा होगा ।

बसाने के साथ हम इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि अन्ततोगत्वा उन्हें अपने देश में जाना है । आज भले ही वे बेघर-

बार हो कर हमारे देश में आये हों, किन्तु वे परदेशी रहेंगे और अपने देश में जाने की वे स्वयं परिस्थिति पैदा कर सकें, इस के लिये भी हमारी सरकार उन्हें सुविधायें प्रदान करे । जीवन-यापन की सुविधायें देना तो आवश्यक है ही, किन्तु भविष्य में किसी परिस्थिति का सामना उठा कर तिब्बत से आये हुए ये पुरुषार्थी भाई अपने देश को वापस जा सकें और, यदि वे चाहें, तो इस दृष्टि से उन्हें तैयार किया जा सके, इस सम्बन्ध में भी हमारी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस माग का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): My Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am not going to inflict a speech now. I want only an information from the Rehabilitation Minister. My friend Shri Panigrahi was making a grievance that the Ministry has not been able to spend half the budgeted amount I found in yesterday's issue—23rd August, 1959—of a newspaper having a very large circulation and which is known to the Deputy Rehabilitation Minister more than anybody else, a piece of news. One very big officer from Dandakaranya, perhaps to make it a paradise—Dandakaranya is paradise regained—came all the way from Dandakaranya to Calcutta for purchasing some gramophone records for the entertainment of the refugees. Perhaps some officers of the West Bengal Government did not like the idea or they were not fond of songs. He challenged this officer and asked him, "what is the necessity of your coming all the way? A 5 nP postcard would have served the purpose". But this officer wanted to purchase them personally.

I want to know whether, even by spending money in such a fashion,

they have not been able to spend half the budgeted amount, because, by this time we have learnt that Dandakaranya has assumed a concise name in West Bengal. It goes by the name of "Dandaranya".

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome Demand No 18 of the Ministry of External Affairs. I do so in the most unstinted manner and without any reservations or qualifications. I am afraid the hon Member who preceded me had raised certain points which were extraneous to this demand. I think this demand refers only to the reception and maintenance of those unfortunate Tibetans who have had to come to our country on account of certain unhappy circumstances—I am trying to put it as mild as possible—in their own country. I believe that in giving them an asylum our country has lived up to its ancient traditions, lived up to its century-old customs and lived up to those humanitarian ideals for which we have been known throughout the ages.

The question is where they should be settled. I think the decisions that the External Affairs Ministry has taken in settling them in various parts of this country are not ad hoc decisions. They have not been taken in a very casual manner. I feel that those decisions have been taken after taking into consideration the geographical conditions, the climatic conditions and also the conditions of living space available. If I am not wrong I would say that those decisions have been made with the general consent of the Tibetan refugees who have come here. Therefore, to make this problem more complicated would not be very wise and it would not do these refugees any good if we make up our minds to send them to Ladhak. For instance, one gentleman may say they must be sent to Ladhak and another person may talk of some other places. Moreover to say that they should be settled in that very part of our country where they have the kinship of religion is to enunciate a

Principle which is not in conformity with the secular ideals of our State. This would mean that the Hindus should live in one corner, the Muslims should live in another corner and the Buddhists should live in a different corner. I do not think this is in conformity with the secular nature of our country.

I think our population is a mixed population. Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists, all live together. Therefore, to plead for a separate place, is a kind of home-land for those persons in an area where they have their co-religionists. I believe, is not the right approach to this problem. I do not know how long they are going to be here. For aught I know they may be here for good, for aught I know they may be going back. But I think the enunciation of this principle, that they should be sent to a place where they have their own co-religionists is not the right approach to this matter.

Again to say that they should be prepared for resettlement—I do not know what the hon Member had in view when he said that—in their own country is I think something which one fails to understand. How can you prepare any refugee for resettlement in his own country. For instance, I am a refugee from West Punjab. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi is a refugee from West Punjab. So to say that I should now be prepared for resettlement in West Punjab is something that defies the sense of propriety or sense of logic. To say that the refugees from East Pakistan should be prepared for resettlement in East Pakistan would be saying something which I do not follow. There may be some logic behind it which I do not understand. There may be some mystical sanctity behind it which I do not understand. There may be some religious association with it which I do not understand. I think that to say that the refugees who have been come back from a country should be made ready and should be prepared to go back to that very country is something which I believe is not within the powers and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

privileges of this House. All that we can do is to give them a welcome and we have given them a welcome. All that we can do is that we should give them freedom of religious observances, which we have given. All that we can do is that we should make their stay as comfortable as possible. At the same time, I think the External Affairs Ministry should certainly do something which will enable those persons to engage themselves in gainful employment. So far as I know, they are arranging some work centres and things of that kind which will enable them to fit in.

So, while I do not say that they are on a par with the refugees from East Pakistan or West Pakistan, I still say that we should make their stay in our country as comfortable as possible. We should make them feel at home in our country and we should make them look upon this country as a country which has, on account of immemorial traditions, welcomed them with open arms. Beyond that, I fail to see what more we can do at this juncture. I do not think all the questions raised by my hon. friends over there have any relevance here. So, I welcome this demand and I hope the External Affairs Ministry, which has appointed some special officer and which has also done other things for looking after them, will see to it that those persons are made—they are already comfortable—more comfortable in time to come.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I am glad that Demands Nos. 2 and 107, which are part of the same scheme have been favourably commented upon by my hon. friends, Shri Guha and Shri Vittal Rao. As the House is aware, this scheme for training in Hindustan Machine Tools was originally meant only for very high precision specialist training—what is called “in-plant training”. As the scheme was in operation for the last four or five years, the Hindustan Machine Tools found that they had trained enough

men for their own work and they were not in need of the training scheme. So, last year the Ministry appointed a committee, as mentioned in the hand book, to review the whole scheme and to see whether the training centre can be profitably used for the wider orbit of technical training so much needed in our country.

15.23 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

It is in pursuance of this committee's recommendations that it is now decided to buy the equipment from this training centre and so rearrange and reinforce it by some new machinery as to provide training for three categories of trainees very much in demand in the country. About 40 places will be given to trainees for re-conditioning machine tools and preventive maintenance. About 120 places will be given to trainees for tool-making including die-making and 80 places to trainees for highly skilled machine operators. Shri Guha mentioned that the trainees for this scheme should be drawn from all over the country. There can be nothing more welcome to us than this valuable suggestion. That committee itself had recommended that the trainees should be drawn from all parts of India; particularly those States where industrialisation has to move faster than in other States should be given preference.

But I may mention here that the trainees here are not going to be freshers as in a polytechnic institute or diploma school. They are going to be those people who are already in the industry or in some institution, either governmental or private and who have to be given further specialised training—TWI—training within the industry, as it is called or in-plant training. The total expenditure of the scheme will not be as high as it was before, viz., Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 a

month per trainee. The total expenditure now will be about Rs 130 per boy per month of which the institution sending the boys after proper selection will bear Rs 60 per month, which will be the fees to be charged by this training centre for the boys coming either from the public sector or the private sector or other organisations and institutions. The remaining Rs 70 per month per boy will be borne by Government. My friend, Shri Vittal Rao, wanted to know whether there will be a stipend. There will be a stipend given to the extent of Rs 70 a month. In all, the scheme will cost an additional amount of Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 7 lakhs on the capital side and about Rs 2,50,000 a year on the recurring side, of which about Rs 1,70,000 are expected to be received by way of fees. The rest will be borne by the committee or the organisation which will handle the scheme.

This is going to fill a very widely felt need in the country's development, particularly for floor managers and foremen for the shops, in which we are greatly deficient. I welcome the observations made by the hon. Members and I am grateful to them for welcoming this scheme, which is intended to fill a very vital gap. This is going to be the policy of Government with respect to the other training centres which are in the public sector. We do not want to close down as far as possible, any training programme which we have once initiated either in Bhopal, Sindh or in the other several public sector projects which are running under the auspices of our Ministry. We would like to reconvert them for imparting general training, as we have done in this case.

Shri K. N. Pandey referred to the industries which are being run for the resettlement of the refugees. My hon. colleague will deal with the matter but since we have taken over that work very recently, I can assure the House that in close co-operation with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, our

Ministry is going into those various schemes which have either been partially fulfilled or wholly fulfilled or as Shri Guha said, a few schemes here and there which have not been implemented. (Interruption) I do not think it is as bad as mentioned by my hon. friend, but it is certainly right and proper that when public money is spent on the rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in the industrial field, we should see that the schemes are properly implemented and as much number of refugees as possible are employed in those schemes. In the past, I am sorry that for one reason or other in some schemes, the number of refugees has not been as much as promised originally. There were many practical difficulties coming in the way, but so far as the future is concerned, we are trying to see that these schemes really become schemes for resettlement and rehabilitation of the refugees rather than purely for industrial development, which could not be taken up under the orbit of rehabilitation.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members for welcoming the schemes and I can assure them that all the observations made by them will be properly dealt with.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I thank all the Members of the House who have given their unstinted support to Demand No. 18 dealing with the demand for Rs 10 lakhs for the External Affairs Ministry. But I am rather surprised at the very unusual remarks made by some Members of the opposition regarding our policy in regard to Tibetan refugees. There is nothing new, because one section of the opposition does not see eye to eye with the Government of India. Not only that, their loyalties are not to the policies and plans of our own Government.

As far as the Tibetan policy is concerned, it was policy which was taken after considerable thought and deliberation and with the consent of this

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

House From time to time the matter was reported to the House. And I am very happy to remind members that this policy has the full support of all patriotic Indians who have seen the need to offer asylum to people who have been forced out of their hearths and homes, because the conditions were made so intolerable. Sir, it is well known that nobody would like to leave their traditional home for something which is uncertain, which is full of hazards. Yet these people have left their homes, their temples and all those associations which make for their culture in order to seek asylum here. And, as was pointed out by Professor Sharma, it is in accordance with the traditions of our country that we should extend hospitality and help to these refugees.

It is the policy of the Opposition always to confuse the issues by bringing in wrong comparisons. It was asked why is it that we extend charity so liberally to the Tibetan refugees when we allow people who have returned from Burma, Malaya and Ceylon to wander in the streets of the south unprotected and without the aid from the Government of India? People who have returned, or who are returning, from Malaya, Burma and Ceylon are not homeless people. They are people who have got their homes and who have come back with a good deal of their earnings. And if it is the policy of the Communist Party to help the needy, I ask: what has the Kerala Government done during the last two years? Why did they not help those who were wandering in the streets if they were so sympathetic and wanted to help them?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Madras was also there.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Since you have raised the issue may I point out that you should set an example to the saying: charity begins at home?

It is true that the conditions in Tibet are not such that any of these refugees would go back and the Opposition members would do well to use their influence and good offices to see that conditions in Tibet are restored to normalcy so that these people do not have to stay here and do work which they are not accustomed to do.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Why not you first look after those Indian nationals who have been driven from other countries to India?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Your loyalty is to some other country.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Why are they so touchy about it? Whenever we mention about communist countries the communist party members get perturbed. After all, they are Indians first. This is something which I cannot understand. It is true that conditions in Tibet are deteriorating and it is most likely that most of the refugees will not be able to go back. People who have come here will not go back until conditions there are such that they can live there peacefully. It has never happened in history that people who have sought asylum and refuge have gone back because conditions have improved. Have any of the people who have left Soviet Union gone back to Russia because conditions have improved there? Do you think that Tibetans will go back or, for that matter, any people back or, for that matter, any people who have left their ancestral homes in search of safety and security will go back to their original homes? That is most unlikely. This demand for Rs 10 lakhs is only to meet an emergency. We are making provision for the able-bodied to work, for the children to be educated and those who seek religious training in the Lama Serais and monasteries to get religious instruction. And we will go on doing it whether the Opposition likes it or not, because it is a part of our policy.

Shri Vajpayee: Why "Opposition"?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I will say "a certain section of the Opposition" or "Communists". Whether they like it or not, it will be done. Therefore, I hope that the very generous support extended by all the sections, except the Communist party, will enable us to carry on our programme.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, आपको आज्ञा से मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस में जा वह पूरक अनुदान को मांग रहा गई है वह दस लाख रुपये को, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी तिब्बत में अनिश्चितता का वातावरण है और आज भी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि और भी शरणार्थियों के आने की आशा की जाती है। ऐसी सूचना में क्या माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय का यह आशा है कि दस लाख रुपये में काम हो जायेगा या और रुपये की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is only for the emergency. As you know, there are many other relief agencies also contributing towards this—voluntary organisations—both in India and outside India.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं एक और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I know what it is: those who are likely to come in the future, what are we going to do with them and whether Rs. 10 lakhs will be sufficient. Certainly, it will not be enough and at the appropriate time the Government will make a request to the House to grant more sums.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं एक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिन हुए प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने तिब्बत के शरणार्थियों के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें बताया गया था कि जो बूढ़े और अपंग हैं, उनको डलहौजी में

रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को जगह जगह क्यों बांटा जा रहा है जबकि उनके गुरुद्व मसूरी में मौजूद हैं और तिब्बती लोग भी चाहते हैं कि उनको मसूरी में ही रखा जाये ? मसूरी में सरकारी तथा दूसरे मकान खाली भी हैं, अतः उनको वहीं रखने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा रही है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are various categories of refugees. As I have pointed out, there are people who are devoted to a religious life and who are not able to work. Then there are very old people who are physically unfit to work. Then there are able-bodied people who are willing to earn their own living. They are being drafted to do physical work like road construction in Sikkim and other States. Then there are children below the age of 18 or even below the age of 12, quite a number of them. They have to be educated and so they are being sent to various schools. Then there are people who are dedicated to a religious life. They have to be sent to the religious institutions for training. Therefore, it is incumbent on us to distribute them according to the various categories.

Shri D. C. Sharma: As Mussorie is his constituency, he wants to send them there. But Dalhousie is my constituency.

Shri Mehr Chand Khana: A large number of questions have been posed and I shall try to answer them as fully as I can. I would like to start with the beginning of July last year when we took a decision in Calcutta, some Ministers of the Central Government and Ministers of the State Government of West Bengal, regarding the closure of camps within a year from that date, namely, by the 31st July, 1959 and the basis which prompted the Government to take that decision, and the extent to which we have been able to fulfil our obligations and discharge our commitment.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

When we took that decision, we had camps not only in West Bengal but also in Tripura, Bihar and Orissa. Then number of displaced persons in camps on the 1st July, 1958 was about 2,30,000, and the distribution was as under

Bengal	1,97,000
Bihar	16,154
Tripura	15,049
Orissa	2,238

This will approximately come to 2,30,000 persons. During the last one year there have been about 8,000 to 10,000 additions in the camps on account of births. So, my population went up to round about 2,40,000. Though it is not very relevant to the issue, sometimes my friends opposite whether here or outside, have referred to the miserable conditions in the camps in West Bengal and they tried to give the impression that these unfortunate brethren of mine are not being treated with sympathy and consideration.

It might interest you and the House to know that while the birth rate in West Bengal is 21 per thousand and the death rate is ten per thousand—that has been more or less the average for a number of years in West Bengal and was fully reflected in the birth and death rates in my camps—since we took this important decision, the birth rate in camps in West Bengal has shot up by about 50 per cent. Where it used to be 21 per thousand today it is 34 per thousand and where the death rate was ten per thousand it has come down to nine per thousand.

So, I was telling you that the birth rate having gone up very rapidly, the population swelled to 2,40,000 persons.

Shri Panigrahi: Why only in West Bengal camps?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Because there were hardly any births, worth the name in other camps.

During this period there were two or three courses open to me to rehabilitate them. One was to rehabilitate them within the resources available in the States concerned. The second was to create resources outside the State of West Bengal. The third was Dandakaranya. As far as West Bengal itself is concerned, we have achieved very substantial results. We have brought down the camp population in West Bengal during this period of one year, the gross figures is 43,000 but the net figure is roundabout 35,000 or 36,000. These persons have been dispersed from camps and have been rehabilitated.

As far as Tripura is concerned, a little while ago I remarked that the population there was a little over 15,000. Every DP in the camps in Tripura has been rehabilitated during that period and all the camps in Tripura have been closed.

Now I come to Bihar and Orissa. No doubt, I have come forward with a request for a small demand for Bihar but it must not be forgotten that there at the beginning of the year the population in Bettiah camp was a little over 16,000. On the 30th June, 1959, the population was only 5,487—a dispersal of over 10,000 persons. I am sure Shri Panigrahi would back me up when I say that in the Charbatia camp in Orissa today the number is hardly a few hundred families. The total figure is roundabout 700 persons. So, during this period we have reduced the camp population by 70,000 persons.

May I humbly inform the House that there has been no coercion. Not a single person has been forced out of any camp in any one of these States. Everyone of them has been taken out cheerfully. They have been either rehabilitated within the States concerned or they have been taken to the States outside.

I admit that we are spending huge sums of money on camps, but then my colleague the hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs said—and I was very happy when I heard her say that—nobody leaves his hearth or home for reasons which are not beyond his control. It may be all right for people to remark and sometimes I feel very hurt when I hear Shri Panigrahi on the one hand supporting me in my difficulties in Dandakaranya and at the same time running with the hare and hunting with the hound. He shows deep sympathy for the displaced persons from East Pakistan but at the same time he wants that the tribal quota should be increased, land should be given in the Chilka foreshore area to the landless people and all that I can fully understand his feelings. If he has to be returned he will be returned by the local population there. So, as such he has to cater for their

Shri Panigrahi: That is not my constituency

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That may not be his constituency, but I am certainly prepared to tell him that if he wants the landless to be rehabilitated, I am with him; if he wants the people of Orissa to advance nobody would be happier than myself, but then he would have to knock at somebody else's door and not at the door of the Minister of Rehabilitation. My sphere is a very restricted one. I can only work within that sphere.

So, I was trying to tell the House that I do feel that this expenditure is a waste. But at the same time I also have a heart. Being a refugee myself I feel that if I am not in a position to provide gainful employment to a sick mother or to an ailing child or to an old man, if I am not in a position to settle him or rehabilitate him or put the family on its feet, I will be doing grave injustice to myself as a Minister and grave injustice to the Government who have spared no funds, up till now

we have spent over Rs. 350 crores, I do not want to go into that old theme of mine that we are poor, we are borrowing, we are taking loans. As far as the refugee cause is concerned, this Government has never spared any money or any efforts. But even in that field, I am able to say that we have been very watchful of our relief expenditure. I have seen and taken good care to see that there who are needy should be helped but those who do not deserve any help shall not draw upon the national resources. I have taken very strict measures. I do not want to go into that matter today. But taking the refugee population as my basis it might interest the House to know that in the peak year 1956-57, my expenditure on relief camps was Rs. 8,68,00,000. In 1957-58 it came down to Rs. 751 lakhs that is, Rs. 7.51 crores. And in 1958-59 it came down still further, namely Rs. 6,68,00,000. When we took this decision last year we only budgeted for a relief expenditure for the first four months of the year, that is, April, May, June and July because the camps were to have been closed by the 31st July, 1959. We budgeted for a total sum of Rs. 2,44,00,000.

Now I have come forward before the House for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,75,00,000 making a total of Rs. 5,19,00,000. With the supplementary grant that I am taking today the total expenditure that I would have incurred by the end of this year would be Rs. 5,19,00,000 against the expenditure of Rs. 6,68,00,000 last year and the expenditure of Rs. 8,68,00,000 two years earlier. There has been a saving in the relief expenditure to the extent of about 42.5 per cent. During the last three years—and three years are not over today—we have saved to the extent of about 42.5 per cent and that has been simply achieved through the process of rehabilitation. There was a time when my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi sent people back from Orissa to West Bengal. I am not accusing him personally. There

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was a time when some of my friends were sent back from Bihar or may say some of my friends from Bengal came back to Bengal. But, I make bold to say that during the last 3 years, there has hardly been any desertion. So, we have succeeded as far as our rehabilitation programme is concerned, whether within the States or in our reclamation schemes outside the States, to a very substantial extent. If I had not been the Minister, perhaps, I would have been tempted to congratulate the Minister on this good performance. Being the Minister myself, I take the congratulations from Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi and some of my other friends. I do not feel bashful about it for the obvious reason that we have achieved results. While during the years 1955 and 1956, 2 lakh persons went into camps, during the last 2½ years, we have reduced the camp population by 140,000 persons. That is not a small achievement. Whereas within the State of West Bengal, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa we have achieved very good results. I must say that in the field of Dandakaranya, our progress has been very slow. I am prepared to concede that. You call it tardy, you call it slow, you may even say that we have not come up to expectations: that is correct.

I am very grateful to Shri Panigrahi for one thing. Coming as he does from Orissa, he has made my task much easier. I went to Dandakaranya for the first time in February, this year. We took the decision in July last year. It might interest the House to know that the Dandakaranya Development Authority itself was not born till the end of July 1958. We took a decision in the beginning of July 1958 that every possible effort should be made to close down the camps of Bengal by 31st July next year. But, the body which was to implement the scheme was not created till the end of the month. The body which was to function took birth a month later. It is thick jungle there: primeval forest. An officer of mine was only

telling me yesterday or two days ago, I come from West Bengal, I have experience of East Bengal, I have never seen a monsoon like that in any other part of the country where you have incessant rain for 4 or 5 months. Tractors: I can take them. But there are no bridges, if the bridges are not safe, I cannot take tractors. There are no roads.

An Hon. Member: You should have foreseen.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes; I should have foreseen all that. That is quite correct. There, I feel guilty to an extent that I had no appreciation of the conditions prevailing then in Dandakaranya. If I had any idea of the conditions prevailing then in Dandakaranya, I do not think a decision of that nature could have ever been encouraged by me, because, I have now been dealing with this problem for 11 years and I should be in a position to say, if I have to rehabilitate a family, what necessities, what requirements are needed for the rehabilitation of a family.

To reclaim lands, we wanted reclamation machinery. We had the whole matter examined. The question was not so much of finance, because, as I told you, the Ministry of Finance have always been very kind and sympathetic. I hope Dr. B. Gopala Reddi will not change his mind. But, my main trouble was that machinery was to come from abroad. For that, we wanted foreign exchange. Certain formalities had to be gone through. We reached the stage of inviting global tenders. When we invited global tenders, we learnt that although we might call it global tenders, we have to go to a particular firm, we have to go to a particular country, and we have to pay them certain rates. Even that will not be objectionable in the long run. But, difficulties may arise when I start transporting the machinery from that country into India. You want shipping space. You might land yourself

into very serious waters or hot waters, because the rates will certainly go up. Similarly, if I wanted certain attachments—you may invite tenders for the machinery—tomorrow when you want some accessories or attachments, prices may go up to a great extent, because you will not be able to draw upon any other market, and for the particular make, coming from a particular country, you may have to pay a certain price which, possibly, later on, you may find to be very very exorbitant. My hon friend the Defence Minister came to my rescue. I am very grateful to him and if he were in the House, I would have liked to pay a tribute to him. Similarly, the Prime Minister was exceedingly kind. In January this year a decision was taken in the room of the Prime Minister of India, with the Defence Minister, the Minister of Finance and everybody concerned, that the Ministry of Defence will come to my rescue and they will manufacture tractors for me in their own factories in collaboration with a foreign firm. We got the first consignment in May. We placed an order for 56 tractors, costing about Rs 1 crores—I may be wrong in my figure—and the first consignment of six tractors I got in the beginning of May 1950.

Mr Chairman: From the Defence?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes. In fact, they have been ahead of schedule. Where they promised to give the tractors sometime during the monsoon so that I can assemble them, take them to Dandakaranya, the Ministry of Defence had been ahead of their schedule and they gave me the first consignment in the month of May.

I got some tractors from the CTO. It is a very old organisation, the Central Tractor Organisation. I need not say much about it. I would never have gone to the CTO if I had known that I can get new tractors, because they are old tractors. Like me, they have seen their life. They are mostly old and unserviceable. I

had them. What happened was, along with these tractors, also came the staff. These tractors have to be reconditioned. They have to be put in position, to far off places I have to move them to Raipur, Mana, Koraput and other places. The staff remains, whether I use the tractors or not, whether lands are available or not, whether the tractors are reconditioned or not. You might rightly ask me, why did you buy these old tractors, why are you paying for the staff. On the one hand, I have to take into consideration the heavy relief expenditure that I am incurring in the camps in West Bengal and the demoralising effect it is having on the population there. I do not want to go into that question that my hon friend Ch Ranbir Singh referred to about money being taken and exploited by political parties for political ends. I am not concerned with that today. I had to take the factory because, on the one hand, if I am saving Rs 50 lakhs per month on relief, on the other, even though I have to incur a little wasteful expenditure, I will ultimately create capital assets which will help me in speedy rehabilitation programme or reclamation projects. I had to take them through tomorrow, I do not know whether I will be there, my successor or somebody else may have to offer very serious explanations to the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. Because, they will only judge my waste, they will not judge me from the savings effected and the speedy action that I have taken, as the Minister who had to deal with human life, we took the decision and it was only later on I felt that this decision could not be implemented because the reasons were beyond my control.

For the last two or three months, we have been looking into this problem, the problem of Dandakaranya, wish to assure the House, and through them the refugee population in West Bengal or in any other State, that we have sanctioned the scheme, and we mean to implement it, as long as I am occupying this post, it shall be

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my endeavour to see that this scheme is implemented, because this scheme, when implemented, will not only help in the rehabilitation of the displaced persons but will advance the interests of the tribals and also of the States concerned, and might also help the country, whether in the exploitation of its mineral resources or in the solution of its food problem and many other problems as well. Money has been sanctioned for this scheme, it is all right to get the money, but then I want men to implement that scheme.

16 hrs

If I talk a lot about the conditions in Dandakaranya, then I might scare away people; as it is, we have scared away a large number of people from it; therefore, I do not want to talk about it. I do not want to paint a very dismal picture of the conditions in Dandakaranya, because the moment I do so, I feel that a man whom I have been able to get through the good offices of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and good offices of others, and who can live in Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta, and go to the cinemas and have a look at the cultural programmes and many other shows etc. may begin to think 'Why should I go to Dandakaranya and live under those conditions?' The result has been that we have not been able to implement the Dandakaranya scheme to the extent that I had expected, in the sense that I have not been able to move a substantial number of displaced persons from camps in West Bengal to Dandakaranya. As far as the scheme is concerned, I have no apologies to offer. We have done a tremendous amount of spadework. We have had surveys made. I have got the reclamation machinery. I have got the staff also to a reasonable extent. As for the difficulties regarding which indications were given or hints were thrown by Shri Panigrahi, I would not like to exaggerate them to that extent. But then

it is a fact that there have been certain difficulties in a big project of this nature.

The tribals can very rightly demand that 'When you come and operate into our areas, you should give us a fair share.' I agree. Then, there are certain other vested interests in that area. When I gently hinted about running with the hares and hunting with the hounds, some of my friends—I do not want to name anybody—have been pretty active in both Orissa and Madhya Pradesh saying 'You are going to have a new Bengal; Bengalis will come here, and you will have a Centrally administered area,' and so on. Let me allay the fears of anybody and everybody that I am not a Minister for the creation of either new Bengal or old Bengal. I am a Minister for rehabilitation of displaced persons, whether they come from West Pakistan or they come from East Pakistan. I look at a displaced person purely as a displaced person; whether he is a Sindhi or a Bengali or a Harijan or a non-Harijan is not material to me. Secondly, I am having the full co-operation of the State Governments concerned. There can be no question of carving out of any particular area either from Orissa or from Madhya Pradesh, and its conversion into a Centrally administered territory. That is not the point at all. We are working in these regions. The lands are being given to me by the State Governments concerned. They will be subject to all the normal laws of any State.

Then, to allay this fear, when I held this conference in Calcutta only on the 18th of this month, I invited the Chief Ministers of both the States and also the Chief Minister of West Bengal. The main idea was that the Chief Ministers of M.P. and Orissa would give me the lands, and the Chief Minister of Bengal would give me the people. My highest priority, as you know, is the rehabilitation of

displaced persons from camps in West Bengal

It came out in the newspapers not long ago that the Governor of a State approached me and asked whether I could take some of his surplus population of agriculturists to Dandakaranya. Requests have come to me from other sources too (An Hon Member Punjab) I have put them down, and I mean to do so even in future, because the two States have co-operated with the Government of India simply with a view to solve one problem, the problem being the rehabilitation of displaced persons from camps in West Bengal and, at the same time, not only to protect but to safeguard and advance the interests of the tribal population there. It is for that reason that this integrated scheme has been formulated and shall be implemented.

Now, my hon friend Shri A C Guha drew my attention to the concessions given to the displaced persons from West Pakistan.

Shri A C Guha: I welcome that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry. While Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi thanked me and congratulated the Government, he went a step further and used that as an argument: "What you have done for the DPs from West Pakistan, why cannot you do the same for refugees from East Pakistan?" He is quite justified in making that remark and asking from me a pointed reply to a pointed question. As I said a little while ago, I am Minister for both the regions, I am Minister for displaced persons, and if towards the fag-end of my life I have got an opportunity to serve my unfortunate brethren in the eastern region, if I cannot do anything for them to the extent that I have done for the displaced persons from West Pakistan, I shall never do anything where I can be accused of any discriminatory treatment towards them.

Now, we remitted these food loans in the western region, in the case of

my friends in Alwar and Bharatpur, about a year or two ago. We have remitted the food loans that were given to the people in Punjab in the early stages of partition and settlement. When this request came to me and I was examining it, I took it up with the Ministry of Finance myself and said that if I do something for the DPs in the western region, I shall never accept the position if that cannot be done for the DPs in the eastern region. So one decision has already been taken, and it has been made public. That is, that in future any food grant that is given to a DP for settlement on land either within the State of West Bengal or in the eastern region or in Dandakaranya, wherever he is taken, whether the harvesting period is 3 months or 9 months, shall only be as a grant and it shall not be a loan. That decision has already been taken for the future.

Now for the past we have looked into the matter. The financial implications of a retrospective decision would be to the extent of Rs 5 crores. I have taken up that matter with the Ministry of Finance. We are looking into that matter and I hope that a decision shall be taken very soon. But I cannot make a positive announcement today because till the whole matter has been examined and that financial implication considered, I am not in a position to make a categorical announcement.

But one thing more I have also done lately and that is this. That is the rationalisation of loans. Previously the loans were given for a period ranging between 6 to 10 years. When we started our realisations we found that these unfortunate people who are living in certain areas have not been able to take their roots and to call upon them to pay back the money that is due from them on account of equated instalments after a short period of 6 years would be rather hard. Very recently, not more than 10 or 15 days ago, we have taken a decision that all the loans shall be

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rationalised and the period of 6 to 10 years be extended to from 10 to 20 years, this will be a very substantial concession

One or two more things we have also done for the displaced persons from East Pakistan. In the initial stages, for their educational advancement, to the disrupted institutions or the institutions that were set up, loans were given. Although loans were given, in certain cases recurring expenditure was also treated as loan. We have taken a decision that in the case of these private institutions it is for the State Government to examine the financial position of each disrupted institution or the institution that has come to our rescue. If they are not in a position to repay the loan that loan should be remitted. And, if any recurring expenditure has been treated as loan, that recurring expenditure should also be treated as a grant.

So, I want to assure Shri Guha that the plight of these unfortunate people or their conditions are always uppermost in my mind. I stay there, I have been there nearly 5 years, I live amongst them and work amongst them and I am taking every possible care to see that the rehabilitation is done on a scientific and rational basis so that I am in a position to wind up this Ministry—and the target that I have laid before myself for the eastern region is the 31st March 1961. I want the good wishes of the House and their support especially of some of my friends who are absent today in helping me in achieving the target because in the achievement of that target lies not only the solution of the rehabilitation problem, but we as a government, we as a people, should be able to say that all these 42 lakhs of persons who have come from East Pakistan have been rehabilitated and the Ministry which was created for a specific purpose, to meet a specific situation has done its job and finished with it.

Shri Panigrahi: The hon. Deputy Minister stated the day before yesterday that no target date has been fixed but now the hon. Minister says that the target date has been fixed.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have said that the target date for the rehabilitation of my Ministry which is called the Rehabilitation Ministry is 31st March 1961.

Mr. Chairman: The question is—

That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 18, 73, 107, 121, 130

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE OF DIS-PLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 3,77,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND No. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 13,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-LAY ON THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 83,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

16.15 hrs.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B Gopala Reddi):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The Bill was introduced in this House on 20th August, 1959, and its provisions came into effect immediately by virtue of the application to it of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

The circumstances which have necessitated this Bill are these. As the House is aware, the Government of India entered into agreements with Messrs Burmah-Shell, Messrs Caltex and Messrs STANVAC refineries for establishment of their oil refineries in India. One of the clauses of these agreements stipulated as follows:

"The existing duty protections on oil products manufactured in India will be maintained for a period of ten years from the commencement of full-scale refinery operations or until 31st December, 1965, whichever is earlier."

At the time the agreements were signed there was no excise duty on the indigenous production of refined diesel oil and vaporising oil, diesel oil not otherwise specified and furnace oil. When excise duties on these items were first imposed in 1956, it became necessary to impose countervailing customs duties on imported oils to give effect to this clause of the refinery agreements. With further increases in the level of excise duties in 1957 and 1959, the customs duties were simultaneously readjusted.

These agreements also provided that Government would permit the oil companies to establish the prices of the

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

refinery products from time to time at any level not higher than the one at which they sold or could make available for sale equipment imported products, provided that subject to the foregoing principle, the oil companies consulted the Government before they altered the price of any of the products. As a result, generally speaking, locally manufactured mineral oil products have been and are being sold on the basis of import price parities

Recently, Messrs. Burmah-Shell Refinery offered to surrender the above duty protection with effect from 1st July, 1959. Government have decided to accept this offer. As the other two refineries have not yet made a similar offer, the internal price levels will continue to be linked to import prices. That being so, the practical way of taking advantage of Messrs. Burmah-Shell's offer is to enhance the existing Central Excise duty on refined diesel oil and vaporising oil, diesel oil not otherwise specified and furnace oil to the level of import duties now leviable on these oils and this is what the Bill seeks to do. Since the Burmah-Shell refinery has surrendered the duty protection with effect from 1st July, 1959, the Bill will have retrospective effect from that date. The financial effect of this surrender will be of the order of Rs 3.50 crores in one full year

With a view, however, to ensuring that the other two refineries continue to get the protection afforded to them by the agreement, orders have been issued exempting Messrs. Caltex and Messrs. STANVAC from the payment of the enhanced duties. The products cleared by Messrs. Assam Oil Company, between the period 1st July, 1959 to 20th August, 1959, have also been exempted from the enhanced levy so that the retrospective levy may not affect them adversely.

In the case of bitumen, which includes asphalt, since at present there is no Central Excise duty on these

items, it is proposed to impose a Central Excise duty on them at the rate equivalent to the Customs import duty.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram). Mr. Chairman, it is very embarrassing indeed when the hon. Finance Minister comes with a Bill like this because up to this stage it was being dealt with by the hon. Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel...

Mr. Chairman: Excise duties—that comes under Finance.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: As far as the present duty concession to the oil companies and also the refineries is concerned, the whole basis was dealt with by him. Only when some sort of an agreement is reached between that Ministry and the foreign oil companies or the refinery company, the matter is transferred to the Finance Ministry and the Finance Ministry comes with a Bill to announce the excise duties

16.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The question of surrender of this duty protection to the Burmah-Shell alone is not only connected with the question of the previous Bill levying excise duty in pursuance of the agreement dated 20th May, 1958.

On 20th May, 1958, the Finance Minister announced that the foreign oil companies have agreed for an interim reduction of prices of the petroleum products to an extent of Rs. 10 crores. An Ordinance was issued; later on that Ordinance was changed into a Bill and the Finance Minister came before the House and assured that the terms of that agreement will

be implemented as soon as possible. This is the first time after that assurance that the hon. Finance Minister comes with the subject before the House.

Before dealing with the particular question of price-protection in regard to the two other companies, the price protection which Messrs. Burmah-Shell have surrendered, I wish to raise one point regarding the assurance that the Finance Minister has given as to the agreement with these oil companies on 20th May, 1958. According to that agreement, Rs. 10 crores are to be surrendered by the companies as an ad hoc reduction in the prices, and the Government of India accountants were to go in detail into the accounts of the companies and then arrive at a final agreement regarding pricing question and then make an adjustment. But, Sir, so far nothing has been said.

The other day, when the Bill to convert the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to a statutory body came before the House, the same question was raised. The hon. Minister of Mines and Oil gave a severe warning to the oil companies, because it was obvious the oil companies were not agreeing to arrive at a pricing formula. When there was a specific agreement whereby the Government of India's Chartered accountants could go into the question of oil companies and also the c.i.f. price structure what was the difficulty, as far as Government is concerned, to enforce that agreement? If at all the accountants were able to get the real state of affairs in the companies, now a formula could have been arrived at and the question of enforcing it is not a very difficult business for the Government. Either the companies should be retreating from the agreement they entered into on 20th May, 1958, or the Government accountants have not been able to get at the proper accounts of the companies. These are the only two possible alternatives. Therefore, in the face of the severe warning administered by the Minister of Mines

and Oil the other day in this House, I should like the hon. Finance Minister to give an explanation to this House as to why after such a long delay of 1½ years it was not possible for the Government to arrive at an agreement with the company or enforce the agreement arrived at previously. What was the difficulty? Was it that proper accounts of the companies could not be got by the Government, as it has been reported many times in the Press and as it is natural with the oil companies, because they do not keep accounts inside this country and they keep their accounts in New York or London; or was it because after getting into the real state of affairs in the company and arriving at a formula the companies refused to implement the agreement? Sir, this is a very serious question that should be answered, because when there is a delay in arriving at an agreement this House should know as to what is the loss that the country is incurring every day.

In very different ways different Ministers in this House have given contradictory explanations to different subjects relating to the whole question of oil. A question was raised last year as to whether the Government has got access to the real accounts of the companies and whether their accounts are at least subject to the supervision of Government. It was also asked whether the Government could get the details of the companies' accounts. The answer given was that there was some difficulty as far as the accounts of the companies were concerned. The hon. Home Minister then intervened to say that it required legislation will be brought in order to compel the companies to file their real accounts in India. I can assert, Sir, that even today no legislation has been passed, and by any other means it is impossible for the Government, whether it be in the Company Law Administration or the Finance Ministry or the Reserve Bank, to get the real state of affairs of the

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

accounts of the oil companies. I will point out the relevant example of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. In 1955, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company made a gross operating income of 91,08,60,828 dollars. The same income was increased in 1958 to 102,06,91,648 dollars. Out of this, the operational charges have been written off to the extent of 84,07,62,234 dollars in 1955. In 1956, the operational charges of the company come to 96,991,996 million dollars. The real crux of the whole problem is not in the gross income of the company, because the c.i.f. prices are not taken into consideration; but the operating expenses form a lion's share of the gross profits and upon this operating account neither the Government of India nor any other authority in India have got a control. The details of the 90 per cent. of the gross income of the company are completely unknown to the Government of India. Unless the Government is able to get the vouchers, and also a properly audited account regarding these expenses, it is impossible for the Government to arrive at the c.i.f. prices and how much profit the company is making. In 1957, the Government is aware—it has got a report—as to how, because of the over-pricing question of the oil companies, the Government was losing. In one year Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 35 crores. That was by taking the c.i.f. prices of the post-war period, that is, 1950-51. From the year 1952 onwards, tremendous recession has happened in the world oil fields, and the oil magnates both in the continent and in the Americas were clamouring that the oil price was going to collapse and the margin of profit was being reduced. While they themselves created a panic and alarm, that the oil prices were coming down and there was a collapse and there was competition and over-production, the prices in India continued to rise from year to year, from 1952 to 1957. That will itself show that the surplus profit made, when the over-price was made, is not

to the tune of Rs. 85 crores but to more than Rs. 100 crores.

There is an organ which is financed and subsidised by the oil kings of the United States of America. Important journals of the United States which used to be spokesmen of the oil companies themselves admit the difference between the prices in the postwar period and in 1959. The magazine, *Life International*, in the issue for June, 1958, giving a very appropriate headline, namely, "Savage struggle to sell oil", makes the remark that:

"Prices abroad are already taking a beating. More and more crude is being sold at reduced rates. Among the devices used besides cutright discounts are extended credit, manipulation of tanker contracts, free engineering and legal advice, construction loans at low rate etc. More and more marketers, in turn, are shaving prices to consumers".

When in the United States, reviewing the whole world oil position in 1952, they make an alarming call and observation that the marketers in other countries are shaving the prices, these companies which are operating in India, in spite of an agreement in 1958—17 months have been taken—have not made even an attempt to shave the prices. An explanation is due to the House as to why the Finance Minister is sleeping over it and why the Minister of Mines and Oil is left alone to cry in this House that the companies are not co-operating. For the last one year, he has begun to give the warning but in spite of repeated warnings by the Minister of Mines and Oil, the companies are sitting tight over these prices. Therefore, the Finance Minister should assure this House in pursuance of this agreement what the real state of affairs is. If the warning given by the hon. Minister of Mines and Oil is a

serious one, in order to create a sanction for that warning, the Minister of Finance should tell us what the Government of India is going to do to compel these companies to observe the terms of agreement and get another reduction in the price

Another more important point is this in regard to excise duty. I raised it then, and about 18 months before this House an assurance was given that the whole matter would be enquired into. The oil companies, when they are going business, are doing not only straight business but also some sort of dubious business. I am not using the word 'dubious' to malign the oil companies. It is admitted by the hon. Minister of Mines and Oil himself that they are doing a particular type of business, known as the business of bunkering. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company has admitted that it is doing this business. Five lakh tons of oil are involved in a year in bunkering business. Bunkering business is done in a technical formula called bond delivery. While the bond delivery business is done by the Standard Vacuum Company, the Caltex company and the Burmah-Shell company, a sort of extra-territorial right is created in each port for these companies, because the entire business done in bunkering oil is exempt from—they are not liable to—excise duty. While the oil is in 'bond', the oil companies are in extra-territorial jurisdiction and the Indian laws have no applicability, when the foreign freighters call upon the port, and therefore, no excise duty is payable for that oil. I raised this question 18 months before, and the hon. Minister assured us that an enquiry would be made and at least the sales would be made liable to pay the excise duty and other taxes in the country. 18 months have passed and nothing has been done in the matter. If this state of affairs continues, the Government will not be able to do anything, because in a very dubious way of accounting system, the companies are escaping the taxes by importing oil and keeping it under

bond. The whole accounts with the foreign steamers are settled in London and New York and so no excise duty is payable. I ask from the Government what they are considering to do as far as this huge loss of excise revenue is concerned on the bunkering business applicable to Burmah-Shell, Stanvac and Caltex.

The third thing is in direct relation to the surrender of duty protection given to the three oil companies. Burmah-Shell have surrendered the excise duty, well and good. The Government has a right, if it thought fit, to decide that to the extent that duty protection has been surrendered, the benefit should not directly be passed on to the consumer, because first of all, it will be very difficult to pass it on to the consumer and as far as the gallonage is concerned, it will be very insignificant. Also, an enormous amount of money is required for the development of oil in the country and it is quite correct that money received by the surrendering of duty protection by Burmah Shell is absorbed in the State exchequer, so that it can be used for further development of oil.

But the major question still remains as to why the Caltex and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company are still sitting tight while Burmah-Shell, the major partner of oil business in India, has thought fit to surrender the duty concerned. It has been internationally accepted that in the post-war years, when a bitter competition between the three oil kingdoms of the world—the Standard Vacuum, California and Texas and the Shell Company—started and all the three began cutting each other's throat in the continent and the Far East, both Great Britain and the United States came to their rescue and said, "Stop cutting each other's throat. That will be at the expense of the American monopolies and monopolies of Great Britain. Those who are being benefited will be the consumers in Asia and Europe. So, stop cutting each other's throat and arrive at an understanding." So, with the backing of the U.S. and U.K.

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Governments, an agreement was reached between those oil monopolies and by that agreement, they agreed not to disagree on the question of prices. So, by that agreement, a virtual monopoly was created and it was decided that the prices of petroleum products will be the same as far as the three oil companies are concerned.

So, it is surprising, in India in 1959, when there was an agreement between these companies not to compete, why Burmah-Shell alone surrendered the duty protection and why the Stanvac and the Caltex are sitting tight upon it. It is surprising and it cannot be without any reason. Even though the Burmah-Shell is a major partner in oil business in India, that major partner has got the backing only of the U.K., because always the Shell Company is associated with the small country of Denmark and the very big country of U.K. and the Commonwealth. The whole history of oil started with the competition of the British Commonwealth on the one hand, supported by the big navy and junior partners of the United States of America, because in the international market, the United States began to have a dominating position and the British Commonwealth was cracking Britain's hold on economic affairs internationally was weakening. Burmah-Shell also, because of this weakened support, was converted into the junior partner. Now it is quite surprising that Burmah-Shell in India has surrendered this protection and the American partners—Caltex and Stanvac—are still refusing to do it.

When the hon. Finance Minister was introducing this Bill, I expected in logic and reason that he would tell the House why Burmah-Shell alone has surrendered this duty protection and why Caltex and Stanvac did not surrender. Because, if it were in pursuance of the agreement, it could last till 1965 or till the ten-year period from the date of the refineries going into production. In case of Stanvac, Caltex and Burmah-Shell, the differ-

ence is only a few months between the refineries going into full production and this ten-year period. But why did the hon. Minister not inform this House so that the whole question could be the subject matter of the debate in this House and the benefit of the debate will be available to the Minister in bargaining with these oil companies? It is quite unfair for the hon. Finance Minister not to have told this House why Caltex and Stanvac did not surrender the excise duty and what are the steps taken by the Government to get these duties surrendered by them.

It is quite clear, as I have put it in the other way, that very disturbing things have been happening in the negotiations of the Government of India in this oil pricing question and I will be failing in my duty, especially when the Finance Minister is here when this Bill is taken up—it is a rare opportunity, because the Finance Minister refuses to be on the scene of the negotiations with oil companies except when the question of money is there and the other Ministries want to draw something from the State Exchequer—if I do not put it straight to the Finance Minister of India whether he has not played a very important part in the negotiations with the companies. On the 20th May 1958 when the whole agreement was being thrashed out, when press reports came, when our auditors and our cost accountants who are trained only in India and not conversant with this diabolical accounting system of the international monopolists, when they went to each office and wanted the vouchers, the reply they got was that the vouchers are in New York and London, and very interesting things were shown to them. For an item of expenditure of Rs 21,000 when the auditors wanted the voucher from Burmah-Shell Oil Company, they were shown just a piece of paper, just like a post-card with 21 holes in that, holes of different types, triangular holes, circular holes and square holes. It is a new type of machine introduced by the

company and neither the Government of India, nor the auditors, nor any of the technicians in India understand what this machine means Rs 21,000 is expended on a machine like this on which a paper is inserted, the machine records and you get circular holes, triangular holes, long holes and short holes That is a code of the company And our accountants and auditors were not able to understand, even the alpha and omega of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company's accounting system I ask the hon Finance Minister what did our accountants understand from those accounts? Here I will point out a single item In 1956-57 a huge amount of 90 per cent of the gross profits of the company were expended Have the Government got, or the auditors got any details of these and any idea as to whether this money was actually spent? The Government did not get it I raise this point because I expect an answer for this

The hon Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited the United States and it has now become an annual pilgrimage affair, because every September he goes over there in connection with the International Monetary Fund or World Bank conference But last time when he went there, he had a very important conference with the bosses of the California-Texas oil company The other day I emphasized that if the Finance Minister of India goes to the United States and then very important national problems are pending in the United States for discussion, negotiation and settlement, we cannot expect that the Finance Minister of India was talking something beyond oil prices when in United States We demand an answer from the hon Finance Minister to this What did the Finance Minister talk with the California-Texas Oil Company bosses when he was there? Did he at that time put any question to them, or had any discussion, or even sounding in a friendly way, regarding the price of oil and export? An answer is required for this. Also, later on, when he

returned from the United States—we understand from press reports, which may be correct or may not be correct, that is why I am putting it straight to the Finance Minister—he invited an oil expert here and in pursuance of that somebody from California connected with the Standard Vacuum Company came over here, spent some time and went away All these are very dubious things, very doubtful things, very suspicious things I do not say that any malice is involved, but we have got a right to demand that we must know what the Finance Minister was talking with these people Then, what are the attempts made by the Finance Minister to get this question settled during his tour, because the bosses sit there and the accounts are there? Did he make an honest attempt to arrive at a settlement with these oil companies? We require an answer for that also

I welcome this Bill I only say that a huge amount of fluid is flowing in one way but we are getting it only in trickles For years and years we are talking about huge sums of money being carried away from this country Suggestions are also made for the development of our oil resources But it is impossible for us to get money, money is not there The whole difficulty is that money is not there to monopolise the oil business, not only exploration business but also the refining business We are compelled to surrender our policies of oil exploration and other business to the private sector For a year itself we could get Rs 50 crores to 100 crores by demanding from the companies a reasonable price for the products in India Why is the Finance Minister sleeping over this problem? I can tell him that this is not a small problem but a problem which has to be seriously considered

In this connection I expect that all this dilly-dallying between one ministry and another will stop for the time being The severe and stern warning issued by the hon Minister of Mines and Oil the other day in the

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House to the oil companies will be a warning issued by the Government of India to these oil companies however powerful they might be and a severe sanction will be built up not only by the hon Minister alone who issued the warning but by the Government of India. Let the coercive machinery of the Government of India and all the threats as also the thunderings which they used to do at many other parties be directed against these oil companies. Let us see now powerful the Government of India is with these oil companies.

I sincerely hope that the Government will pursue this warning issued to the companies and in the very near future the hon Finance Minister will come before this House not only with a surrender and relinquishment of the excise duty of certain little items of oil with Burmah-Shell and also of the same items with Standard Vacuum and Caltex—that is a minor affair compared with the larger affair—but also with the full implementation of the agreement dated the 20th May, 1958.

I further emphasise, beyond all these questions, the question of the bond delivery oil is a serious question. It is not easy—I agree with the hon Minister—to tackle these companies because these companies have been trained in such sort of business for hundreds of years and they have been able to play this game with many a government in this world. With many governments they have played and many governments also have attempted to play with them. But when any government has tried to play with these oil companies they have taught these governments a lesson. Let it not be that while this Government plays with the oil companies, the oil companies teach a lesson to this Government. Let this Government for the first time, like the new governments of the Middle East, stand up and try to teach lessons to the oil companies and tell them that the years of 1800, the years

of 1900, the years of British Imperialism and the years of American monopoly of the Indian market and the colonial markets are over. Let us hope that this Government will be able to stand up to these oil companies whatever the game they have played in Iraq, Iran and all the Middle-Eastern countries. Let us see and enjoy ourselves that this Government stands up to the oil companies and that in the near future the hon Finance Minister will come before this House with new Bills adding money after money, adding crores of rupees to the Consolidated Fund of India which the oil companies are transferring from this country to other countries.

Excepting that I welcome and support this Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not approve of the principle involved in this Bill. This Bill is based on the principle that where duty protection has been surrendered by any industry or any concern that, instead of going to the consumer, is mopped up by the Government. As this House is aware, protective duties are levied on the principle that the consumer is willing to pay a price for building up a nascent industry. It is true that when the Burmah-Shell refineries wanted to start a refinery, we wanted refineries badly and therefore, we agreed to pay a price. A protective duty was imposed. It came ultimately from the price of the petroleum products which they sold. The consumer paid the higher duty for the product in order to have the refinery. Now, we find that the Burmah-Shell is in a position much prior to the date specified in the contract to surrender that duty protection. But the Government, instead of passing this on to the consumer, mops it up for itself, with the result that today the consumer continues to pay the same high price and there is no reduction in the price.

Shri Narayanasankutty Menon: Not even one-quarter naya Paisa per gallon.

Shri Namsair Bharucha: That does not matter. Like that, last time, they swallowed Rs. 10 crores and even then, they said the same thing that the benefit is not worth distributing. Now, it is Rs. 3½ crores. The benefit is not worth distributing. If tomorrow, the other two companies surrender duty protection also, they will say that the benefit is not worth while distributing though the total amount may be Rs. 16 or 17 crores. Therefore, I say that the principle on which this Bill is based is wrong and I do not approve of it. Otherwise, in future, before the consumer makes a sacrifice, he will take this fact into consideration whether it is worth while making this sacrifice. Because, later on, what is now protective duty may be converted into revenue duty. Therefore, I say that the principle on which this Bill is based is utterly wrong. I think the benefit of it should have gone to the consumer.

The second point that has to be made is that it has been possible for Burmah-Shell to surrender their protection, but not the other two companies. It is true that we are bound by the terms of the agreement and we have got to honour them. I am not one of those who will grudge reasonable profits going to concerns which would establish refineries or enter upon a speculative business. They must have certain advantages. I am not making a grievance of the fact that Caltex and Standard have not surrendered the protective duty. They have got a right not to surrender. I only ask for an explanation. I am not aware of the fact that the price structures vary so differently that the two other companies cannot surrender this protection. Probably, there may be a legitimate explanation. I should like to know that explanation from the Government.

The third question that I am posing is this. What has happened up till now to the question of a probe into the price structure which the hon.

Minister for Mines and Oil promised? This House expressed considerable sympathy for the hon. Minister for Mines and Oil when he said that he had found some of the companies recalcitrant, and the House promised to support him, and said that he should be arm and the House would stand by him. It appears that full disclosure is not being made by the oil companies even within that field which they promised they would disclose to the Government of India. Thus this question of price structure remains permanently a closed book. Today, they are not in a position to tell us exactly what part of the price actually goes for profits of these concerns, because these profits are concealed in so many diverse ways, in the shape of operation costs or distribution costs. We are not in position to say what exactly are the real profits of the companies. I thought within six months the results would have been made available to us and the hon. Minister in charge would have been able to place the results before the House. I would, therefore, like to know from him how far this matter has progressed. Is there any recalcitrance still on the part of the oil companies to disclose to our auditors such books of account as we were entitled to see and which they promised, in fact, to disclose? If there is such recalcitrance, then I should like to know what steps the Government of India have taken. It is not merely a question that we are desiring to probe into matters which they have not agreed to disclose. Even within the field which they have promised to disclose—this is only a small part of the whole affair—we find recalcitrance. If that is so, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps Government is going to take. I think this is a point which should be firmly cleared up with the oil companies. As I said, we are not against people having reasonable profits. We are prepared to make allowances for the speculative nature of the business. We are prepared for that. But then, they have also to play the game. Whether

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the Minister has got their co-operation or not, it is a matter we have not known for the last one year. I hope the hon. Minister would make the position clear. This Bill, being technically a Finance Bill, though sponsored by the hon. Minister of Finance, it is really a Bill that concerns my hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya and he should intervene and give an explanation.

Dr M. S. Aney (Nagpur). Sir, I have listened to the two speeches as well as the speech delivered by the hon. Minister moving the motion for consideration. I heard his speech very carefully, but I did not find in the speech anything more than what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The thing is this. It is a small Bill which otherwise should not require much consideration from us to make up our minds and vote for Government, but it is a Bill which is of a very strange nature, rather of an unexpected nature.

This Bill has been brought forward here because the Burmah-Shell company has voluntarily come forward to surrender certain concessions which were introduced in the agreement between them and the Government of India. I want to know why those concessions were made, and who demanded those concessions. Were they introduced in the agreement by the Government of India voluntarily, or were they introduced at the instance of the company which entered into an agreement with the Government of India? That is my first question.

If they were introduced at the instance of the company, why is it that the company is surrendering them now? Why this outburst of generosity on the part of the company in favour of the Government of India today? What are the reasons for the company to surrender these concessions, for which at one time they must have made a demand, and which the

Government of India were pleased to concede to them?

The matter does not end with their having given up the concessions or surrendered the concessions. It creates some difficulty with the Government of India to make some adjustments, for the sake of making up the difference. So, the consequence is that certain new taxes are to be raised by raising the excise duty on refined diesel oils and vaporising oil, diesel oil not otherwise specified and furnace oil to the level of the import duties as well as by imposing an excise duty on bitumen and asphalt, equivalent to the import duty. So, certain new taxes are being imposed on the people.

When a Bill like this comes forward before this House, I believe it is necessary for the Members of this House to understand the entire rationale that is behind these new taxes as well as behind the response which the Government of India are making to the gesture shown by the company in surrendering these concessions. The point is this, they had the option of continuing these concessions for a period of ten years or up to 31st December, 1965, whichever was earlier. Why should they now feel that they should not have these concessions? I believe that point requires to be cleared up by the hon. Minister. Unless that is cleared, it is not fair for Government to ask the Members of this House to proceed with the Bill. If the Members are asking for an explanation, it is not because they are not convinced of Government bonafides—surely, Government must have very good reasons with them, we also know that some such thing must have been necessary, because only the other day we passed the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill in order to carry out the schemes which that Bill underlines, and, therefore, certain things must have been necessary. But what are those things?

What are those considerations? That must not be a matter which is only known to Government; they must be known also to those whose consent is necessary for the passing of this Bill, because Members are expected to give their votes intelligently.

In view of these, I hope that the hon. Minister will make these points clear, so that we shall be in a position to cast an intelligent vote on the motion before the House.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): With your permission, I shall just make a few brief remarks about certain salient points that have been raised here by hon. Members.

My revered friend Dr. M. S. Aney wants me to explain why these concessions were given at all. That is a very relevant question. All that I can say, with due respect, is that we are getting wiser after the event. I want my hon. friend to go back about six years to the time when these agreements were arrived at. This oil business was not at all known to us and the conditions in which we were consuming petroleum products were handed down to us from our times of slavery when foreign companies had presumed that this country would be a market for their petroleum products and all that. There was a big gap between the knowledge and consciousness in the country about oil business and the way in which the foreign oil companies were putting their point of view before us. They were not at all willing to come here and to set up their refineries. That was what they said. I am only objectively giving out the facts. At that time—about a few years ago—they said 'We are not interested in coming and installing one or two refineries because if you want petroleum products, you can purchase them in the market and we shall be too glad to supply you through our distributing companies'. The distributing companies were there but refineries were not there. Nobody knew anything about it. Now, it goes to the credit of our Government and

also, to a certain extent, to the credit of the companies that they agreed to come and consider this question of installing refineries on certain conditions. Those certain conditions were not favourable to us at that time. They are perhaps very favourable to us at this time. That makes a difference and explains as to why certain conditions which today do not appear favourable to us were, in reality, favourable to us then. At that time perhaps we were compelled to accept them. Today we will surely not accept those conditions. That is one thing.

Therefore, there was a pattern of agreement drawn between Government and the oil companies. We wanted them to come here and we had to pay a price for it. That is all I can say. We are grateful that they installed their refineries, imported crude oil and produced petroleum products locally. To that extent, our foreign exchange burden was lessened. We only paid for imported crude oil in foreign money, the petroleum product from the refinery is available to us in our own money. For Rs. 10 worth of foreign money, for crude oil, the total production of various products came to about Rs. 25, and out of that Rs. 15 was available to us here in local money. So that we saved that Rs. 15 in foreign exchange. That was a great temptation before Government to invite these refineries.

Obviously, they would have their way. Now, there was a clause in the agreement that at a suitable time with the agreement of the two parties, this duty concession would be withdrawn. The time has come now, and as you know, one of the companies has surrendered the concession by agreement. The others are reluctant partly. I cannot go into those reasons because I am myself not very much convinced of those reasons. Nevertheless, we hope that we shall be able to persuade these companies to see reason in our arguments and now agree to surrender these concessions which we made in the agreement.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Now, the argument put forward from that side might be that we have only recently started producing, and the expenditure and difficulties involved require a reasonable return which has not been assured, because only two or three years have passed since then. Perhaps the Caltex Company has only recently started it. They perhaps want to wait a little more time. We do not agree that we should wait any longer and feel that the time is perhaps overdue when these concessions should have been surrendered. I express this opinion because this is the view of the Government, and that there is no justification now, as we see, for the perpetuation of these duty concessions. I only hope that these companies which are helping us a lot and to whom we are grateful in certain respects will now see reason and accept the wishes of the House and accept my request and surrender the concession that is overdue to us.

17 hrs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: They have destroyed many Houses like this, apart from respecting the wishes of the House.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon friend Shri Menon is very angry with them. I am not angry with them.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: You cannot afford to be

Shri K. D. Malaviya: But assuredly I want to associate myself with the strong opinion of the House that the time is overdue now for this. Of course, the oil companies have got their own influences. They function for their business and they say that they legitimately exert their influences for their business. It is our job to see that we are not unduly influenced by arguments here and there and that things go well with us (Interruptions)

So far as the points raised by Shri Menon and Shri Bharucha about the cost examination of the distribution companies are concerned

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: What cross-examination? They have not started the examination-in-chief even.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The witness himself is not available.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Negotiations are still going on. We have passed on the report of the Chief Cost Accounts Officer to the companies. We have also laid a copy in the Library of the House. I did it deliberately so that hon Members might see what is the basis of our negotiations and what is the basis of our arguments produced by us in this context. I hope that soon we may be able to come to some sort of agreement.

An Hon. Member: How soon?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A few days back I had the chance of referring to the matter and expressed my disappointment. I did so in all earnestness to convey my feelings to the House and also to those concerned that frankly speaking I am disappointed. But, I have every hope, I must say, that we shall come to some sort of agreement and that examination of cost and the propriety of the entries of those items that go to make up the cost will be clarified and we shall try to satisfy each other, and if we are able to persuade the companies that certain of the items are not justified.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: A rocket journey to the moon is far better and possible.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Well, I do not share the view that under the changed conditions in our country any reasonable group of businessmen or traders will expect that which will not be in the interest of the country. I think the story should not be exaggerated also to that extent. While

there is sufficient justification for us to probe into the accounting and to persuade them, I think we should not take an exaggerated view

This is all I wish to say

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Sir, Shri Menon was saying

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What about the 5 lakh tons involved in bunkering of the Stanvac Co.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon Minister will answer in his reply

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He would not answer because he is not in touch with that

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: What the other Ministry is doing with the oil companies is not certainly relevant to the Bill that I have brought here. We are now taking advantage of the surrender of the Burmah Shell and

trying to remove a difference between the import duty, the customs duty and the Central excise

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You are trying to pocket it and not remove it

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are getting about Rs 35 crores

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon Minister like to continue tomorrow?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Yes, I think so

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can continue tomorrow

The House will now stand adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 25th 1959/Bhadra 3, 1881 (Saka)

[Monday, the 24th August, 1959/2nd Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)]

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768	Central Salt Board	4024
769	Rental on Government films	4024-25

**U.S.Q.
No.**

1377	Accommodation for Government Employees in Delhi	4025
1379	Production of khadi in Bombay	4025-26
1380	Industries in Bombay State	4026
1381	Allotment of Lunga land to displaced persons in Tripura	4026-27
1382	Indian Foreign Service	4027
1383	U N Plane with Indian Soldiers	4027-28
1384	Industries in Andhra Pradesh	4028
1385	Slum Clearance Division	4028
1386	Indian Officers in U N agencies	4028-29
1387	Nagas	4029
1388	Industrial undertakings	4030
1389	Building Projects Team on Industrial Estate	4030
1390	Industrial Training Institute in Manipur	4031
1391	Punjab Circuit House in Delhi	4031
1392	Praga Tools Corporation	4031-32
1393	Immigrants from West Pakistan	4032
1394	Import of raw films	4032
1395	Pakistani visitors to India	4033
1396	Steamer Service between Goa and Bombay	4033

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd**

U. S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1397	Production of trucks and buses	4033-34
1398	Kerala State Trading Corporation	4034
1399	Wage maps	4034
1400	Nilokheri Township	4035
1401	Indians employed in Shanghai Municipal Police	4035
1402	"India 1958" Exhibition	4035-36
1403	Indo-Japanese Foundry and Light Engineering Centre	4036
1404	State Sericultural Research Stations	4036-37
1405	Production of cycle tyres and tubes	4037
1406	Employment Pattern Survey	4037
1407	National Building Council	4037-38
1408	Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi	4038
1409	Committee on sub-soil water level, in Delhi	4038-39
1410	German assets in India	4040
1411	Export of cement	4040
1412	Copper-ware industry	4041
1413	Fifteenth World Publishers' Session	4041
1414	Export of manganese ore by State Trading Corporation	4041-42
1415	Foreigners coming to India	4042
1416	Hindustan Machine Tools Factory	4042-43
1417	Experimental buildings	4043
1418	Recovery of explosives in Dimapur	4044
1419	Domestic servants in Delhi	4044
1420	Languages recognised by U N O	4044-45
1421	Hindus in Pakistan	4045-46
1422	Tar-gur Industry	4046
1423	Ration for tea plantation workers	4046
1424	Bonus for workers of tea gardens	4047
1425	Import licences	4047-48
1426	Manipur handloom products	4048

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

U S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
1427	Mobilization of re- sources in the Third Five Year Plan	4048-49
1428	Loans to displaced persons	4049-50
1429	Dandakaranya Develop- ment Project	4050
1430	Import of cars	4050-51
1431	Government of India Press at Calcutta	4051-52
1432	Expansion of electric factory in Mysore	4052-53
1433	Woollen goods	4053
1434	Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board	4053-54
1435	Port Authorities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras	4054-55
1436	Radio-activity	4055-56
1437	Isotopes	4056
1438	Heavy water	4056
1439	Tea Trade Delegation	4056-57
1440	Export of Brass and Copper Ware	4057
1441	Export of <i>Rauwolfia</i> <i>Serpentina</i> roots	4057-58
1442	Medicated Gelatine Capsules	4058
1443	Local development works in Punjab	4058
1444	Evaluation Unit	4058-59
1445	Working Group on Social Welfare	4059-60
1446	Flats in North and South Avenues	4060-61
1447	Trade with Tibet	4061
1448	Import of cows and bulls	4062
1449	Import of butter, milk and milk products	4062-63
1450	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	4063
1451	U.S. Trade Mission	4063-64
1452	Manufacture of refrige- rators and air-condi- tioners	4064-65
1453	Disputes in banking Industry	4065-66
1454	Indira Market, Delhi	4066
1455	Import licences for photographic goods	4066-67
1456	Locks of motor cars	4067

MOTIONS FOR AD-
JOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them

- (i) Situation arising out of hunger strike by 20 Delhi School teachers

Notices by Sarvashri S M Banerjee Chintamani Panigrahi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Hem Barua

- (ii) Restrictions reported to have been imposed by Chinese authorities on Indian residents in Tibet as also the entry of Indian pilgrims into Tibet

Notice by Shri Vajpayee
PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

- (1) A copy of 'Plan Resources and Outlay — A Review'
- (2) A copy each of the following papers
- (i) Report of the Coal Price Revision Committee on the Bengal-Bihar Coalfields and the Outlying Coalfields (other than Assam and Andhra Pradesh)
- (ii) Decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations contained in the above report
- (3) A copy of the Statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, during the half-year ending the 30th June, 1959
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for the year 1958
- (5) A copy of Administrative Report on the Working of the Central Silk Board for the financial year 1958-59

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4067-78

4078-79

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA.

COLUMNS

4079-80

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1959, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th August, 1959.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

4080-87

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) made a further statement regarding damage caused by accident on the 21st August, 1959, to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam.

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (HIMACHAL PRADESH), 1956-57

4088

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) presented a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956).

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (DELHI), 1956-57

4088

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) presented a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Government of Delhi State for 1956-57 (1st April, 1956 to 31st October, 1956).

STATEMENT RE. DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA), 1959-60

4088

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Government of Kerala for the year 1959-60.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

4088-90

Shri P. C. Boroach called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported presence recently of

COLUMNS

Chinese submarines off the West Coast of Kerala.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

4091

Seven Members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the Lok Sabha.

BILL INTRODUCED

4093-94

The Kerala Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill 1959

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS

4094-4116

Certain Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General) for the year 1956-57 were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

4116-18

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) made a statement regarding the receipt by Government of the Report of the Pay Commission.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS

4118-85

Certain Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for the year 1959-60 were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

4186-4210

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved that the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1959/BHADRA 3, 1881 (SAKA)

Further consideration of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill and consideration of the Kerala Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Bill and passing of these Bills. Also consideration of the Motion re: Report of Sanskrit Commission.