

Suppl Series, Vol. XXXIII—No. 20

Saturday, August 29, 1959
Bhadra 7, 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

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, August 29, 1959/Bhadra 7,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sterilisation

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Family Planning Advisory Board, West Bengal, has requested the Central Government to amend the Indian Penal Code so as to make sterilisation by operations permissible,

(b) if so, what are the grounds put forward, and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I draw the attention of the hon Minister to the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of the 10th April, 1959, where it has been declared that the State committee sat and suggested that some action should be taken by Government for such sterilisation purposes?

Shri Karmarkar: The position is this that the Health Minister of West Bengal stated in the course of the last meeting of the Central Health Council held in Shillong that sterilisation
196 LSD—1.

4988

operation was not legal as it would amount to grievous hurt. Subsequently, the Government of West Bengal requested the Government of India to review the legal position regarding sterilisation and also to resolve the difficulty by suitable legislation or otherwise. The matter was thereupon referred to the Law Ministry for advice. So, the case is at present under the consideration of the Solicitor General of India. But in the mean time I would like to add that such sterilisation operations, when made with the consent of both the husband and the wife in the hospital, are made on medical grounds and I do not think that any State Government will take notice of that matter because it is a perfectly lawful thing.

Shri S C Samanta: May I know whether any State Government has pointed out this matter to the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. No other State Government appears to have devoted that much attention which the West Bengal Government is unnecessarily devoting

Raja Mahendra Pratap: In this connection I had once suggested that advanced T.B. and leprosy patients and criminals who have been in prison for a long time or who were sentenced for murder or anything of that kind should all be sterilised. Has the Government any plan to do that?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, neither in those cases nor in the cases of people who make such suggestions.

Shri Thirumala Rao: From the answer read out by the hon. Minister it seems that the consent of both the wife and the husband is necessary for the operation. Is there any penal law against it?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. I do not think so.

Shri Thirumala Rao: But from the answer read out just now it appears that if a man wants to get himself sterilised it is necessary that he should get the permission of the wife.

Shri Karmarkar: It is done as a matter of precaution because ultimately it concerns the happiness of the family. If the man gets it done for himself and the wife comes and complains, it will rather make for domestic unhappiness. Therefore we say that with the consent of both the man and the wife in a proper and fitting case on grounds that it will conduce to the health of the man and the woman hospitals are undertaking it. I am very happy to say that such cases are increasing.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise it may be a ground for divorce

Shri B. Das Gupta: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the use, unless hon. Members are very anxious about sterilisation? Next Question

Rehabilitation of Persons Displaced by D.V.C

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

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3818 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the rehabilitation of the persons displaced due to the construction of Damodar Valley Projects has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long will it take to complete this work?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir; except in the Panchet Hill area.

(b) and (c). The persons displaced in 1958 in the Panchet Hill area have been resettled by the Damodar Valley Corporation/State Governments on sites selected by them. All persons likely to be displaced during the current year, when the dam is expected to impound water to the maximum level, have been moved out of the submergence area and are resettling at sites selected by themselves.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that near Maithon in Jamtara sub-division 498 displaced families wanted land and the land offered by the Central Government was not acceptable to them? May I know whether the State Government has come forward to help them?

Shri Hathi: In Maithon in the Jamtara sub-division there were some difficulties about resettling the people who had opted for land and then did not want that land. Ultimately, it appears from reports, people have sought for compensation. Awards have been given and out of Rs. 185 lakhs, about Rs 163 lakhs have been paid.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in Dhanbad Sub-division they have been settled?

Shri Hathi: Yes. This question of opting for land and then not taking that land did arise, but I think there also compensation has been paid in 27 villages.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How many of the D.V.C displaced persons have been settled on land which has been brought under irrigation by the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: Most of the people have opted for cash compensation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not a single person has been settled on irrigated land?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of irrigation. For example, in Panchet Hill area, 49 families asked for the

land reclaimed by D.V.C. and 5 displaced families have resettled themselves on cultivable waste land. I do not know whether.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On non-irrigated land?

Shri Hathi: Some of them have been settled. I do not know how many.

Shri Jaipal Singh: You will recall, Sir, that the Leader of the House gave the assurance, which has been repeated year after year, that in the case of all these projects it will be land for land and house for house and more. It was because of the inordinate delay by the DVC that the displaced persons had no other choice but to opt for cash. What I want to know is whether the Government will consider, because I do not accept the hon. Minister's figures that people have been resettled as I come from that area and I know the facts better than he does and can assure the House that people have not been resettled, conferring with the sister ministry, that is, the Ministry of Rehabilitation with a view to offer land in the Dandakaranya project to those who are still roaming about.

Shri Hathi: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether the Ministry has got any figure as to how many persons have been displaced and how many have been rehabilitated up till now?

Shri Hathi: For a particular project or for all? If he wants for a particular project, I can give.

Mr. Speaker: There are four projects.

Shri B. Das Gupta: In the DVC project.

Mr. Speaker: There are four projects. There is Tialiya, Panchet.

Shri B. Das Gupta: For all the projects.

Shri Hathi: I would require notice for all the projects.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have got free passes. They should go and see as to how many projects there are in DVC and so on.

International Sugar Agreement

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*916 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1535 on the 28th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have decided to join the new International Sugar Agreement,

(b) if so, whether any quantity of sugar has been exported under this Agreement and

(c) to which countries?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No not yet

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri S. C. Samanta: Why is the Government not signing the agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to the agreement we have been allowed a basic export tonnage of one lakh tons and a special reserve quota of 50,000 tons, that is, altogether one and a half lakh tons. But, as you know, the general position of sugar is rather difficult we have cut down our quota which was originally fixed at 25,000 tons. The balance now remaining is 15,000 tons and we are doubtful whether we will export that quantity. So, there is no urgency at all about the matter and we shall leisurely decide whether we should join or not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that a basic export quota

has been allowed to India. May I know what other facilities we will receive when we join the Agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The main idea of the agreement is to ensure supplies of sugar to importing countries and also markets for the sugar exporting countries at reasonable prices. If we join the agreement, we will have facilities to export our sugar to the importing countries which join the Agreement. Otherwise, those countries cannot import sugar from us.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of so many facilities, what are the considerations which the Government are thinking about in joining the Agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I said, we have not come to a definite decision on this matter. There is absolutely no urgency because we are not seriously in the export market now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Last year when the sugar Export Ordinance was promulgated certain markets were created for our sugar. May I know whether the Government propose to maintain those markets or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Unfortunately production decreased. We thought we would have a production of 21 million tons during the current season. But, production dwindled to round about 19 million tons so that our expectations did not come true. We could not export the requisite quantity.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Some time back, the Food Minister said that there were certain agreements which were going to be fulfilled and by that way we were going to export some sugar. May I know whether the Government will categorically state that they are not going to export any sugar this year and if need be, they will import some sugar to meet the difficulty created by sugar shortage in the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the latter portion, I am not in a position to say anything now. With regard to exports, I have definitely indicated in this House as well as in the other House that, as far as possible, we will try to see that no further exports are made and even the small export we have made is only for the purpose of maintaining our contact with markets like Malaya.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it that the production of sugar alone has gone down or production of sugar, Khand-sari and gur, all have gone down? What are the prospects for the coming year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are not available definite statistics with regard to the production of gur and Khand-sari. Whatever information we have got indicates that production of gur and Khand-sari has gone up and that, to a certain extent, has affected the production of crystal sugar.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether, apart from shortage in production of sugar the real factor is the low price of sugar? It has come to £ 31 in the world market, whereas our sugar, even with the doing away of excise comes to £ 37.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is correct. Even if we export, we may have to incur a loss of Rs. 277 to Rs. 304 per ton. All the same, it was thought that it would be worth while if we are in a position to export to have some export.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: From the replies given by the hon. Deputy Minister, are the disadvantages more than the advantages in regard to joining this International Sugar Agreement?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said that there are any disadvantages. We think that the advantages are more than any disadvantages in the form of restrictive clause which find a place in the International Sugar Agreement. All the same, I have

already said, there is absolutely no urgency in this matter at all. We can leisurely consider the advisability of joining the Agreement.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In several places, the price of sugar at present rules at about Rs 1.25 per seer

An Hon. Member: Rs. 1.50

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When the Food Minister says that the production of gur and khandasari has gone up, may I know whether the Government propose to so arrange distribution of sugar, gur and khandasari that all the markets are given adequate supplies of either of these three materials?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the hon Member knows, we have put some restrictions in the matter of licensing of these khandasari units and other things. But, as far as possible, we are seeing that the consumer is not put to difficulty. Gur or khandasari will be available or crystal sugar

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Government are aware that there are large stocks of khandasari in the UP on account of the ban which has been imposed in the U.P. on the movement of khandasari outside, and whether the Government will think about the advisability of removing the ban to allow free flow?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have no such information as has been stated by my hon friend

श्री कुलबल्लभ राव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि राजस्थान में जहाँ गन्धक ६५ रुपये प्रतिनम बिक रही है वहाँ खरमारी क्यों नहीं भेजी जाती ?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The proposal has come to our notice very recently, only yesterday and we were very seriously considering it.

Third Thermal Plant for D.V.C.

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Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
*917. Shri Subodh Hansda
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Mohammed Elias:

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

(a) how far the setting up of the Third Thermal Plant of the Damodar Valley Corporation at Chandrapura will ease the power shortage of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether any foreign exchange will be involved in setting up this plant, and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The entire power to be generated by this unit is earmarked for track electrification of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) Rs 7.5 crores

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the position at present how far it has proceeded?

Shri Hathi: Tenders have been invited for this project

Shri S. C. Samanta: What will be the capacity?

Shri Hathi: 125,000 Kw

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know to what extent this shortage will be met after the completion of this project?

Shri Hathi: To some extent. But still, there would be shortage in that area

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether these projects are considered independently or in the overall picture of the entire country?

Shri Hathi: In the overall interests of the entire country. In this area,

the Railway had a programme of lifting coal and iron. The new steel factory is coming up. Unless more power was supplied to the Railway, it would not be possible for them to fulfil the programme which concerns the whole country.

Shri Anwar Harvaat: The hon. Minister has pointed out that tenders have been called for. May I know whether tenders have been called for from Indian firms or it is global tender?

Shri Hathi: Global tenders for generators, etc

Parlakimedi Light Railway

*918. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1836 on the 15th April, 1959 regarding Parlakimedi Light Railway, and state—

(a) whether protective measures to safeguard the railway line against high floods have since been taken, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet

(b) The question of the provision of protective measures was discussed at the 10th meeting of the State Committee of Engineers, Orissa, held on 25-7-59 when the Committee was of the opinion that the railway track is not endangered by the floods in the river, and no steps are required to be taken for any protective measures.

Shri Sanganna: Are the Government aware that the Government of Orissa have been contemplating to take some measures to protect the damaged portion of the line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are not aware

Shri Panigrahi: The line is an old line. May I know whether any improvements have been effected in

this Parlakimedi Light Railway line during the last 10 years?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This deals with a limited question. About the railway line, a separate question may be put.

Shri Panigrahi: I want to know whether any improvements have been effected in this Light Railway line. It comes within this question.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This deals with the specific question of an embankment and repair to that. So far as that is concerned, I have answered. With regard to improvements to the Parlakimedi railway line as such, a separate question may be put

Mr Speaker: He wants notice

Shri Sanganna: Is the Government aware that this portion of the line was submerged in the floods of the year 1958?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. It was submerged. There was no need to strengthen the embankment. It is all right. Trains are running.

Chinese System of Minor Irrigation

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Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rani Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Dharman:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
 *919. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri Parulekar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1294 on the 17th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Indian team which visited China to study minor irrigation systems and soil conservation in that

country has submitted its report to Government;

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

(c) the nature of the recommendations made; and

(d) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The Report is being printed for circulation to State Governments. Meanwhile, the main recommendations are being taken into account while preparing the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) A statement showing the principal recommendations made by the Delegation is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 52]

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the recommendations, it has been said that deep ploughing and close planting, as practised in China, should be closely studied on an experimental basis. May I know if this experiment is being tried anywhere or will be tried anywhere in the near future?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As I replied this whole report is being circulated to the States. It is the States that have to implement most of the recommendations. In the meanwhile the Central Government is keeping them in view in preparing the Third Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: His question was different.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what action Government propose to take to have an agricultural exhibition of a permanent nature at the Centre and also in the States?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is one of the recommendations.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, it is one of the recommendations. I said we were keeping the recommendations in mind in preparing the Third Plan. It is too early to say anything.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Of the nine chief recommendations given by the delegations, recommendations Nos. 7 and 9 are regarding deep ploughing and agricultural exhibition. May I know what is the novelty in the remaining seven recommendations which the agriculturists in India do not know, and what was the purpose in sending such a delegation to China, why did the Government send this delegation and waste money on it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do agree with Dr. Ram Subhag Singh when he says that there are so many recommendations—not only seven, even more than seven—which our agriculturists are already practising, and they are doing them much better than some of the other farmers. But the average Chinese and Japanese agriculturists have always been efficient agriculturists because of the circumstances there; because of limited land available and over-population, the Chinese had been skilful farmers even before the Communist regime came there and they are known for their efficiency. But a Chinese delegation also came to India and they have gone back with the impression that they have got so much to learn from India also. So, it is not that we have to learn everything from them. It is a question of visiting each other's country and learning from each other.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister evidently means that only after sending a delegation you learn that there is nothing new.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money was spent on the delegation to learn that we can learn nothing from China?

Mr. Speaker: By answering this question, the money is not going to be recovered. There is nothing there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know why further money is being wasted in printing this report?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Cabinet and the Planning Commission felt, in view of the fact that China was claiming that it was taking a leap forward in agricultural production, that we should send some of our agricultural experts to study the exact reasons why they could make so much progress. All the money we have spent is only Rs. 10,000.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that this type of minor irrigation is prevalent in some parts of Bombay State?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly. The conditions being identical in China and India, both in minor irrigation and agricultural practices there are so many common points. We are under identical conditions both in China and India—same rice, same land, only difference is excess of population.

Handling of Foodgrains at Gauhati

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*920. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1310 on the 17th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations in regard to grant of contract for handling and transport of foodgrains at Gauhati have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The investigations disclosed that in the award of the contract there was no irregularity. No malpractice could also be established.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of firms which applied for grant of contract for

handling transport of foodgrains at Gauhati and their quotations?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In response to the advertisement for the handling of transport of foodgrain, thirteen tenders were received, and it was found on examination that the tender of Bajanka Brothers was the lowest, and the contract was awarded to them.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Assam Government had also made any recommendation in favour of any one of them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Assam Government has not made any recommendation. The only thing was that this firm are also contractors to Assam and have been fulfilling their contracts satisfactorily.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know who conducted the investigation and whether the complainant was asked to produce documentary evidence in support of his allegations?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Special Police Establishment conducted the enquiry, and all investigations were made by them.

Shri Vajpayee: My information is that the complainant was not asked to appear before the enquiry. Is it a fact?

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to the report, several persons were interviewed and all relevant facts were ascertained.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether the complainant himself was ignored.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The complainant produced two letters on the basis of which this inquiry started. The allegations in those letters indicated that some money had been spent by this contractor. It was found on investigation that there was no indication at all that money had been spent for bribing any officer or anything like that, and it was also found that no favouritism at all had been shown.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether the complainant was given an opportunity before the investigating officer to establish his case

Shri A. M. Thomas: As you know, the Food and Agriculture Ministry had no control over the investigation

Mr. Speaker: No body accuses the Ministry. It is only information that is wanted, whether he was examined, whether he was given an opportunity or not. If the hon. Minister is able to look into the records and say, well and good, otherwise, he may say that he does not know.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have gone through the report of the senior officer of the Special Police Establishment who conducted the enquiry, but the persons interviewed are not mentioned in it. I do not know whether the complainant was interviewed or not.

Power Houses in Punjab

*321. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Punjab Government has approached for permission to establish 5 more Power Houses with a view to meet Industrial and rural requirements of the State

(b) if so, whether such permission has been given, and

(c) the Central aid that is proposed to be given in this connection?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the Punjab Government has made a complaint that the heavy load taken for Delhi and Nangal Fertilisers is starving the small-scale industries sector as well as rural electrification in the Punjab? This was in the press

Shri Hathi: In fact, the shortage of power is everywhere, in all the States. They have approached us for the right bank power house on the Bhakra Dam. For that the project report has been received. There is shortage, there is no doubt about it.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that with this Bhakra mishap there will be further shortage and the small-scale industries sector would be further starved? May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to reimburse the small-scale industry in Punjab?

Shri Hathi: We shall try to augment the power supply as much as possible within the resources available.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that the Punjab Government has applied for the establishment of a second right bank power house. May I know the nature of the decision taken in this regard?

Shri Hathi: The project report has been sent to the Rajasthan Government.

Shri Achar: May I know on what criteria or basic principle these sanctions are granted or refused?

Shri Hathi: Generally, the plans are formulated by the State Governments themselves. They take into consideration the overall needs of the State concerned.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only the other day the hon. Minister said that the Rajasthan Government had nothing to do with this right bank power house in answer to a question of mine. Now he is making a very different statement. As a matter of fact, I gave notice of a short notice question.

Shri Hathi: I have corrected the answer. Perhaps the hon. Member was not there when I corrected the reply.

Mr. Speaker: The correction has already been made, and therefore, I have disallowed the further question.

Shri Achar: When the State Government recommends a scheme, on what basic principles or criteria does the Central Government either sanction or does not sanction it?

Shri Hathi: The State Government generally formulates the plan as I said, and the Central Government sees whether the need for power is justified, whether it will be economically sound, whether it is technically sound. These are the considerations.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the admitted fact that there is shortage of power in Punjab, is there any proposal to exploit further the potential of the Bhakra project for more power?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said

Shri Hathi: That is what I said

Mr. Speaker: There is an attempt to increase the power

Electric Supply in Bombay State

*922. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates made by the Central Water and Power Commission have revealed a severe deficit of electrical power in Bombay State, and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to provide more power facilities in Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir. The survey reveals power deficit in Bombay State

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 53]

Shri Pangarkar: May I know the power potential of Godavari river and

how much of it is utilised in Bombay State?

Shri Hathi: I will require notice for the potential of each particular river.

Shri Jadhav: Electrification of the Igatpuri-Bhusaval railway track is to be taken up. May I know whether this Bhusaval thermal station will be used for this purpose?

Shri Hathi: I do not know that. But the Bombay Government are considering a power scheme at Bhusaval.

Shri D. R. Chavan: What is the extent of the deficit?

Shri Hathi: I believe the hon. Member wants the deficit in respect of the Bombay State. In 1960-61, the demand would be 997,750 kw, and the power that would be generated would be 8,74,800 kw. the deficit would be 122,950 k.w.

Shri Damani: How many applications have been received from industrial units for starting new industries in that State, and how many have been sanctioned so far?

Shri Hathi: Generally, these applications would be received, if at all, by the State Government, and the State Government approach the Centre for the schemes to be included in the Plan

Mr. Speaker: Next question **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Shri Raghunath Singh: Before I put the question, I would like to point out one thing. In the printed list of questions, we find in line 3 from the top 'Tuesday, the 29th August, 1969'. I do not see why in such a huge secretariat as we have here, even the word 'Saturday' was not put here. It should be corrected.

Mr. Speaker: What is the trouble?

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is printed as 'Tuesday' in the printed list of questions. It should be corrected to 'Saturday'.

Some Hon. Members: It has been corrected already.

कन्नारोड स्टेशन के निकट गाड़ी का पटरी
से उतर जाना

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*१२३. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री मोहन स्वयं :
श्री प्र० बं० बरुआ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १६ मई,
१९५६ को कटिहार एक्सप्रेस कन्नारोड स्टेशन
(बाराणसी, प्रबो-नर रेलवे) पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त
हो गई थी और उसके पांच डिब्बे पटरी में
उतर गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना का क्या
कारण था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० बं० रामस्वामी) :

(क) जी हाँ लेकिन कन्नारोड स्टेशन
पर ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की
जा रही है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि दूर तीन महीने के अन्दर
डीरेलमेंट की घटनाओं की संख्या पहले वर्ष
की अपेक्षा कितनी ज्यादा हुई है खासकर एन०
ई० रेलवे में ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would
require notice

Fish Freezing Plant, Kerala

*१२४. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnosee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state

(a) whether any facilities are grant-
ed in the freezing plant of the Indo-
Norwegian Project in Kerala for

freezing of fish intended for export;
and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and
Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) No facilities have so far been
made available for freezing of fish
intended for export.

(b) The aim of the Indo-Norwegian
Project is to use the freezing plant for
demonstration purposes and not to run
it for profit on commercial lines.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I
know why when the freezing plants
are giving facilities for freezing fish
supplied for internal trade, no facili-
ties are given for the particular variety
of fish which is to be exported?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The
Norwegian plant here is for demon-
stration purposes; in fact, they are
freezing and storing fish caught by
their own fishermen whom they have
trained in mechanisation of fisheries,
because whenever they train fisher-
men in mechanisation of fisheries, it is
their duty to preserve the fish caught
by those fishermen by mechanised pro-
cesses; and they are giving that aid
for this purpose. But, since there is
additional capacity also, we are think-
ing that some co-operative sales orga-
nisation has to be formed there, so
that all these people could come under
a co-operative union; and we intend
to deal with them then.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is it
not a fact that facilities are given to
certain private companies there who
are dealing with frozen fish for
internal consumption?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No a num-
ber of them had applied, but it was
decided that we should not entertain
these commercial people. On the other
hand, we should encourage a co-
operative sales organisation to do it.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know when
these facilities will be extended to
the other private people?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have a series of freezing plants that are coming up in the West Coast, and they will be just like the Norwegian freezing plant.

Licences for Co-operatives

*925. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 734 on the 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any decision to issue licences only to Co-operatives for setting up of processing units has since been taken; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No such general decision has been taken

(b) Does not arise

Shri Panigrahi: The hon Minister had stated that the Ministers of the State Governments and the Registrars of Co-operative Societies were to attend a meeting to be held in March, and it was decided that they would thrash out the entire problem, so that these things could be given to the co-operatives, that is, the food processing units. May I know what happened to that conference, and what are the decisions?

Shri B. S. Murthy: A conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation was held in Mysore last month, and they have endorsed the decision that has already been taken that all facilities should be given for setting up co-operative processing units

Shri Panigrahi: May I know how many such food processing units have been established by now in the community development areas and national extension service blocks?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I cannot say about the community development

blocks, but we are having 81 sugar factories and also other processing societies totalling to 554.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is this processing? We are not able to understand the question. Is it processing of fish or anything else?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): It is agricultural process

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member refers to an earlier question in his main question. Anyhow, since Shri Thirumala Rao wants to know what exactly this processing is, the hon. Minister may explain.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I thought the hon. Member knew what this processing was

Mr. Speaker: He does not know. Otherwise, he would not have asked.

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is processing of fibre also, and not merely of food

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning in assuming? The hon Member does not know. Therefore, the hon Minister may say what it is

Shri B. S. Murthy: I thought he knew, if he does not know, I shall now reply. It is processing of all foodgrains, setting up of oil processing units

Shri Panigrahi: May I explain what this processing is?

Mr. Speaker: The questioner can explain.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It relates to setting up of co-operative rice mills, co-operative sugar factories, oil mills, ginning factories etc

Shri Damani: May I know whether the co-operative sugar mills or rice mills are processing units or they are producing units?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They come under processing.

Mr. Speaker: They are processing rice mills; I do not know about the sugar mills.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I would like to know whether it is the policy of Government to entrust this kind of work or any other only to co-operatives, even when they are not working on sure and sound lines, and have not become popular?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not the policy to entrust these co-operative processing units only to the co-operatives, but as far as possible, encouragement will be given to the co-operatives

Foodgrains in Rajasthan

*926. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what kind and quantity of foodgrains are being moved out of Rajasthan during 1959 and

(b) what system has been evolved for the regulation of this movement?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. M. Thomas**): (a) and (b). The export of wheat from Rajasthan is prohibited but there is no restriction on the movement of other foodgrains out of the State. As statistics of movements of foodgrains on trade account are not available, it is not possible to indicate what quantities of foodgrains have been exported from Rajasthan

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what lessons Government have learnt from the indiscriminate movement of foodgrains last year, and what regulatory measures they propose to adopt now?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that there is no restriction except restriction with regard to the movement of wheat. As far as movement of wheat is concerned, Rajasthan is cordoned off into a separate zone; with regard to the other things, I cannot state anything definitely at present.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware of the procurement prices of foodgrains which are moved out of Rajasthan, and how this free movement has affected the market prices as against the procurement prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The market prices have not been affected in Rajasthan. The prices in Rajasthan are low.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the market price of gram is Rs. 13 per maund, whereas the procurement price is Rs. 10 per maund, and thus leads directly to corruption and harassment, and if so, have Government taken any steps in this behalf?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that the procurement prices are generally lower than the market prices, but that cannot be helped.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When the procurement prices are lower than.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow a discussion on this subject in the form of questions. The hon. Member wants to instruct the hon. Minister

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I know the position...

Mr. Speaker: If he knows the position, he should keep quiet. The question hour is only for eliciting information. If the hon. Member knows the position, then there was no justification for asking a question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I know the position regarding the prices but I want to know whether Government are taking any steps, and if so, what they are. I do not know what Government are doing.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as gram is concerned, there is absolutely no restriction.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to suggest that there ought to be no export or movement of foodgrains from that area. The hon.

Minister differs from him. These matters cannot be settled here during Question Hour. If the hon. Member feels that certain foodgrains ought not to be moved out of Rajasthan, he may table a Resolution or raise a discussion.

Shri Damani: May I know what quantity of foodgrains was exported from Rajasthan to other zones, and at the same time, what quantity was imported into Rajasthan from other zones?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that statistics regarding the movement of foodgrains from Rajasthan are not available.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I make a humble submission? This question was asked last year and the hon. Minister said that he did not know. They do not care to know. I have obtained the figures from the railway. A sum of Rs 1 crore has been spent unnecessarily on the cross movement of foodgrains alone. It has been wasted. This is a waste which goes to raise the prices. Either they have never cared to know or they do not want to supply the information.

Mr. Speaker: Are there statistics regarding inter-State movement of foodgrains regarding this?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, it is true that my hon. friend was a vehement critic of our policy with regard to Rajasthan. He said that Rajasthan should have been cordoned off and that export from Rajasthan should not have been allowed. But in his latest speech three days ago he said that there should be entirely free zones and only Bombay and Calcutta should be cordoned off.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never want that Rajasthan should not keep pace with other States.

Shri Nagi Reddy: This concerns movement of foodgrains; it does not concern the opinion of the Member. The question can be answered.

Mr. Speaker: He does not have statistics.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He must get them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The Food Ministry is responsible for supply of foodgrains in the whole of India—procuring them from surplus areas and supplying them to deficit areas. Is it not the elementary duty of the Food Ministry to keep these statistics and supply them to the House whenever any Member wants the information? Is it fair that they should lack information on a vital point?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The fact is this. There is movement by rail and there is movement by road. With some difficulty, we can get statistics about movement by rail. As regards movement by road, statistics are not easily available. We do not think that it is so important a matter, that statistics of movement of foodgrains from Rajasthan even on private account should be obtained, because there is absolutely no restriction on movement of foodgrains from Rajasthan except in the case of wheat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister pleads absolute inability to give the statistics. Foodgrains are moved in lorries and carts to other areas. Does the hon. Member want that at each station there must be a control post?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No. I could collect the information. Movement is only through the railways.

Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Member may collect it. He cannot pursue it in this manner and take away the time of the House. The hon. Minister says that except in the case of movement by rail, in other cases it is impossible to collect statistics. They do not have it and it is not possible to have unless you restrict movement or control movement. Nobody was in favour of controls in this House some time ago. It is a different matter altogether. Statistics of movement by

rail alone are not enough. It may also go by lorries and carts. There is no point in pursuing this further.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You have misunderstood me. It is only through the rails; my figures relate to movement only through the rails. A sum of Rs. 1 crore has been spent. I have not asked about movement. I only want to know if the procurement prices are fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre, and what effect the movement has on the procurement prices. Do they keep an eye on it?

Mr. Speaker: Statistics of movement by rail are not a sufficient indication one way or the other. That is what the hon. Minister feels. One should also have statistics of movement by road, which are impossible to collect. That is what I understood the hon. Minister to say.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, inasmuch as a number of hon. Members on all sides of the House are anxious to know about it and to avoid soaring of prices on account of movement in and out, the hon. Minister will try to gather, year to year, statistics of movement of foodgrains by rail etc. from that State so much so that they may get rid of any difficulty or any impression about rise in prices on account of the movement.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let us have a discussion on it for at least one hour.

Mr. Speaker: This cannot be taken advantage of to have a discussion on it.

Savan Chupra Section

*227. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 677 on the 1st December, 1950, and state the progress made in the decision to replace the existing worn out track of the Savan Chupra Section v's Mashrak of the North Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The loop Savan Chupra v's Mashrak comprises of two sections viz., Chupra to Thawe—64.75 miles and (ii) Thawe to Savan—18.5 miles. The work of complete Track Renewal over Thawe to Chupra Section has been started and over 5 miles have already been relaid. As regards Thawe-Savan Section, also, relaying has been sanctioned and work will soon be taken in hand.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether there is any phased programme for the completion of the relaying of the line there?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is in two sections. Over one section, as I said, the rails are worn-out and sleepers are bad. The track is not fit for high speed. We are renewing this track. We have got enough materials for five miles. As regards the other section, the Thawe-Chupra section, we have already re-laid five miles. It is expected that the work will be completed by 1960-61.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if in view of the great hardship that the people there are being put to, Government would consider it desirable to complete the work at an early date in the interest of increased speed of movement over that line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are well aware of it. The speed is only 25 miles now, and if the track is renewed, the speed will be raised to 45 miles. We are trying to get the materials and we shall try to complete the work by the target date.

Inter-State Waters Dispute between Madras and Kerala

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*228. { **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 732 on the 27th February, 1950 and state:

(a) whether the agreement has since been finalised regarding the sharing

of Paramlikulam waters between the Governments of Madras and Kerala; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. The draft of the final agreement is being examined by the two Governments and it may take some time before it can be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the basis on which the final agreement has been reached between the two Governments?

Shri Hathi: The broad basis is that Madras will build three dams at three different places and 16,500 million cubic feet of water inflow will be diverted towards Madras for utilisation, and any inflow exceeding this upto 26,000 million cubic feet of water will also be diverted to Madras side but will be available for use for Kerala. This is the broad basis.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: As the Kerala Administration has now come under the Central Government, will the proposal be examined speedily and action finished before the end of the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: The two State Governments have agreed on a broad basis. It is now only a question of working out details regarding the water table and other things.

Shri Ramasathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that the Ministers of the Madras and Kerala Governments have agreed to this nearly a year ago, what steps will Government take to expedite the finalisation process and have the agreement signed at an early date?

Shri Hathi: In fact, both the Governments were very eager to come to this agreement. They have done it, and they are still eager to finalise it as soon as possible, because the project can start operation. They are doing it. It will take some time to

ascertain the various data about the flow of the river at various places.

Shri Warier: Now that the Kerala Government is controlled from the Centre, will Government expedite that matter and come to a conclusion soon?

Shri Hathi: Even otherwise, it was being proceeded with because both Governments are eager about it. But some data have to be collected. That will take some time.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: How long will it take to collect the data and work out the details?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say definitely, but as soon as both are agreed. Both Governments are eager about it.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: Does the failure to arrive at a finalisation of the agreement stand in the way of further proceeding with the scheme now?

Shri Hathi: I do not think so. But there is no scheme yet ready so far as Madras is concerned. On the Kerala side, there is one scheme.

Municipal Elections in Agartala

*930. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the reasons for Government not taking active measures to hold elections to the Agartala Municipality?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): A Bill repealing the existing Tripura Municipal Act and a draft Notification extending the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 with necessary modification to suit local conditions have been drafted and it is hoped that the necessary legislation will be undertaken shortly.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The Agartala Municipality was superseded by the Tripura Administration in 1956-57. Why has it taken such a long time to finalise the Bill? How long will it take to implement it? For the last 2 or 3 years, we have been hearing that sometimes the West Bengal Municipal Act will be extended and some-

Since the U.P. Act will be extended. I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that within a very short period these elections will be taking place there.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to ask for an assurance during the Question Hour, whatever they may do elsewhere.

Shri Karmarkar: But the hon. Member can rest assured.....

Shri Dasaratha Deb: There has been a delay of 4 years.

Shri Karmarkar: It is not an assurance but an expectation that I am giving him that it will be within a short time. All the three years that have been taken were not spent uselessly but in examining the various Acts. The members need not have resigned at all. When they resign they precipitate matters.

Mr. Speaker: I want to know from the hon. Minister what the Health Minister has to do with municipal elections.

Shri Karmarkar: We are also dabbling a little in local self-government matters and this is a Central territory.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Health Ministry in charge of municipal elections in Union territories?

Shri Karmarkar: Not all. So far as Central areas are concerned, we are supposed to answer questions in Parliament about local self-government matters.

Mr. Speaker: Who deals with the papers?

Shri Karmarkar: We are not; but we are supposed to answer questions.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand. One hon. Member deals with papers and another deals with answers.

Shri Karmarkar: The Central areas are under the Home Ministry and by mutual agreement we in the Health Ministry are responsible to Parliament for answering questions. We

are working in mutual co-operation with the Home Ministry and so we are carrying on. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am concerned with what is happening in Parliament. I am very often finding it difficult. Occasionally the hon. Education Minister or the hon. Health Minister says that he is responsible or competent only to answer questions here and so far as the administration is concerned, it is not in his hands. Administration is in the hands of one and answering questions in the hands of another. In that case, any hon. Member on the other side, the Opposition, can be asked to answer questions. There is no purpose in that. I want hon. Ministers to be responsible to this House. The hon. Minister whose responsibility it is should answer the questions unless he is unavoidably absent in which case it may be given to some other Minister. Whoever deals with a particular matter is responsible to this House and it cannot be entrusted to some other merely to answer questions. Whenever very difficult questions are put to him, immediately the hon. Minister says it is none of his business and they should ask the original Minister. I hope and trust that this would be avoided. There is no meaning in answering questions pertaining to a portfolio which does not belong to the hon. Minister. He is responsible to the House for whatever he answers.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, may I make the position clear? So far as the administrative aspects are concerned, the Home Ministry deals with them. But there are certain specific matters, where, for example, the question of health comes into prominence or the question of education comes into prominence (An Hon. Member: And Transport also.) and also transport, in such cases it is more advisable for these Ministries to answer these questions because they deal with these specific matters. It is only an arrangement.

Shri Karmarkar: By way of correction I would add. (Interruptions). I would like to make a small correction to what my hon. friend has said. It is rather a serious matter. The New Delhi Municipal Committee is put under us for answering questions. But the nomination of members to the N.D.M.C. will be done by the Home Ministry without consulting us. They need not consult us. So, when the present President resigned..... (Interruptions). I am not complaining. I must make the position clear. Supposing someone asks a question in Parliament about the appointment of the Chairman of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. I am not complaining, but I have to make my position clear—the Home Ministry make that nomination without consulting us. I am not complaining at all. I do not know why hon. Members are treating it lightly. But, if a question is tabled, naturally, because it has been so provided that these subjects are with the Health Ministry, the Health Ministry answers that. The Health Ministry tries to answer that as responsibly as it can in consultation with the Home Ministry.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The same thing with Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am concerned only with the democratic set-up of this Parliament. The hon. Ministers here are collectively responsible to Parliament. And, in so far as portfolios have been distributed among the various Ministers, not only is it primarily their duty to answer questions here but also to keep themselves in touch and make themselves responsible for the answers they give here. Though I said that the Question Hour ought not to be utilised for the purpose of eliciting an assurance, the hon. Minister, of his own accord, said that he was prepared to do that though not in the form of an assurance. (Interruption). Order, order. From what he has said just now I find this is the business of the Home Minister. But with what courage did he say that he will try to do it?

The other day the hon. Education Minister said that he merely answered question here; but so far as the department is concerned, it is not directly under him. This kind of anomaly must be removed as early as possible.

On a prior occasion the hon. Health Minister said in connection with the sewage water getting mixed up with the water supply, that he was merely responsible for answering the questions..

The House expects the hon. Minister who answers questions to be naturally responsible for the administration. Therefore, the sooner this anomaly is removed the better for this House. I would not, hereafter, allow hon. Ministers who are not directly in charge of the administration to answer questions here except when they act for some other and that too only in exceptional cases and not every day.

Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal

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*935. { Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Rajiah:
Shri B. C. Mallick:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2243 on the 6th May, 1959 and state:

(a) how many cases of accidents have gone to the Motor Accidents Claims-Tribunal for adjudication during the last two of financial years;

(b) steps taken by Government to give publicity about the tribunal; and

(c) what improvements have been made in school bus arrangements after the accident of 23rd April, 1958 in Lodi Road, New Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) 1957-58	3
1958-59	52

(b) Information regarding the appointment of the Tribunal was published in the local newspapers in March, 1958 and again in May, 1959.

(c) The School buses are being inspected jointly by a Board consisting of the Deputy Superintendent of Police (Traffic) and Motor Vehicle Inspectors of the Transport and Police Departments. The school authorities have been asked to replace their old vehicles by better vehicles of the latest models. The Traffic Police also check the vehicles on the road to prevent overloading as well as use of vehicles which are not roadworthy. As a result of these steps, there has been a considerable improvement in the condition of school buses.

Shri Wadiwa: May I know why such a serious accident of 23rd April, 1958 has not yet been compensated by the owners of the vehicles and the Premier Life Insurance Co., a non-tariff company?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For the award of compensation and for the determination of the compensation to be awarded a specific procedure is laid down. The party concerned has got to apply and make a claim to the Tribunal which has been appointed for this purpose. The Tribunal goes into the merits of the case and then awards the compensation. The number of compensation cases would depend on the number of people who have claimed compensation.

Shri Wadiwa: May I know whether the steps taken by Government for publicity are inadequate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think we have given several advertisements in the

papers; and here in Parliament also, by interpellations or otherwise, it has been brought to the notice of the people. We shall try to do whatever we can. We are also showing some cinema slides to educate the people in regard to traffic and other regulations and the traffic precautions that are in operation.

Shri Wadiwa: Do not Government think that the 60 days limit is a short limit?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That may be according to the rules. I cannot exactly say what the procedure is.

Women Pilots

*936. Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Press reports (*vide* "Statesman" Calcutta edition, July 11, 1959) regarding the allegedly strong bias against employing qualified women as pilots in nationalised airlines; and

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to discourage women going in for such assignments?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin):
(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Indian Pilot Licences are granted to all applicants, irrespective of sex, subject to their fulfilling the requirements of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937. Women candidates are also eligible for admission to the various courses for pilots at the Civil Aviation Training Centre. In view of the tremendous strain involved in commercial operation of airlines, the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International Corporation, have not so far, employed any women pilot.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether it is a fact that the

working conditions are far more strenuous with private operators and women pilots are forced to take jobs from some of these private operators because of the fact that the I.A.C. will not employ them?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware whether they are forced to take such jobs. I do not think the statement could be correct. In the passenger airlines, long distances have got to be covered and it is very difficult and strenuous work.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in the fairly difficult eastern routes, women pilots are operating with private operators lines? What is the reason that a ban has been put on the IAC taking women pilots while they are doing similar strenuous jobs with the private operators.

Mr. Speaker: This question was answered a few days ago. A similar question was asked and it was told that passenger traffic ought not to be entrusted to them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Was this question answered, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, how do I know? Perhaps the hon. Member was not present. Now, the hon. Member wants to know why they are not employed under the IAC when they are competent to be employed in the eastern services?

The Minister of Transport and Communications and Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Everywhere in the world, not only in India, this is regarded as a little hazardous and so women are not generally entrusted with it. There is no ban here. But it is very rare that they are employed as pilots. Perhaps there may be one case out of a thousand where an exception may be made. Otherwise, we should not encourage them on this line.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have to understand that there is no ban as such. Is it?

Shri S. K. Patil: 'Ban' is a legal expression. When we discourage it, it may appear to be a ban. There is nothing like a legal ban.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विद्युत् परियोजनायें

*२२६. श्री विजयति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् प्रायोग ने देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर द्वितीय योजना काल में बारह विद्युत् परियोजनाओं की, जो योजना के अत्यावश्यक अंग नहीं हैं, स्थापना करने की हाल ही में सिफारिश की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके निम्ने किन-किन स्थानों को चुना गया है और इसका आधार क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाजी) : (क) जी नहीं, किन्तु प्रायोग ने उन १२ योजनाओं की स्थापना के निम्ने इजाजत देने की सिफारिश की है जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल तो की जा चुकी हैं किन्तु योजना के अत्यावश्यक अंग नहीं हैं, और विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण रुकी हुई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नकली दवाइयाँ

*२३१. श्री नरदेव स्वास्वक : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में नकली दवाइयाँ बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बकाई जा रही हैं ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने कारखानों का पता लगा है और वे किन-किन राज्यों में स्थित हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसको रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि देश में नकली बवाइया बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बनाई जा रही है। फिर भी कतिपय राज्यों से नकली बवाइयों के बनाये जाने के कुछ मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ख) १ जनवरी १९५८ से नकली बवाइयों के बनाने के २४ मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है जो इस प्रकार है —

राज्य का नाम	मामलों की संख्या
दिल्ली	०
पश्चिम बंगाल	१
उत्तर प्रदेश	१
बम्बई	१८
मद्रास	०

(ग) अपराधियों का पता लगाने तथा उन पर शीघ्र अधिनियम, १९६० एच उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के अधीन अभियोग चढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Employees of the Agricultural Department

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

(a) whether any State Government has requested the Centre for financial assistance for improving the service conditions of the employees of the Agricultural Department; and

(b) if so, what is the assistance given?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) While considering the report of the Agricultural Administration Committee, which, among other things, contains

recommendations for improvement of the service conditions of the employees of the State Agriculture Departments, the State Ministers of Agriculture indicated that they would require Central financial assistance for implementing the recommendations. Details of the expenditure involved are still being worked out by the State Governments and no specific proposals have so far been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Aircraft for Calcutta-Imphal Route

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the type of aircraft now in operation on the Calcutta-Imphal route is unsuitable for the weather conditions prevailing in these areas; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to use any other type of aircraft for this particular route?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Dakota aircraft has been in use on this route from the beginning and is not considered unsuitable. Any other type of aircraft will also be subject to adverse weather conditions

(b) If and when the new aircraft are received, it is proposed to utilise them also in the eastern regions. But it is too early to specify particular routes for new aircraft.

Export of Birds to U.S.A.

*934. Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of the U.S.A. has sent to India a three-man team to catch partridges and quails and to export them to that country (U.S.A.);

(b) if so, whether Government of India have accorded their sanction in regard thereto; and

(c) whether any export levy has been imposed on these birds?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes The Government of the U.S.A. has sent a four-man team to India to trap and export partridges, Jungle fowls and sandgrouses but not quails.

(b) Yes

(c) There is no export duty on birds.

Incentive Scheme for Port Workers

*937. { Shri Anthony Pillai;
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

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

(a) whether the report of the firm of Industrial Consultants which enquired into devising an incentive scheme for those employed in the handling of cargo, other than shore workers has been received,

(b) what are its main recommendations;

(c) whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table; and

(d) whether the workers' representatives will be consulted before it is implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Messrs Ibcon (Private) Limited were appointed by the Bombay Port Trust to investigate inter alia the possibility of evolving an incentive payment scheme for mobile crane and tractor operators engaged on 'ship work'. The firm's report in this regard was received by the Bombay Port Trust in May, 1959.

(b) A summary of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 54].

(c) A copy of the Report will be placed in the Library of the House.

(d) The Bombay Port Trust have already called for the views of the Labour Unions representing the workers covered by the Scheme.

Electrification of Tambaram-Villupuram Section

*938. { Shri Subbiah Ambalam;
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1080 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the electrification work of the Tambaram-Villupuram section of the Southern Railway,

(b) whether tenders have been invited and finalised; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Engineering portion of the work, such as, strengthening of track, raising of platforms etc has been completed between Tambaram and Chingleput.

(b) No, Sir. Specifications for OHE and Locomotives are under preparation.

(c) As the scheme is complicated, detailed examination from technical and financial angles is necessary before inviting tenders. This is in progress and every effort is being made to expedite the investigations and finalise the specifications.

Import of Bulldozer Parts

*939. { Shri Venkatasubbaiah;
Kumari M. Vedakumari;
Shri Rami Reddy:

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

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for releasing foreign exchange to import the spare parts for bulldozers; and

(b) if so, whether the required foreign exchange has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. State Government's request for the release of foreign exchange worth Rs 7.8 lakhs for spare parts was received towards the end of July, 1959

(b) It is at present under the consideration of the Government of India

Private Transport Operators in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Committee have approached the Delhi Administration for the cancellation of permits of private transport operators running services on parallel routes of D.T.U. and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Milestones on National Highways

*941. { Shri Tangamani.
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.
Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Ganapathy.
Shri R. S. Arumugham:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 412 on the 7th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have received any protest from the Public and the State Governments against Hindi numerals being written on the milestones on National Highways,

(b) if so, whether Government are re-considering the present policy of inscribing the milestones in the different language numerals; and

(c) whether international form of numerals is proposed to be used?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) These are already being used. The specification is that the international form of Indian numerals should be used on all milestones on National Highways, and not Hindi or local numerals

बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएँ

*९४२. श्री सरजू पांडे क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय किया है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों में लगाई गई धन राशि को उन लोगों से कर के रूप में वसूल किया जायेगा जिनको उनसे लाभ पहुँचा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विचाराधीन योजना का व्यय क्या है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) तथा (ख) केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण बॉर्ड की ७७वीं बैठक में जो २२ अगस्त १९५७ को हुई थी, बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों में लाभ उठाने वाले लोगों पर उपकर (सेस) लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था और बॉर्ड ने बाढ़ उपकर लगाने के सुझाव का मजूर कर दिया था। बॉर्ड की सिफारिश आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कानून बनाना राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर है।

Power from Pariyar and Pamba

*943 { Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Ganapathy:

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

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission have collected the data regarding the availability of Power on Pariyar and Pamba;

(b) if so, the quantity of power expected from these schemes; and

(c) how it will be distributed between Madras and Kerala States?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Barauni Thermal Power Plant

*944. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given clearance orders for Barauni Thermal Power Station equipment being placed with the agents in India of a Yugoslav concern,

(b) whether the Central Government, while doing so, have laid down any conditions as to the contract to be signed between the Bihar State Government and the said concern,

(c) if so, the nature of such conditions;

(d) whether any programme as to the functioning of such plants has been laid down, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No 55]

Hotel Cecil

*945 Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that Hotel Cecil in Delhi is going to be closed down;

(b) whether it is a fact that closing down of this Hotel would further aggravate the problem of acute shortage of hotel accommodation in Delhi for foreign tourists;

(c) whether Government is aware that the type of accommodation and environments that are available in this hotel have always been and would in

future also be attractive to foreign tourists; and

(d) whether this hotel has ever been a losing concern?

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

(b) The shortage will be only for a short period.

(c) On the contrary, tourists prefer to stay in hotels in New Delhi as they are more centrally located

(d) No, according to the information available in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

Missing of an Insured Parcel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an insured cover containing currency notes worth Rs 25,000 was found missing from the General Post Office at Amritsar in August, 1959, and

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

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

(b) The matter was immediately reported to the Police and a joint enquiry by Superintendents of Post Offices Amritsar and Jullundur Divisions and Superintendent of R M S Division was ordered

Reclamation of Sunderbans Areas

*947 { Shri S. C. Sumanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 906 on the 4th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Netherland Government's Engineering expert, Dr. P. Hansen, has submitted a report on the feasibility of the

scheme for the reclamation of the Sunderbans areas in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what are his main suggestions; and

(c) whether Planning Commission has now approved it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 56].

Layout Plan of Kotla Mubarakpur (Delhi)

*948. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1178 on the 12th March, 1959 and state the progress made so far in finalizing the layout plan of Kotla Mubarakpur (Delhi)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 57]

Construction of Ships at Hindustan Shipyard

*949. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 752 on the 27th February 1959 and state:

(a) whether formal agreement for construction of cargo ships has been entered into by Hindustan Shipyard with M/s Lubecker Flenderwerke, West Germany; and

(a) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A formal agreement is under negotiation and expected to be finalised soon. As soon as the agreement is signed,

a copy will be placed on the Table of the House.

Refrigerated Vans on Railways

*950. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce refrigerated vans for the transport of perishables on Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There are no refrigerated vans on the Indian Railways. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have, however, a proposal for procurement of six Broad Gauge Refrigerated Vans for transport of fish as an experimental measure under T.C.M. Aid Programme. The Ministry of Railways will run these vans.

The proposed experiment will be watched by the Railways before embarking on a large scale provision of such specialised stock for the movement of fish and other perishable traffic on Indian Railways.

Russian Method of Paddy Cultivation

*951. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian method of paddy cultivation is being introduced in some areas of Kashmir; and

(b) whether Government have been assured of the utility or prospect of increased production in such areas?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Regional Poultry Farm

*952. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1910 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) what further progress has since been made in the construction of the proposed Regional Poultry Farm at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) whether the construction work has actually started?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 58].

गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

*६५३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १३ जून, १९५९ को इन्दौर-भोपाल यात्री गाड़ी का, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल भी यात्रा कर रहे थे, इजन और दो डिब्बे इन्दौर से २० मील दूर पटरी से नीचे उतर गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बे० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हाँ, लेकिन केवल गाड़ी का इजन पटरी से उतर गया था।

(ख) काटो का गलत नगीके से लगाया जाना।

Indian Airlines Corporation

*954. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that operation of electronic devices and portable radio sets by passengers has been banned by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The use of electronic devices and portable radio sets is likely to affect the radio communication system of the aircraft and thus endanger its safety. The Indian Airlines Corporation has, therefore, based on a resolution passed by the International Air Transport Association, of which it is a member, prohibited the operation by passengers in aircraft of portable radios or other electronic devices which could affect the aircraft's electronic equipment.

Implementation of Chowdhury Report

*955. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port authorities at the major ports have implemented Government's decision on the Chowdhury Report in respect of:

(i) Premium payment for night shift working as in the Post and Telegraph Department,

(ii) Increased emoluments for work on holidays and weekly days of rest; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 59].

Madras-Malaya Shipping Service

*956. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passenger ships 'Regula' and 'State of Madras' plying between Madras and Malaya will not touch Negapatnam during Monsoon season;

(b) whether representations have been made to Government to continue the past practice; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 60]

Derailement near Bilhaur

- *957. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agra-Lucknow Express was derailed near Bilhaur and Uttaripura on the 16th August, 1959,

(b) if so, the cause of the accident and the nature of the investigations made, if any; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the track was disturbed at several places?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 15-8-1959 at about 22-25 hours while 16 Dn Agra Fort-Kanpur Passenger was on run between Bilhaur and Uttar pura stations, on the N.E. Railway five coaches of the train derailed

(b) The report of the Senior Scale Officers' Committee investigating the accident is awaited

(c) No.

Diesel Rail Cars

*958. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2388 on the 28th March, 1959 regarding Diesel Cars between Delhi and Loharu and Delhi and Hissar and state:

(a) whether the defects of the engines of the Diesel rail cars have since been rectified;

(b) if so, when the cars will be re-introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons for so much delay and the steps to be taken for early rectification of defects?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). It has been decided to replace the engines of these cars with an improved model. An order for the engines of improved model has been placed on M/s Fiat Ltd, Italy on 10-6-1959. It is expected that these rail cars will go into commission in about an year's time.

Family Planning Schemes

*959. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions are being given to the State Governments to intensify and implement the Family Planning Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) (1) Education of people so as to make them Family Planning minded,

(2) Training of Medical Health personnel in Family Planning;

(3) Provision of family limitation methods including surgical facilities at hospitals and medical institutions;

(4) Opening clinics in all medical colleges and teaching institutions for medical auxiliaries and for making family planning advice available at all M.C.H. Centres;

(5) Mobilisation of all Health and Social Welfare Agencies for extension of Family Planning activities.

जहाजों द्वारा कोयले का वातावात

*२९०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले के वातावात के लिये रेलवे तटवर्ती जहाजी कम्पनियों के पन्द्रह जहाजों को प्रति मास काम में लाया करती थी ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे ने इन कम्पनियों को नोटिस दिया है कि उन्हें अब केवल नौ जहाजों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और इस प्रकार छ जहाज बेकार हो गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख) जी हा ।

(ग) इस मामले पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Remodelling of Rewari Yard

1734. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta*: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3586 on the 28th April, 1959 and state—

(a) the progress so far made in remodelling the Railway yard at Rewari;

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) the amount spent up to date, and

(d) the time by which the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (*Shri S. V. Ramaswamy*): (a) Overall progress of the Rewari Yard remodelling scheme is 24 per cent.

(b) Rs. 19.22 lakhs approximately.

(c) Rs. 5.22 lakhs have been booked upto 15th August, 1959.

(d) Work is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

Corruption on Railway

1735. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta*: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during 1958-59 on the Western Railway,

(b) the number of such cases pending and decided, and

(c) the number of persons convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (*Shri Shah Nawaz Khan*): (a) 843 cases were registered for investigation

Nature of Cases

(i) Misappropriation of Railway material

(ii) Forging of officers' signatures on overtime bills

(iii) Securing employment on bogus names

(iv) Forging of 'sick and fit' certificates

(v) Doing money lending business.

(vi) Accepting illegal gratification for transfers, promotion and issue of fit certificate

(vii) Utilising railway labour for private work.

(viii) Sub-letting of quarters.

(ix) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os.

(x) Non-recovery of demurrage and wharfage charges.

(xi) Allowing passengers to go without tickets on acceptance of illegal gratification

(xii) Charging false T.A.

(xiii) Payment to contractors for work not actually done.

(xiv) Irregular issue of passes to contractors.

(b) (i) No. of cases pending 316

(ii) No. of cases decided 527
of which 477 were dropped.

(c) Nil. All cases were dealt with departmentally and in 50 cases disciplinary action was taken.

National Projects Construction Corporation (P) Ltd.

1736. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have participated or have agreed to participate in the National Projects Construction Corporation (Private) Ltd; and

(b) the contribution of each State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The participating States and their contributions are:—

1. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 10 lakhs
2. Bihar	Rs. 10 lakhs
3. Rajasthan	Rs. 10 lakhs
4. Kerala	Rs. 3 lakhs
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 6 lakhs

The State Governments of Assam and Punjab have agreed to participate in the scheme. Their contributions are awaited.

Hotel Industry

1737. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 830 on the 24th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in preparing a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of the Hotel Industry in consultation with the State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): Preliminary details in respect of the proposed legislation are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee

1738. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 91 on the 11th February, 1959, regarding R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee and state:

(a) what specific recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and implemented by Government; and

(b) the recommendations on which decision has not been taken so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. E. Patil): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination by Government

Platforms on N. Railway

1739. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the level of platforms of some stations on Pathankot-Amritsar section of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the names of such stations; and

(c) when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Water Taps on Stations

1740. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations where water taps exist in Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations where this facility will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Water taps exist at the following stations:

- (1) Ferozepore Cantt.
- (2) Faridkot
- (3) Kot Kapura
- (4) Abohar
- (5) Fazilka
- (6) Lohian Khas
- (7) Kapurthala
- (8) Nakodar
- (9) Moga Tehsil
- (10) Phillaur
- (11) Ludhiana
- (12) Jagraon
- (13) Batala
- (14) Gurdaspur
- (15) Pathankot
- (16) Nurpur Road
- (17) Nagrota
- (18) Palampur (Punjab)
- (19) Baijnath Paprola
- (20) Jogindernagar
- (21) Mukerian
- (22) Tanda Urmar
- (23) Jullundur Cantt.
- (24) Jullundur City
- (25) Phagwara
- (26) Hoshiarpur
- (27) Nawashahr Doaba
- (28) Uklana *
- (29) Patti
- (30) Tarn Taran
- (31) Bhagtanwala
- (32) Beas
- (33) Amritsar
- (34) Atari.

(b) At one station only viz Fatehgarh Churian.

Earnings on C. Railway

1741. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state the earnings on the Central Railway from the 1st January, 1958 to 30th June, 1959 as compared to the corresponding months during the year 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan):

(In lakhs of Rupees)

From January, 1958 to June, 1958	From January, 1959 to June, 1959
39.42	40.65

C. Railway Time Table

1742. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suggestions for making changes in Central Railway Time Table received from Members of Parliament during 1959 so far; and

(b) the number of them accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) 23 suggestions have been received during 1st January to 31st July, 1959.

(b) 7 suggestions have been accepted out of which 3 have been implemented and 4 will be implemented in the Time Table to come into force from 1-10-1959.

B.C.G. Vaccination

1743. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons injected for B.C.G. (State-wise and district-wise) in the years 1957 and 1958;

(b) the number of deaths caused after such vaccinations;

(c) the causes of such deaths; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the doubts of the people that the vaccine causes deaths?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The required information

is given in the Annexure [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1594/59]

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d) Do not arise

Malaria Eradication in Punjab

1744. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 135 on the 12th August, 1958 and state the decrease in the incidents of Malaria in Punjab State during 1957, 1958 and 1959 so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): There has been general decrease in the incidence of Malaria during 1957 and 1958 as is evident from the following figures —

Years	Cases
1957	3,26,208
1958	2,06,980

The data for malaria incidence in 1959 will be compiled at the close of the year

Telephone Exchanges in Andhra

1745. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places where telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60?

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

Uravakonda
Vmukonda
Yemmiganur
Pamaru
Tekkali
Nowrangpur
Manikonda
Naupada
Sompeta
Nidumolu Lock
Bhimadole
Jaggayyapet
Kodur
Gooty

Vijayawada-Masulipatam Line

1746. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2275 on the 18th September, 1958 and state the progress so far made in conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge, from Vijayawada to Masulipatam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Investigations and engineering survey for this conversion have been completed. The detailed estimate is under preparation by the Southern Railway

Development of Lac, Coconut and Arecanut in Orissa

1747 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the final grants made available to Orissa Government in 1958-59 for the development of lac, coconut and arecanut in the State,

(b) whether any such grant has been recommended for 1959-60, and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Under the revised procedure for payment of Central assistance for State Plan Schemes the final grants for 1958-59 were sanctioned for Head of Development "Agricultural Production" and not scheme-wise. Figures of final grants for the development of lac, coconut and arecanut in Orissa are, therefore, not available

(b) and (c) Grants for 1959-60 have been recommended for Group of Schemes "Development of Commercial Crops, Horticulture and Fruit Preservation", and it is left to the varies from Rs 1 12 nP to Rs 1 37 nP per seer in different markets according to grade

Drainage Schemes in Orissa

1748. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2205 on the 26th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the 18 drainage schemes undertaken by the Orissa Government in 1956-57;

(b) the names of the 19 drainage schemes which were undertaken by the State Government in 1957-58;

(c) the name of the drainage scheme which was undertaken in 1958-59; and

(d) the names of drainage schemes which are proposed to be undertaken in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Children's Zoo at Bhubaneswar

1749. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any financial assistance has been given so far to Orissa Government for starting of a zoo for children at Bhubaneswar?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Financial assistance has been given to Orissa for starting National Parks and Game Sanctuaries but precise information whether this has been utilized for starting a zoo for children at Bhubaneswar, is not available.

Infectious Diseases

1750. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have got any master plan for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from infectious diseases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): This is no master plan for the rehabilitation of persons suffering from infectious diseases; but a scheme for the establishment of eight 'After-care and Rehabilitation Centres'

for ex-T.B. patients is being implemented under the Second Five Year Plan.

Booking of consignments to Kangra Valley Stations

1751. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the booking of small sectional consignments has been stopped at Nurpur Station;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the public is feeling great hardship in sending their goods up Stations to Kangra Valley; and

(c) reasons for ordering this stoppage of booking at Pathankot?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. Such a restriction was imposed between 27th July, 1959 and 24th August, 1959.

(b) Some hardship must have been felt though no complaint of hardship has been received.

(c) Restriction in booking from Pathankot was imposed due to heavy accumulation of B.G. loaded wagons awaiting transshipment at Pathankot for the Kangra Valley Railway.

Price of Sugar in Orissa

1752. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of sugar per seer now prevailing in Orissa; and

(b) the allotments of sugar made to Orissa from May to August, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The retail price of sugar in Orissa varies from Rs. 1.12 nP. to Rs. 1.37 nP. per seer in different markets according to grade.

(b) Tender allotments during May, June and July, 1959, totalled 911 tons, when free-sale sugar was also available. In August, 1,886 tons of

sugar have been allotted to Orissa and a further 114 tons will be allotted on receipt of tender applications

Retiring Room, New Delhi

1753. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger has been in forcible occupation of a retiring room at New Delhi Station for the last one year, and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to evict him?

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

The facts are that a passenger reserved and occupied in his own name and that of others different retiring rooms and dormitories at New Delhi Station from time to time between 29th October, 1958 and 25th February, 1959 and thereafter, continued to occupy a room up to 7th April, 1959, when possession of the room was taken in his absence after taking an inventory of the luggage found inside.

Intermediate Port Development Committee

1754. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Intermediate Port Development Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what are its main recommendations?

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

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

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Development of Forests

1755. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds allotted under the Second Five Year Plan in the Central Sector for Central Forestry Schemes have not been utilised so far;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any schemes have been drawn to utilise the funds in the remaining period of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes, there have been shortfalls in the case of the provisions for developmental schemes at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and for setting up Regional Research Centres. In the case of Delhi Zoological Park the Plan provision is expected to be utilised.

(b) The pace of expenditure has been slow in the first two cases mentioned above mainly due to (i) difficulties experienced in the matter of recruitment of suitable staff; (ii) difficulties in the procurement of equipment and stores due to various factors such as non-availability of foreign exchange, etc. and (iii) restriction on the construction of buildings

(c) Efforts are being made to utilise funds to the extent possible

Inspectors on Northern Railway

1756. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are posts like Employment Inspectors, Labour Welfare Inspectors, Personnel Inspectors, Co-operative Inspectors, Sports Inspectors, Law Inspectors and Claims Inspectors on Railways; and

(b) the total number of such permanent and temporary posts on Northern Railway in each scale of pay in each divisional headquarters office?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, except for posts of employment inspectors.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No. 61]

Hindustan Shipyard

1757. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have considered the desirability of introducing participation of Labour in the management of the Hindustan Shipyard; and

(b) if so, when it will be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of the Shipyard

Atmospheric Radio Noise Recorder

1758. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far to instal the atmospheric radio noise recorder at Delhi Monitoring Station?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): A special kind of hut for installation of the atmospheric radio noise recorder is being constructed by the C.P.W.D., and the equipment would be installed as soon as this building is completed.

Manufacture of Diesel Rail Cars

1759. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1613 on the 1st April, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of manufacturing diesel rail cars in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Indigenous manufacture of diesel engines and suitable transmission for the rail cars

to be manufactured in country is under consideration.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

1760. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the capacity of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) To the extent of (i) building 5 Electric locos per month, and

(ii), establishment of a Steel Foundry for an ultimate production of about 7,000 tons of castings per year.

Electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusawal Section

1761. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 86 on the 11th February, 1959 and state the progress made in the electrification of Railway line between Igatpuri and Bhusawal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Civil Engineering survey of Bhusawal-Igatpuri Section is in progress. More than half of this work is completed so far.

Subsidiary Food

1762. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for assessing the long term potentialities of subsidiary food has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A Working Group was set up for the purpose of assessing the long-term potentialities for the

development of subsidiary foods and for formulating proposals for the Third Five Year Plan. The Working Group has made certain tentative proposals which have been referred to the State Governments for their views.

Storage Practices in U.S.A.

1763. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2725 on the 6th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of study team on storage practices in U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action on the various recommendations (mentioned in para 78 of the Report) has been initiated as follows:

Recommendation No. (i).—A uniform scheme of gradation of foodgrains is under consideration. Arrangements have been made for the training of people in modern scientific techniques of grain inspection, at the Grain Storage & Research Centre at Hapur.

Recommendation No. (ii).—The Storage Advisory Committee, recently constituted in the Food Department, is examining this question. A Building Project Team of the Planning Commission is also considering this problem and standards for small structures for storage of grain by small stockists are under examination.

Recommendation No. (iii).—At the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, work is in progress to develop varieties of wheat with higher protein and gluten content. It has been observed that spraying 1% urea has given significant increase in the protein content of wheat.

Recommendation No. (iv).—Flour mills are being encouraged to set up laboratories to carry out tests on wheat and wheat flour. Where any equipment is to be imported for the laboratories, such cases are recommended for import license and foreign exchange.

Recommendation No. (v).—Action is in progress.

Recommendation No. (vi).—Facilities for training in the baking industry are now available at the College of Catering and Dietetics, Bombay.

Recommendation No. (vii).—Action is in progress.

Recommendation No. (viii).—Arrangements have been made to import wheat with lower moisture content.

Purchase of Boats by D.V.C.

1764. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) the total number of boats that were purchased in the years 1952 to 1958 for use on D.V.C. (year-wise);

(b) the total amount spent for them (year-wise);

(c) the total working expenses per year;

(d) the income per year;

(e) whether the Chief Engineer appointed to examine the whole matter has given his report; and

(f) if so, what are his suggestions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Flood Control in Bombay State

1765. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for reduction in the flood control allocation made to Bombay State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

1766. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 293 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the three major and medium irrigation projects which were taken up in Orissa during the First and Second Five Year Plans, and

(b) which of these projects have helped in irrigating 1.39 lakh acres of land?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b) The following are the three major and medium Projects taken up in Orissa during the First and Second Five Year Plans:

- (i) Hirakud Dam Project (Stage I).
- (ii) Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme.
- (iii) Salandi irrigation scheme.

Of these three Projects, Hirakud has helped in irrigating about 1.39 lakh acres of lands by end of March, 1958

कलकत्ता स्टे
१७६७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत समय से बनता इसकी मांग कर रही है कि उत्तर
रेलवे की बनारस-कैलाश नाइन पर बाबतपुर
और जालिमपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक
नया स्टेशन खोला जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
कब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वी०
राजगोपाल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस मुद्दा पर पहले भी विचार
किया गया था और अभी हाल में इस पर
फिर विचार किया गया है। लेकिन पर्याप्त
प्रामाण्य (Adequate Justification) न
होने के कारण इसे नहीं माना गया है।

New Station in Juh-Govindnagar Area

1768. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to have another Railway station in Juh-Govindnagar area at Kanpur has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. It has been decided to provide a flag station at Juh.

(b) Does not arise

Delhi Rural Electrification Programme

1769. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have turned down the Delhi Corporation's request for an interest-free loan of Rs. 23 lakhs to finance its rural electrification programme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no scheme under which interest-free loan or subsidy is granted for rural electrification.

Metric System in Shipping Industry

1776. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping industry has decided to switch over to the metric system; and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No firm decision has been taken on the subject. Efforts are, however, being made to switch over to the metric system of weights and measures on the commercial side of shipping by April, 1960.

As regards the Technical side of Shipping, both the British and the Metric systems are in use side by side in certain branches, and, with regard to others, the conversion has to be more gradual in view of international implications. Attempt is, therefore, being made to introduce the metric system gradually in as many technical branches as possible and as far as practicable.

Derailement Near Siliguri

1777. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Maftda Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten wagons of a goods train were derailed between Siliguri and Alipurduar on North Eastern Railway on the 31st May, 1960,

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

(c) the amount of loss sustained thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 31-5-59 at about 08:05 hours while No. 753 Up Goods train was running between Gulma and Sivok stations on the Siliguri-Alipurduar section of N.E. Railway, ten wagons of the train derailed.

(b) The derailment was due to parting of the train caused by breakage of buffer hook of a wagon

(c) Rs. 6,530 approximately to the Railway property.

मोकामा में इंजन और ट्राली में टक्कर

१७७२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६ मई, १९५९ को राजेन्द्र पुल, मोकामा पर एक रेलवे इंजन की ट्राली से टक्कर हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) उसमें कितने क्षति हुई ; और

(घ) इस सब में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही का जा रहीं हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) :

(क) जी नहीं, लेकिन २६-५-५९ को रात में लगभग ७ बजकर ३३ मिनट पर थप लाइट इंजन पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर डिबीजन के बरौनी स्टेशन और गरहरा याई के बीच एक धक्का देने (Push Trolley) से टकरा गया ।

(ख) स्वर्गीय मुख्य गाडी परीक्षक का दुःसाहस ।

(ग) इस टक्कर के कारण मुख्य गाडी परीक्षक की जान गयी और तीन ठेले बाने जख्मी हो गये जिनमें दो को गहरी चोटें आयी और एक को मामूली । रेलवे सम्पत्ति को लगभग २५ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ ।

(घ) कोई कार्रवाई न की जा सकी क्योंकि दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार कर्मचारी (मुख्य गाडी परीक्षक) दुर्घटना में मर गया ।

सिचाई की सुविधाओं का उपयोग

१७७३. पंडित डा० ना० सिन्धारी : क्या सिचाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिचाई की उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के और अधिक उपयोग के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक क्या सहायता दी गई है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत् उपजनी (बी हावी) : सिचाई की उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के और अधिक उपयोग को बढ़ाने के विचार से उपशाखाओं (डिस्ट्रिब्यूटरीज) के निर्माण के लिये फुटकर विकास ऋच सहायता के एक भाग के रूप में विविध राज्यों को निम्नलिखित रकमें १९५८-५९ में दी गई

क्रम संख्या राज्य का नाम मध्यम श्रेणी की सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये दी गई रकम (लाख रुपये में)

(१) आन्ध्र प्रदेश	४४ ४०
(२) बिहार	१५ ००
(३) बम्बई	२० ००
(४) मध्य प्रदेश	४ ००
(५) उड़ीसा	६५ ००
(६) केरल	२३ ००
(७) राजस्थान	१५ ००
(८) उत्तर प्रदेश	३८ ००
(९) मैसूर	६० ००

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा मयूरजी परियोजना की वितरण प्रणाली पर उपयोग के लिये १५ लाख रुपये की रकम नियत की गई थी किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने उसका उपयोग नहीं किया।

Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes

1774. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of potatoes and sweet potatoes produced in India during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) which State is producing the best quality of potatoes and sweet potatoes; and

(c) what is the total quantity, value and countries of imports and exports of these commodities during the aforesaid years?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (c). Two statements (i) giving Statewise production of potato and sweet potato in India for the latest available year and (ii) giving quantity, value and countries of import and export of potato during the years, 1957-58 and 1958-59 are laid on the Table. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 62)

(b) Potatoes: Uttar Pradesh is the most important potato growing State of the Indian Union. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Madras are next in importance. The rest of the States are of minor importance.

Sweet Potatoes.—They are grown practically all over the country, the important States being Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bombay, Madras and Kerala

मुजफ्फरपुर के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

१७७५ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १३ जून, १९५९ को ६ ३० म० प० बजे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की सलनक जाने वाली ६ अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के तीन डिब्बे मुजफ्फरपुर से सात मील दूर सुलहन रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिमी सिमनल के निकट पटरी से उतर गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हा तो दुर्घटना का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे उपजनी (बी सें० बें० राज्यस्तरीय) :

(क) १३-६-५९ की रात को लगभग ९ बजकर ४५ मिनट पर ६ अप कटिहार-सलनक एक्सप्रेस का इंजन (टेन्डर) और तीन डिब्बे पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर

बनसीपुर सेक्शन के सिटीय स्टेशन पर (कुलडीन पर नहीं) पटरी से उतर गये।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जाच की जा रही है।

बनसीपुर के सनीप रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

१७७६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १४ जून, १९५१ को मनमाड से जालना जाने वाली छोटी माइन की मालगाड़ी के १३ डिब्बे गोवराई तथा बदनापुर स्टेशनों के बीच, पटरी से उतर गये थे, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बे० रामस्वामी) :

(क) १४-६-५१ की रात को लगभग ६ बज कर १० मिनट पर जब ८०८ अप मालगाड़ी मध्य रेलवे के मनमाड-जालना सेक्शन के गोवराई-बदनापुर स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, तो उसके बारह डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जाच की जा रही है।

Training in Electric Locomotives

1777. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for training of the crew and maintenance staff of electric locomotives who are to be employed on the electrified sections of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways, a school has recently been opened at Calcutta;

(b) whether the necessary equipment i.e. training car etc. has been obtained; and

(c) if so, from where and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) No, but a training school has recently been opened at Asansol.

(b) Part of the demonstration equipment has been obtained and an order has been placed for the training car and the remaining equipment.

(c) The French National Railways, France at a cost of £12,000 F.O.B. (Marseilles).

Satellite Towns

1778. Shri M. E. Krishna: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan with the Government to build satellite towns in the country in places where there is lot of congestion;

(b) which are the cities where these satellite towns will first be established; and

(c) whether the cost of construction of satellite buildings has been worked out?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There is no such plan under consideration of the Government. The Town Planning Organisation is, however, studying the matter in so far as the question relates to the Master Plan for the Delhi Metropolitan Area

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Derailment at Chirawa Station

1779. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 14th June, 1950 evening the engine and two bogies of 207 Up Passenger

train derailed at Chirawa station on the Sikar-Loharu section of Western Railway;

- (b) if so, causes of the accident, and
(c) the number of casualties involved?

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

(b) Train entering loop line of the station at a speed in excess of the permissible speed of 10 miles per hour

(c) Nine passengers sustained minor injuries

Vivekananda Bridge

1750. Shri Subiman Ghose. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) what is the cost of construction of Willingdon Bridge (now Vivekananda Bridge) over which the Calcutta Chord Line, Eastern Railway passes,

(b) what is the amount realised up till now from pedestrians and persons going on vehicles, and

(c) whether Government propose to stop realising tolls when the full amount of construction of the bridge has been recovered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The overall cost of construction of this bridge was Rs 1,89,72,000. Out of this the State Government's share for the road-ways, foot-paths and road approaches was Rs 37,23,353

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 63] The information has been collected from the West Bengal State Government which has imposed and is collecting the toll

(c) This is a matter for the State Government to consider. It has to be remembered in this connection that the road-ways and foot-paths are maintained by the State Government

Degrees in Medicine of Vikram University

1751. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the degrees in Medicine of Vikram University in Ujjain are not recognised by Indian Medical Council and Medical Institutions in United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to get recognition for these degrees in Medicine?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The matter is under the consideration of the Medical Council of India. The question of recognition of the degrees by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom will arise only after the degrees are recognised by the Government of India

Rail Links

1752. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what new railway links would be taken up for construction in the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): At present, there is no proposal to undertake any additional new line construction during the rest of the Second Plan period

कपास का उत्पादन

१७८३. श्री डायर क्या जान बूझ कहें मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि १९५७-५८ के मुकाबले में वर्ष १९५८-५९ में देश में कपास के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

कृषि उपजंत्री (श्री मो० रॉ० कुम्हार) : १९५८-५९ के प्रथम भारतीय प्रथम अनुमान के अनुसार कपास की पैदावार ३९७ पौंड प्रति एअर के हिसाब से ४,७०५,०००

बटि हुई, जबकि १९५७-५८ में ४,७३९,०००
बटि थी, इस प्रकार पिछले वर्ष से ३४,०००
बटि की कमी हुई है।

Railway Quarters at Asansol

1784. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Railway employees at Asansol who have been provided with Railway quarters; and

(b) by what time the remaining railway employees will be provided with quarters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 40 per cent. approximately.

(b) It is not yet our policy to house all the staff. In any case the provision of housing at a station is subject to many factors such as finance and the relative need of different stations for housing and it is not therefore possible to give a date by which housing will be provided.

Apex Marketing Co-operative Society in Manipur

1785. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society in Manipur advances money to affiliated societies for the procurement of paddy and rice, and

(b) the total quantity of rice and paddy received by the Society and quantity supplied to the State Trading Organisation during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

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

(b) The society procured 39,630 maunds, 13 seers of rice and 5,759 maunds, 35 seers of paddy during the financial year of 1958-59 and supplied

27,599 maunds of rice to the State Trading Organisation during the same period. No paddy was supplied to the State Trading Organisation.

During the period April to end of July, 1959, the society procured 1,300 maunds of rice and supplied 120 maunds to the State Trading Organisation. No paddy was collected or supplied during this period also by the society.

बीकानेर डिवीजन के कर्मचारी

१७८६. श्री ए० सा० बाबुलाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों को ३० दिसम्बर, १९५८ तक जाड़े की बर्दियां नहीं दी गई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहगबाबू झा) :

(क) जी हा, लेकिन ३१-१-१९५९ तक कर्मचारियों को ६० प्रतिशत बर्दियां दे दी गयी।

(ख) ग्राइन्डिंग फेक्टरी, जिसे बर्दिया बनाने का आर्डर दिया गया था, नियत तारीख को बर्दिया न दे सकी।

कर्मचारियों के लिये रेलवे क्वार्टर

१७८७. श्री ए० सा० बाबुलाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों को रेलवे क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या निजी मकानों में रहने वाले इन कर्मचारियों को मकान का किराया दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों को, यदि कोई हों तो, मकान न दिये जाने पर भी मकान कूट किराया नहीं दिया जाता ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहमहाज खाँ) :

(क) ७०३७ ।

(ख) जी हाँ, केवल १३६६ कर्मचारियों को ।

(ग) ५६७१ ।

खाद्य विभाग में भण्डार

१७८८. श्री ए० ए० शास्त्र्याल :
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्र यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत जनवरी
मास में राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले में
सब खाद्य मंत्रालय का एक चीकिंग इन्स्पेक्टर
रिश्तत लेते हुए रगे हाथों पकड़ा गया, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री ए० ए०
शास्त्र्याल) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) उस पर अभियोग चलाया जा
रहा है । सेन्ट्रल सिविल सर्विसेस (ट्रेड्पेरी
सर्विसेस) रूल १९४६ के नियम ५ के अधीन
उसको नौकरी में भर्त्ता कर दिया गया है ।

Purchase of Foodgrains

1789. { Shri Supakar.
Shri Raghunath Singh.

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of foodgrains pur-
chased in 1959 in each State by Central
Government,

(b) whether the machinery for pro-
curement of paddy and rice from
cultivators is uniform in all States
and

(c) the prices at which Government
of India is purchasing rice and paddy
from each of the States in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and
Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thakur): (a)
The approximate quantities of food-
grains purchased in the different States
for the Central Government's reserve
during the year 1959 so far are as
follows:

Name of State	Quantity of Food- grains purchased	
	(In Tons)	
	Rice	Paddy
Andhra Pradesh	94,900	
Madhya Pradesh	349,600	
Orissa	115,700	61,000
Punjab	46,500	

(b) The machinery for procurement
and the method of procurement of rice
and paddy by or on behalf of the
Centre are not uniform in all the
States. Rice is generally purchased
from millers and traders on a volun-
tary basis in Madhya Pradesh and
Orissa, on a levy system in Punjab
and partly on a voluntary basis and
partly by requisitioning of stocks in
Andhra Pradesh. Purchase of paddy
for the Centre is being made by the
State Government in Orissa on a
voluntary basis.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table
[See Appendix III annexure No 64]

Corruption Cases

1790. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will
the Minister of Railways be pleased
to state

(a) the number of cases of corrup-
tion in various Railways detected
during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59;
and

(b) the number of those resulting
in conviction, those dealt with depart-
mentally and those where proper
evidence was not available?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shahaswar Khan): (a)

1,828

2,234.

2,200.

(b) 125.

1,996.

2,969.

Accidents Involving Electric Trains

1791. Shri Anurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Railway employees who were involved in the accidents that occurred in the working of electric trains on the Howrah-Burdwan section of the Eastern Railway during the period from January to June, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Four Railway employees.

Cooperative Farming Societies

1792. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the number of co-operative farming societies in the various Union Territories (territory-wise) during the years 1955-56 and 1958-59 along with their total number of members, share capital, working capital and profits.

(b) how many of the aforesaid co-operative farming societies in those years were joint co-operative farming societies and what acreage of land was pooled for joint cultivation;

(c) whether joint co-operative farming societies were functioning satisfactorily according to the views of the respective Registrars or other authorities at the head of co-operative organisations, and

(d) if not, what were the causes of unsatisfactory working?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when ready

Co-operative Warehouses and Stores

1793. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative warehouses and stores and other co-operative establishments in the Union Territories for distribution of agricultural implements and seeds during the years 1955-56 and 1958-59; and

(b) what was the total business transacted through above seed stores, establishments and warehouses in those two years?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Tons Bridge

1794. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1148 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) when the construction of Tons Bridge is likely to commence and by what time it is likely to be completed;

(b) whether any decision has since been taken to use the old road and the bridge site abandoned by Government, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Likely to be commenced in October, 1959 and finished in about 3 years

(b) Yes, Sir. When the new bridge is opened to traffic the State Government intend to distribute the land of the old approach road and bridge among the worst sufferers in the acquisition of land for the new road and bridge.

(c) Does not arise

Catering on Railways

1795. **Shrimati Masda Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the catering services owned and managed by foreign concerns on different Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): There are no catering services owned and managed by foreign concerns on any of the Indian Railways.

Cancellation of Night Trains on Central Railways

1796. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of night trains are stopped during the monsoon period on the Central Railway; and

(b) what are the sections on which the trains are stopped?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). With a view to effecting prudent economy in the expenditure on patrolling and watching of bridges at night, consistent with safety, the timings of trains on the following unimportant branch lines have been suitably altered during the current monsoon period to avoid night running:

Section	Date from which the timings of night trains have been changed
<i>Brood Gauge</i>	
Vikarabad-Purli Vajinath	10-6-1959
Doraskal-Bhadrachalam Road and Singareni Collieries	10-6-1959.

Majri-Rajur . . . 5-8-1959.

Metre Gauge

Purna-Kanhergaon . . . 10-6-1959.

Purna-Parbhani-Purli Vajinath . . . 10-6-1959

Nizamabad-Bodhan . . . 10-6-1959.

Narrow Gauge

Gwalior-Bhind . . . 1-7-1959.

Gwalior-Shivpur . . . 1-7-1959.

Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan . . . 1-7-1959

Dholpur-Tuntpur-Sirmuttra . . . 1-7-1959.

Pulgaon-Arvi . . . 5-8-1959

The night running of trains on the sections referred to above will be resumed as soon as monsoon conditions are over.

Terminal Tax, Puri

1797. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of daily passengers visiting Puri by train;

(b) the amount of terminal tax collected in 1957 and 1958 separately; and

(c) the amount of terminal tax which was handed over to Puri Municipality in 1957 and 1958, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 1,480

(b) 1956-57 Rs. 1,19,650 89 nP
1957-58 . Rs. 1,25,144 74 nP

(c) 1956-57 Rs. 1,16,061 20 nP.
1957-58 Rs. 37,888 17 nP.

the balance will be paid on certification by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Import of Foreign Chicks

1798. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent years one day old chicks of foreign breeds have been imported; and

(b) if so, their total number and the cost of such imports?

The Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri M.V. Krishnappa):
(a) Yes.

(b) 80,000 one-day old chicks of two different breeds and 8640 hatching eggs of four different breeds were imported in 1957 under the TCM Aid Programme at a cost of Rs 1,57,380 including air freight charges.

Orchards in Madras State

1799. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government have given any assistance for the development of fruit orchards in Madras State during the Second Five Year Plan so far,

(b) if so, the amounts so far given annually,

(c) whether any scheme has been submitted by the State Government recently, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes. A scheme for the development of fruit production has been in operation in Madras State since December, 1957.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 65].

(c) No new scheme has been received from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Urban Community Projects

1800. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the amount of Rupees 8 lakhs given by Ford Foundation has been earmarked for some Urban Community Project;

(b) if so, to which urban centre it has been given; and

(c) the details of the scheme?

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

Seed Farms in Orissa

1801. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of money which has been given to Orissa Government during the Second Plan period so far year-wise for setting up seed farms in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The following amounts have been given to Orissa Government during the Second Plan period so far year-wise for setting up seed farms in the State under the Scheme for the Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds —

Year	Amount given (Central assistance) (Rs in lakhs)
1956-57	6.88
1957-58	11.25
1958-59	12.80*
1959-60	10.95†
TOTAL	41.88

*This amount represents Central assistance allotted to the Orissa Government in January, 1958, by the Working Group on Agriculture and Co-operation. As during 1958-59 sanctions were accorded to the State Governments on the basis of Head of Development and not Scheme-wise, the exact amount given to Orissa Government for seed farms Scheme in that year is not available.

†Represents the amount allocated as Central assistance by the Union Ministry of Finance to the State Government for seed farms in May, 1959.

Soil Testing Laboratories

1802. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to hand over the soil testing laboratories to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, when these transfers will take place?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with the existing agreement with the State Governments for establishing the Soil Testing Laboratories in the country, the transfers of the Soil Testing Laboratories to the State Governments are scheduled to take place on the dates on which these laboratories complete three years from the dates of their inception.

Shipping Development Fund

1803. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 64 on the 4th August, 1959 and state the foreign exchange content of the Shipping Development Fund?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Shipping Development Fund, set up in terms of the provision contained in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 is purely a rupee fund constituted mainly for the purpose of granting rupee loans to the Indian Shipping Companies for acquisition of ships. The question of finding adequate foreign exchange for acquisition of ships is outside the purview of the fund.

Waiting Hall at Panchrukhi Station

1804. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Third Class Waiting Hall was sanctioned

last year at Panchrukhi Station on the Kangra Valley Railway section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its being given up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Goods Sheds at Pathankot Station

1805. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of goods sheds at Pathankot station for goods to be booked for Kangra District; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to the accumulation of goods, the Pathankot officials stop booking of goods to the upward station on the Kangra Valley Railway section of the Northern Railway for weeks together or book it by turns?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, there is no difficulty so far as shed accommodation is concerned.

(b) Restrictions on booking of goods traffic to the Kangra Valley Section had, however, to be imposed for certain types of traffic from Pathankot and stations on Ferozepur Division for certain periods between 27-7-1959 and 24-8-1959 owing to the traffic offering being in excess of the transport capacity over the Kangra Valley Narrow Gauge section and the capacity for transshipment at Pathankot.

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Punjab

1806. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3428 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted the rural water supply schemes to the Central Government for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-mar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of the schemes with estimated costs received from the State Government during 1969-80 so far is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No. 66]

Shifting of Bikaner Station

1987. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of alternative proposals made for shifting of the Bikaner Railway Station from its present site in view of the great hardships and inconveniences experienced by the people owing to the Railway crossings remaining closed for long periods and many times a day thereby causing dislocation of other vehicular and pedestrian traffic;

(b) whether any of these proposals has been accepted by the Central Government; and

(c) whether any overpass road has been considered as used in the USA?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In order to remove inconvenience caused to the public due to the four level crossings in Bikaner town remaining closed for long periods, 3 alternative proposals for diversion of the railway line running through Bikaner town are under consideration. As an alternative to these proposals, the provision of a road overbridge in replacement of two of the level crossings near Dungar College is also under consideration.

(b) A final decision has not yet been taken. The proposals are still under examination.

(c) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the provision of a road overbridge—and if so, such a proposal is also under consideration.

Power Supply from Bhakra Nangal Project

1988. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which electricity from Bhakra Nangal Project will be made available to urban areas of the Districts of Sri Ganganagar and Bikaner in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of villages, State-wise electrified upto 31st March, 1989; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to speed up electrification of as large a number of villages in Rajasthan as possible in view of the expected electric power from Bhakra Nangal Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

12 hrs

RE MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House. (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad). May I point out that the principle is affected?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will the hon Member resume his seat or not? Hon Members, two or three of them, sent me some adjournment motions today and I have disallowed them as being absolutely State subjects. One of the hon. Members has said that there is a principle involved in this. I wrote back to him to say that I was not, *prima facie* satisfied that there was a principle involved and therefore, I did not want to bring it up here. However, if he is prepared to satisfy me by either coming to my Chamber this afternoon at 4 O'clock or by writing to me (Laughter)

[Mr. Speaker]

There should be no laughter in this matter. I am really surprised at this. Whether I am in the Chamber or in the House, I am the Speaker of this House and therefore, anybody is competent to make a representation to me in my Chamber. I dispose of official papers in my Chamber, it is part of this House to a large extent. Therefore, it is open to a Member to come and make representations to me. If I am satisfied, I will bring it up the next day and if I am not satisfied, I will not bring it up. Either he may write to me or (Interruptions.) I have already written to him.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am not challenging your ruling (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Again and again I have been saying this. There are some matters in respect of which some of the hon Members say that, if I merely read the motion in the House, they should be satisfied. I am not going to show them that indulgence. If the matters pertain purely to the States, I am not going to bring them up here once I have made up my mind that they are State subjects. . . . (Interruptions.) Order, order. A lot of mischief will be caused by mere reading of the motion in this House and the mischief or damage cannot be repaired.

Will he resume his seat or not? (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is a principle involved

Mr. Speaker: Are the hon Members going to disturb me like this? Once again, I say I am not going to read it here. It is open to me to come to a *prima facie* conclusion whether consent ought to be given or not. If I refuse to give my consent that matter will not be brought up here. If, however, any hon Member is not satisfied about it or wants to satisfy me that this matter ought to be brought up here I have no objection to do so provided I am satisfied. There

are two methods which I suggest. Either the hon. Member may like to come and see me in my Chamber—I am prepared to see him—or, he may write to me, in which case, if there are sufficient grounds to change my opinion, I shall bring up the matter here on the next day or the next meeting day. If, however, I feel that the previous order is right, it is not open to the Member to raise that matter here. He must abide by my decision. That is the practice that is to be adopted. In other cases where I feel some doubt whether to bring it up here, I would ask both the parties that is, the hon. Members concerned and also the Government to explain, and then come to a conclusion whether consent ought to be given or not. In a third type of case where I feel that there is a *prima facie* case, I will call upon the hon. Members who have tabled the motion to rise in their seats and if I find 50 hon Members rising in their seats, I will allot a particular time for discussion. I have again and again repeated it on the floor of the House. If still hon Members persist, I will not make a difference in favour of X or Y. I will have to take very serious disciplinary action against the hon Members who, in spite of what I have been saying, have repeatedly been ignoring my direction. (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, a principle is involved in this

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will call upon Shri Braj Raj Singh to keep out of the House for the day.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am walking out in protest

(Shri Braj Raj Singh then left the House)

जी प्र० ना० सिंह (बन्सीली) :
जीमन्, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के १२ वर्ष के बरबात
जी इस देश के लोगों की सोनिया बला कर
सड़कों पर जान बी बा रही है और चूँकि
यहाँ उसको उठाने की बी इजाजत नहीं दी

का रही है ऐसी बसा में मैं भी सदन का खान
करता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member
kindly keep out of the House today?

(Shri P N Singh then left the
House)

Shri S M. Banerjee (Kanpur)
rose—(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee will
keep out of the House for the day

(Shri S M Banerjee then left the
House)

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur)
rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Awasthi will
keep out of the House for the day

जी जगदीश अवस्थी श्रीमन्, मैं भी
सदन में बहिष्मन कर रहा हूँ ।

(Shri Jagdish Awasthi then left the
House)

जी सरजू पांडे (रमहा) ध्यान ए
प्याएट आक आर्डर मर । श्रीमन्, मुझे एक
मिनट का समय दिया जाये । मैं व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr Speaker: Order, order I will
ask him also to keep out of the House
for the day I will be rigorously
enforcing my order Hon Members
ought not to interfere with my order
like this (Interruptions)

जी सरजू पांडे मुझे एक मिनट के लिये
सुन तो नीजिये । मुनने के बाद आप व्यवस्था
हीजिये ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura)
I had promised my friends that I
would walk out and so I am walking
out. This question is between the
Prime Minister and me because
Allahabad and Braj had suffered

(Raja Mahendra Pratap then left
the House).

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जी सरजू पांडे . श्रीमन्, यह व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न है । मुझे उसको पेस करने की
इजाजत तो दीजिये ।

व्यवस्था महोदय मैं जानता हूँ ।

There is no point of order.. (In-
terruptions) I have told him I have
heard him sufficiently There is no
point of order In the first instance,
they say thus They take exception
to it saying they want to raise a point
of order. It is only a method of
getting an opportunity to say what
they want to say and to make the
House hear what they want to say.
It is open to me in such cases to say
that there is no point of order. There
is no meaning in the point of order.
Papers to be laid on the Table

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Minister of Irrigation and
Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-
section (5) of section 45 of the
Damodar Valley Corporation Act,
1948, a copy of the Annual Report of
the Damodar Valley Corporation for
the year 1957-58 along with the
Audited Accounts [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No LT-1574/59]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL CO- OPERATIVE AND WAREHOUSING BOARD

The Deputy Minister of Community
Development and Co-operation (Shri
B. S. Murthy): I beg to lay on the
Table, under sub-section (3) of Sec-
tion 15 and sub-section (4) of Section
417 of the Agricultural Produce (De-
velopment and Warehousing) Corpe-
rations Act, 1956, a copy of Annual
Report of the National Co-operative
Development and Warehousing Board
for the year 1957-58 along with the
Audited Accounts for the years 1956-
57 and 1957-58. [Placed in Library,
See No LT-1575/59]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 951 dated the 17th August, 1959 making certain further amendment to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1576/59].
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 971 dated the 22nd August, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1577/59].

12.00 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
—Contd.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इस सिलसिले में मेरा यह कहना है कि कई बार इस तरह के प्रस्ताव आते हैं। जब अगर इस सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य के पास इस किस्म के सबूत मौजूद हों कि भ्रमक राज्य सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के विधान को बाधने करती है, भंग करती है और तोड़ती है तो वह सदस्य उस को इस सदन में उठा सकता है कि नहीं। अब मेरे पास ऐसे सबूत हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने विधान की मान्यताओं को तोड़ा है और इस तरह के कार्य कर रही है और मेरा उस के खिलाफ बाध है कि वह संविधान के मुताबिक शासन नहीं कर रही है। ऐसी वशा में लोगों को यह प्रश्न उठाने की इजाजत दी जायेगी या नहीं?

Mr. Speaker: A point of order has been raised. If an hon. Member feels that a State Government has contravened any provisions of the

Constitution, is it open to him to raise it by way of an adjournment motion here? I think that is the point of order. If I have understood him correctly. If any Government breaks the Constitution, there are constitutional remedies. They can go to the Supreme Court. There are also other ways of doing it, as has been done in some other cases. It is not by way of an adjournment motion that it has to be brought up here. If sufficient opportunity must be given to the House, it is not to be raised here by way of an adjournment motion. We have no appellate jurisdiction here over any State.

श्री सरजू पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसा विधान नहीं है कि जब कोई राज्य सरकार संविधान की मान्यताओं को तोड़ती हो तो यह सदन उस पर विचार कर सके? अगर इस सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य के पास इस बात के प्रमाण मौजूद हो कि किसी राज्य सरकार ने संविधान का उल्लंघन किया हो तो यह सदन क्या करे और वह इस सदन में उपस्थित कर सकता है या नहीं। मैं इस पर आप की कृपया चाहना हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I have given my ruling. He is only repeating what he has stated already. I have given my ruling, that we have no appellate jurisdiction over any State Government.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मैं भी इस सदन का परित्याग करना हूँ।

(Shri Sarju Pandey then left the House)

12-12 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business

In this House for the next week will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's Order Paper;
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration in Boundaries) Bill, 1959.
- (3) Discussion and voting of—
 Demands for Excess Grants (Delhi) for 1956-57;
 Demands for Excess Grants (Himachal Pradesh) for 1956-57;
- (4) Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta on 27th August, 1959, regarding Fourteenth Report of Law Commission at 3 P.M. on Monday, August 31.
- (5) Discussion of the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language on a motion to be moved by the Minister for Home Affairs on Wednesday, September 2, after disposal of questions, and
- (6) Discussion of Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of the Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry, the Advice of the Union Public Service Commission thereon and Government of India Resolution dated the 27th May, 1959, on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others on Friday, September 4, after disposal of questions

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): May I know what time has been allotted for discussion of the Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is a No-day-yet-named Motion, and 2½ hours are allotted for such motions.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, it was suggested that the Government themselves may bring up a motion so that a whole day may be allotted for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government of its own accord bringing up a motion?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We made it clear the other day in the Business Advisory Committee that we had accepted a motion tabled by a private Member

Shri Nagi Reddy: In which case Sir, may I request that the time allotted may be more than 2½ hours, because otherwise we cannot fully discuss this important matter?

Mr. Speaker: We have not yet allotted any time. The Business Advisory Committee consists of representatives of all parties and groups. Whichever matter is not taken up by the Government itself, that matter will come up as a motion in the name of a non-official Member. We will allot time for that also. Any hon. Member can make a representation at that time regarding the quantum of time that is necessary.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): I only wanted to suggest that 2½ hours would be very insufficient for this discussion. At least 5 hours may be allotted.

Mr. Speaker: When we allot time, we will consider that question.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: For the motion regarding increase in food prices tabled by a private Member we allotted 5 hours. Therefore, the House can do as it likes.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Sir, in regard to the proposed discussion of the question of boundary dispute between Andhra and Madras, I learn that some of our Members have already addressed a letter to you and also to the hon. Home Minister asking for additional information to be supplied to Members of this House before that discussion is taken up. May I request

[Shri Ranga]

you, Sir, to see that this discussion is postponed for at least a week, if not for a longer period, until the Members of the House are supplied with the information that is asked for, through you, Sir, and also through the Home Minister, from the Andhra Government as well as other concerned authorities.

Mr Speaker: I will consider that. They have asked for the supply of a copy of the latest survey plan which gives the boundaries on the ground that the original plan that was looked into by Shri Pataskar does not show any contours, configurations and so on. I will certainly ask the Home Minister to supply a copy of the latest survey plan which is the authentic plan. I will pass on this information to the hon Home Minister. He will try to get a copy of the survey plan, the proceedings which they wanted, the arguments for and against in relation to the plan that were submitted etc—whatever paper has not yet been placed before the House. I will look into it and inform the Home Minister.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): After I receive the letter from you Sir, I will see whether there are any papers which have got to be produced or given to hon Members. In the meanwhile, what is your order Sir so far as this Bill is concerned? Will it be taken up on Monday?

Shri Ranga: May I be permitted to submit, Sir, that after all there is no special urgency regarding this that it should be decided here and now in this session alone. If necessary would it not be proper and in the interests of all concerned, if Government are not able to supply all those papers that we have asked for, to take up this question in the next session?

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): When the two Governments have agreed, where is the necessity to postpone it?

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Sir, the latest survey map is very essential

because it is authoritative and prepared under a particular Act of the Government of India. It gives the correct boundaries. The map on which Shri Pataskar has based his report does not give the correct boundaries, and a petition has been filed here in which not less than 82 villages have been disputed. Therefore, it is necessary that this authoritative survey map is produced and we are able to compare the two maps.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, about two or three days back, I made an application to you and sent a copy of the same to the hon Home Minister, submitting that some document should be called here so that we may be able to have full information in regard to this Bill. It appears that, as a matter of fact, the whole report of Shri Pataskar is based on a map which legally is inadmissible. But, at the same time, the difficulty is that the person who prepared the map said in his note that he has not given any area, any borders or any boundaries, so that only the numbers are noted on the map and along with the numbers the whole thing is coloured green with the result it appears that it belongs to a particular State. That map is absolutely wrong. It is wrong in 82 places. I have seen the original survey plan, and a comparison of the two shows that there are mistakes in as many as 82 places. That map was objected to before Shri Pataskar, but he pointed out that that was the only map on the records and therefore, he could not ignore that map. The other map was not produced by the Andhra Government. Unless the survey map is here, because that was prepared by an order of the Government under Section 35 of the Act, we cannot know the fixed boundaries, fixed contingencies. Shri Pataskar himself has said that contiguity is inviolable. The only thing from which we can know the contiguity is the survey map. Unless the survey map is here, I am afraid the House will not be able to do justice while dealing with this Bill. Regarding all other documents,

you may or may not call for them, but the survey map is absolutely indispensable. In the absence of that map, we have nothing to act upon. The one map that is here is a disputed map and it is a wrong map. A map cannot be constructed by a person from the chits of census papers.

Therefore, my humble submission is that the map which is absolutely right or which is presumed to be right, because it has been made by the Survey Department of the Government of India, may be called for so that we may fully understand the position. Three lakhs of people are involved in Madras as well as Andhra States. I would beg of you to kindly see that the map at least should come before the House before we are asked to consider this Bill. In the absence of that map, I am afraid justice would not be done, and many people will feel that they have not been rightly dealt with by Parliament in the absence of the authoritative map.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Apart from the map, Sir, a debate took place both in the Madras Legislature as well as the Andhra Legislature on the specific question of the Pataskar Report. In addition to that, a debate on the Bill took place only a few days back. I understand that the debate on Pataskar's Report took place in both the legislatures about three months back. Copies of those debates must also be made available to this House in order to understand the problem.

Shri Thann Pillai (Tirunelveli): Sir, the whole reorganisation of the country took place without a map being called here. I would like to understand why a survey map is required for settling a dispute on which two Governments have agreed by exchange of villages. If there is a postponement for any other reason, we can understand it; but demanding a map saying that we are going to scrutinise the borders, boundaries and contours is extraordinary. We would like to know what is the other motive behind it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no other motive. We stand by these three lakhs of people and we must give them justice. Parliament is the sole authority in this matter. States have got nothing to do with it. The State Governments and the State Legislatures have no authority in this matter. Kindly see article 3 of the Constitution. It is only this Parliament which can alter the boundaries. It is the Parliament that must see that the boundaries are altered rightly. Why should any person be afraid of the map, if it is prepared under the auspices of the survey department of the Government of India? Let the map come and let the facts be known. Then, we will be able to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: It is true that during the long debate that took place on the States Reorganisation Bill, maps were not brought here. But I think there is some difference between that and this. At that time, it was a question of whole States; the question was not exactly how many villages should go to one side or to the other side. It was also definitely stated by the hon. Home Minister that with regard to border villages, there will be some other commissions or some other persons, wherever there is a dispute, to find out whether one village belongs to one linguistic area or the other. In pursuance of that, Shri Pataskar was asked to report. If a whole taluk has been put on one side or the other, this matter would not arise. But in the report, it appears that village after village was taken and considered on two principles, viz., what is the linguistic majority and whether it is contiguous or not. So, to find out whether it is contiguous to Tamil territory or Telugu territory, the boundary is necessary. There is a complaint that 80 villages which are contiguous to the Telugu territory have been wrongly included in the Tamil territory for want of the boundary. In the Pataskar report, boundaries are not given; mere numbers are given. Under those circumstances, in view of the fact that villages are included and apportioned,

[Mr. Speaker.]

and not taluks or districts or whole States, the survey plan becomes absolutely necessary. If the survey plan which is prepared by the Government and not by any other person is available, I do not see why it should not be produced.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Do the survey maps prepared by the Government show the language of the population?

Mr. Speaker: So far as language is concerned, it is clear from the census. The important question is the boundary, whether it adjoins one area or the other. The survey map will show that. The hon. Minister will try to get the survey map.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): There is administrative usage going on for a number of years and for decades together, one particular taluk is administered by one State or the other. So, that map will not help in coming at the correct position.

Mr. Speaker: The question is about villages, not taluks.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Villages are included in taluks.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid Shri Thirumala Rao has not followed the question. Notwithstanding the fact that they are in a taluk which belongs to the Andhra area, villages from that taluk have been given away to the Tamil area. If it were a whole taluk which should continue in the Telugu area because it has been apportioned to Andhra under the States Reorganisation Act, this question of Shri Pataskar being sent there would not arise at all. Notwithstanding the fact that these villages are in Telugu area attached to a Telugu district, on the ground that the majority of population is Tamil and they are adjoining Tamil area, they have been assigned to the Tamil area. The two principles considered were whether the majority of population is Tamil and whether they adjoin Tamil area. Apart from the question of population, the question of boundary

is absolutely necessary. They complain that 80 villages are inside the Telugu area, but unfortunately they have been joined in the Tamil area. So, this survey map is absolutely important.

I am not going to have further discussion on this. The hon. Minister will try to get the map as early as possible. As soon as the map and the other papers are placed before the House, the discussion will take place.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then it cannot be taken up on Monday, because the map has to come from Hyderabad and all that. It may be taken up next week.

12.27 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th August, 1959."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th August, 1959."

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I had raised this question previously also, whether there is going to be a discussion on the papers that have been laid on the Table of the House on the so-called Mathai affair, because that is a very important matter, which has been in the public eye for a very long time and that report has not been discussed in the House at all. I request that before this session closes, time may be allotted for it and it may be discussed on the floor of the House. I would like to know what the Business Advisory Committee would do in this matter.

श्री खुशवन्त राय (खेरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने सदन में गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में वाद-विवाद करने के लिये लिखा था। जो पहली बिज़नेस एडवाइज़री कमेटी हुई थी उस में यह तय हुआ था कि गन्ने के मूल्य के बारे में वाद-विवाद करने के लिये दो घंटे का समय दिया जायेगा लेकिन अभी तक वह समय नहीं मिला है। मैं ने लिख कर इस के लिये दिया है। मैं आप के जरिये से पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि गन्ने के मूल्य पर वाद-विवाद के लिये समय दिया जाय।

sented to the House on the 28th August, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

12.30 hrs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN MEMBERS FROM THE HOUSE

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Before passing on to the next item, may I bring to your notice a very important matter?

Mr. Speaker: Is it about Kerala?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: No, Sir. Four Members were sent out of the House, but they are asked to get out of the lobby also. They are not allowed to sit in the lobby. May I know whether it is proper that Members are not allowed to sit in the lobby? We can understand your decision that they should not be in the House, but they are not allowed to sit in the lobby even.

Mr. Speaker: Once a Member is under suspension from the House, the definition of the House includes the lobby also and so I am afraid he ought not to continue in the lobby. He is sent out of the House because he was disturbing the proceedings of the House; he ought not to disturb from the lobby.

"'House' means the House of the People. 'Lobby' means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and coterminous with it."

'House' includes the 'lobby'. Otherwise, I cannot prevent the policemen from coming here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bansirhat): In the past it was never done like that. We have had so many cases, but it has never been done.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of its never being done. If it has been overlooked, it has been overlooked.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even ex-Members are allowed to come inside the inner lobby.

Mr. Speaker: I think I have already admitted that motion on price of sugarcane as a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion and I will ask the hon. Minister to consider the day on which it can be taken up. So far as the time is concerned, it will come up for discussion today in the Business Advisory Committee and time will be fixed. So far as the day is concerned, it will be taken up some time next week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have admitted so many No-Day-Yet-Named Motions and it may not be possible to give time to all those motions next week.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of that.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): What about the point raised by Shri Nagi Reddy?

Mr. Speaker: That is not part of the Business Advisory Committee's report. It is not entirely in the hands of the Government. He has given notice of a motion that the report must be taken into consideration. In the midst of all that is happening here day to day, I have not had time to apply myself to that; I will dispose of it today.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee pre-

several of the shops run by the toddy tappers' societies had been destroyed. Now, after the issue of the proclamation, as a part of the planned and deliberate attempt to attack the Communists and their sympathisers the remaining shops in that area have also been demolished. (Interruption)

12.35 hrs.

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN MEMBERS FROM THE HOUSE
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. One hon. Member raised a point and said that those Members who had withdrawn from the House were asked to go away from the Lobby also. But since technically I did not suspend them, I have no objection to their remaining in the Lobby. Let them continue to sit in the Lobby and if they express regret, I have no objection even to their coming to the House.

Shri Kodivan may continue

12.36 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (KERALA)—contd.

Shri Kodiyam: The next day of the announcement of the proclamation at Malayattoor, five provision shops were set on fire and even a poor cow was burnt with kerosene oil.

Mr. Speaker: A cow was burnt? How does that arise out of these demands?

Shri Kodiyam: This demand is for increasing the strength of the police. I want to bring it to the notice of the Government that they have not been able to take effective steps to restore law and order and attacks and assaults on Communists and their sympathisers are still going on. So, I want to impress upon the Government that they should take effective steps to control the situation and to put down anti-social activities, from whatever source they may come. Whether it be by the Communists or the P.S.P. or the Congress or the so-called

"liberators", I do not mind, but Government should put down these anti-social activities with a firm hand.

Unless peace and tranquillity is restored, how can we have free and fair elections? Some people who want to keep up this tension do not want to restore peace and normalcy in the State because they hope that by keeping up this tension, by creating communal discord and communal clashes, they can utilize these developments in their favour during the next elections.

So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to condemn any excesses that might be committed by our own people, either the Communist party members or their sympathisers. But I would ask the hon. Members opposite, those from the Congress party and also from the P.S.P., whether they are prepared to condemn the excesses that might have been committed by their own people. Let us sit together and discuss ways and means to find out how fast peace and order can be restored in that State and this sort of atrocities can be put an end to.

In this connection, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to issue instructions to the Kerala Government to call a conference consisting of representatives of all the political parties at all levels to discuss these matters and to get the co-operation of all the political parties in bringing the situation to normalcy and to bring peace and tranquillity in that State.

Then, we are often accused of interference with administration. But what do we find today? The people of Kerala State want the elections to be held in a free and fair manner. But certain actions that are being taken by the Government since the issue of the proclamation have created an impression in the public mind that the administration of this State is not being carried on with that kind of impartiality and fairness that is needed and is influenced and interfered with by the Congress party and the so-called "liberators". At a public meeting in Trivandrum on August

[Shri Kodiyan]

3rd, Shri Mannath Padmanabhan, the commander-in-chief of the liberation movement, demanded the transfer of the Home Secretary, of the Inspector-General of Police and some other officials. He accused them of being Communists.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, the hon. Member is speaking on the proclamation.

Shri Kodiyan: No, Sir. The events following the proclamation have created an impression in the public that this sort of interference is going on there. Also, an impression is being created in the people that the elections will not be held in a free and fair manner. That is why I am talking about this. Such impressions should not be created among the people. Such actions should be avoided. I know the fate of a poor Head Constable, who arrested some Congress men who were carrying deadly weapons at Trichur, following the Presidential Proclamation. He was suspended. The DSP of the district was transferred. So such things do happen. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: On what demand is he speaking?

Shri Kodiyan: On the demand for Police and also on the demand for elections.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to say that elections should be free fair and impartial.

Shri Kodiyan: Yes, that is my point. Then, about the preparation of electoral rolls all parties have agreed for a thorough revision of the electoral rolls. That work has been started. But because of this, there is every likelihood of the election being held next year and it may go beyond the limit of six months of President's rule. In that case, that is, if the election is to be held after the 26th January, 1950, the Constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes to have special representation in the

legislatures of the country will cease to operate and unless the Constitutional safeguards are extended and the Constitution is suitably amended, the Scheduled Castes people in Kerala will find no place in the State Legislature. Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal to the hon. Minister and the Government to take immediate steps for suitably amending the Constitution so as to extend this period of reservation that has been guaranteed for the Scheduled Castes.

It is reported that in the preparation of electoral rolls attempts are being made by some quarters to enrol people in two places simultaneously. A large number of people have migrated from Kottayam District to Malabar area and have settled down there. I do not know their exact number but it may be between three to four lakhs. It is reported that there is an attempt to enrol them both in Malabar and in their original place in Kottayam. This is a matter that has to be very carefully looked into.

Before I conclude I should again appeal to the hon. Minister that it is the duty of the Central Government to see that law and order is completely and scrupulously maintained and that a proper atmosphere for holding free and fair elections in that area is created.

Lastly I would say one word about the Harijans. I am very much pained to see that Harijans are being singled out in certain places for these attacks. In Chengannur and Thiruvalla and in other places even during the agitation there have been attempts to single out people with black complexion, that is, dark-skinned people, thinking that they would be Harijans and to beat them. Such cases are still continuing in those areas. Several Harijan houses have been demolished. Several Harijans have been attacked. It is a pity that a set of the weaker sections of the people who have been constitutionally guaranteed special care and attention are being subjected to this

sort of atrocities in Kerala. Therefore, in the name of these poor Harijans, I would make a special and earnest appeal to the hon. Minister to see that these weaker sections of the people, because of the sole reason that they supported the former Kerala Government and supported the Communist Party, are not subjected to this kind of discriminatory treatment and this kind of brutal attacks

Shri Achar Tose—

Mr. Speaker: Dr Menon I will give an opportunity to hon Members from Kerala first

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish first to speak on Demand No. 11, dealing with elections. Instead of moving a cut motion, if rules permitted I would have moved an add motion of Rs 3 lakhs in order to bring the allotment from Rs 15 lakhs to Rs 18 lakhs that was given in the last election. I am not making this statement in a mood of levity. I make it in all seriousness because the people of Kerala are considerably perturbed over the tampering with of the electoral rolls by the Communist Government. When I talk of the people of Kerala, naturally I am excluding the Communists from it. This feeling among the people finds a reflection in the editorials of a number of papers in Kerala. They demand a complete revision of the electoral rolls. Day before yesterday, I received a telegram from the Editor of *Matrubhumi* asking me to suggest to the House that a mere correction is not enough because the mistakes are so numerous that a complete revision of the rolls is necessary.

The perversions or the tampering with the electoral rolls has come out in a number of ways. The Communist Party and the Communist Government have inflated the electoral rolls with the names of minors. They have inflated the electoral rolls with the names of dead persons. They have also inflated the electoral rolls with the names of persons who are not in

the villages. This has been substantiated by the sample survey conducted by the Election Commission after the last bye-election in Davikulam. I know from my own experience that it has been done in my Parliamentary constituency, but apart from it in constituencies like Kuthuparamba, Manjeri Kondetty and in a number of other constituencies in Malabar a number of names of minors have been included in the electoral rolls swelling it in some places by 20,000 and 30,000. This needs a careful scrutiny. These are mistakes of commission. There are mistakes of omission too. In the voters' forms, there is column 3 and that column three in many cases has not been filled up with the result that persons when they appear for voting are likely to be disqualified. A third reason that may be adduced is that if only corrections are made, it is very difficult for an average man, who is ignorant and illiterate and is also poor, cannot pay 10 naye Paise for a form, and fill this form and send it on to the proper authorities. We cannot expect him to do that. We have also not the organisation to take care of this kind of work. Under these circumstances, if only a month is given for the correction of the electoral roll it may not be satisfactory.

Apart from that, the announcement of the publication of the list came on 9th August. I know that the lists did not get even to a few hands in some of the constituencies before the 20th. I happened to meet day before yesterday Mr Kurukal, one of the Members of the erstwhile Kerala Assembly for the Muslim League. He told me that in spite of earnest efforts to get hold of a list, he could not do it until the 24th of this month. There are only just a few days left. I wish more time were given for corrections to be made. My submission to the Election Commission and to the House is, that if complete revision is not possible, at least the time should be extended by a month or a month and a half. So far for Elections.

Coming to Demand No. XV for Police, I do not want to make a fresh speech on the Proclamation. I do not

[Dr. K B Menon]

believe in whipping a dead horse. But, I must say that the facts that were brought before the House by some of the Communist Members are cock and bull stories. I must say and I am perfectly willing to prove to the hilt that the instances cited by the Members, not today only, but some of the Communist Members woman, about aggressions in a Church have been completely disproved. I have facts before me I have also received telegrams and letters complaining that the aggressions and violences committed today are not by the opposition parties, but by the Communists themselves. We know the reference that was made by the Prime Minister to the attack on Mr Kurar Nambudiripad, brutal attack, merciless attack on an old respectable gentleman in Kerala. That attack was made by a gang of Communists. Even today's paper says that there was violence in Travancore in connection with the correction of voters' lists. I have no detailed information about that. If the Minister has it, I request him to make the information available to the Members. I am perfectly sure that the non-Communist Kerala is just as non-violent today as they were non-violent before the struggle. If any violence comes it is from the Communist party. For, the Communists in Kerala feel frustrated and their frustration finds its expression in the form of violence.

With regard to Police, I do not oppose the Demand. I have also a submission to make in that connection. That is, the whole question of recruitment to the police must be examined *de novo*. I have reasons for making that suggestion. For, the policy of the Communist party with regard to Police was one of sterilising the police, making them inactive to some extent and ineffective and supplementing the police force with their own volunteer corps, the "Aggiprop". The Communists were trying to achieve this object in two ways. First, they bifurcated authority by creating two I.G.s, one for Special and one

for General. They wanted to get rid of the permanent I.G., who was made Special and who was shunted afterwards as Secretary of the Police Re-organisation Committee. The General I.G. of Police, their man by the time of the struggle was in complete control of the police force. I make a statement before the House which I am sure nobody will challenge. At a meeting of the M.S.P. battalion in Malapuzha, presided over by the Home Minister, the I.G. said that the struggle, as and when launched, should be suppressed by force. He ordered the firings. Most of the firings as I have said, were unprovoked, unnecessary, unwarranted and avoidable. That was one way.

The other was, the Communist party has been trying to establish contact with the police force. This contact they could establish only with the help of the I.G. The contact was tried to be established through introducing cultural programmes among the police. In the name of cultural programme among the police, which was inaugurated by the Law Minister, Shri Krishna Iyer, the members of the party were let loose in these battalions and in that way, the Communist party was trying to establish a kind of liaison with the police force. I am stating these facts to prove that there has been considerable infiltration in the police force and considerable efforts made by them to influence the police. Therefore, the whole question of recruitment must be examined *de novo*. I am not denying that there is no need for extra police. It is significant that when the suggestion came before the South Zonal Committee that they should have a police force for the South, Kerala alone objected to it and kept away from it. If there is Zonal police, much of the expenditure on the part of the State could be avoided. I know from my own experience that there was some shortage of police during the struggle, for, the village *nakas* were closed and there was no police available in the villages to attend to routine work. That may have to be supplemented.

Whether there should be recruitment to the M.S.P. or S.A.P. or whether that money should be invested in a pool with the other States in the creation of a Zonal Police, which could be used, as and when necessary, by each State, or whether that money should be invested in recruiting regular police force which is not S.A.P. or M.S.P. are subjects which should be gone into and studied before this allotment is made use of. That is my submission to the Minister.

Shri Warier (Trichur). On Demand No XI—Elections—about inflation of voters' lists and other complaints, we have also looked into the matter. As a matter of fact, from the Election Commission, we got information that there were certain anomalous positions in the district of Kottayam. But, the most recent voters' list was prepared in the Trivandrum district. I wish the House takes cognisance of the fact that in the Trivandrum district, the voters' list was prepared in 1957-58, after the erstwhile Ministry had come into power. There is absolutely no room for suspicion that there was inflation. In Kottayam, on the contrary, the voters' list was prepared much earlier. There are lists prepared from 1952-1953 onwards which are not renewed. In these, there are inflations. Particularly in the Kottayam district, so much of migration is taking place. Every now and then, you will find that people are migrating to the Malabar area (especially to the hilly side and coming back after some time). Like this, it is a floating population. It is impossible in that district to have a fixed voters' list. The Election Commissioner himself has found out this and he has ordered that these lists should be renewed. Out of 114 constituencies, 56 or so had new voters' lists. They have also been gone into and the Election Commissioner has reported that out of 56 already made, about 25 or 26 are not to be made again. But, if the parties also want, they also can be renewed. So, there is no question of inflation in the voters' lists. Inflation was there owing to the migration of population,

especially from Kottayam District, and from no other district have such complaints come. Complaints have come only because the lists were old, as old as 1952, 1953 and 1954, for which I hope nobody will say that the Communist Ministry is responsible.
12 hrs.

Now, the whole question is about the law and order situation, how peace and tranquillity can be maintained. That has been clearly explained, but there is another question also involved in it. The parties which had been agitating for the overthrow of the Ministry had only one unifying factor. The only unifying factor is anti-Communism, and up to the eve of the elections, they want this tension to be continued. That is the only unifying factor, and if they touch any other problem of the people or of the administration, they are sure to fall out and there will not be this unity for the election. So, it is the strategy of the opposition parties to keep up tension, and that tension will unify them, and they hope that they will have a victory in the next elections which, of course, everybody is anticipating to result in their own favour.

Dr. Menon said so much about dead horses and beating of dead horses, but he will remember that the Kerala people were intelligent enough in the last elections to send a solitary P.S.P. Member to this august assembly. Why so? Should he wreak vengeance for that?

Dr. K. B. Menon: They look to the quality.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Yes, yes.

Shri Warier: He is questioning the very intelligence of the people.

Shri Naji Reddy (Anantapur): And there is only one quality for P.S.P.

Shri Warier: I am not also going to beat that dead horse, which was dead and gone long before we were dead, that is in 1956-57 itself.

[Shri Warior]

The party which was till now in power does not seek to have a victory by manipulation of voters' lists and other things because they are having their own sure ground. If it is seen in the proper perspective, you will understand and the House will also be impressed by the fact that the whole thing was a fight of the privileged classes against the unprivileged classes. Why are the Harijans singled out for attack, why are the toddy shops singled out for smashing? Why is it so? It is because they were solidly standing behind the Government, behind, the Government of the Communist Party. They were made the targets primarily because the object was to demoralise the whole people. At Kadathil and other places, the entire colony of Harijans was smashed, and those people were not checked then. It is an unfortunate thing that under the Congress Party, the Communist Party sympathisers and the Harijans had had to bear all these beatings, under the Communist Ministry also, the very thing happened, and now under President's rule also beatings are always the lot of the Harijans and the backward communities. And always Dr Menon and others will glorify it and say that it had been a very non-violent, peaceful, legitimate and constitutional struggle in Kerala.

I know that in my own place near the police station in broad daylight murders were committed by these people and they were not even apprehended at that time. Only now the police is taking some action.

"Now, we were charged with double dealing, the Communist Ministry was charged with not extending the same equality for all people before the law. And one gentleman's name was mentioned. The Communist Party condemned it outright in unmistakable terms stating that it was not the policy of the Party, nor the tactics of the Party, to indulge in personal attacks and personal terrorism, and a special officer was employed or appointed in that place to make investigations and apprehend the people who had committed that crime.

On the other hand, I can cite innumerable instances of assault, maybe not on so prominent people, who may not be people who had given hospitality to the venerable Prime Minister in the good old days.

I do not want to charge that gentleman with anything or to say how much *locus standi* that gentleman has got apart from his position in the Congress.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Quite a great deal.

Shri Warior: But I want to question Dr. Menon, and not only Dr. Menon but all those who stand by that gentleman. That gentleman, after dealing in huge amounts with the Government, had to issue an insolvent petition before the court, and for that he was not given sufficient protection by the erstwhile Government, and he wreaked vengeance on that Government in this particular manner.

I do not stand for beating anybody. I do not stand for personal vendetta. I do not stand for personal terrorism upon any person, however wild he is but to bring all these matters to this august assembly and make people understand that things were very bad just as in the old days is wrong, is after all not a good political fight, it is hitting below the belt. If my hon. friend, Dr. Menon, had given all the full details of the incident, if he had given a full picture of the person, I do not think anybody will be misled by all these things.

This particular gentleman comes from my constituency. He is a neighbour of mine, he is not a neighbour of Dr. Menon. Dr. Menon is 20 miles away, if not more.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Twenty miles is not too much of a distance.

Shri Warior: He is a neighbour of mine. I daily meet him. It was his business during the last four months to stand before the hospital and take charge of all the corpses in the hospital, whether they had resulted from

murder, from assault, from drunken grounds or anything else; any corpse was good for him and he used to send innumerable telegrams to the Central Ministry and to the Central headquarters of the Congress Party to make people believe that he was the old Congress leader, the faithful leader (Interruption) I do not yield to Dr Menon on this point because I know the facts more than Dr Menon

Mr. Speaker Enough has been said on both sides Why should we not confine ourselves to the Demands?

Shri Warior: I submit that Dr Menon had double chance in this affair whereas we did not have this chance

Mr Speaker Two hon Member have spoken instead of one

Dr K B Menon Three

Shri Warior I do not mean to continue in that strain I want only to submit that more stringent and proper action must be taken to get peace and tranquillity restored Otherwise there is no possibility of free and fair elections 'has' is my submission I have much more to say but I do not go into the political points involved in it

About the police, one simple fact is this The dismissed MSP (Malabar Special Police) to whom Dr Menon referred had an association when they were under the Madras Government and not under the Kerala Government Secondly, their association was patronised by none other than Shri K A Damodara Menon, an erstwhile Member of the Lok Sabha and erstwhile President of the KPCC It was according to the directive of this Shri K A Damodara Menon that the strike of the MSP took place and Rajaji's Ministry or some other Madras Ministry took action against them and they were suspended The very same patron, the Congress patron, approached our Ministry and out of consideration for the Congress as well as for the dismissed men, the

Ministry accepted his suggestion and reinstated them This was done not now to suppress this particular struggle It was done in 1957 and not even in 1958 So, how can that be brought in in a dubious, circuitous method? I cannot understand the logic of it A thing done in 1957 is also brought in to gam certain points of argument here That is a very bad way of debating things

Dr K. B. Menon If I am allowed time I will explain it

Shri Warior But the most important thing that I wish to bring to the notice of this House and the Government is the unfortunate position of our State, formerly Travancore-Cochin and now Kerala, as regards the Plan, and that comes under various Demands like housing education etc

Mr. Speaker We have fixed only an hour and a half and the hon Member has taken enough time

Shri Warior: I will finish in two minutes Unfortunately, the last time also, when the Second Plan was discussed in its final form and final figures were settled we were not able to get full representation in the matter not owing to the Communist Party coming into the Ministry or going out of it. It was not because of the Communist Party, but because of the internecine quarrels in the then existing party and Ministry Finally, when the popular Ministry came after the elections, we were told that our allotments had been cut down, and we got only a few crores of rupees; and it was not only this, but in not a single case was priority given to Kerala in the matter of foreign exchange Consequently, all our schemes were held up All our hydro electric schemes such as the Sholayar river scheme, the Parambikulam river scheme, and the Pannaiyar river scheme etc were held up We had to meet the Central Water and Power Commission and cringe before them Shri Hathi knows

[Shri Warrior]

about it. All the Central Ministries who are dealing with development works know it. That was the unfortunate position then. But it is repeated this time also.

So, I would humbly suggest, without going into details that when the final allotments are made, and the final priorities are drawn up, we must get at least some representation for all the three parties which were represented in the Assembly, namely the Communist Party, the Congress Party, and if possible, the PSP also. At least one representative from each party may be taken as an observer at the meetings of the National Development Council and other planning meetings. That is my submission. I have got only one or two more points.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted only a couple of minutes more. Already, I have given him three minutes more.

Shri Warrior: If that is so, then I would conclude with these observations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At the outset, let me draw the attention of the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Would you not give chance to non-Kerala members?

Mr. Speaker: I thought that this related only to Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yes, it is only relating to Kerala.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I would like to have a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any conflict between Kerala and Mysore?

Shri Achar: There would never be. I have something to say on these Supplementary Demands.

Shri V. Easwaran (Palghat): I also want to speak.

Shri Jinnachandran (Tellicherry): I would also like to speak.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At the outset, let me draw the attention of the House to certain developments taking place in the field of education. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the situation existing at present, as far as the teachers are concerned. It is disturbing that after the so-called liberation, nearly two hundred teachers in various schools are transferred from one end of the State to the other by the school managers, because some of them refused to co-operate with the managements in the school closure movement. This is a very important matter. You can understand the difficulties of the low-paid teachers who are transferred from one end of the State to the other, and who have to live on very small salaries. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and see that the managements are at least persuaded by the Governor and the administration not to resort to this kind of tactics to intimidate the teachers.

I do not want to dilate very much on Demand No. XV regarding police. This money is needed for recruiting some more officers. For example, 12 sub-inspectors are going to be recruited, and some new battalions are going to be organised. I know that Government will plead that more officers are needed and more men are needed in the present situation, especially, because it is necessary to keep law and order and to bring peace to the State. If increasing the number of officers and men will achieve this objective, then I am in agreement with Government. But I am afraid that merely by organising two more battalions and by increasing the number of sub-inspectors, the situation in the State cannot be brought under control.

I would request Government to see that the policy that is being pursued at present in the field of police

is fundamentally and basically changed. I am afraid there is a lot of interference taking place in the police administration from the side of the Congress leaders, the PSP leaders and those other leaders who claim that they do not belong to any particular party. For example, it was stated by my hon. friend Shri Narayanankutty Menon last time that a district superintendent of police, an IPS man, was transferred within twenty-four hours, on a complaint lodged by an ex-Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State, Mr. Govinda Menon.

My hon. friend Shri Warrior referred to an incident relating to the beating up of a Congress leader. If it has happened, I am sorry for it. We do not want anyone to be beaten up, whether he be a Congressman or a Communist or a PSP man.

Shri Achar: Has it happened? The hon. Member says 'If it has happened'.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Let not my hon. friend disturb me. I have only a few more minutes left. Besides, my hon. friend wants to speak after I finish. So, let him not take away my time.

Dr. K. B. Menon has stated that it was done by communists. He should at least respect the statements issued by responsible leaders of the Communist Party; responsible leaders and committees of the Communist Party have officially repudiated this allegation. They said that they had nothing to do with it, and that they were sorry for this incident. Even after that, my hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon is going on repeating the same old tale.

My point is this. After this incident, an ex-Congress Chief Minister issues a statement that an IPS officer, not an ordinary constable or a sub-inspector, but an IPS officer, in that district did not take previous measures....

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Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, the debate on the Supplementary Demands has developed itself into a second discussion on the Proclamation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My point is this. The Home Minister wants us to vote for this Demand and give him more money to increase the number of officers and have more battalions, so that the law and order situation can be met successfully. My point is that simply by increasing the number of officers and men, he cannot do that. On the other hand, he has to resist certain tendencies that are developing in the present administration in Kerala. We were accused so much, as you know, Sir, that we were interfering in the administration.

Mr. Speaker: The same thing is now being said on the other side.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: And we had repudiated it. Perhaps, this is democratic interference in administration, because they are democrats while we are not supposed to be democrats. Even if it is a democratic kind of interference, still, it is interference, and that should be stopped. An ex-Congress Chief Minister issues a statement about a district superintendent of police, and he is transferred within twenty-four hours from that place. And it is not only that, but a special officer is appointed to enquire into this particular incident. May I ask the hon. Minister whether this is the only incident that has happened in Kerala after the President's Proclamation? We have brought before him hundreds of cases where people had been beaten up, where women were raped and so on. My hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon does not agree to all these things. He says that these are all stories built up by the communists. I request Dr. K. B. Menon to come with me, and I shall take him to places, and I shall take him to people, and I shall take him to those families where those girls are living, and I shall take him to the

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

doctors who had treated those girls who were raped by these liberation volunteers. But, now, he is in the Parliament in Delhi, and he can make such a statement. I request my hon. friend Dr. K. B. Menon.....

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid all that would be relevant here is only this, that if hon. Members have got any charges or any complaints against particular police officers—because this Demand relates to police—they may communicate it to the Home Minister. This is not the way in which we should go into these things.

Dr. K. B. Menon: I am perfectly willing to accept the challenge, I am perfectly willing to take my hon. friend also to places where communists have raped and raped and raped.

Mr. Speaker: I am exceedingly sorry that each one accuses the other; whether they be communists or PSP people all of them are Malayalee gentlemen. There is so much of mud thrown upon themselves, whether it is one way or the other. Now, all that chapter is over. If any hon. Member finds that any police officer has misbehaved, he may communicate it to the Home Minister, and he will be ready to make inquiries regarding the matter. Now, Government want to strengthen the police administration. That is all that they want to do by means of this Demand. So far as purifying it is concerned, it cannot be done here, except by way of giving instructions or giving information to the hon. Minister.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My point is only this that there should be a common standard for all, as far as the police administration is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is a policy question. That was why I said that simply if you increase the number of people, things would not improve, and the situation would not improve.

Now, a special inquiry has been instituted into a particular case. An officer is appointed. But what have they done with regard to hundreds of other cases? My complaint is that no suitable action was taken in many cases, while in a particular case when there is an allegation that a Congress leader is attacked, they appoint a special officer and so on.

About the statement by my hon. friend that all these attacks are against his own people or against people who are against us, I would like to draw your attention to a statement dated August 20 issued by a very responsible leader of the Congress Party in Kerala. He is Shri K. R. Narayanan, ex-MLA. He is General Secretary of one of the most powerful social organisations in Kerala, the SNDP Yogam. The Ezhavas are the biggest community in Kerala and he is the General Secretary of that Organisation. He is a Member of the Executive Committee of the Kerala Congress. He was a member of the last Assembly. This is what he says:

"But I should say it is unfortunate that I still receive reports about the continued occurrence of these incidents. I received a 'phone message informing me that Nilamperur Vasu, a Communist sympathiser, was attacked by some Christians and was admitted in the hospital with his hands and legs broken. Yesterday, I went to the Kottayam District Hospital and saw Vasu. Severe torture has been inflicted on him. Vasu told me that his father, mother and sister were also attacked. I could not get more information by going to the scene of the incident. Even now, I am getting fresh complaints from places like Pathanapuram, Mavelikkara, Pathanamthitta, Ankamali and Kuttanad. Ezhavas have got the freedom to join or not join the liberation struggle. Few Ezhavas joined the struggle. Some few opposed the struggle. Many kept themselves

aloof by not joining either side. A revengeful attitude and an attempt to seek vengeance towards those who opposed the struggle and those who did not join it is highly regrettable.

"I appeal to the leaders of the various communities, the political parties and the Government to prevent this and maintain communal accord and harmony."

1322 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri V. Eacharan: Which newspaper is he quoting from?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This is a newspaper report from Kerala translated into English.

Shri V. Eacharan: Which newspaper?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I can hand over the newspaper to him or can place it on the Table.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He wanted to know the name of the newspaper.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: This appeared in Kerala Kaumudi. He knows about that newspaper.

Now Shri Narayanan is a very responsible leader of the Congress.

Shri Jinaachandran: Is it not a Communist paper?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know how in the face of such statements even by Congress leaders, his own new friends, Dr K. B. Menon could say that all the attacks are from the side of the Communists, that poor Congressmen, PSP followers and others are being attacked by Communists.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Here is a cutting which says—it is not a Congress paper. It is Dmnam—that 44 attacks by Communists have taken place since the Proclamation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Dr. K. B. Menon has had his say, at the time of

the discussion of the Resolution regarding the Proclamation and just now before me. So he will allow me to continue.

My only request to my hon. friend, Dr. K. B. Menon, is that he should not be so blind towards anti-Communism. He should not be so partial towards anti-Communism. He has tried to justify the position taken up by some leaders in Kerala. They are giving the leadership for such kinds of activities. I would like to know from the Minister what practical steps are being taken against newspapers and against responsible leaders who are really openly inciting this kind of violence. I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows that some of the newspapers are everyday devoting certain columns to certain officers. Concerning a particular officer, the DIG of Police, a story is given and it is said that he is a pro-Communist and should be removed from that position. Then mention is made about the Home Secretary. 'He is a pro-Communist and he has to be removed from that position'. This is continuing for several days. These newspapers are giving names. I am sorry that these newspaper reports are perhaps giving leadership to the Government. The newspapers can write anything they like but the Government begins to act on the basis of those reports. The Home Secretary is transferred and put as Secretary PWD the next day. If this sort of things appear in the newspapers and if the leaders make these kind of speeches and the present Government acts accordingly, I am afraid it is not taking up a correct path. The Government is very much influenced by the leaders, Congress leaders and PSP leaders. I know that even the Governor is being threatened by the leaders of the Opposition in Kerala.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Oh no.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: saying that he is a weak man and he should be removed. I do not know whether he is succumbing to that pressure. The Central Government have a duty to

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

see that the present Government there does not take sides like that, that it does not employ double standards, and that the people are protected from attack

Shri Jinachandran: On Demand No 11, I have to say that the electoral rolls must be revised. In my own constituency, thousands of young children aged 10 or so are included in the voters' list because they belong to the families of Communist sympathisers. Similarly, hundreds and hundreds of people have been eliminated because they are non-Communists. So the whole electoral rolls must be revised. Otherwise we will not be able to have fair elections. If you want to have fair elections, the only way is to prepare completely new electoral rolls.

I want to say another thing, that is about the police. My Communist friends have said that so many atrocities have taken place in Kerala. Of course, that is always their tactics. Those who know about Communism and Communist tactics know very well that these kind of stories are their main weapon. In Kerala, even men like Shri Kurur Neelakantan Namboodiripad, an old veteran who belongs to the Gandhian ideology, were brutally attacked and severely beaten, and are in hospital. Shri Warrior who spoke earlier was saying that Shri Namboodiripad belonged to the rowdy or vagabond set.

Shri Kodiyam: He has not mentioned that.

Shri Jinachandran: Probably he said something to that effect.

Shri Kodiyam: No, no.

Shri Jinachandran: Anyhow, according to the Communists, even a Namboodiripad is not a respectable man. I do not know whom they will consider respectable.

Shri Kodiyam: Does the hon. Member know that the Trichur District Communist Party issued a statement

condemning this assault and assuring Government that the Communist Party would help in bringing the culprits to book?

Shri Jinachandran: The Communist Party Secretary himself produced the culprits before the police.

Shri Warrior: That is the way to help.

Shri Jinachandran: That is the way to help' (Interruptions) You ask people to commit crimes and then come out with such statement, to make people believe that you are innocent. (Interruptions)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member addresses the Chair, he will have no difficulty.

Shri Jinachandran: Like that, hundreds and hundreds of incidents have taken place and people were brutally murdered also. After the President's Proclamation, at least half a dozen people have been killed and dozens and dozens were stabbed severely and they are in a precarious condition in hospital. This has become a common thing, even after the President's Proclamation. It has become a common thing in the whole of Kerala that non-Communists are attacked, whether they are Congressmen or PSP or Muslim League people. Whoever it may be he who does not suit the Communist ideology is severely beaten and severely attacked. That is the case even today.

So I ask the Home Minister to see that justice prevails in Kerala.

Shri Kodiyam: was speaking about no sympathy being shown towards the Harijans.

Of course, he is a Harijan, I do not deny it.

Shri Kodiyam: How can you deny that?

Shri Jinachandran: He said that Congressmen were severely attacking the Harijans. It is all part of their propaganda to win over the poor Harijans. It is a new method; it is one of their tricks.

Shri Kadiyan: They are already with us.

Shri Jinachandran: No, Sir; that has been proved.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Let that not be decided here

Shri Jinachandran: It will be proved in the coming election.

About Demand No. 25, Harijan Welfare, Tribal Welfare and other things I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this. A few lakhs of rupees have been provided for the improvement of a few colonisation schemes in Kerala. Most of the money actually went to party funds and not to the poor Harijans. Thousands and thousands of rupees were drawn from the Treasury. The money was intended to build houses for the poor people but the money was utilised just in the name of agriculture. They thought that they can cheat Government by that. If it is shown as money spent for buildings, then something must be shown. But, if it is agriculture, it means that they can just write the accounts and put the money in their pockets.

In my own place there is a Communist paper called *Desabhimani*. The editor of the paper, one Mr. Indrachudan goes to the Treasury office every time money is drawn. There is a rumour that a major portion of the money went to the *Desabhimani* funds. This is the way they show sympathy to the Harijans. Even the money allotted to the poor tribal people was not going to them but was going to party funds.

So I would request the hon. Home Minister to make a thorough enquiry into this. At least the poor Harijans must get whatever they deserve.

With these words I support the Demands.

Shri Achar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, without in any way entering into the controversy, I would like to make only a few submissions to the Home Minister from the point of view of a linguistic minority in this Kerala State.

Hon. Members of this House may remember of that area north of Chandragiri river, the old Kasargod taluk. There is a linguistic minority there. Even my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, during the elections, had made a statement that this area should go into Karnataka State. I am not going into that question at all today. The main problem is there, of course. But this is not the time for that and I am not going to say anything on that question today. I am only dealing with a few problems which are connected with elections as well as the Demand relating to education.

Firstly, I would like to submit to the Home Minister and also to the Law Minister—he is not here—and to the Government as a whole, that these people there, whose language is Kannada, are suffering a good deal on account of the fact that the notifications, notices and every other publication is made in Malayalam and not in Kannada. I represented this fact to the Home Minister. I also wrote to the Minority Officer at Allahabad. After some months I got the reply that they are addressing the Kerala State. After several months—not several months but more than a year and a half or two—the reply was that these matters are being considered. They also say that these notifications etc., bills and other matters will be published in Kannada also and that the people would not be put to any inconvenience. But in spite of these assurances these things are not implemented.

I am pressing this aspect of the question today because the elections are coming. Even the primary thing, the electoral rolls are not published in Kannada. What are these people

[Shri Achar]

to do? They do not know Malayalam. I will not deal with it for long. I asked only for 5 minutes. I want the Home Minister to attend to this. These people are suffering. I am getting letters after letters. I wrote to the Minority Officer and I got a reply that it is being considered. But, as a matter of fact, nothing is implemented. So I submit that it is a very important matter with regard to the coming elections.

I expect, if not within a short period, at least within a reasonable period, this area will go into the Karnataka State. But that is a bigger problem. As I said, it is not so easy to have the matter settled in spite of the fact that all parties are agreed that that area is Kannada area. In fact, during elections every party says: You must go to the Mysore State. In spite of all these facts, when the actual matter is taken up the question becomes different.

Now these people are suffering. I fear this bigger problem may take more time. But why should these people suffer especially when there have been assurances by the leaders, by the Home Ministry and from everybody that the rights of the minorities, the linguistic minorities, would be protected?

What is happening now? I toured the entire area of the Kasargod taluk, only 8 months ago. In every place they say the same thing. Even a peon of the Taluk office is brought from Kerala knowing only Malayalam. You can understand the difficulty of our Kannada ryots going to the Taluk office. Even to talk to ordinary lower officials, the menials—I am sorry I should not have used that word—who have come from Kerala, is difficult. People knowing Kannada are not employed.

I have already referred to the notifications and other things. Especially, as the elections are coming, I would request the Home Minister to

look into this aspect of the question and see that notifications and electoral rolls and all these things are published not only in Malayalam but in Kannada also.

On the Demand relating to Education also, I would like to make a few observations for the sympathetic consideration of the Government and the hon. Home Minister. Of course, I need not quote statistics; it is an admitted fact. More than 90 per cent of the schools are Kannada schools. The medium of instruction is Kannada; the teachers are Kannadis. But, unfortunately all the Inspectors that are posted to this area—almost all of them—do not know Kannada. Previously, at least there were some people who knew Kannada. I can understand the position of the Education Department. But I would urge that at least this matter should be looked into.

The District Educational Officer is a person who does not know Kannada. Let alone other departments such as the Revenue Department. At least in the Education Department, should there not be persons who know Kannada? I can understand the difficulty if there are no officers knowing Kannada. I can sympathise with the Kerala Government then. I do not want to press things which are not practical. But there are persons who know Kannada and who are qualified to be District Educational Officers. When we are dealing with the Demand for Education, this appeals to me more than anything else.

As I said, more than 90 per cent of the schools are Kannada schools; the medium of instruction is Kannada. In such circumstances is it proper to post Malayalam Officers? I would submit that the hon. Minister should make it a point to see to it and immediately to remedy the situation.

Before I sit down I would like to say one or two words about the Con-

gress leader about whom many things were mentioned. Shri Menon also mentioned something about him. I was very sorry when I heard Shri Vasudevan Nair say 'if he was attacked'. He admitted that his own Party has issued a statement condemning it. That shows the attitude and mentality. He knows the things. The poor old gentleman was attacked. Whether a communist attacked him or not is a controversial matter. One of the Members has said that he comes from his own constituency. I am only stating this because I happen to know Shri Namboodiripad and my sympathy goes for him. More than 35 years ago, I had the privilege of having him as my guest. He was, I was told, the President of the District Congress Committee—a venerable old man, an old Congress worker and a fighter for freedom. After all it is a matter for the courts to decide; we cannot say whether the communist attacked him or not. But, that he has been attacked and he is in the hospital is certain. Whether he was sending teligrams and all that is immaterial, but to say, 'if he was attacked' etc., only shows the attitude of our Communist friends. I would appeal to my friends not to take these things in such a light-hearted manner. Let us at least express our sympathy for him.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a debate on the Supplementary Demands for the Kerala administration. It has been turned into a supplementary debate on the Proclamation as also on the pre-Proclamation conditions. You were right in pointing out that the matters which were relevant so far as the Proclamation was concerned, that is, the conditions before the issue of the Proclamation, need not have been brought in at this stage. All the same, a number of hon. Members have made certain suggestions and it is my duty to point out what the present position is.

In the first place, I should like to submit that after the Proclamation

we were trying our best to see that normal conditions were established as early as possible. Our efforts can only succeed if the leaders of all the political parties co-operate with us in restoring that condition. That can be done only by a restrained approach to the whole problem. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to see that any complaints or grievances that they place before this House or before the public have some basis or foundation. If something is said merely on the basis of rumours or allegations, it is likely to harm the situation as such allegations will not have the effect of quietening the situation of law and order. I was highly distressed when allegations after allegations were made that a number of rapes had been committed. This is the most serious and reprehensible matter. If any hon. Member has information about the commission of any such offence I would request him to place it at the disposal of the law and order authorities or the magistrate. If he considers it necessary, after having checked the matter, let him forward that information to me and I shall have the matter fully examined and looked into. But if such statements are made in an extravagant manner, it is difficult to keep law and order in a proper condition and it has a very bad effect, a demoralising effect on the people and they are likely to believe that such allegations are true when, in fact, they may not be true. So, I am appealing to all the hon. Members, especially from Kerala, to see to it that they help the authorities so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned and they can do this either by giving such instances to us or to the proper authorities for a full enquiry. That is my request to the hon. Members because we are interested in seeing that the conditions come down to normalcy as early as possible.

During the debate on the Kerala Proclamation, it was pointed out how there was an atmosphere of distrust and bitterness everywhere. That has got to be removed. The walls of all

[Shri Datar].

such mistrust have to be completely demolished. Therefore, I am appealing to all the hon. Members to help the authorities and the administration in keeping conditions of law and order in a proper way.

So far as the law and order situation is concerned, may I point out that things are fast returning to normalcy. Instructions have been issued to the police that they should remain vigilant so that the normal conditions can be restored as quickly as possible. I am happy to inform the House that normal conditions are being restored very quickly, more quickly than we had imagined, in almost all the places. If it is found that there are any violations of law or there are preparations for disturbing the conditions of law and order, then immediately strong action is being taken against them. Special emergency police parties have been posted particularly in vulnerable places and precautionary patrolling is being carried out everywhere. We are anxious that normal conditions should be completely restored in urban and even distant rural areas as early as possible. Therefore, I assure the House that we are taking all possible steps and full instructions have been given to the police and the other parties to keep a vigilant eye upon the situation in all the places. The State Administration is taking all the necessary steps, impartially and firmly and the situation is very much under control. I need not quote the various cases that have been filed or disposed of and we are trying our best to see that in all the cases of complaints, investigations are proceeded with as early and expeditiously as possible and the situation is fast returning to normal. During the last few days there have been only stray, isolated individual instances as against previous conditions when there were attempts at organising certain forms of agitation. The State Government has taken all the necessary steps including apprehension under the preven-

tive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, promulgation of order under Section 144 and also other preventive measures. The State Government is confident that the situation is entirely under control. Then, so far as the law and order situation is concerned, I will again appeal to the hon. Members to help the Government in establishing law and order and in introducing normalcy of conditions. It is absolutely essential, especially when after a few months we are going to have free and impartial elections.

This takes me to the next question of elections. Normally certain steps are taken even though the elections are not in sight. In this particular case, the Election Commission had to take certain normal steps even before the Proclamation was issued because certain complaints had been received that there was an unusually large increase in the total number of enrolled voters in several constituencies for which no satisfactory explanation could be found. That was the complaint received long before the Proclamation. Therefore, it was decided by the Election Commission to have the electoral rolls properly scrutinised and checked—I am pointing out the pre-Proclamation conditions. In accordance with a directive issued by the Election Commission the rolls of 56 constituencies out of a total of 114 were intensively revised and reprinted, and the work of remaining 58 constituencies had still to be done. In the meanwhile, when the Chief Election Commissioner had recently gone to Kerala a number of members belonging to different political parties met him, and it was pointed out by large number of them that all the rolls in all the constituencies were unsatisfactory and they should be thoroughly revised. He had called a conference on 10th August of all the representatives of various political parties, and at this conference this particular view was expressed by the majority of the

persons who were present there. This was suggested, Sir, especially by the representatives of the Congress, the P.S.P. and the Muslim League. They urged that an intensive revision of all the remaining 58 rolls, even if it led to a slight delay in holding the general elections, should be made as early as possible. The representative of the Communist Party was also of the view that all the rolls should be properly revised to the extent practicable. After this conference the Communist Party made a written representation also to the Commission stating—this may be noted—that in view of the allegations made and in order that the electoral rolls may be made up-to-date in all the constituencies before the election, intensive enumeration should be completed in all the 114 constituencies. That means, according to the wishes of all the parties, the whole work should be redone, should be properly done before the elections are held. This was the view expressed, and the Chief Election Commissioner has taken a note of this. He is carrying on this work to the extent possible. After the whole thing has been properly done then, naturally the elections could be held.

The Government are anxious that elections are held as early as possible. All the same, in view of the unanimous desire expressed by all the political parties that there ought to be a complete check-up of all the electoral rolls in all the 114 constituencies, that work has got to be done. It is likely to take some more time, but it is worthwhile doing it. I am here to point out that the Chief Election Commissioner is fully aware of the need as also of the views expressed by the various political parties in this connection, and the work has started in right earnest in all the places. This is a very stupendous piece of work and that has to be done as impartially and as completely as possible. For this reason, Sir, I would assure the House that the Chief Election Commissioner will do all that is possible to see that the

electoral rolls are proper, accurate and have been fully and adequately attended to. Therefore we will follow a time-table so far as holding of elections is concerned. This is a point, Sir, which has been referred to by a number of hon. Members, and that is the reason why I have dealt with it at some great length.

Certain other points or grievances were placed before the House by certain hon. Members. A point was made out that the present administration was anxious to abolish reservation in services for Backward Classes. So far as that is concerned, my information is that there was a committee, Administrative Enquiry Committee, appointed by the former Communist Government under the chairmanship of the then Chief Minister of Kerala State. They submitted a report. I understand that one of the points that they had made out was that the backwardness should have a relation to economic conditions and not to the birth in a particular family or to the membership of a particular community. That question has naturally to be considered in all its aspects and, as the House is aware, the Government of India are also at it. The Government of India have to consider that question in the larger context: in view of the importance of that subject. But here, Sir, I might assure the House that no proposal to abolish reservation in services for backward classes has been at present before the administration.

Then, something was said about police officers, that after the President's Proclamation certain police officers were demoted. That was a point which was made out by one hon. Member. What happened was this. Three posts were created specially for emergency by the former Communist Government. These posts, naturally, after the President's Proclamation had to be retrenched. When they were retrenched, naturally three junior Deputy Superintendents of Police had to be reverted. Therefore, you will find that what has been done

[Shri Datar]

has been perfectly regular. When certain new posts were created certain officers got promotion. When those posts had to be abolished, a reversion had to take place and, therefore, three junior Deputy Superintendents of Police had to be reverted, and there is nothing wrong in all these cases. May I point out that we are looking at it only from the question of efficiency of administration and from that of maintenance of perfect law and order in the State of Kerala. Therefore, there is no substance in the contention that these people were demoted or reverted only on account of certain extraneous circumstances.

May I also point out that so far as elections are concerned, certain details have been given by the Election Commission. That would show that full work has been going on at all the centres, at all the villages, at all the tehsils, and a special officer has been sent for the purpose of seeing to it that the electoral rolls are prepared properly and, secondly, the elections are held as early as possible.

Something was said about irrigation. A contention was put forward that in respect of irrigation the whole amount was not spent. The first contention was that the full amount had not been given to Kerala. May I point out what the exact position in this respect is? The total allotment under the Second Five Year Plan for irrigation was Rs. 237 lakhs excluding the cost of establishment—Rs. 280 lakhs were available for irrigation works. Rs. 87 lakhs have been spent till the end of the third year and in the current year's Budget Rs. 76 lakhs have been provided. I am told that this entire allotment will be fully spent during this year. The Irrigation Department has decided early this year to expedite the execution of works. Thus you will find that even on this point whatever has been allotted has been spent, and so far as this year is concerned the full amount

that has been budgeted will be, it is expected, spent in the course of this year.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Menon, made a very astounding suggestion. His suggestion was that the election cost should be met entirely by the Centre because they have taken it over. I would not like to go into that question. I would only invite the hon. Member's attention to what the Governor himself has said and what ultimately has been held by this House and the other, viz., that the Proclamation had to be issued and the President had to intervene on account of certain acts and omissions of the Communist Ministry themselves. It was only under these circumstances that as an inevitable step we had to come into the picture. We did not want it at all; it was open to them to have run out the full five-year period, but on account of various acts, which I am not going to refer to now because this is not the time for it, it was inevitable. If at all any persons or parties are responsible for the President's Proclamation and for the general elections, it is the Communist Party.

14 hrs.

Shri Achar: I think they should pay it.

Shri Datar: Had there been any such provision, they would have been compelled to pay. So, such suggestions cannot come especially from a party which has been held responsible for all that has happened in the Kerala State. I would not make any further reference to this. (Interruptions.)

My hon. friend made a suggestion that inasmuch as elections were not likely to be held before 26th January, 1960, if they are held after the ten-year period mentioned in the Constitution is over, some arrangement has to be made about the reservation of seats for Harijans and tribals. That

is a very large question. It is true that that question has to be considered as expeditiously as possible. It is not unlikely that the elections may be held beyond 26th January, 1960. The Government of India are fully seized of this matter and they will take proper decision at a proper time.

Lastly, I come to the question raised by Shri Achar which had a reference to Kasargod. So far as the general questions are concerned, I cannot deal with them here, because we are only considering the supplementary demands here. He suggested that when general elections are held, all proper steps should be taken for the publication of the electoral rolls in the language largely understood there, viz. Kannada, and that certain other steps should be taken for the purpose of making it possible for the people there to know what is being done in respect of the elections. Under the State Reorganisation Act, the Government of India have appointed a special Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I do not know whether such complaints have been referred to him.

Shri Achar: I mentioned that fact.

Shri Datar: You did not say about the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. It would be within the purview of this officer to look into all such cases, especially if the minorities feel that their interests have not been properly safeguarded.

In this connection, may I invite attention to the circular issued by the Government of India in 1956, pointing out the various steps that should be implemented by the State Governments and others in respect of the reasonable rights of the linguistic minorities regarding schools, education, etc. A number of points have been mentioned there. Only recently, if I am not mistaken, a conference was held either at Madras or somewhere else where the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities had gone. The representatives of the four Governments met there and I understand they reached certain definite conclu-

sions by agreement. I suggest the hon. Member might take up the matter with the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. So far as the elections are concerned, whatever he has stated here will be brought to the notice of the Election Commissioner for such action as he thinks proper in this respect. There are certain precedents where in respect of bilingual areas, the electoral rolls are published in both the languages and certain other steps are taken. We can leave this question quite safely to the Election Commission to see to it that proper steps are taken for the purpose of enabling the people to know what is being done regarding the elections.

In respect of the larger question about education, etc., I am afraid it is not within the purview of this supplementary demand, because this supplementary demand about education that has been asked for is only in respect of certain colleges—medical college, engineering college, etc. So, there is no scope for a general debate on education under this supplementary demand. If, for example, there are certain things which can be done for the purpose of linguistic minorities, I am quite confident that the State administration—either the President's administration or the State Government after the elections—will surely take all these circumstances into account.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Will it be possible to extend the time for correction of electoral rolls a little more?

Shri Datar: That will also be conveyed to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put cut motions 1, 3 and 4 moved under these heads.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

15.

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. XI, XV, XVII, XXV, XXXIV, XXXVIII and XLIV be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof"

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND No XI—ELECTIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 15,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Elections' "

DEMAND No XV—POLICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,76,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Police' "

DEMAND No XVII—EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 9,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Education' "

DEMAND No. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No XXXIV—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANK- MENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (NON- COMMERCIAL)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 42,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-commercial)' "

DEMAND No XXXVIII—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 35,100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account' "

DEMAND No XLIV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State Government'."

14.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO PUBLIC BORROWING—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri A C Guha on the 28th August, 1959, namely —

"That this House takes note of the policy of the Government in regard to public borrowing and urges upon the Government to bring necessary legislation regulating its borrowing power as envisaged in article 292 of the Constitution"

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh) **Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir,** I think my hon friend Shri A C Guha, Shri Feroze Gandhi and his colleague who tabled this No-Day-Yet-Named Motion deserve our gratitude for focussing the attention of the House on a very important question, viz, the policy of Government in regard to public borrowing and the need for having legislation so as to fulfil the intention underlying article 292 of the Constitution. Though it is an enabling article, article 292 definitely contemplates that there should be some sort of limitation placed on the borrowing power. It says

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any . . ." etc

It is true it is open to Parliament not to place any limits, but my submission is that there are definite disadvantages in not placing such limits. In the first place, it encourages reckless spending. Secondly, it does not

rouse the Government to a sense of urgency to find out where all this borrowed money goes and how it is spent. Thirdly, with excessive borrowing there is a possibility of the credit of the Government being impaired. Therefore, I think by and large, it is necessary that some sort of limitation should be placed. I am not contemplating a limitation by means of figures; it may be a flexible limitation, which may be connected with the rise and fall, in the amount of the Consolidated Fund of India. If we say, for instance, that the borrowing should not exceed, ten times the amount of the Consolidated Fund of India, it will give sufficient elasticity in the borrowing powers of the Government

A large portion of the borrowing is concealed in the form of guarantees as well. Because, what the Constitution contemplates is not merely what the Union of India borrows but also what the Union of India guarantees. To my mind, it is as good as borrowing, though you may not be called upon to fulfil the guarantees at the moment. Therefore, that point also requires to be borne in mind in finding out the extent of concealed borrowing in the form of guarantees.

There is one point to which I want to invite the attention of the House particularly, to which a passing reference was made by me earlier. The borrowing is not merely borrowing in the open money market. It can also be in the form of treasury bills issued by the Government. This House will recollect that the device of treasury bills existed in the time of the British Government and then it was used as a sort of stop-gap device. Whenever the revenues lagged behind the expenditure which had to be incurred, this device was resorted to. The revenues of the Union of India do not come steadily at a regulated pace; they come up in fits and starts. So that it often happens that when the revenue has not come, the expenditure

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

has to be incurred in regard to administration. The gap between revenue and expenditure, which occurs seasonally, is made up by selling these treasury bills. These treasury bills are generally for three months. Then they are renewed again, if necessary. What our Government has done is that they kept on borrowing from the Reserve Bank under the guise of treasury bills—for they are nothing but IOUs by the Government—to the extent of thousands of crores of rupees. It is not a matter of a small borrowing of Rs. 100 crores or 200 crores, but thousands of crores of rupees are being borrowed in the form of treasury bills. Then the Government was not able to pay those bills. So, one fine morning the hon. Prime Minister, who held temporarily the portfolio of the Finance Minister and presented one of the budgets, declared that Rs. 1,400 crores of those treasury bills should be converted into long-term debt with appropriate maturities. The meaning of this must be understood by the House correctly. In plain language, the Government tells the Reserve Bank: we borrowed so much on the basis that we shall pay you within three months or six months; we have become completely bankrupt, we are not going to pay it now, we will pay it after 15 or 20 years. What is the plain meaning of this? In other words, the Government of India, being debtors, informs the Reserve Bank of India, the creditors, you will not get this now, we are imposing a moratorium of 15 to 20 years on this. That is the plain meaning of converting treasury bills into debts of long term with appropriate maturity. This is the meaning of this procedure and this is our borrowing policy.

Having converted those Rs. 1,400 crores worth of treasury bills into long term loans, we start with the same borrowing policy—the same old game of borrowing for three months. After two or three years they will

again come and say: this is also going to be converted into long term loans of appropriate maturity.

When these things are applied to an ordinary person, we say that he has suspended payment and he is a bankrupt. Because this is Government, so you cannot say so; because, the Government has got the power. But this is part of the borrowing policy of the Government. So we want to know how long are you going to use this device, intended temporarily to fill up the gap between revenue and expenditure, for financing long term projects.

The principle involved in it is itself wrong. Temporary borrowing is resorted to and then long-term projects are being financed, because when you say that this money is to be repaid after 15 or 20 years, that money is being used for long term projects. Therefore, the whole borrowing policy requires to be looked into, including this issue. And I would like to know from the Finance Minister what exactly is the amount of treasury bills outstanding at present. I think the House will be surprised by the answer that it gets.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that a check must be placed, a ceiling must be imposed, on the borrowing powers of the Union of India. Otherwise, what happens is borrowing goes on merrily, because there is no ceiling placed, and this amount is being used in projects which, as I have said repeatedly in this House, are not going to yield proper returns.

The steel project is supposed to be a productive project. What is going to be the position there? In the Thirty-third Report of the Estimates Committee they have said that it is very doubtful whether the steel plants will be able to pay back the loans which the Government have made to these steel plants. Out of a total capital of Rs. 500 crores in steel projects, Rs. 300 crores are regarded as capital and Rs. 200 crores are regarded as loans.

by the Union of India to the Hindustan Steel Company. The Estimates Committee says they won't be able to pay back the loans, and still the same game of borrowing merrily *ad infinitum* is resorted to for all purposes without studying the economics of such projects. It is also doubtful whether they will produce steel which will compare with the imported steel. The other day there was a question on the Rihand Dam project where Shri Feroze Gandhi pointed out that the project costs Rs. 46 crores, it was a multi-purpose project, that an aluminium factory was being given power to the extent of 26,000 k.w. and so he wanted to know whether this was an economic investment. One does not know and Government does not care for the simple reason they can go into the market and borrow without limit. When I say this thing and warn that heavy borrowing is likely to shake the credit of the Government, I can very well anticipate the reply of the hon. Finance Minister. He will say "look at our loans, look at our credit in the money market, the moment we float a loan the list is closed within a few hours, and our loans are over-subscribed." But over-subscribed for what reasons? Because, the bulk of the loans are contributed by institutions which are under obligation to see that money is put into the Government securities. That does not necessarily reflect the credit-worthiness of the Government. The institutional investment does not necessarily reflect the credit-worthiness of the Government.

Therefore, I say that this is an important motion which has been moved and the House must consider it. I do not say that we should fix a limit at this, that or the other figure. Probably, a Committee may have to go into it, which will have to take into consideration the future plans, the size of the plan etc. and then, in the light of that information, we may have to fix a ceiling on borrowing. A ceiling has to be fixed and that is important. And I hope that the discussion in this House will focus the

attention not only of the money market and the public outside but of the Government itself on this important aspect and that the Government will impose a restriction and will come forward before Parliament with a legislation restricting the borrowing power of the Government. If that is done, I think the intention of the framers of the Constitution, which has been a very good one, to place a salutary check on the borrowings of Government, will be fulfilled and it will also be in the best interests of our own credit.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the motion which has been moved by the hon. Member, Shri Guha, is a very important one. I do not like to confine myself to the Constitutional provision, so far as the borrowing power of the Government is concerned, but to another very important aspect with which also the borrowing policy of the Government is concerned.

The total debt of the Government of India as on the 31st March, 1958, comes to nearly Rs. 33,61,70,00,000. It includes rupee loans, sterling loans, dollar loans and loans from U.S.S.R. Since the commencement of the Second Plan the Government of India has incurred foreign loan amounting to Rs. 832 crores. I was looking into the countrywise distribution of this loan and I found that the Government of India has incurred loans from the USA of Rs. 246 crores, from the World Bank of Rs. 131 crores, from the USSR of Rs. 123 crores, from the International Monetary Fund of Rs. 95 crores, from Canada of Rs. 12 crores and from other countries of Rs. 135 crores. I was also looking into whether the Government have improved capital goods against all these loans from these countries. You will be surprised to find that these loans, so far as U.S.A. is concerned, mostly relate to consumer goods. Out of these Rs. 246 crores of loan from U.S.A., about Rs. 175 crores relate to loans under PL 480, wheat and other foodstuffs agreements. It is not really

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difficult for a Government to borrow capital good and invest them in industrialising the country and thus create the potentiality of repayment. There is no harm if the Government goes in for such kinds of loans. The difficulty arises when a particular country or a Government incurs loans only for satisfying the needs so far as consumer goods are concerned and does not create any potentiality of repayment by industrialising its own country. With regard to these loans this point should be clarified. Of these Rs 832 crores of foreign loans I think 75 per cent relate to consumer goods which is not a very good thing so far as our position is concerned. As our hon friends argue there must be a limit to the borrowing power of the Government in respect of such loans.

Going into the States' development plans we will find that almost all the States want more and more money from the Central Government every year. I was also looking into the report of the Second Finance Commission. They have stated the amount of loans which have been advanced to the different States. I do not want to cite all the figures for all the 14 States but only in the case of a few major States I will cite the loans that they have taken from the Government of India. The loans made by the Centre between the 15th August, 1947 and the 31st March 1956 to the different States run like this:

Andhra	Rs 52,31,14,000 -
Bihar	Rs 51,99,00,000 -
Bombay	Rs 59,50,00,000 -
Orissa	Rs 70,43,00,000/-
Punjab	Rs 1,54,69,77,000/-

Altogether the loans advanced to States come to about Rs 900 crores as on the 31st March, 1956 and I feel that by this time, that is, during 1957, 1958 and 1959, the Central Government might have advanced Rs 1,200 crores of loans to the State Governments.

Now, the question is whether the State Governments are investing these loans in productive projects or whether they are in a position to repay all these loans. Once I raised this question here and the hon Minister, Mr Qopa a Reddi, said that the Government of India is paying every year Rs 140 crores as interest on these loans. So, the Government of India cannot write-off any of these loans which have been advanced to the various State Governments.

The Second Finance Commission met all the States' representatives, the Chief Ministers, the Finance Ministers and had put forward before the Government of India certain suggestions. They have said that many of these loans are really unproductive. Many of the State Governments have also told the Second Finance Commission that the loans that they had taken for unproductive or semi-productive purposes should be written off or should bear a nominal or reduced rate of interest. The difficulty with the Government of India is that because it is paying Rs 140 crores as interest on these loans incurred from foreign countries it also wants to charge interest the rate for which vary in the case of different loans to different States.

With regard to the rate of interest there is one thing which is really strange. The World Bank advances loans to the Government of India, the Public sector and the private sector. On loans which the World Bank gave to the public sector, that is, to Air-India International, DVC and the Railways, the rate of interest in the case of Air-India International is 5½ per cent and in the case of the DVC it is 5½ per cent and in the case of the Railways it is 5½ per cent. But to the Private sector the World Bank has advanced loans, for example, to the Tatas at a rate of interest of 4½ per cent. How is it that when the Government of India guarantees loans

from the World Bank the World Bank advances loans to the public-sector at a rate of interest which is higher than in the case of loans which are advanced to the private sector, that is, so far as Tatas or Indian Iron and Steel Company is concerned? This is a point which should also be taken into consideration and clarified. How is it that for loans which are advanced to the Tatas the rate of interest is less and loans which are advanced to Rourkela or Durgapur steel plants sometimes bear a higher rate of interest?

I think this was also pointed out in the Audit Report for 1957-58. It criticised this variation in the rate of interest. So, the Government should consider whether a time has come when these loans which are being advanced to the different States should be consolidated into loans which cover a 20-year or 30-year period. There are certain loans of which the rate of interest varies between 1 per cent. and 2½ per cent. Then there are certain loans of which the rate of interest varies between 4½ per cent. to 4½ per cent. So, the rates of interest should be rationalised.

It is better to consolidate the loans because a time would come when many of the State Governments will write to the Government of India to write-off all these loans. The Government of Orissa had undertaken a loan of Rs. 80 crores and I know it for certain that the Government of Orissa is not in a position to pay it. Sometimes the Chief Minister has said, "Suppose the Government of Orissa does not pay back this loan, is the Government of India going to sell the State Government in auction?" The Government of India will have to face this question one day. This difficulty will arise. So, it is better, before this difficulty arises, that the Government of India takes this into consideration. Huge amounts of unproductive loans have been given to some States which they are not in a position to repay back—as far as West Bengal, Bihar

and Punjab are concerned. The betterment levy question is there. You know it well as to how the Punjab Government is passing it over and the peasants are going against it.

I would only refer to one or two points and then I shall conclude. About consolidation of loans, I would just like to stress once again that these loans should be consolidated and the rates of interest should be lowered so that the State Governments may be in a position to pay.

Then, the way in which the interest on the loans is being added on to the capital has also to be revised. For example, the Government of Orissa has been advanced loans for the Hirakud Irrigation project. A sum of Rs. 80 crores has been given. They will have to pay after 40 years. Every year, the interest which is due on this capital is added to the capital again. The Government of Orissa has to pay compound rates of interest. The compound rates of interest on irrigation and multi-purpose projects, which really help in production of foodgrains, or other development projects should not be accounted for like this. I feel that this question of productive and non-productive use of these loans should be taken into consideration by the Government of India: whether all these loans which are being advanced to the State Governments are being really used for productive purposes. You will see that from these loans, a huge amount is going to non-developmental expenditure. So far as the Centre is concerned, in 1951-52, non-developmental expenditure was Rs. 97·67 crores. But, in 1958-59, this non-developmental expenditure came to Rs. 252·21 crores. That is the position so far as the Centre is concerned. With regard to the States also, non-developmental expenditure in 1951-52 was only Rs. 196·21 crores. But, in 1958-59, it is Rs. 471·83 crores. On the one side, Government of India is incurring loans from foreign countries and it is advancing loans to the States. On the other hand, huge amounts out of these loans are being spent both

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at the Centre and in the States on non-developmental purposes. This is really a serious position and the borrowing policy should be taken into consideration so that no further loans should be incurred without taking into consideration all these important aspects which this question involves

श्री सिद्धान्त सिंह (गोरखपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्र० च० शुह जो एक मोशन "पालिसी ऑफ गवर्नमेंट इन रीगार्ड टु पब्लिक बारोइंग" के बारे में लाये हैं उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने ने सदन के सामने ऐसा गम्भीर विषय उपस्थित किया है जोकि हर प्रकार से विचारणीय है और इस पर जरूर विचार होना चाहिये और उम्मीद है कि सरकार उस पर पूरा ध्यान देगी।

उन के मोशन में संविधान के आर्टिकल २६२ का रेफरेंस दिया गया है। अभी एक पत्रिका हम लोगों को "पालियामेंटरी कंट्रोल ओवर पब्लिक बारोइंग" सदन से प्राप्त हुई है। उस को और आर्टिकल २६२ को पढ़ने से ऐसी बात प्रतीत होती है कि हमारी सरकार ने अब तक आर्टिकल २६२ की बुरी तरह से अवहेलना की है। हम अपने को प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके पर शासित कहते हैं और इस विषय में आज दो तरह की शासन प्रणालियाँ चल रही हैं, एक प्रजातांत्रिक और दूसरी जिस को हम कम्युनिस्ट तर्ज की अर्थात् तानाशाही शासन प्रणाली कहते हैं। हम लोगों का सम्बन्ध जिन प्रजातांत्रिक क्षेत्रों से है उन में आज प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर शासन करने वाले प्रमुख राज्य अमरीका और ब्रिटेन हैं और अपने कामनवेल्थ के साथी राज्य हैं। यह जो पुस्तिका "पालियामेंटरी कंट्रोल ओवर पब्लिक बारोइंग", हम लोगों के हाथ में है उस को देखने से मालूम होता है कि अन्य देशों में अमरीका में, ब्रिटेन में, आस्ट्रेलिया में और कनाडा में हर जगह पर जहाँ कहीं

सरकार ने कर्ज लिया वह कर्ज वहाँ की पालियामेंट्स के अधिकृत अधिकारों के अन्दर लिया गया स्वतः। सरकारी षड ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कोई कर्ज नहीं लिया। यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स के एक पत्र ने लिखा है

"In the United States of America, public borrowing has always to be authorised by law"

मानी कोई भी पब्लिक बारोइंग नहीं कर सकते जोकि ला से एथोराइज्ड न हो। हमारे भारतीय संविधान का आर्टिकल २६२ भी यही कहता है

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed"

संविधान को मांगू हुए इस साल हो गये लेकिन इस वर्ष के अन्दर हमने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया।

अभी इस पत्रिका के पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ कि सन् १९४५ में यह सवाल उठा था। उस वक्त सरकार ने यह जवाब दिया था कि इस के लिये कोई अलग से कानून लाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि हम बजट में अपना तकसीना पेश करते हैं और उस वक्त सदन उस पर विचार करता है और विचार करने के बाद उस को पास करता है और इस तरह वह उस लिमिट के अन्दर आ जाता है लेकिन मेरी समझ में दोनों में बड़ा अन्तर है। यह तो ठीक है कि पालियामेंट में बजट पास होने के बाद एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल आता है और वह उस के बाद में ला बनता है लेकिन आर्टिकल के जो शब्द हैं और उन की जो मर्यादा है वह जिस रास्ते पर हम चल रहे हैं उस से बड़ी दूर है। स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर जोकि संविधान के कर्ता पक्षी

हैं उन की भी सम्बन्धित स्वीच कोट की गई और उन्होंने ने भी कहा था :—

‘मुझे विश्वास है कि पार्लियामेंट जरूर इस बात पर विचार करेगी और इसके लिए कोई कानून बनायेगी ताकि सरकार कोई भी ऐसा कर्जा न ले सके जिसके लिए कि उसे पार्लियामेंट की स्वीकृति प्राप्त न हो’। लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं श्री गुह को बन्धनवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने आज सदन के सामने यह विषय उपस्थित किया। अब सदन निष्पक्ष भाव से विचार करे कि क्या उचित है? मेरे खयाल में जैसा कि अन्य भाइयों ने भी कहा उचित यह है कि हम इसके लिए कोई कानून बना दें ताकि कोई भी कर्जा सरकार न ले सके जो कि पार्लियामेंट में एबोराइज्ड न हो।

यहां पर कर्जों के सम्बन्ध में काफी धाकड़े दिये गये लेकिन मैं उन कर्जों के धाकड़ों में न जा कर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने बहुत से कर्जें लिये और आज कर्जें लेने के लिए ही हमारे खास दूत भी नियुक्त हो चुके हैं। जो समार के विभिन्न मूलकों में घुमा करते हैं और यह देखते फिरते हैं कि किस सर्त पर और किस रेट पर कर्जा लिया जाय और वह प्रधान मंत्री के समक्ष श्री बी० के० नेहरू हैं जो कि रुस में जा रहे हैं। रुस से भी एक भरब या एक करोड़ साठ लाख रुपया मिला है। अब उसके सूच की दर क्या हो और उसका लेन देन क्या हो इसके बारे में वे देखते फिरते हैं। हम दुनिया के चारों तरफ कर्जें लेने के लिए घूम रहे हैं। जहां से भी कर्ज मिलता है हम लेते जाते हैं और उसको खर्च करने के लिए देते जाते हैं। अब कर्ज लेकर खर्च करना कोई एक अच्छी नीति नहीं है।

श्री वासुदेवी (बुलन्दशहर—रजित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ)

“अणु कृत्वा च त् पिवेत्”

श्री निहाल सिंह : अब जो नीति चलती है उसके अनुसार तो चारबाक को माना नहीं

जाता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की नीति भी चारबाक को मानने की नहीं बल्कि पड़ती क्योंकि हम लोग अणु लेकर लोगों को अणु देना चाहते हैं। चारबाक तो अणु लेकर देना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन हमारी सरकार की नीति तो अणु लेकर लोगों को देने की है। आज जो कुछ हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं वह अपनी भावी सन्तान के लिए कर रहे हैं। अणु लेने के दो भाग हो सकते हैं। एक तो उत्पादक चीजों के लिए और दूसरी अनउत्पादक चीजों के लिए। अब उत्पादक चीजों के लिए अणु लिया जाय और उनके लिए अणु लिये गये हैं। अब यह स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह के देशवासियों की भलाई के काम हम बिना कर्ज लिए पूरा नहीं कर सकते थे लेकिन उन कर्जों को लेने के बाद मुझे खेद के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ती है कि हमारी फिजूलखर्ची बढ़ती गई और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस फिजूलखर्ची को कम करने और बंद करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठावे और समुचित व्यवस्था करे। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने और प्राइटर जनरल ने अपनी हर एक रिपोर्ट्स में कहा है कि हम ने लेखेजोखे का ठीक से इन्तजाम नहीं किया और जो एस्टिमेन्ट्स बनाये उनसे खर्चा कई गुना बढ़ गया और मेरा खयाल है कि शायद इसी उम्मीद पर खर्चा बढ़ता गया कि खसो रुपये की कमी नहीं है सरकार और रुपया दे देगी। अभी श्री गुह ने एक धाकड़ा पेश किया कि ४ भरब ३० करोड़ रुपया उस चीज पर खर्च किया गया जिससे कि होने वाली आमदनी केवल २५ नये पैसे की संकड़ा है। अब मैं नहीं समझता कि इतनी कम आमदनी पर २५ नये पैसे की संकड़े की आमदनी के बावजूद कोई भी प्राइवेट व्यापारिक मस्या इतना रुपया खर्च न करेगी। पार्लियामेंट फिजूल खर्ची को रोकने के लिये रोकबाज कर सकती है। अब पार्लियामेंट के सामने बहुत बड़े समय ही ऐसा अवसर आता है जब कि उस पर हम रोकबाज कर सकते हैं मगर बहुत इतना विस्तृत विचार होता है कि हम क्या

[श्री विहासन सिंह]

विषयों पर पूरी तीर से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। अब प्लानिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आती है और हम देखते हैं कि हमारा हर प्लान सर्वे के आधार पर बन रहा है। अगर हम सर्वे कम करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो सायब हमें दुनिया में हाथ पसारने की कम मौबत प्रायगी लेकिन चूंकि हमारे सर्वे कम नहीं होते और बढ़ते जाते हैं इसलिए हम सर्वे लेने के लिए हर जगह हाथ पसार रहे हैं। हमें धमरीका भी कर्जा देता है और रूस भी कर्जा देता है यहां तक कि जापान और जर्मनी भी हमको कर्जा दे रहे हैं जो कि बार में बिलकुल तबाह हो चुके थे लेकिन उन्होंने अपने को सम्हाल लिया और इस ढंग से सम्हाला कि आज वह १०, १२ वर्ष के बाद हम को सहायता और कर्जा देने की स्थिति में हो गये। मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि घाप उत्पादक कार्यों के लिये कर्जा भले ही में लेकिन घाप पहले अपने घर की टटोलिये और यह देखिये कि हम अपने सर्वे में किसकी कमी कर सकते हैं ताकि हमें कर्जा भी अधिक न लेना पड़े। सरकारी सर्वे में कमी करने के लिये कई कमेटियां बैठीं लेकिन हम ने देखा कि उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा और हम सर्वे में कोई कमी नहीं कर पाये। चूंकि हमारे सर्वे में कोई कमी नहीं हो रही है इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम कोई एक ऐसा कानून बनाये जिसके कि मुताबिक हम कर्ज में और एक लिमिट के अन्दर रहते हुए कर्ज लें। इसके साथ ही मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके पहले कि घाप कानून बनाये घाप सक्क को यह बतला कर संतोष दें कि हमने इसके रुपये की बचत की। आडिटर जनरल की जो रिपोर्ट देखने को मिली उससे मालूम होता है कि मार्च के महीने में एकदम सर्वा बढ़ जाता है और अंशानुष सर्व होता है जिसका कि कोई ठिकाना नहीं रहता। इसलिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे जो सर्व होने हों वे साथ में अप्रैल से शुरू होकर मार्च तक किये जायें। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि मार्च में बकायक

सर्वे आ जाते हैं और चूंकि पब्लिक मनी है इसलिए कोई ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देता। अगर अपना जाती पैसा हो तो कोई खयाल करे भी। घर में सोम बिजली के पंखे के बगैर भी काम चला लेते हैं लेकिन वही सोम बपतारों में पंखे सोम कर बैठ जाते हैं और अक्सर बेकार में चलने दिये जाते हैं और उनको कोई आप नहीं करता है। मैं समझता हू कि सरकार को इन फिजूलखर्चियों को रोकने की विद्या में आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिये। मैं और सभी लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि सर्वे कम करने की काफी गुंजाइश है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर बिसाते हुए कहना चाहता हू कि इस कानून की ओर इस आर्टिकल की अवहेलना न करें। आज जो कास्टोडियन की अवहेलना हो रही है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये और हमें इसके लिये कानून बनाना चाहिये और मुझे आशा है कि सरकार भी गुह के इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेगी। ऐसा होने से कम से कम मुल्क यह तो समझेगा कि यह जो कर्जा लिया जा रहा है यह कर्जा किस के लिये लिया जा रहा है और पार्लियामेंट उस बारे में समझ बूझ कर ही स्वीकृति देगी और एक लिमिट में रह कर वह कर्जा प्राप्त किया जायगा और यह देला जायगा कि उसको भली प्रकार सर्व किया जाता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur):
I do not want to make a speech, I shall simply pose some questions to the hon. Finance Minister.

I have heard all the speeches, and from the argument which Shri Morarka gave I thought that he was not in favour of making any legislation. I do not want to say whether I am in favour or against it, that is a different question. Shri Morarka said that there were so many conditions to be complied with before we could fix the limit, and that the article contemplated that we could only fix the limit and do nothing

ing else. It may be any limit, maximum limit or any limit. We can only say in the legislation that we fix this limit. I do not think that the article contemplates that. In my opinion, while making the legislation we have got every right to say that under such and such conditions so much money can be borrowed. I request the hon. Finance Minister to make it clear whether straightaway we should say that we fix the limit of say Rs. 4,000 crores up to which Government can borrow, or we can give conditions also in the legislation, that so much money can be borrowed under such and such conditions. He had given three or four criteria, I do not want to go into them.

Secondly he said that no point had been made that there had been waste of money, and as such Shri Guha should not have come to the House with this proposal. I could not understand him. Shri Guha said in the very beginning itself that ours was a very solvent economy. The question that I should like to pose before the Finance Minister is whether it is necessary in framing any law under this article to point out before Parliament that there has been so much misuse, waste and therefore it is necessary that we should enact it. In my opinion, irrespective of these things we can enact it.

I have already said that I do not want to say anything in favour or against it. It may or may not be expedient to enact, that is a different matter. But I want the hon. Finance Minister to clear these two points.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): What the motion contemplates is legislation under article 292 of the Constitution. I wonder why my hon. friend who moved the motion, when he was one of those who ran the Ministry, did not think it proper to do it at that time. He has stated that at that time, in his own time, it was said here that it was not necessary. It seems he has revised his views since then. That is possible, everybody is entitled to do so,

but has there been any reason for revising the view? That is all that I have got to say.

What is required in the Constitution is merely a permissive legislation. There is no question of any mandatory provision. If it is required, then it may be done. Here, there are two "may's". The article states:

"The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed."

Therefore, the charge that this Government is disregarding this article, to my mind, is thoroughly unjustified.

Moreover, I wonder why my hon. friends forget that this Government is putting all this before the House in the Budget. There is nothing which is done beyond the Budget. The whole programme of loans is put before the House at the time of the Budget. It is debated, and it is also in the Appropriation Bill and the Act which is passed. According to that all this is done. Therefore to say that there is no authority with Parliament to keep a check on the Government in the absence of legislation of this nature would not be correct.

It is also forgotten that in this country we are working according to a Plan which is also discussed fully in this hon. House and which is also approved, and Government has never gone beyond that. If at all, it has gone under that. Therefore, this argument that this is necessary in order that Parliament may have power to keep a check does not stand. Parliament has sufficient powers and occasions even now to exercise the check which it is exercising, and no extra check is needed. If any extra check is made, perhaps the results may be different from the ones which my hon. friend has in mind, because if any

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limit is fixed, it will have to be a sufficiently elastic limit if any development work is to be done.

The argument about use of the loan and misuse of the loan is invalid to my mind on this motion. That also can be considered by this House, and is considered by this House from time to time on various occasions, in various debates on various motions. Therefore, the House has ample powers and opportunities under the law and the practice, as they stand to check the policy of Government in the matter of borrowing and in the matter of interest and everything. But this matter has got to be left to the executive Government if we are to execute the Plans properly and if we are to go on with our development work in an efficient manner. It is possible that somewhere something may not have been properly used. I cannot say that there has been no misuse or that there will be no misuse. That is not possible for me to say at any time. But can that be said by any one of us about anything, that nothing will ever be misused? I can only say that we are taking sufficient care to see that nothing is misused. If there is any misuse, then we take remedies to see that the misuse does not recur or that steps are taken to punish people who misuse. Take, for example, what has happened in Bhakra-Nangal just now. If it is said that there is a misuse there, I can only say that that can only be said by a person who wants merely to criticise. Such accidents do take place, and sums of money may have to be spent. That happens. Therefore, the argument in favour of the motion, to my mind, does not stand. Equally, the argument made by Shri Naushir Bharucha was something which I do not know whence he brought. He said that Rs. 1,400 crores of treasury bills had been converted into permanent loans or long-term loans. I do not know whence he brought this.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha: From the last para of the Budget Speech of the Prime Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know wherefrom he has brought this.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: From the last para of the Budget Speech of the Prime Minister. The hon. Minister does not even know that.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend does not even read properly. That is all that I have got to say.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am certain that it is in the last para of the Budget Speech of the Prime Minister.

Shri Morarji Desai: From that he argues that Government act like a person who refuses to make payments, or who becomes a bankrupt or something like that. Of course, that is the usual way with him to talk about Government. I am not surprised at it, because I have long been used to it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Nor am I surprised at the hon. Minister's reply.

Shri Morarji Desai: But there are only Rs. 300 crores which have been turned like that. But these are relations between the Reserve Bank and the banks and ourselves and not with the public. There is no question of not paying the public, according to the terms of the treasury bills.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is not borrowing?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is borrowing from the bank itself, and it is with the bank, it is an agreement with the bank or an arrangement with the bank. Therefore, it is not a question of not making a payment, as my hon. friend says. And he can use words as he likes; he can do so; but that is a different thing; I do not grudge it, and I always look forward to his using such words because that only shows what study he makes and what arguments he applies. Therefore, that does not affect me in any way.

Then, the hon. Member from Orissa began to make an indirect argument, almost an incitement, to the States

that they should not pay back the loans; for, Orissa has got a large loan to pay back; therefore, all other loyalties to the country cease, and the loyalty only to the State remains.

Shri Panigrahi: I referred to all the States and not to Orissa alone.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the States are given loans for their development works, if they are not repaid, then what is to happen to them? The country has to pay the loans. And if that condition is created in this country, the country will become bankrupt and the States would not exist. I do not think that this condition of States can ever be allowed. Let nobody think that the Government of India cannot recover these loans. There are ways and ways of doing it, and that will be done. And I do not think that it will be proper for any States to take up this attitude, if there is any State which takes up that attitude, then in future no loans can be given or will be given. How can a loan be given? If the Government of India has surplus money or capital, I am prepared to give that money to the States, because they are sharers in it; nobody is obliged, when the Government of India give money to the States; they are all sharers in it; but they are also sharers in the debts.

Shri Panigrahi: When the Government of India are getting loans at lesser rates of interest, how is it that they are advancing loans to the States at higher rates of interest on the same loans?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are not very high rates of interest; they are service charges which this Government have got to pay.

In the same way, the hon Member has said that compound interest is charged. Where is compound interest charged? If the States do not pay the interest as they have to pay, that amount has got to be advanced to the States to pay interest, because the Government of India have got to pay interest to those from whom they have

borrowed. How is that to be paid, and who is to pay? Should the Government of India pay money on account of the States also and suffer losses? But from where? That also has got to be considered. Ultimately, it is the States who will have to pay everything. Where does the money come from to the Government of India? The Government of India consists only of the States, in that sense, barring, of course, the Union Territories, which are very small. But otherwise, it is the States who will be responsible. Such a suicidal policy, if it is adopted by anybody, will ultimately hurt them. Therefore, let there not be a wrong kind of selfishness coming on in this matter. If that comes on ...

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): The hon Member wants exemption only for Orissa, not for all the States.

Shri Morarji Desai: If it is only for Orissa, and if Orissa can run away with it, then every State can run away with it. Why can the other States not run away with it? How can a difference be made between Orissa and other States? I do not know.

It is possible that some of the schemes which are financed out of these moneys may not be giving returns immediately. That happens. But in the long run, they are bound to pay. That is how the loans are being utilised.

Then, it is said that sometimes some non-productive use is made. It may be on the surface a non-productive use, but it is not a non-productive use if it increases the capacity of the people to produce; and if it enables them to increase the prosperity. Take, for example, some of the irrigation schemes I know of one or two States where the original schemes have not paid proper interest even for several years, but they have guaranteed those parts against famine, and that has increased again the prosperity of the State, and of those people; and those people have paid back in different

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ways these moneys. Therefore, they do come back.

We have some queer notions about developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Some of the criticisms may be justified, but not the whole of it, as is said in a blanket way or as the criticism is levelled, against all non-developmental expenditure. All non-developmental expenditure, as it is called, is covered up by all non-plan expenditure, but all non-plan expenditure is not all non-developmental expenditure.

Shri Panigrahi: No, they are separate; non-plan and non-developmental expenditures are separate.

Shri Morarji Desai: The two things also get mixed up many a time. Therefore, more scrutiny should be applied to these, before specific statements are made or criticisms are levelled. That is all that I have got to plead.

As I said, there is ample provision for Parliament, as it is, to exercise a sound check on Government in the matter of the borrowing policy, because at the time of the Budget discussion and on other occasions, these things can be criticised and proper decisions can be taken. This extra legislation is not necessary. If it were necessary, this Government would have brought it forward immediately; that is why they have not brought forward; and the moment it is found that it is necessary, Government will certainly bring it forward.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It will be too late.

Shri Morarji Desai: Nothing is ever late. But nothing premature should be done. Nothing is too late. Both things should not be done. That is all that I am pleading for. It is, therefore, that I plead with my hon. friend **Shri A. C. Guha** and request him to withdraw his motion.

Shri Panigrahi: He will do that.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I can understand the point of view of or the stand taken up by the Finance Minister. He is quite frank that no such legislation is to be undertaken, because it is not necessary.

But there is one remark of his on which I would like to say something. He has made some reference to what I could or could not do when I was in Government. I think such references should not generally be made...

Shri Morarji Desai: I withdraw it.

Shri A. C. Guha: That would mean that a Member sitting once on that side and later on coming over to this side will always have to keep mum on any subject.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not necessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): And also to divulge some secrets.

Shri Morarji Desai: He cannot do that.

Shri A. C. Guha: Moreover, I think since then, conditions have changed not only quantitatively but also qualitatively as regards the loan position.

In 1955-56, our loan position was not as bad or as serious as it is now.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Not bad.

Shri A. C. Guha: Now, we have been incurring huge deficit financing. foreign loans or external loans, but in 1955, when the reply to which the Finance Minister has referred to was given, the position was quite easy; rather, we were earning some foreign exchange. During the whole of our First Five Year Plan, I think we spent only Rs. 50 crores from out of our sterling reserves for implementing the First Five Year Plan. Now, we have been incurring huge debts, about Rs. 800 crores annually.

Moreover, in the Constitution, Article 292, there is also a provision as regards guaranteeing any money lent out to certain parties. Already, the Government of India have given guarantees for an amount of Rs. 161 crores, which should also be added to the loan liability of the Government. Out of these Rs. 161 crores, Rs. 90 crores were for private enterprises, not for government ventures. So that is also a serious matter. The House has practically no information on this; no paper has been placed before this House on any occasion. But Government have guaranteed to the tune of Rs. 90 crores to private enterprises and the remaining amount of Rs. 71 crores is for government enterprises, making a total of Rs. 161 crores of guaranteed money.

15 hrs.

As regards deficit financing and the issue of treasury bills, I think the Finance Minister just casually referred to one transaction. Last year, in July, Rs. 300 crores worth treasury bills were converted into a permanent loan by a process which is known as funding process. That also does not come to Parliament. It is not true that Parliament has got sufficient control over that. It may be that Parliament knows something—that this is the borrowing programme of Government, or that the Government may go in for deficit financing up to this amount and so on. Of course, in most cases, the estimate for deficit financing for the year does not prove to be quite correct. So it is not true that Parliament has got any authority over these things; it may get some vague idea about the borrowing proposals of Government and also their deficit financing programme. Possession of some information is not control.

I now come to some remarks made by Shri Morarka. I am sorry he is not here. I feel happy that he has been converted to certain new ideas. In his speech yesterday (page 7532), he mentioned that even the three steel plants—about which, I think,

on several occasions he made the loudest noise in this House—are 'going to bring sizable revenue and are going to make a good contribution to the Central Government's revenue'. I am glad that he has been converted to this view. I have never taken such a pessimistic view as he had about the steel plants. So, it is good he has changed his ideas.

He also made the remark that the industrial enterprises financed by Government in the public sector to which I referred yesterday, are 'all under construction'. If he would have cared to look into the details, he would have found that at least 50 per cent of these industrial enterprises have been working for a number of years and the total return on the investment of Rs. 430 crores is expected to be in 1959-60 only Rs. 1.28 crores. So it is not correct to say that all these industrial enterprises are still under construction and so there cannot be any return. More than 50 per cent of these have been working for a number of years.

Then he spoke of a 'very delicate mechanism' in public borrowing. I do not know what it is. When all other countries in the world can do it, what is the delicate mechanism peculiar to us? I cannot understand it.

Another argument of his is that under article 292, only limits of borrowing can be fixed and nothing more. I do not interpret article 292 of the Constitution in such a restricted sense. The wording is 'within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament'. That limit may not be only as to the amount of money; there may be other conditions also fixed by this House. Moreover, article 292 at least does not debar a more comprehensive legislation to include other conditions. It says that Parliament may pass an Act fixing the limit. It does not say that legislation regarding any other condition is barred.

I have only two more points to mention. Yesterday the Finance

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Minister interrupted me by saying that deferred payment obligation was not a loan. I am sorry to differ from him in this respect. Deferred payment is surely a loan. It is a loan liability, it is an obligation accepted by Government, for which interest is also being paid every year. That also is included in the total loan obligations of Government. But I am afraid it is not shown as such in the figure

Then he said that article 292 of the Constitution was not mandatory on Government. Of course, it is not mandatory. If it had been so, Government would surely have come forward with legislation. I know it is not mandatory. But it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that such a law should be passed. Dr. Ambedkar, who was in charge of piloting the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly, gave a categorical assurance that such a legislation would be passed. He went so far as to say

"If Parliament does not make a law, it is certainly the fault of Parliament, and I should have thought it very difficult to imagine any future Parliament which will not pay sufficient or serious attention to this matter and enact a law".

But if Government do not ask Parliament to pass such a Bill, it should not be said that Parliament was at fault, in that such a law has not been passed

Our Third Plan commitments would be very big. Now, we have been incurring a loan of near about Rs. 750 crores a year totalling about Rs. 6,000 crores. I think in the Third Plan, our loan liability will increase by more than Rs. 1000 crores annually. So I think this House should be given some authority to control the borrowing policy of this Government. Even if today he says it is premature, I do not think so. It is just time the Government should

take this House into confidence as regards their borrowing policy. Even the Governor of the Reserve Bank has stated only on the 20th of this month that the internal value of the rupee has gone down by 29 per cent. He says:

"It would be a folly for us to be complacent about the internal value of the rupee."

"It is beyond the sole competence of the Reserve Bank of India".

Monetary controls can be of a temporary value. For a 'lasting solution', he has suggested that the fiscal and monetary policy must be integrated, fiscal policy including, of course, a policy with regard to deficit financing. No fiscal policy can be possible without having a proper policy for borrowing, and that policy can be formulated only by this House

So even if, at his request, I withdraw this motion, I hope he will give serious thought to this matter, and that pursuance of article 292, he will not hesitate to take this House into confidence. It is a serious matter and the House should be given full opportunity to exercise authority over the borrowing policy of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What should I understand by his saying 'even if I withdraw the motion'? Does he want to withdraw the motion?

Shri A. C. Guha: Even yesterday, I said that I am obedient to the Whip of the Party

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is his own affair

Shri A. C. Guha: A request from the Finance Minister is as good as a whip. So I have no alternative but to withdraw the motion. I beg leave of the House for withdrawing the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali). I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Private Limited for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th April 1959".

Shri Nanshir Bharucha (East Khandesh). Is this motion also going to be withdrawn?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not going to withdraw it—he may rest assured—because there is nothing to withdraw.

I ventured to ask for the valuable time of this House not only because I wanted to refer only to a few figures given in this Report or to make a reference to the achievements or failures of the Corporation during the period under review, but I have asked for the valuable time of the House by moving this motion for a much larger purpose as it has already been indicated to an extent in the points I have stated for discussion.

I have clearly stated that I want this House, while discussing this Report, to focus the attention of the Government on particularly these five points

The need to strengthen the Organisation;

The effective working of the subsidiary corporations;

The need to avoid procedural delays;

Hindrances in procuring raw material and in marketing;

New Demands of the industry and how to meet them.

That is a big question which poses itself before the entire country today.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if we look at this Report, we find that this Corporation, during this year, has done pretty good work. As a matter of fact, this Corporation was set up only in 1955 with a very limited purpose, only to procure Government orders for the small-scale industry, with a pitiful amount of Rs. 10 lakhs as the authorised capital. But, subsequently, the authorised capital was raised to Rs. 50 lakhs and it has been functioning as such since then.

But the functions of the Corporation have been enlarged and it has undergone an almost complete transformation beyond recognition. The Purposes which have not been assigned to the Corporation are these, and I wish we make a note of them. Instead of only obtaining Government orders for the small-scale industry, the Corporation's main functions are these.

Assistance to small-scale units in securing Government orders;

Development of small-scale units as ancillaries to large-scale units;

Marketing assistance including export promotion;

Distribution of components to small-scale units;

Supply of machinery under hire-purchase scheme;

Construction of two industrial units, one each at Kotla and Naini;

Setting up and running of two technical training centres one each at Delhi and Rajkot.

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Now, so far as the procurement of orders is concerned, during the first year, the Corporation obtained orders worth about Rs. 10 lakhs for the small-scale industry. Next year for the quantum of the orders was of the order of about Rs. 60 lakhs. But a year later, that is after this Report, it has gone up and it is much to the credit of the Corporation that it is about Rs. 256 lakhs. That is, orders to the extent of Rs. 256 lakhs have been obtained for the small-scale industry from the Government by this Corporation. We can certainly pay an ungrudging compliment to the Corporation for doing a good job on this item.

Regarding the Hire-Purchase division, which is another very important division, it is doing exceedingly important work. During the first year, the Corporation made available about 191 machines valued at Rs. 10 lakhs. During 1957-58, it was about Rs. 64 lakhs and I think in the subsequent year it is more than a crore of rupees. While I comment favourably on this development and growth of the work of hire-purchase, I have no hesitation also in saying that I am not at all satisfied with the work of hire-purchase for various reasons.

When we say that the hire-purchase has increased from Rs. 10 lakhs in the first year, to Rs. 64 lakhs in the second year and to Rs. 1 crore and a little more in the third year, let us not forget that 5439 machines have yet to be supplied to the various applicants and the total value of the machines would be more than Rs. 4½ crores. It shows what a back-log is there. It has not been able to discharge its duties. It should have been able to supply at a much speedier rate. It should be obvious from this how the small-scale industry is coming up in this country and that this Corporation is not in a position to meet the demands of that industry.

Again, so far as this hire-purchase is concerned, though I have no hesi-

tation in saying that there are certain officers in the Corporation as well as in the Development Commissioner's Office who call for appreciation and a good word from us—and I do not wish to say anything which would demoralise these good workers—let us also face facts. I make these observations because I want to convey through you our sense of gratification and appreciation both of the Corporation and its officers. I have mentioned the figures which are complimentary to the Corporation; but I also feel duty bound to mention what is against the Corporation.

What is the state of affairs regarding hire-purchase? Even from the date the application is accepted—the application is made; it goes through a certain process and then it is accepted—even after its acceptance, it takes not less than 6 months for the actual delivery of the machinery. Unfortunately, what further happens now is that there are certain subsidiary corporations and the inter-communication between the subsidiary corporation and the residuary corporation is so much that a man who applies for a machinery is driven from pillar to post. Sometimes the papers are not traceable. And, these subsidiary corporations, instead of being at all of any help, have become a sort of hindrance and delay. That is another weakness to which I want to pin-point the attention of the House.

Another thing about the business is this. There is no commercial attitude at all in the Corporation. Our friends in the small-scale industry are giving all sorts of management training. But, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that the first training should be given to the officials of the corporation in management. They must not behave in a bureaucratic manner. It is none of their fault because all the people are drawn from this service or that service—even the clerks are drawn from the Secretariat or here and there—and

they go on jolly well in the same way as they have been doing all along. But that attitude is entirely different; it is not at all conducive to the growth of small-scale industry. They have got to bring about a commercial approach; they must completely re-orientate their outlook in dealing with these matters. So, I would suggest strongly that whatever business management training has been set up, every member of the Corporation right down to the clerk, must get it. I attach greater importance to the mental attitude and approach and outlook of the officials of the Corporation right from the lowest bottom. They must undergo a complete change and they must also try to learn how to behave in dealing with the customers. I do not know if any official of the Corporation has ever paid visits to the industries concerned for the purpose of hire-purchase transactions. I was really surprised that when the managing director of one of the biggest commercial houses in England happened to visit Delhi—he had certain queries from a small concern—he had not the least hesitation in going to that small concern and in trying to understand their difficulties and in trying to expedite things.

I think the same approach will have to be made by the officials of the Corporation. Let them not think that they are doing any favour or giving any patronage or that everyone has got to go to their office. They must adopt the same attitude as is being adopted by all commercial houses in dealing with people and they should make themselves felt as the real friends of the people and that they are going to do business.

I once again repeat strongly that there are certain people who are exceptionally nice and very helpful. I know of a particular officer who was posted somewhere in Punjab. I have never seen that man but I have heard about him. He used to be such a great friend of small-scale industry that on his transfer there was a re-

presentation. If he goes to a particular place and comes back, the representation is that that particular officer should be sent back to that place. I do not want to name the officer here. I wish that such officers are appreciated.

Passing on to the projects division, I have very great pleasure here again in paying a great compliment to the Corporation for putting up this magnificent industrial estate at Okhla. They have done an exceedingly nice job. Anybody who is not carried away by superficial observations, who goes and sees things will find that it is a really good job. If it has been left to the Delhi Administration or the Delhi Directorate, I am sure this would have never come up. I express my deep gratitude to the Corporation for having set up this exceedingly nice industrial estate. Then the German prototype is added on, I hope it would almost be a show-piece. Then it would have done a remarkable service to the country.

I now come to the marketing side. I am not at all happy with its marketing division. It has not done well at all. I will not devote much time to the mobile vans. I must make a passing reference, though my friend may laugh, because I have been putting questions about it and whenever I had an opportunity I have said that they should not be carried away by these ideas from foreign experts who know nothing about the context here. They started these mobile vans and unnecessarily wasted a good bit of Government money. I am glad that they have now come to the conclusion to stop this. But I was a little amused to read from this report that there was another American consultant who had to give them certain advice on marketing. They have promised in this report to give consideration to it and do something to improve the marketing on the basis of his suggestions. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to tell us something about it now because this report is more than a year old and by

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this time the foreign consultant must have given his report. So, what is now the new idea and how should marketing be conducted by this Corporation? Let us not suffer from any inferiority. We know our country, our people and our conditions very well. I have much greater faith in the hon. Minister sitting here who is always giving very intelligent answers and I think he can evolve a much better marketing policy. Let him do something in this matter. Let us not go by these foreign consultants so much. I think he has not fully realised the importance of this division at the present moment because by and large industrial enterprises do not find very great difficulty. But I warn this Government and this Corporation to take serious note of the situation that if they do not immediately give serious thought to this matter, very soon they will come to an end. The marketing division will be exceedingly helpful in giving a new direction to the industry, in improving the quality of the products, in giving certain incentives to really good people. It will not be long before this marketing division will have to play a much more important role than any other division. So, I definitely feel that a cell should be established to do something regarding the marketing division.

I would make a passing reference to the small losses incurred during this year—Rs. 9 lakhs. I fully appreciate and I know that this Corporation is a promotional body and in its activities it is very likely to incur such small losses but I would rather like the hon. Minister to explain whether the losses on some of these items are not avoidable. I know that Rs. 3 lakhs at least are an avoidable loss because they were spent on the vans. That idea is gone now. In the previous year they had made a profit of Rs. 3 lakhs but this year there is a loss of Rs. 9 lakhs. This calls for some explanation.

Having dealt with the activities of the Corporation, I would now come to the more important aspect of the whole case. I feel that this Corporation should be entirely reconstituted. When I say this I talk in a certain context which I visualise in the future. The first reconstitution of the Corporation will have to be in respect of its personnel. The small-scale industry was never represented on this Corporation for a long time or at least so far as this report goes, it does not indicate that. But from the very beginning, it has got the Secretary-General of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It is unfortunate because of certain reasons. The gentleman who holds that position is personally known to me; I have absolutely nothing against that person; he is a lovable, likable person. But I do not want him to be there in his capacity as the Secretary-General of that organisation. If he was there in his individual capacity, I would not mind. From the very outset, the large-scale industry has got strong representation on this small-scale industries Corporation while the small-scale industry has got no representation. I hope the large-scale industry will have to realise sooner than later that it will have to completely change its attitude in this matter; it must know that the small-scale industry is going to play an increasingly important role in the development of our country's economy. If we are going to democratise the economic power of this country, decentralise it and stop the exodus from the villages to the urban areas, if we are to fulfil any of our social aims and objectives, the small-scale industry will have to play an increasingly important role. It has got a momentum; it is going up and it will definitely take its own place. We talk of Japan and other places. What is the position in Japan? Japan, at this stage when the industry is developed, does a thousand times more than what our Government is doing for promotional purposes; it does a hundred times

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more than what our Government is doing on the credit side. So, I am strongly of the view that this Corporation is going to play the key role.

The Corporation will have to be strengthened in its personnel. I do not grudge a place to the representative of the large-scale industry but he must find his own place and there should be a predominant place for the small-scale industry.

Another big change that I ask for and which should be given effect to immediately is its financial pattern. This is a Corporation to develop the small-scale industries spread all over this country. I cannot understand how it can function with a ridiculously low sum of authorised capital—Rs 50 lakhs. At the present rate of supply, even one of its functions—hire-purchase of machinery—requires that it must have a capital of Rs. 2 crores. Even at this rate of supply, the Corporation is unable to meet it. There is a much greater demand, and that demand is going to grow and grow every year and every day. How is this poor Corporation going to meet that demand. We call these corporations autonomous bodies. But this Corporation has always to be at the mercy of the Development Commissioner or my hon. friend for a loan, otherwise it would cease to function. It is a huge joke to call this Corporation an autonomous body with an authorised capital of only Rs. 50 lakhs, when only one section of this Corporation requires Rs. 2 crores at the present developmental stage to function properly. We must realise the situation. As I said, the importance of small-scale industry is increasingly realised everywhere. If those duties are to be discharged and fulfilled, if this Corporation has to do anything, its authorised capital will have to be about Rs. 10 crores. You are having the International Corporation, the Development Corporation for large-scale industries and all that where you give Rs. 10

crores. But the functions and responsibilities of this Corporation are ten times more than those of the other corporations. Therefore, I say it is time now, if the momentum is not to be retarded and if the progress is to continue, that the authorised capital of the Corporation must be about Rs. 10 crores straightaway. I do not talk in uncertain terms. It is no use saying that because it is only Rs. 50 lakhs now let it be Rs. 2 crores in the first instance. Why? Let us face facts, whether this Corporation can function properly or not. Therefore, Sir, I would strongly urge on the point of the re-constitution of the Corporation.

Now, this Corporation has got to have branches in each State. These subsidiary corporations should be washed away straightaway; they serve no useful purpose. Each State must have a branch. I am not for increasing the expenditure. They have a representative in each State, a Director of the service institute. Another gentleman could be the Director of Industries of that State. Then, one or two more persons could form into a small Board and every State can have a branch of the Corporation. They should be given independent powers to function there and to distribute machinery and do everything. Otherwise, Sir, it would be absolutely impossible for the Corporation to discharge its functions properly; only it will be able to cater to the people from Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Jaipur, Jodhpur and other places, and it will not be able to serve the country-side at all. No smaller towns and no rural areas could be served by the Corporation sitting here in Delhi. How could it function? You want to develop small-scale industry in rural areas particularly. If the Corporation is to function effectively and if we are really earnest about development of smaller towns and rural areas in respect of the growth of small-scale industry, then we must have a Branch of this

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Corporation in every State with independent powers to function there.

Sir, while I am talking about this, I particularly want to make one observation. When I am talking about the rural areas, more particularly, and about the development and growth of our industry, I want to point out that there is a myth that India has always been an agricultural country. This myth must be exploded. It is absolutely wrong to say that India has always been an agricultural country. India has always been an industrial agricultural country. We had industries in all our rural areas. We had our shipping developed long long before the British came. What were we sending? We were not sending wheat, jowar or bajra. We had no cities like Bombay, Calcutta or Madras. The entire country was industrialised and it was manufacturing important items. The handicrafts were there and the small-scale industries were there. We used to send our goods outside. It is only during the British regime over a period of 200 years that our industry has been destroyed. We must revive our industry, and if we are to revive our industry let it be clearly understood by the rural areas, let it be understood by the Planning Commission, let it be understood by the Minister in charge of small-scale industries, that this myth has got to be exploded. If it has to be exploded, my hon friend's task becomes hundred times more important and he will have to play a much greater role. There comes, again, this Corporation. It has to discharge its functions and responsibilities in respect of all these rural areas.

Sir, while I speak so emphatically and enthusiastically about small-scale industry, I do not want to forget one thing. I do want, again, here to give a warning to the Government and to the small-scale industry itself. I do

not want our small-scale industry to grow in a haphazard manner. I do not want that our small-scale industry is pampered by the Government. I want the small-scale industry to grow on scientific lines, and whatever it produces is marketable. Otherwise, Sir, after another ten years of haphazard growth we will see that the industry will be producing so many things which will not be marketable. So from the very outset let us not be encouraged or carried away by old fads. Let us have an absolutely scientific approach. The products of the small-scale industry should definitely be seen and the Corporation should only encourage such industries whose products have a place in the market. We must not permit our funds to be frittered away just to carry out certain old fads in this country.

I have raised this discussion today on the floor of this House. When I have done so, I am absolutely alive to the position that small-scale industry is the responsibility of State Governments. The Central Government has played more than its part. I have not the least hesitation to say that. I am very happy about it. The enthusiasm, the drive and the initiative which should have been with the States is not there. The initiative has now been provided by the Centre and the Centre definitely deserves the gratitude of this country and deserves our congratulations. I do not hesitate in paying the utmost compliment to the Minister for Industry for taking all the initiative and a dynamic interest in the growth and development of the small-scale industry by setting up so many institutions. But it should be obvious to our hon. friend and also to the States that this cannot go on for ever. If the real growth of small-scale industry has to come about, then increasingly the State Governments must take the responsibility which really belongs to them. The Centre has taken the initiative

and it has set up the institutions. I do not say that the Centre must withdraw now. The Centre should activate and energise the States. They must see that the State Directorates are properly manned. In most of the States you will find that in every six months there is a change—some I.A.S. Officer is appointed here or there. They are absolutely poorly manned. So far as the Directorates are concerned, I think, the Centre, when giving all this assistance, has to see that the States, during this course of the time, have a proper organisation in their own places with their industrial directors. They must also see that the Directorates are properly manned and, particularly, the technical side of it is fully looked after.

If we are to do justice, if we are not again to face the same catastrophe which we faced during the Second Five Year Plan, we have got to take these steps. Our greatest failure is in the sphere of employment. We have not been able to discharge our responsibility in this respect, and this is the most difficult affair. If the Education Ministry is faced with a crisis, it is simply because there is no outlet for the boys. They do not know what to do. The only outlet, the possibility for a potential employment, is only through the small-scale industry and handicrafts. If we have to discharge that responsibility, if we have to see that fuller employment is provided in the Third Five Year plan or even from now, then a real scheme will have to be drawn up for the small-scale industry and the Corporation which is, again I repeat, in a key position to cater to the needs of the country and to promote small-scale industry should be properly geared up from now so that it may be able to cater to the needs of the country.

Now I will deal with my last point, which I have already submitted earlier. So far as credit is concerned, our banks are absolutely hopeless—I must say it. It has been a very sad experience of mine and I have expressed

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my views as strongly as possible that the complete mental outlook of these banks should be changed. The hon. Minister smiles, because he knows my views and how strongly I express them. They bring about the same attitude which the usurious *baniya* brings about in the village life, viz, how to exploit the people. Who are the people who are in charge of these banks? They are all very big industrialists.

So far as making credit available to the small-scale industries is concerned, I think our Government will have to work 10 times or even 100 times more, even if they take the example of Japan. But still it is the commercial banks and the central banks which will have to play an increasingly important role. I am very glad that this view which I have been expressing all the time has now to some extent found the support of the Government. The hon. Finance Minister also, speaking the other day, mentioned how the banks should come forward and do their duty so far as credit is concerned.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank also referred to this matter last week. He was talking to the bankers and he felt called upon to make a reference to this point. He has in one paragraph summed up in an exceedingly nice manner the importance of small-scale industries and the role of the banks. Mr. Iengar said that there was growing emphasis on the small-scale industries as part of the planned development. Mark the words—

"They afford the fullest scope for private initiative and strengthen the economic base of democracy. They also promote greater economic equality and foster robust and vigorous economic growth."

He added,

"The Reserve Bank of India had no doubt that participation by commercial banks in the financing

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of small-scale industries should be of high dimensions."

Nobody could have put forth more strongly the importance of the small-scale industries and the responsibilities of the banks. I hope the hon. Minister will, in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank devise ways and methods as to how to derive better credit facilities from these banks for these growing small-scale industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That this House takes note of the Third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Private Limited for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th April, 1959."

The hon Member has taken 32 minutes now. Will he require about 10 minutes for the reply?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will not take more than 5 minutes, unless some controversial points are raised, because I hope I will get outright support.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the same time—about 35 minutes—will be required by the Minister also. So, out of 2 hours, 50 minutes remain. May I have an indication of the number of Members who want to speak? There are five or six hon. Members. So, I will give 10 minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my friend, Shri Mathur, has appreciated so much the efforts of the Small Industries Corporation that I think I need not refer to that point. The major problems which the small-scale industries are facing in this country are three: lack of finance, lack of proper management and lack of organised sales and marketing of their produce. The National

Small Industries Corporation wants to meet these three problems and to help the small-scale industries to develop. Mainly because the Planning Commission considered that in enlarging the scope of employment, the small-scale industries have a prominent place to play in the nation's economy. More emphasis was given also to the problem of providing employment to a large number of people in the villages and the countryside. Let us see how far they have been able to solve all these problems.

With regard to the supply of machines to small-scale industrial units, the Corporation has its hire-purchase division. I was looking into the number of applications received by the Corporation, the number of machines which the industries required and the number of machines which have been actually delivered in the year 1957-58. The number of machines asked for comes to 4,178 and the actual number of machines delivered comes to 978.

One of the main objectives of the Planning Commission was to encourage small-scale industries in those places which are neglected, because large-scale industries are concentrated in large towns and cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi. So far as small industries are concerned, the Planning Commission had in its view the providing of opportunities in the villages, so that the small industries may spread in the countryside. The Corporation divided the whole country into 5 or 6 regions and the machines have been distributed in the following ratio. Out of 978 machines actually delivered, the Madras region got 240, Bombay 247, Calcutta 215 and Delhi 276. You will find that in States which are really neglected like Assam, Tripura, Orissa, Bihar and Manipur, not many of the small-scale industries have been supplied with the machines they asked for. Naturally, the very purpose of the Planning Commission, viz.

spreading small-scale industries in the countryside, has been defeated, because many small industries working around Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi cities only have been given all these machines.

With regard to the estimates of employment, through the development of small-scale industries, the Planning Commission made a rough estimate to provide employment to nearly 8 million people in the villages. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the actual number of people who have been provided with employment in small-scale industries.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Are we discussing the employment problem or the report of the Corporation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The report and those points that have been highlighted in the report.

Shri Panigrahi: I refer only to the Small Industries Corporation, which has as its object encouraging small industries and providing employment. What is the actual employment provided by them?

Then I come to the question of encouraging export promotion. From the Report I find that so far as shoes are concerned, they have been exported to certain countries, USSR, Poland and one or two more countries. Then there are handloom goods. But the Small scale Industries Corporation had also in their view the development and export of other small industrial products. Now, besides shoes, I should like to know what other small industrial products which had really been exported to other countries and the export earnings that we have made by exporting the small-scale industry products to those countries. No such figures have been given in the Report and so it does not cover that aspect. Only the export of shoes and some handloom goods have been mentioned.

With regard to the degree of dependence of small-scale industries on heavy and large-scale industries, we were given to understand that the Small-scale Industries Corporation is going to encourage ancillary industries around big industries functioning in different States. How far and in which sector of industries these ancillary industries have been encouraged which will feed the large-scale and heavy industries functioning, say, like Tatas and heavy industries in Calcutta and other places? That is also, not mentioned in the Report. So, we would like to know from the Minister as to what has been done to that effect.

The Corporation, as far as the report goes, has selected only the following items of small-scale industrial products for export promotion, namely, footwear, leather goods, cotton, hosiery, sports goods, glass bangles, hardware, tinned fruits and paints. They come to about 8 products. Has the Small scale Industries Corporation confined itself only to these 8 products or they want to enlarge their scope of activities so that they can cover more of small-scale industrial products in this country?

Now the hon. Minister will say that the Small scale Industries Corporation has played an important role in promoting small-scale industries. But from my own experience, I can say that even so far as the Hire Purchase Division is concerned, its work is lagging behind. The demand of the small-scale industries is growing fast but the Corporation is lagging behind and is not in a position to meet the demands.

With regard to the marketing division of the Corporation, all the products are not being sold and they are not in a position to dispose of whatever is being manufactured. Then, coming to industrial estates, though there are four industrial estates in Orissa in many of them even the sheds have

[Shri Panigrahi]

not been constructed. And where sheds have been constructed, no industries have been shifted to those sheds and so they are not functioning well. Therefore, whatever orders are being placed with the small-scale industries so as to help them, I think, are being placed only with the small-scale industries which are working either in Calcutta, which has a regional office there or in Delhi, Madras or Bombay but not in the distant areas like Orissa, Andhra or Assam or Manipur, which are backward States. When orders are being placed, the regional service institutes are taking into consideration only those factories which are nearer to them and which are easily approachable. I think it needs improvement. So far as placing of orders on Government contracts with the small scale industries is concerned, it also needs improvement.

One point more and I have done so far as Government contracts are concerned, out of a total value of Rs. 62 lakhs in 1957-58, the small-scale industries functioning in West Bengal alone got orders worth Rs. 4,60,627. The orders have mostly been divided between West Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, U.P. and Delhi and a small portion is left to Madras. The Government contracts are not fairly distributed among the different small-scale industrial units functioning in all the parts of India.

So, we find that the Small-scale Industries Corporation has not been able to fulfil the objectives for which it was established and it has not been able to provide maximum employment to those people who are engaged in the small-scale industrial units. So, its objective has really not been fulfilled.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): When I look at the past, present and future of the Corporation, I get different reactions in my mind. When we look at its past, what do we find? Look at the name: National Small Industries

Corporation. Its first and last word, "National" and "Corporation" would give us an idea that something big is coming. But what we find is that a corporation is coming with only Rs. 10 lakhs as capital, out of which only Rs. 2 lakhs is paid up. So, it is with a small beginning that they started. Then I was doubting whether it was "national" or whether it was worth the name "National Corporation". Probably, they were taken away by the second word that is, "Small".

However, if you look at its present, the present seems to be satisfactory because of the very year. start Today there is not only one main corporation but it has four regional corporations, and their capital comes to about Rs. 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs. But when we look at its future, I think it has to discharge a very heavy responsibility. As Shri Panigrahi has stated, if we want to solve, or think of solving, the unemployment problem, and as Shri Mathur stated, if we want to solve even the headache of the Education Ministry, that is, indiscipline among the students, the Corporation will have to create greater opportunities for the young men and women, so that they may become usefully occupied and they will look on the future with cheer and hope.

Shri Panigrahi devoted most of his time to the regional imbalance. I am one with him. He comes from Orissa. I come from Andhra. I think both of our States are equally backward. So is the case with a few other States also. Therefore, it is really surprising that when there are four regional corporations set up, they should be set up in highly industrial places. I am not talking of the States. Bombay as a whole may not be very forward, but certain parts are certainly very much developed industrially. So, when it is set up in Bombay city or Madras city or Calcutta or Delhi, the immediate impact is going to be only developing the area which is already developed. I have no grouse against

that. But should we not try to change the regional imbalance? Now so much has been said in our planning that Government will make a conscious effort to improve, to develop industrially backward areas and bring them to the extent of developed areas and thereby the imbalance would be resolved. But that we do not find

16 hrs.

Another thing in this regard is that in such a big country as ours, in population as well as in area, these four offices are not enough. I would like to make a plea that at least there should be a regional corporation for an area with a population of about a crore of people which means that we should have about 35 to 40 corporations. Instead of that if we think of big corporations in charge of 3 or 4 crores of population area the corporation again will not be solving the regional imbalance problem. Therefore let us concentrate on a small area and instead of building every regional corporation into a giant one, let us have a greater number of corporations so that every corporation will be able to cater to the needs and develop industrially the area, say, with a population of about a crore of people.

Shri Mathur had mentioned the Okhla Estate. I had the fortune to visit it. Of course, it was a sort of an bird's eye-view with the hon. Minister. I was very much enamoured by it. Then I went with a friend and when I went into little details, really a sense of appreciation grew in me. It is a big thing. It is a very great thing that has been achieved. It was more than a year ago. During the last session I again went there and went into little details. It was a little surprise to me that the production of each unit in the sum total of all units is not increasing according to schedule or according to our expectations. Then I went into some details of those units which are not successful, which are either closed

or are almost closed. Then I found that it is due not to any defect in our planning or due to the Small Industries Corporation but due to a new trend that has cropped up in our society.

So far, what was happening was that a man with financial resources was coming forward and was trying to set up a factory. It was all right. So far as technical know-how was concerned he would hire the services of a technical person and go ahead. Then a new development came where the technical know-how person—an engineer, a skilled person who knows the job or who has done the job somewhere—would come up and would like to start a factory. He would go to some financier, get his assistance and start a factory. This was the second development. Now a third development has come. Out of a good thing sometimes an evil thing comes. The third development is the outcome of a good thing that we started. The good thing that we have started is that Government has started giving financial assistance on a generous or liberal scale. Therefore the new trend is that a man who can have some pull in the Ministry or who has some political pull somewhere or other comes forward. On the one hand he assures a financier, "I will get so much loan, you do not bother" and on the other to a man of technical know-how he says, "You do not worry, I will get the loan and the scheme passed". Thus he comes forward without any constructive contribution to the industry either in financial terms or in the terms of actual working or in management or in anything. Because of his manoeuvrability he is able to get a lion's share not only in starting it but also in the profits. But then what happens? The man who has put in his finances does not get satisfied in course of time because he might have given more expectations of the financial assistance that he would be getting from the Government and that assistance is not forthcoming. The result is that then there is a break-up in the partnership.

[Shri Heda]

Already, generally partnerships are not very successful. Partnerships between a man with finances and a man who has skill or know-how sometimes carry on, but when there is a triangular partnership there are more chances of a break-up. Then a stalemate may arise.

I found out that the units that are not so successful or are not able to carry out our expected targets due to this new trend. I hope that the officers and the Ministry concerned will take note of this new trend and try to curb this tendency and that they will not allow anybody to figure prominently unless he has got substantial finances of his own or experience or skill or know-how to his credit.

Then there is another thing to which some reference was made by Shri Mathur. I agree with him. In the industrial world also, that is happening. Wherever we see, we see the biggest men. The result is, only the big people are getting representation. Even in the industrial sector, the small people are not getting representation that they should get. Take this case. I am not in favour of one organisation or another organisation. But, I think there are certain organisations which represent big industries and there are other organisations like the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, which represent small industrial men. Therefore, in this Corporation at least, representation should be given to or association should be obtained of men in smaller positions.

My last word is about the role of the States. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has already made a complaint that while the Centre is playing a magnificent role, the States are not up to the mark. He is very right. Another difficulty with the States is, they are very amenable to various pulls or of different parties. Of course, that does not come in here. Sometimes, I have found that small industrial estates with 5 or 6 or 12

units have come out in remote places where there is no scope for industries whereas towns with ample scope are lagging behind. My plea is that this matter along with the other work that we have taken up, small-scale industries servicing institutes may be combined. It should be the function of the Centre. This Corporation should have better powers and greater resources so that, without any interference from or reliance on the State Governments, we will be able to develop small-scale industries. With these words, I add my word of appreciation to the work done by this Corporation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is gratifying to note that this Corporation has enlarged its activities in order to cater better to the needs of the small-scale industries. But, there are certain tests by which we have got to see the achievements of this Corporation. These are, how far it has been able to deal with the hardships and handicaps from which the small industrialists suffer. I know how the small industrialist suffers. He has got some handicaps. He lacks the right type of material. He lacks the technical know-how. He lacks proper equipment even. He lacks facilities for marketing. He lacks finances. It will be very difficult for me to deal with all these subjects each of which is very wide and varied. I will take a few salient features.

At the very outset, I must say that it is unfortunate that despite the efforts of the hon. Minister and despite the appreciation that prevails that small-scale industries are more important today in the developing economy than any other, the position is what it was before. Not only do they give increasing opportunities of employment, but they also contribute substantially to consumer goods for which there is the increasing demand. Yet, I am afraid, the treatment that the Planning Commission has given

to these small-scale industries is not proper. Sufficient funds have not been sanctioned. They have given Rs. 200 crores. That has already been exhausted. The hon. Minister does not know how to go ahead. I quite see his difficulties. You will appreciate, Sir, in that connection, that he has tried to do his best. When I see the Corporation,—this subject has already been dealt with by the hon. speakers who have preceded me—that such an important thing of vital importance to the developing economy of the country, should be dealt with by such a corporation with small finances, is very unfortunate.

But, more unfortunate is this. I quite see that the Corporation has tried to divide itself into different regions and entrusted functions to each. They have also created subsidiary corporations and given marketing and Hire-purchasing to them. For that purpose, in the northern region, they have one. I was really surprised to see that the one we have got, the National Small-scale Industries Corporation, Delhi (Private) Ltd., controls all the States of U.P., Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. You can imagine how wide it is. Punjab has got the largest concentration of small-scale industries minus handloom. Delhi is also developing in this sector to a great extent. We have got West German co-operation and we are developing that. Such a huge area being controlled by one corporation passes my comprehension. Therefore, I entirely support the argument of the hon. Members who have preceded me, and particularly the sponsor of this motion, that each State should either have a branch of the main corporation or should have a subsidiary corporation for the State itself that would look to the interest of the State itself. If Punjab has got the largest concentration of small-scale industries, there is no reason why it should not have a branch of its own or a subsidiary corporation or a branch of the main

corporation with its centre at Ludhiana. How can a corporation with its headquarters at Delhi look after the interests of Punjab? That is my first point.

Here I may also submit to the hon. House and to the hon. Minister through you that looking at the representation on the Corporation I am further surprised. I have got nothing to say against the members. Each one is the best in his own line. But what do I find? We have got a representative of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce. Let him be there, but have we got any representation for Punjab as such? I find the name of a Punjabi is there certainly, but he represents a certain concern at Delhi. The Ministry is centralising the small-scale industries in Delhi, and on this point I join issue with the policy of the Government.

Another object of small-scale industries is this, that we have got to remove the regional disparities that prevail in the matter of the industrial development of the country. The hon. Minister knows that out of Rs. 720 crores invested in heavy industries, the *per capita* investment in Punjab is only Rs. 13 whereas it is Rs. 98 or Rs. 104 in Bihar and Bengal. So, this is another object of the small-scale industries to see that these regional disparities are lessened to some extent. Looked at from that aspect too, I would certainly say that Punjab is entitled to have a separate corporation at the hands of the hon. Minister, and with all his appreciation for the Punjabi, his traits and his technical know-how, I am sure he will see that the Punjabi gets his share at least in this sector if not anywhere else. He suffers because he has not got the raw materials for heavy industries.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He will praise the Punjabi, but will not give him a corporation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad: I am sure he will give it provided the point is stressed by him and me and all others together.

Now I will come to the other points since there is very little time left. The first point that I take is about raw materials. I had the honour to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister in 1958 about the scarcity of raw materials, and I believe something has been done, but sufficient has not been done. Punjab has got a total quota of about 5,560 tons of steel quarterly, and there are 500 registered concerns on the State list, which means it comes to 11 tons per quarter to each concern. It is running short, and the industries in Punjab are simply starving because of lack of raw materials.

Besides, another important thing is about Government purchases. I am glad that the achievements of this Corporation have been creditable. The figure has gone up to more than Rs. 2 crores, and I am sure they have been distributed to the small industrialists, but that is not sufficient. When this Corporation is also concerned with Government purchases, let us see the needs of the entire Army and other Government offices in the matter of bicycles and hosiery. It will run into many crores. I believe these are the two small-scale industries amongst others which prevail in Punjab and other places. If the entire order is taken over somehow and it is given to the small-scale industries,—co-operatives can be formed—I am sure the economic condition of the State can be very much bettered. In this connection I may also submit that I quite see that it is necessary that there should be standardisation of goods. So that the people who need them may be able to purchase them. But here too it is a function of the corporation.

In this connection, I want also to submit that I am afraid that in the matter of hire purchase, there are several complaints; as the hon. Mover has been pleased to say, there are lots

of complaints that they are not being properly dealt with. I need not dilate on that, because that has already been dealt with by the hon. Mover.

The most important thing that I would deal with is the question of finance. Now, Punjab Government has started a financial corporation with a subscribed capital of one crore of rupees. They have already gone into the market for borrowing another crore of rupees. The demand, on the other hand, is more than Rs. 2 crores, out of which they have already allocated about Rs. 1.50 crores. Finance is the one thing for want of which the small-scale industries in Punjab suffer, and I believe, equally the industries in other States. This is one thing to which the hon. Minister must give his attention, and also the Government of India must give their attention. It is very necessary that the necessary finances should be provided either through the corporation or by some other method. But I believe that if the corporation is entrusted with this work, if its capital is enlarged, and as the hon. Mover has been pleased to state, if a corporation with Rs 10 crores capital is established in each State and entrusted with all these functions, then I think we can go a great deal and contribute much to the betterment of the small-scale industries.

श्री कुमकुमबाला (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के सूवर साहब ने कुछ बातें कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में बतलाई। दूसरे बक्ताओं ने भी आप के सम्मुख अपनी बातें कहीं। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में आप का विशेष कोई समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं तो सभी चीजों को गवर्नमेंट की ही समझता हूँ, यह कारपोरेशन हो या फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन हो या कोई और चीज हो। नीति तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट की ही चलती है। इस दृष्टि से मैं दो बार मुझसे आप लोगों के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझे यह पता नहीं है कि वे चीजें इस कारपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं या नहीं,

लेकिन अगर नहीं आती है तो मंत्री महोदय मुझे बताना देंगे कि उन का यहां रहना ठीक नहीं है और मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि अगर वे इस के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती हैं तो आनी चाहियें।

हमारे वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री जी ने बजट की स्पीच के बाद या किसी और समय यह कहा था कि हम बहुत धीमे ही इस प्रकार की चीज तय करना चाहते हैं कि फला फला चीजों को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बनायेंगी और फलां फलां चीजों को जो लॉग बड़े उद्योग धंधे करते हैं वे बनायेंगे। पता नहीं अभी तक इस डिपार्टमेंट ने इस के बारे में कुछ किया है या नहीं, परन्तु मैं यह सुझाव देता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बहुत सी छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं जो कि इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं और बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के काम में आती हैं। इस के प्रतिरिक्ल बहुत से पार्ट्स हैं जिन को हम लॉग बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करने हैं, जैसे कि मोटर पार्ट्स हैं जिन का हम लॉग हुन बड़ी मात्रा में बाहर से मगाने हैं। कई लोगों ने हम में घ्रा कर कहा कि यह जा पार्ट्स हैं वे बहुत आसानी से बन सकते हैं। यदि कोई छोटी सी मशीन ले कर बैठ जाय ना यह पार्ट्स बन सकते हैं और हमारे काम में घ्रा सकते हैं इसी प्रकार से हमारे यहां टेक्स्टाइल मशीनरीज है, जूट इंडस्ट्री की मशीनरीज है, अन्य बहुत सी मशीनरीज हैं, जिन के बहुत से पार्ट्स को छोटे छोटे उद्योग वाले बिना किसी दिक्कत के बना सकते हैं। इन सब चीजों की लिस्ट तो मैं नहीं दे सकता परन्तु मंत्री महोदय को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन सब चीजों के फिगरस कलेक्ट करे और उन को जो लोग लघु उद्योगों में लगे हुए हैं उन के पास भेंजे, साथ ही उन को बनाने की तरकीबें भी उन में बतायें कि इस तरह से वे बनाये जा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से आप का करोड़ों रुपया फोरन एक्सचेंज का बचेगा, छोटे लोगों को अच्छा मिलेगा और जो चीजें अभी लो

बाहर के मंगते हैं वे यहां पर बनने लग जायेंगी तो उन सब चीजों में आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हमारा देश आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा। हमारे पाणिबही साहब ने पांच, सात चीजों के लिये बताया कि यह कारपोरेशन का काम है.

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र जाबुद: यह भी कारपोरेशन का काम है, आप जो कह रहे हैं बिसकुल ठीक कह रहे हैं।

श्री सुमसुनबाला : यदि यह उस का काम है तो ठीक है, परन्तु हमें पता नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट कुछ करती है या नहीं, यहां से बंडल के बडल इतने कागजात इश्यू होते हैं, हो सकता है उन में हमारी नजर में वह न आया हो।

श्री मनुभाई झाह : १८० किताबें पबलिश की गई हैं।

श्री सुमसुनबाला : ऐन्सिलरीज पर हैं और बहुत बड़ी बड़ी किताबें हैं परन्तु मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इधर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ऐन्सिलरीज यहां पर बन सकती हैं या नहीं और उस के लिये टैक्नीकल मालेज कैसी है ? आज छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज वालों को सब से ज्यादा दिक्कत यह आती है एक जरा सी टैक्नीकल गाइडेंस के न होने की वजह से उन का काम रुक जाता है। बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज वाले तो काफी रुपये इस के बास्ते खर्च कर सकते हैं और सब चीजों का इन्तजाम कर सकते हैं परन्तु छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज वाले तो उतना नहीं कर सकते हैं। अतएव मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह अपील करूंगा कि जैसे आप ने कहा कि ऐन्सिलरीज के बास्ते बड़ी बड़ी किताबें हैं और उन का बोझ बहुत भेने भी देखा है, उन के साथ साथ हाक हू हू इट, इस में कितना खर्च होना, ऐसी चीजों के बारे में कई प्लान पड़े सिधे लोगों के सामने वह रखे ताकि उस फोइल कर में अपने काम में लग सकें।

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

दूसरे जैस हमार प्रस्ताव के मूबर साहब न बतलाया कि जितनी एप्लिकेशन्स हायर पचेज के लिये आई, उनमें से बहुत कम लोगों के लिये वह अंजूर हुई और मशीनरी की सप्लाई बहुत कम हो गई। इस के ऊपर भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये। बड़ी बड़ी मशीनरीज के लिये तो लोग गवर्नमेंट की हायेस्ट जगह तक एप्रोच कर लेते हैं क्योंकि उन के पास रुपया है, आदमी है कि हर तरफ वे अपनी पैरवी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करना चाहते हैं तो आप को उन के घर जा कर उन को इस के लिये उत्साहित करना होगा, हां, अगर नहीं चाहते तो दूसरी बात है। आप को उन्हें उत्साहित करना होगा फाइनेन्शियल हैल्प से भी और टेक्नीकल ऐडवाइस से भी। जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया बड़े उद्योग वालों के पास पैसा बहुत है और उन का जो खर्च होती है उस खर्च में ऐडवाइस लेने का खर्च भी निभ जाता है लेकिन छोटे उद्योग धंधों से वह खर्च नहीं निभ सकता।

एक बात जो बहुत जरूरी है वह यह है कि हमारे बिग इंडस्ट्री वाले जो लोग हैं उन की यह मनोवृत्ति होनी चाहिये कि उन को देश की ही बनी हुई, लघु उद्योगों में बनी हुई चीजों को लेना चाहिये और इस तरह से उन को उत्साहित करना चाहिये। मैं अपने माथुर साहब की बात से पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ जिन लघु उद्योगों की बवालिटि अच्छी न हो, जिन के प्रोडक्शन की बवालिटि अच्छी न हो, उन को मत उत्साहित कीजिये, बल्कि मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप उन का डिस्करेज कीजिये, परन्तु आरम्भ में यदि कुछ चीजें ऐसी बनें जो एक दम से १०० प्रतिशत अच्छी न हो फिर भी काम में लेने में ज्यादा दिक्कत न हो तो ऐसी चीजों को भी उत्साहित करना चाहिये क्योंकि शुरू में लघु उद्योग वालों को फोरेन इम्पोर्ट वाली चीजों को बनाने में कुछ दिक्कत होगी। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता से वे उन को बना

सकेंगे। इस ओर मैं सब से ज्यादा मंत्रिमंडल का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जो हमारे बड़े उद्योग वाले हैं उन की सहानुभूति छोटे उद्योगों के साथ नहीं है, उन को उत्साहित करना तो दूर रहा, वे लोग उन को अनुत्साहित करते हैं। अच्छी चीज के लिये भी कह देते हैं कि जाओ, जाओ, यह चीज अच्छी नहीं है। सरकार भी बेचारी क्या करे? जब लोग सरकार के सामने आते हैं तो वह कहती है कि हम क्या करें। आप जा कर बड़े उद्योग वालों को समझाइये कि यह चीज अच्छी है। ठीक है, उन को जा कर समझाना चाहिये, परन्तु यदि वे लोग उन के रास्ते में नाजायज अड़चन डालते हैं तब तो यह सरकार का काम हो जाता है कि वह बड़े उद्योग वालों से कहे कि वे जो बीच में अड़चन डालते हैं यह बड़ी गलत बात है।

मैं विशेष और कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, इस सम्बन्ध में जो ४ या ५ सुझाव दिये हैं, आशा है कि हमारा मंत्रिमंडल उन पर ध्यान देगा।

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Corporation was set up in the early part of 1955 and it was formed to assist the growth of small-scale industries in the country. From that time the Corporation has taken many steps to assist small-scale industries. I want to mention mainly the procurement of orders from Government, the exploring of markets for the products of the small-scale industries and the most important, the giving of plant and machinery to small-scale industries on hire-purchase system. This is the most important work which I feel the Corporation has done.

In the first two years, the activities of the Corporation were not encouraging. But in 1957-58 and 1958-59 the activities are very encouraging and they are doing excellent work. They are assisting the small-scale industries to grow in strength.

Generally speaking, the working of any Corporation or company can be judged from the balance-sheet. But this is not a concern where we are concerned with profits and losses. This is a concern to assist the small-scale industries. Therefore, we have to judge how far this Corporation has been successful in achieving this aim; how far it has assisted the growth of small-scale industries. According to me, it is doing all right; and, I think, in the years to come it will be very helpful to the small-scale industries in the country.

Regarding procurement of Government orders, I have to say that in 1958-59 due to the efforts of the Corporation Government orders to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores had been obtained whereas in 1957-58 the Government orders were to the tune of Rs. 62 lakhs. That is, in 1957-58 the percentage of Government orders received through the efforts of the Corporation was only 0.4 whereas in 1958-59 the percentage of orders received from Government is 2.5 per cent of their total business. So, this is a substantial increase. But still there is much to be achieved because Government is a purchaser to the tune of more than Rs. 100 crores. The business secured amounts to about Rs. 2.5 crores. I hope in future years they will be able to secure more business from the Government.

I want to congratulate the Corporation that it was able to persuade the Government to reserve certain items exclusively to be produced by the small-scale industries. It has undertaken to give a guarantee about the quality of these products and in this way it has been made easy for the Government to purchase more and more of these products.

Regarding the hire-purchase scheme, previously the earnest money to be paid was 30—40 per cent of the total and the repayment period varied from three to eight years. Recently these have been revised. The earnest money required is 20 per cent and the repay-

ment period is seven years, which the public can afford as these are easier terms.

We have to develop more small-scale industries in the country and for that it is essential that more funds should be provided to the Corporation. I agree with Shri Harish Chandra Mathur in this respect. At present the capital is about Rs. 50 lakhs but the demand from the public for payment of the value of the machinery come to the tune of Rs. 3—4 crores every year and the repayment period is seven years. At this rate they would require about Rs. 25 crores worth of machinery and plant. They must have at least half the amount as capital. Otherwise, there are delays and difficulties in securing loans. I support the suggestion made by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur to increase the capital to Rs. 10 crores. There is one advantage at present. The Central Government is giving about Rs. 200 lakhs as subsidy to this Corporation. If the capital is increased, it will not require this subsidy; it will stand on its own footing and then it can meet the demand. There are some changes of the development of the small-scale industries in the country because the terms are easy. It is very helpful. Any man with a small capital can approach it and start a small unit. This will help to a great extent in expanding this sector and I think this will be beneficial to the country.

I want to make two suggestions. The time is short and so I do not want to touch the other matters. It is essential for the expansion of the small-scale industries that certain things should be done. At present these small units are in big cities; they are not in the rural areas. Therefore, something should be done so that the small units are opened in the rural areas. The tariff should be regularised in such a way that the prices of raw materials and finished goods are the same in every part of the country. That will be very helpful. It is very essential that some action is taken in this regard.

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The second suggestion is that in order to develop these industries in the rural areas, some other concessions should be given. I want to suggest that some tax holiday should be provided for such industries for a small period of three or four years. Then the public will have more attraction and they will go to rural areas. The industry will also develop. That in turn will help in the decentralisation of industries, which is the Government's policy. Therefore, this aspect of the matter should be considered for the growth of small-scale industry in this country.

Regarding supply of raw materials I want to make one suggestion I have visited many small units. They are satisfied with the supply of raw material, but their only complaint is about the irregular supply of raw materials. In some cases the permits are issued but they do not get the actual supply and they have to purchase the raw material from other sources. This should be checked and a proper supply of raw material should be made available to them.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Sir, there is only one point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon Minister and this House. In the ultimate analysis, Sir, it is only the small industries that are going to solve the problem of the country. At the same time, it has to be borne in mind that unless we can send the products of our small industries to foreign countries we shall not be able to develop small industries to the extent that we wish. We have a population of about 40 crores. If most of them are employed in small-scale industries we will have to find a market for the products of those industries.

Markets can be had only in foreign countries. The question is, how to do it? In the first place, as far as I have been able to see from the report, orders for shoes to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores have been received from

Russia. It is a matter of very great satisfaction to all of us that this has been done. But, Sir, other markets and other countries should be tapped. We have got embassies and legations in most of the countries. We have also Commercial Attache attached to these legations and embassies. The question is, why should they not be asked to study the markets in those countries and see what things are required in those countries. Then we can see whether those things can be produced more cheaply in our country or not. So far as labour is concerned we have a plethora of it, that too cheap labour.

Therefore, my submission is that if we could tap those sources and find out markets for our goods in other countries, there would be a possibility for our developing our small industries, so that we shall not only be able to earn a great deal of foreign exchange but we shall also be able to provide employment to our countrymen. I hope the Government will take this suggestion into consideration.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I am very grateful to my hon friend, Shri Mathur, for having brought up this motion before the House, because I do feel that looking to the importance of the small-scale industries in the national economy it is but proper that an annual survey should be taken by the House in the form of such a motion.

Regarding the different aspects of small-scale industries, I hope the House will excuse me if I do not take their time in going over the entire orbit of development of small-scale industries for which the Planning Commission, the Government of India and the State Governments, as the House is aware, are taking innumerable steps in different directions.

But coming to the specific points raised by many of the hon. Members, the first point which perhaps, most of

the Members touched was about the structure of the Corporation and its constitution and personnel. I can assure the hon. House that the share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, of which Rs. 40 lakhs have been subscribed, is no handicap to the Corporation at all, if I may say so. Out of all the reasons for the lack or more of development of small-scale industries in this country, the least important one is the corpus of the capital and equity shares held by this Corporation. As the House is aware, all the banking institutions, to which category this National Small Industries Corporation belongs, have a very low equity capital. A normal scheduled commercial bank does not have equity capital of more than a crore of rupees or so. But it has a turnover, including deposits and advances, of more than Rs. 100 crores. We have our own State Trading Corporation, where we are doing foreign trade with different countries of the world, which is a much more selective thing than internal commerce, to the tune of Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 50 crores. But we have got its equity capital of about two crores of rupees. So, I want to assure the House that whatever be the other drawbacks and weaknesses for which we need the strength and support of this House, the raising of equity is not of much importance. We are thinking of even then putting in another Rs. 50 lakhs and make it Rs. 1 crore. But the Government have always been helping us by arranging funds that we need, whether it is Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 20 crores. On not a single occasion has the Corporation or the Ministry felt lack of finance as any hindrance, as far as the working of this Corporation is concerned. As Shri Sarhadi rightly said, we are not satisfied with Rs. 200 crores provided for the Development of Small Scale Industries; we want more for the over-all development. But that does not prevent us from raising the corpus of the Corporation, if we really feel that by putting more equity, we can strengthen

it. We are strengthening it a little more, but really speaking, equity is not so much of a problem or a necessity.

Regarding the composition of the Board of Directors, the representative to whom my hon. friend referred is not there on behalf of the Federation. The policy of the Government in regard to committees, boards and corporations is that we do not give any functional or organisational or institutional representation at all. He is there because of his practical experience, apart from his being attached to the Federation. I must add my personal note of appreciation of that gentleman, who was a Member of this House in the last Parliament. He has been rendering yeoman service and along with his practical common sense and business experience, he has great sympathy for the cause of the small man and for straightening out their difficulties. I can assure the House that he is not there as a representative of the Federation.

We have another gentleman who represents the small industries directly. He is a local gentleman, who is running a small dye-stuff factory—Sardar Santokh Singh. He is also rendering useful service. It is not the association of one or two representatives from such a vast continental country like ours that really comes in the way of the functioning of this Corporation.

Regarding the hire purchase system, for which fortunately there was unanimous appreciation from hon. Members including Shri Panigrahi, I can say this that the Corporation has been doing much more than what at one stage we expected it to do in this direction. More than 10,000 machines have been asked for from the Corporation. More than 3000 have been physically delivered. In the nature of things, as matters stand today, either for foreign supply or local supply, each engineering shop or manufacturer takes not less than 12 months before the machines are delivered. My friend, Shri Mathur, was prepared to tolerate

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a gap of six months for the consideration of applications.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I was referring to the delay in the Corporation in the disposal of applications.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am coming to that. So, the time lag which some hon. Members pointed out between the orders being placed and the actual machinery being delivered is more due to this fact that the manufacturer takes not less than 12 months.

Regarding the time lag between the receipt of applications and their disposal also, I have the figures. About 3,000 applications were received, out of which 2642 have been disposed of and entrepreneurs asked to go forward. 358 is the balance. Presently we are receiving applications at the rate of 150 to 200 a month. This is not a very big number, but 80 per cent of the orders are not booked just because the entrepreneur has not put the earnest money, which he is required to do. I hope that the House will agree with me that unless a Corporation of this type gets at least earnest money from the entrepreneur it will not be in the interest of the Corporation nor will it fructify if we place an order in advance of receiving the earnest money. Actually speaking, the backlog on account of administrative difficulties or bottlenecks are not too many. I know there are many and I would not like to minimise the delay on account of the bureaucratic structure of any Government, much less of the Government of India or the State Governments in this country, where the standard of social efficiency and administrative efficiency are not very high. The bottlenecks do exist and we in this Corporation have been trying to remove them. And here I must add my sense of appreciation for their work in spite of our having many drawbacks and weaknesses in the Ministry; the various corporations with which I am associated, this Corporation has shown less of red-tapist or bureaucratic tendency than many

other bodies that we are handling, from the administrative point of view.

There was also a point that the under-developed areas are not being given proper representation in the purchase of products for export. I must make it quite clear that this is a drawback to which I had occasion myself to draw the attention of the House several times. We have been trying to urge not only on the State Governments of the different States concerned but also on the entrepreneurs everywhere. This Corporation is at their service. But this Corporation which supplies them machinery,—cannot also produce those products on their behalf. Unless and until we get from the hon. Members of this House, from the citizens of this country, from the various entrepreneurial class, support for this particular corporation to promote or initiate orders from the different areas, it will not be able to function. I can assure my hon. friend from Orissa that if he and the local government and the entrepreneurs there place orders on this Corporation,—I am prepared to give a categorical assurance—we will certainly develop the small industries of those areas, even if we fall short of money—and I do not think the Government will fall short of money in this Corporation—and we will assist those industries in the States from which orders are coming. Now in the matter of development we are not taking States as such but districts; we are taking a district as a unit. The more backward in industrialisation a State is, if more orders are forthcoming, the more we will go out of our way to help it in developing. Actually, we are seeking orders, canvassing orders. We are trying through this Corporation, of sponsoring orders from the under-developed areas.

Shri Panigrahi: So far as Orissa is concerned, 24 applications were made.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had answered that point in reply to a question

by my hon. friend. Out of these 24 people, 12 people have written even personal letters. But earnest money is not forthcoming from them. If the hon. Member writes to them and if they deposit 20 per cent, we can consider those applications. As Shri Damani has rightly pointed out, we have already reduced it from 40 to 20 per cent. And I was going to say that we have a scheme under consideration where even out of this 20 per cent, if the State Government is prepared to extend a guarantee to the particular entrepreneur, we are prepared to tick off 15 per cent of this 20 per cent, and the Corporation is prepared to give machinery to those enterprises which pay only 5 per cent of the earnest money. I do not think the House will expect us to be more liberal or more generous in this matter. As a matter of fact, when we told this to the Japanese team, they were rather surprised and were of the view that perhaps we are over-doing the liberalisation, if it can be called by that term.

Then, my hon. friends, Shri Sarhadi and Shri Mathur rightly pointed out the great need for marketing assistance from this Corporation. That is absolutely one of the most important aspects of this Corporation's work. If what they have done so far is less than what they should have done, it is not due to lack of efforts. Though a real probe into the marketing problem has not arisen, I must say that in spite of the fact that there does exist an impression that marketing at the moment is one of the most important tasks which the Corporation should really undertake, if we analyse everywhere the conditions in India today, most of the industries are booked for 18 to 24 months, as far as the mechanical industries are concerned. I am not talking of the handicrafts or cottage industries or the handloom sector which are purely normal consumer items, but I am referring to those items which go to build up the national economy in the real technological sense and lay foundation for the industrial structure.

Even so, we are not minimising the importance of marketing. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, knows that in the last standing committee meeting we took a decision that every State should sponsor a corporation of its own, not for the hire-purchase which will remain with the Apex corporation but for marketing, for running the industrial establishment, for opening the raw material depot and for doing wholesale work in as many trades and industries as possible. Two States have already come forward. Uttar Pradesh has already instituted a corporation. West Bengal has promised that it will float the corporation very soon. We received a proposal from the Kerala Government also for sponsoring a corporation. I do hope that by the end of this Plan period every State will have at our request and instance a marketing corporation at the State level as was the desire expressed by Shri Sarhadi and various other hon. friends who mentioned this matter in this debate.

Then, on the question of participating in Government purchases, even though I should express my satisfaction at what the Corporation has done, there is much room for this type of activity. I may also like to clear certain misapprehensions due to inadequate information. Out of the total Central purchases of about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores which for the various ministries the Director General of Supplies purchases and which the Defence Ministry also purchases outside this scheme of this Corporation, goods worth several crores are being purchased by them through direct tendering from small-scale industries sources. We are trying to get a proper analysis done. We have not yet been able to have the analysis because the goods move through so many hands. The man who tenders to the D.G. Supply may not be actually the man who produces it but is the intermediate agent. But from some sample survey that we carried out we find that more than 5 to 10 per cent of the purchases of the Government, the

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Centre particularly and to a lower extent of the States, are being made from the small-scale industries. We would not like to compel them to come to the Corporation every time. We are not going to undertake that work of an unnecessary nature when there is a direct connection between the producer and the Government of India. As such, it is not necessary for the NSIC to show its work and create work and butt into it. But I can say that the price preference policy of the Central Government by which 15 per cent extra premium is given to the products of the small-scale industry has greatly contributed to the purchase of goods of the small-scale industries by the Centre. We are encouraging more and more the State corporations to come in and the NSIC itself to try to open a wholesale depot in each State for items like hosiery in Ludhiana or items like bicycle parts in some other part of the country and some specifically major developed industries in the small-scale sector. I have no doubt that the marketing assistance that will be offered by this Corporation will also be very valuable.

Then regarding the standardisation of products to which there was unanimous support from all hon. Members of the House—I was very glad—we are now launching upon and would have to concentrate on the production of high standard goods from the small-scale industries. There have been very rightful complaints of sub-standard goods being produced by the small entrepreneurs. This is quite natural. I would not like to say that anybody is particularly blameworthy. In a country that is trying to industrialise itself it has to industrialise itself in the modern way and not in the classical sense. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, pointed out that at one time we were trading across the seven seas in various commodities like mulmul or Dacca cloth. This itself is worth remembering, but beyond giving a little inspiration of a glorious past through which this country has passed

it does not help us. What we face today is a new stage of underdevelopment and technologically high degree of backwardness both in science and applied science as such. Therefore this problem of standardisation of goods and of production of quality goods is one to which we want to give the utmost attention.

I was glad that Shri Jhunjhunwala pointed out the need of placing before the entrepreneurs some model schemes with as much detail as could be given. Of course, this is a high degree of spoon-feeding but we are doing it. I may place those facts here by informing the House, as most of the hon. Members already know, that we are overdoing sometimes the spoon-feeding. We have prepared more than 186 schemes which are very practical. I would always like to be corrected on that, that is, if any scheme is defective we will try to bring it up-to-date and make it as modern as possible. But you can take a horse to the trough, you cannot make it drink. If anybody thinks and believes that industrialisation can be done by all the States sponsoring at every stage, I can say with all humility that it will be putting the clock back. If entrepreneurship means that we sow the seed, we also grow the plant, harvest the finished products and also make the dough ready to be put in somebody's mouth, such a helpless state of affairs will never bring industrialisation. It can only come through the real strength of the two shoulders of man, self-respecting man, as an Indian is trying to be.

But, with all these warnings that we are going that way, we are trying to do as much as possible in preparing schemes, and giving technical assistance through the network of the small-scale industries servicing institutes. In one single year, more than 12,000 advices and guidance have been registered at the various servicing institutes.

Also, my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra mentioned about the losses which the Corporation had suffered. I can assure him that the profit which was shown in their trade is not profit. It was the excess of grant granted by the Central Government to the Corporation to meet its losses, which had to be adjusted in the next year. If any credit is attached to the previous year's performance or the showing of profit of Rs. 3 lakhs, it is not so. Losses are continuing. As the other hon. Members rightly pointed out, they do not expect, the country does not expect, and the Government does not expect, that a promotional corporation of this nature really should be able to make any profit as such.

I can assure hon. Members that in spite of whatever I have said in defence or in appreciation of the very good work done by this Corporation, nobody is more conscious of the tremendous number of shortfalls and weaknesses from which the entire organisation of small-scale industries, not only the mechanised one, but also handicrafts, handloom, coir, silk, cottage and village industries,—within the entire orbit, gamut of Rs. 200 crores—from time to time is suffering in this country. We are trying to get out of the woods. Today, our most acute problem is shortage of raw materials. Many hon. Members pointed this out in a passing way. But, I can say this. If another Rs. 20 crores worth of steel were available to this country, with the small-scale industries as they are standing today, we can lay at the door of the country in the service of the common man goods worth more than 60 or 80 crores. It is not the man who is failing, it is not the organisation that is failing, not the internal resources. What we are desperately short of is foreign exchange—external money and trade. From every platform that we get an opportunity to speak from, I have been urging that the most important necessity of current demand of our national economy is more and more foreign trade, more and more export trade from which current revenues for 198 LSD—8.

financing on the side of balance of payment can be made. It is not possible to run a deficit account with foreign assistance. Foreign assistance is a means to an end. It cannot be an end in itself. Therefore, it is trade promoted through the small-scale industries, promoted through the traditional items, promoted through large-scale industries with foreign countries which alone, in the ultimate analysis, will be a solvent of many of our national problems.

With these words, I hope....

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about giving assistance to backward States like the Punjab—backward in the industrial sense? What preference are you giving?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About backward States, I have mentioned. At that time, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma was not here. I can assure him....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was here. You said some vague things. I wanted a definite promise.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as backwardness in Punjab is concerned, I do not share the opinion of my respected friend. Actually, Punjab is the most vital State. It has got the greatest vigour today in small-scale industries. This is a matter of pride. That does not mean that Punjab does not need development. There are many other areas, I can assure him, which require greater attention in the matter of industrialisation than the State from which he has the honour to come and the State I have been serving during the most important years of my life, both before I joined the Government and after. What I am saying is that all efforts are being concentrated to develop the under-developed areas, whether by way of loans, or by way of providing industrial estates, or whether by way of starting various other types of industrial programmes, or giving loan assistance. At every stage our effort is there. It is not as if we have succeeded cent per cent. Then the whole picture of the country would have been quite different, but

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

the policy of the Central Government is what my hon. friend Sharma has been stressing here, and all of us have been agreed on it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will not detain the House long, but will make short observations on two or three points in about a couple of minutes.

I hope the hon. Minister will agree that this House has been more than fair in its criticism of the Corporation, and all the Members who have participated have paid ungrudging compliment where it was due, but we do hope that the Corporation will also appreciate that there is a great scope for improvement and that that improvement will be effected.

While the hon. Minister mentioned about delays, particularly in hire purchases, I think he did not get me correctly. What I stated was that from the date of the acceptance of the application to the date of placing of the order for the machinery it takes six months. There is no excuse for it. It is not at all complimentary to any department if you accept my application to supply a particular machinery and then you go on with certain further procedures and it takes you six months to place the order. I can understand that availability is not in the hands of the Corporation, it depends upon the manufacturers and so many other factors. So, it would have been absolutely unfair on my part to tie the responsibility of the manufacturer on to the Corporation. What I mentioned was the delays in the Corporation and the inter-communication between the subsidiary corporation and main Corporation.

Shri Kasthwal (Kotah): There are no subsidiary corporations now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend may talk. On paper it may not be there, but they were continuing till yesterday. They are winding it up, but that is another matter. That

definitely is the position today. Maybe there will be no subsidiary corporations in future. We have been asking them to be wound up, but I wish these delays are definitely cut out, and there certainly is necessity for a change in the mental outlook. There can be no compromise on this point, and I wish that instead of only taking these compliments on other matters, they would rather try to change the outlook in this particular aspect.

Again, regarding the constitution, I would submit that it does make a difference if there is a real advocate of the small-scale industry on the Corporation, one who knows where the shoe pinches, one who knows the difficulties of the small-scale industry. These friends who are on the Corporation may have a broad outlook, but they do not have the experience of knowing what it actually means. I think it will do the Corporation itself good if they have real advocates of the small-scale industry, particularly those who know the particular working of it.

If the Corporation is not feeling any difficulty regarding finances, it is all right, but it is obvious that it has got to look up to the Government all the time. There can be no other way for the Corporation but to look to the Government for more and more finances. If the ordinary responsibilities of the Corporation are to be discharged, the finances must come from somewhere, and when they come from the Government, it takes away the autonomy of the Corporation, and I therefore think that the Corporation must be financially strengthened also. If non-interest bearing funds are made available to the Corporation, there will be no necessity for the subsidy, and then we will know how the Corporation is functioning. It must work on a no-profit no-loss basis; otherwise, this element of subsidy does not give us a real picture of the working of the Corporation.

17 hrs.

I have nothing else to say, because there is almost general agreement on all points. I only wish to point out that the hon. Minister did not refer to a very important point which was made by my hon. friend Shri Jhunjhunwala, who expressed doubt as to whether it was within the scope of the Corporation to induce the large-scale industries to take certain components and parts from the ancillary and small-scale industries. As a matter of fact, this is one of the important functions of the Corporation. We have in our hands a small pamphlet circulated by the Corporation called "*Collaboration between Heavy Industries and Small-Scale Industrial Units*". Here again, the performance of the Corporation has been exceedingly poor, but I do not blame the Corporation for it. That is why I particularly did not refer to it, but it is a matter to which I think the hon. Minister will have to pay particular attention. It is the attitude of the large-scale industries which is responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs, that we are not having success in setting up small units which would be ancillary. Again, I say that wherever we are setting up small-scale industries, we are going in a wrong direction. I do not want that the small-scale industries should be set up in such a way that they would be under the thumb of the large-scale industries, the small-scale industries and the ancillary industries should be set up in such a manner that they cover a vast ground and they make a big base for the large-scale industry as a whole and do not remain

under the umbrella of one particular industry.

When the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry was speaking on the Demands for Grants, he made a reference to it. I put this very question to him: 'Is it your policy and plan?' He said, 'No, it is not my policy that they should be set up in such a manner.' I hope the Corporation will take note of the observation made by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry on the floor of this House and proceed in that direction accordingly.

In conclusion, I express my deep gratitude to you for having allowed time for this discussion; I would also express my gratitude to all those Members who have given such support to this motion, and spotlighted the attention of the nation on the importance of the small-scale industries and the role which this Corporation has to play.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That this House takes note of the Third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Private Limited for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th April, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 31, 1959 [Bhadra 9, 1881 (Saka)].

{Saturday, the 29th August, 1959/7th Bhadra, 1881 (Saka)}

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1808	Power supply from Bhakra-Nangal Pro- ject	5080
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		5084-85

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act 1948

(2) A copy of Annual Report of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 under sub-section (3) of section 15 and sub-section (4) of Section 41 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 --

(i) G.S.R. No. 951 dated the 17th August, 1959 making certain further amendment to the West Bengal Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 971 dated the 22nd August, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED

COLUMNS

5094-96

Forty-second Report was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLE- MENTARY GRANTS (KERALA)

5097-5100

Further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Kerala State for 1959-60 was concluded. The demands were voted in full.

MOTION RE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO PUBLIC BORROWING WITH- DRAWN

5139-67

Further discussion on the Motion re Policy of Government in regard to Public Borrowing was resumed. Shri A. C. G. Jha replied to the debate. The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

MOTION RE REPORT OF NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPO- RATION ADOPTED

5167-5210

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur moved that the House take note of the Third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Private Ltd., for the year 1957-58 laid on the Table on 27-4-59. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1959 (BHAD- RA 9, 1881) (S.A.K.A.)—

Consideration and passing of the Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Bill; the Government Savings Certificates Bill, and the Public Debt (Amendment) Bill; and also further discussion on the Motion re Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission.

PRINTED AT THE PARLIAMENTARY WING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS,
NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT UNDER RULES 379 AND
383 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN LOK SABHA
(FIFTH EDITION)
