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LOK SABHA
DEBATES



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 N.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

7371

LOK SABHA

Monday, 31st March, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Insulating Paper

+
*1317. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a private Indian mill has been asked to manufacture insulating paper required in the manufacture of telephone cables;

(b) if so, the name of the paper mill and whether it has started production; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of any other alternative?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The desirability of manufacturing Insulating Paper was impressed last year on all leading Paper Mills operating in the country. Besides M/s. Shri Gopal Paper Mills who have been trying to develop this item for some years, M/s. Tribeni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta, and M/s. Paper Pulp Conversions Ltd., Poona, evinced interest in this line. Samples sent by these units are under examination.

(c) No, Sir. Production of this specialised type of Paper is confined to a couple of firms in the world which have developed it after many years of experimentation and investigation. It is, therefore, not feasible to establish the commercial manufacture of this kind of paper successfully in the immediate future.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how much insulated paper is required in our country now? What will be its cost?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is estimated to be about Rs. 10,00,000, of which Rs. 5,00,000 is for Hindustan Cables.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the shortage of insulating paper for which order was placed on foreign firms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as we know, there is no shortage as such. But if any specific instances are brought to our notice by any hon. Member, we will certainly look into them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether all the requirements of raw materials for the manufacture of insulating paper are available in the country or anything is imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, I can say that all the raw materials are available. It is really a question of technical know-how—adjustment of the fine tissue placement in the paper factory. It is rather a difficult technique. The quantity required being small, they do not find it profitable to produce such quantities in this country.

7372

लेड मैग्निज धातु : इस कायम के लिए
अग्नी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो कच्चा माल
बाह्यि बह हमारे देश में है। यह कच्चा माल
किन किन स्थानों पर पाया जाता है, क्या
उमको इसकी जानकारी है ?

श्री मनुभाई काह : जहां तक इस सवाल का तात्त्विक है यह तो इनसुलेटिंग पेपर के बारे में था । वैसे पेपर के लिए तो हमको हिन्दुस्तान के जंगलों में बैम्बू, इकुलिप्टस और फर बहुत मिलता है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any existing paper mill has come forward to take up the manufacture of this paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the main answer I said that M/s. Shri Gopal Paper Mills, Tribeni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta and Paper Pulp Conversions Ltd., Poona, are ready to do so and their samples are under examination.

Tyre Inflation Hand-Pump Industry

***1318. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the tyre inflation hand-pump industry in India:

(b) what steps have been taken to raise its production; and

(c) whether the trade is facing any difficulty in obtaining raw material for manufacturing purposes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing the position of the industry is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 54].

(b) Protective duty has been granted to the Industry till 1960. The import of hand tyre inflators has also been restricted.

(c) No such difficulty has come to Government's notice.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know why the prices are not going down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That would not be quite a statement to which one can agree. But I can say that most of the requirements of the country are being met by indigenous production. And the volume of import has fallen so low that last year it was Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 80,000.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: What are the steps taken for the further development of this industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. House is aware, when the question came up for discussion under the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, I had mentioned that the capacity already licensed was twice that would be needed by the end of the Second Plan.

Shri Tangamani: We find from the statement that the capacity of the four firms is more than 91,000. We also find that for the four years put together they have produced only 90,000. May I know whether the target will be reached during the year 1958?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is really a question of supply and demand. During the current year and the previous year the supply position of steel was very difficult and that is why the industry has not kept pace with the target and could not expand.

Construction of Gandhi Samadhi

*1319. Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 836 on the 27th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the construction of Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat, Delhi:

(b) the time by which this work is expected to be started; and

(c) the total amount estimated to be spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The design has been generally approved. The work will start after the detailed plans and estimates at present under preparation are finalised. It is not possible to indicate the precise cost till the detailed estimates are ready. As a rough estimate it may work out in the neighbourhood of Rs. 70 lakhs spread over a period of five years or so.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है मंत्रि मंडल की एक उप समिति इस सम्बन्ध में नियत की गयी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसने डिजाइन के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a fact that Government have accepted the first plan recommended by the board of assessors. But Government desired that some changes might be brought about in the plan. For instance, the mound was originally estimated to go up to a height of 60 ft. Now it is proposed to bring it down to 15 to 17 ft.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय जिस गति से कार्य हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए देर से देर कबतक इसका निर्माण शुरू हो जायेगा ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The architects would require about six months' time to submit the detailed plans and the estimates. As soon as the estimates are received, work will commence.

Shri Hem Barua: When the design is accepted, may I know whether it is proposed to make it aesthetically ennobling or spiritually ennobling or both?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The designs are kept for public scrutiny. If the hon. Member is interested, even now he can come and see it.

संत गोविन्द दास : इस सम्बन्ध में क्या गांधी स्मारक निधि के कार्यकर्ताओं और विशेषकर सन्त विनोदा जी की भी कोई राय प्राप्त की गयी है कि यह नक्शा किस प्रकार का हो ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as I know, the plans were not submitted to or seen by Acharya Vinoba Bhave. But the largest possible public opinion has been ascertained in this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know how many distinguished architects were approached to send their designs and whose designs have been accepted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the final competition a little over hundred designs were received and the plan, which was submitted by a firm in Bombay, Messrs. Bhuta & Company was recommended as the best and accepted.

श्री मधुसूदन राव : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि जो नक्शे दिये गये हैं वे यहाँ के लोगों द्वारा ही दिये गये हैं या कि दूसरे देशों के लोगों ने भी अपने नक्शे भेजे हैं ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In the final competition all the plans were submitted by Indian architects.

Pakistan Propaganda against Indian High Commissioner

*1321. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 398 on the 22nd November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received a reply from the Pakistan Government with regard to the protest lodged against the

malicious propaganda indulged in by some newspapers in Pakistan against the High Commissioner of India in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the nature of the reply received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Pakistan Government have sent an acknowledgement. Their final reply is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the nature of the acknowledgement that has been received by the Government of India and what are the implications of that acknowledgement?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a simple acknowledgement or anything more than that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): An acknowledgement is an acknowledgement. What more can I say? I have not got a copy of it with me. But it simply means they have got it and will send a reply later. I have not got the words of it but that is what a normal acknowledgement is.

Shri Hem Barua: When was it received?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You mean when the acknowledgement was received?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say the date. But I might mention that in such cases replies sometimes do not come at all or are greatly delayed.

National Small Industries Corporation

*1322. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Commissioner has issued a circular

to the Director of Industries that no further licence be issued for cycle parts to small scale industry as actual users as these parts will be imported by the National Small Industries Corporation for disbursement to small units;

(b) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has since imported cycle parts and is making them available; and

(c) if so, on what terms?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 55.]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the imported material for the period covering October 1957 to March 1958, which should have been here by now, is not likely to arrive for another three or four months and, if so, how does the Government propose to meet the requirements of the small scale industries which have been denied the right to import the material?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As mentioned in the statement, all the units have been addressed, and 52 units have already been covered by placement of the order. It will not be quite correct to assume that during the period mentioned by the hon. Member any hardship for imported raw materials was felt for either the components or the basic raw materials required by the units. The expected arrival will be within one or two months, and no unit is likely to suffer because of this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the order has been placed only now in the end of March and shipments are not likely to arrive before three or four months, which is the usual time? Has the hon. Minister any information to assure us that the shipment is likely to arrive within three or four months even?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not correct to say that the orders have been placed in March. The orders were placed in two or three instalments, and the first instalment is likely to arrive by the end of April or perhaps early in May. The total volume of the order is so small that it will cover up the requirements of all the small-scale bicycle industries for the entire year.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the small-scale industry will have to invest for the entire import of this period, because the Corporation is acting only as shipping agents minus the facilities allowed by the shipping agents?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Really speaking, they will be in a better position than previously. When as actual users they were directly importing, their money was locked up even when the letters of credit were opened. Now, payments will be made only when the shipments arrive and the deliveries are about to be effected. So I do not think any small-scale industries have uptil now complained to us about any hardship. As a matter of fact, it was at their request that we thought that the National Small Industries Corporation should come to the aid of small units in order to produce the latest type of things at a lower price and perhaps the deliveries will be much more uniformly patterned than individual imports by actual users.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to make the supplementaries much longer than the original itself. To the same hon. Member who had put in only two clauses in the question, I have allowed three or four chances to put supplementaries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Supplementaries arise.

Mr. Speaker: May arise. But it is not a nucleus, and supplementaries

cannot cover the whole question. Hon. Members must be satisfied with some question and answer. I am satisfied. Next question.

Rubber Industry

*1325. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the position of indigenous production of chemicals required in the Rubber Industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The important chemicals used in the Rubber Industries are carbon black, accelerators and anti-oxidants. Government are exploring the possibilities of developing their manufacture.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have directed the new applicants for setting up rubber factories to locate their factories in the rubber growing tracts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not really arise out of this question, but as the hon. Member knows and I have repeatedly assured him, we have licensed one rubber tyre factory in the State of Kerala which also grows natural rubber. But it does not necessarily follow that all automobile tyres factories must be located in places where natural rubber grows, because apart from natural rubber many other raw materials are required in this industry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister mentioned anti-oxidants. I want to know whether Government have considered the desirability of locating a plant for the production of anti-oxidants in Kerala where it has already been found that a plant growing in a wild condition is capable of producing a very good anti-oxidant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not anticipate where the factories will be located, but it is our endeavour to see that wherever anti-oxidants could be manufactured economically they should be established at an

early date. Where it should be, who will put it up, all that will be determined on the merits of the applications received.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know the total value of the chemicals required for the rubber industry and how much of it is now imported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Annually about Rs. 1,35,00,000 of carbon black, about Rs. 40 lakhs of anti-oxidants and about Rs. 56 lakhs of other chemicals.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that the Assam Government proposes to set up a factory for the manufacture of synthetic rubber from Naharkatia gas in co-operation with the West German-French combine?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been no specific proposal, but as I mentioned earlier also, various State Governments take interest in various projects and send up their proposals. The Assam Government does intend to utilise the Naharkatia gas either for fertilizers or for power generation and, if possible, also for synthetic rubber. But the stage has not arrived for any definite conclusion or consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Commerce and Industry Ministry is keeping track of the work of isolating anti-oxidants done in the Pusa Institute and, if so, whether they have any commercial proposition for the exploitation of that source?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These experiments are going on in five or six laboratories and also specifically from the various vegetables and herbs available in our country. But so far I cannot say with any measure of confidence that any definite conclusions have been arrived at.

Displaced Persons in Amritsar Camp

*1326. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to

state whether it is a fact that about 1450 Hindu and Sikh refugees repatriated from the Tribal Areas of N. W. F. P. are living in transit camp run by the Government of India at Amritsar?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): Yes. The number is 1420 persons.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को इस कैम्प में रहते हुए कितने दिन हो गए हैं, इन को क्या सहायता दी गई है और इन में सेटलमेंट का क्या इन्तजाम हो रहा है।

Shri P. S. Naskar: It is a fact that these people from the North West Frontier are for some time in the Amritsar camp. It is very difficult, after ten years of partition, to find out land for settling displaced persons coming from West Pakistan. But our Ministry is trying its best to locate land, and certain land has been found out in Rajasthan just to settle about 160 families. There will be 200 families left. We are trying to find out land for them in other States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other places. But, Sir, they insist that they should be settled on land.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether these 1,420 refugees from West Pakistan will be settled at least this year?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Sir, we are trying our best.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any of these families are being sent to Dandakaranya?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Dandakaranya scheme is only for displaced persons from East Pakistan, and there are also local Tribal people to be settled there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If the displaced persons from East Pakistan refuse to

go to Dandakaranya, which seems to be the present situation, does it mean that it will remain unoccupied when there are people to be settled?

Shri P. S. Naskar: That is a quite different question from the original.

Mr. Speaker: It is reserved; they have not yet exhausted it. Next question.

Deputy Commissioner of Coal Mines Welfare Fund

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*1327. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:

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

(a) whether the Gazetted post of Deputy Commissioner of Coal Mines Welfare Fund was filled up departmentally without advertisement or reference to Union Public Service Commission;

(b) how many creche nurses, lady social welfare workers and lady field workers in Dhanbad area are working under him;

(c) whether complaints containing serious allegations regarding treatment meted out to these women field workers at Patherdih have been received; and

(d) whether any women's committee has been appointed to enquire into these allegations of corruption, favouritism and nepotism?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A Class I Officer of the Central Government was appointed to the post and the Union Public Service Commission subsequently concurred in it.

(b) (i). Creche nurses are appointed by Colliery Managements and being their direct employees do not work under the Deputy Commissioner.

(ii) Four Lady Social Welfare Workers, who were appointed on an

experimental basis, worked under him, but, as the scheme did not prove useful, the posts were abolished and the services of the incumbents terminated.

(iii) Lady Field Workers are not directly working under the Deputy Commissioner but under the Officer-in-Charge, Women Welfare Section.

(c) A number of allegations regarding the Women's training centre, Patherdih, have been received.

(d) On our request, two Lady Members of this Sabha, viz., Shrimati Lakshmi Bai and Shrimati Jayabee Shah, and Shri L. N. Mishra, Parliamentary Secretary, have already gone to Dhanbad for making enquiries. Shri Mishra has since returned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that after an enquiry was suggested in the month of December, the whole of the Women's Welfare Department has been closed down, making the enquiry difficult?

Shri Abid Ali: The centre has been closed down in February last, because a large number of the persons trained are without employment and therefore it was thought appropriate not to have more trainees to keep them unemployed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There was not only the question of creche nurses who have to find employment, but with regard to the Lady Social Welfare Workers and Lady Field Workers, these were directly recruited for working under the Coal Mines Welfare Board. May I know whether the Board now thinks that there is no more necessity for social welfare work or field work in this area and therefore they have terminated their services?

Shri Abid Ali: All that was necessary in this matter was done before the decision was reached.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the complaints and the allegations were received some time back,

and that before any lady Members of this House were sent down, which was done only recently, the centre was closed down, and also the services of the lady welfare officer was returned to the State Government, making the enquiry difficult for those who go down now?

Shri Abid Ali: These two matters are not inter-connected. As for the last sentence of the hon. lady Member, we are prepared to pay even train fare and allowances to the lady workers or inmates of the centre who have gone to far-off places to come to Dhanbad or the place where the enquiry will be held. We will pay for their expenses.

Mr. Speaker: I thought she wanted to know whether the centre was closed after all these allegations were made.

Shri Abid Ali: I said these are not inter-connected. That is what I said.

Mr. Speaker: In point of time, she wants to know what happened.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The decision was taken much earlier. The actual closure took place later.

Mr. Speaker: After the allegations were made?

Shri Nanda: Actual closure, of course.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that the services of the persons who made these complaints have been terminated and may I also know the nature of the complaints and what protection the Government is going to afford to the women workers there, because it is they who have been victimised?

Shri Nanda: I may request the Speaker that the attention of the Members may be drawn to the fact that the enquiry is in progress. Two lady Members of Parliament have

gone, and other Members are going to be associated with that. I can give any information on the basis of my existing knowledge. Perhaps, it would be better that we know all the facts and then get that information.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the failure of this particular scheme due to the fact that the so-called social welfare workers and others did not know the language of the people they were supposed to serve, that is to say, the Santhals particularly, and also because of the type of work they had to do for which they were much too fashionable?

Shri Nanda: The substance of the answer now given was that the need for having trained nurses had been satisfied more than fully. There were large numbers who were not getting employment.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They did not know the language of the people.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He gives a different answer, a different reason.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that a lady worker was sent to Rajas- than as a midwife who had no training as a midwife at all?

Shri Abid Ali: Such an allegation has been made, but still we are awaiting the report, and therefore, I am not able to reply to it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The remedy adopted by the Government is the termination of the services of those lady workers. May I know whether any action has been taken against the persons against whom those complaints were made, and if so, what?

Mr. Speaker: There is a committee of enquiry. Hon. Members will follow the answers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Have any of the gentlemen against whom complaints have been made been asked to take leave pending the enquiry?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. It was suggested to the officer-in-charge that leave due to her may be utilised pending her return to the State Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I asked the question whether any of the gentlemen against whom these allegations were made have been asked to take leave pending the enquiry. He says the lady has been asked to take leave.

Shri Nanda: It will depend on the immediate report that we will be getting. Of course, the enquiry may take sometime, but there is going to be a report by the Members of Parliament who have gone there, so that if they suggest any such thing should be done, it will be done.

Mr. Speaker: So far no person has been asked to go on leave?

Shri Nanda: No.

Mr. Speaker: That is all that is wanted.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Minister is saying that the two Members have gone down to enquire. Is that a preliminary investigation, and will there be a proper and full investigation with others on it?

Shri Nanda: The hon. lady Member knows that we are all in touch with what is happening, and as soon as we get information from the lady Members who have done, we shall place it in their possession also, and we shall together decide as to what more has to be done.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: One question, if you allow me.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a very serious thing. The whole of Dhanbad and Jharia area is going to be affected.

Mr. Speaker: I agree, but the enquiry is going on.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The enquiry is going to hide the facts, not to disclose them.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the presumption, what is the good of pursuing the question?

Construction of Houses

*1328. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for constructing 1566 houses at Bhuli and 48 at Bijay Nagar respectively from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund a large number of which still remain unoccupied; and

(b) whether any estimate of requirements and demands was made before the construction of these houses was sanctioned?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) The houses at Bhuli and Bijoy Nagar were built in implementation of the policy of developing small mining townships where the miners will have all the amenities of a well organised and well developed community life. A large number of houses in Bhuli is now occupied.

b) Yes.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what amenities and facilities are given to the workers to go and occupy the houses, because the houses are meant for giving amenities to the workers?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In Bhuli, the amenities provided are: a street light with crossing, post office, several shops, dispensary and maternity centre, a multi-purpose institute, a middle school and police outpost, a motorable road upto Dhanbad town; six wells have been sunk for the supply of drinking water, and there is a scheme

under the Jharia Water Board for the supply of more water to the people.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of houses that have been occupied upto date, and the number vacant, and the reasons for those houses remaining vacant?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Upto this day, about 1,066 houses have been occupied, and we hope that all the remaining houses too will be occupied.

Shri B. S. Murthy: How many?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I may correct myself. 1,093 houses have been allotted to the miners, and there is a proposal to hand over 316 houses to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, and besides, about 160 quarters are earmarked for the technical and vocational centre to be opened at Bhuli.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the rent charged from the workers, and whether the workers are also paid some house rent allowance by the mine owners?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The standard rent is Rs. 23, but the mine-owners have to pay only Rs. 8 and the miners have to pay only Rs. 2.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is a fact that these houses are not being occupied by the miners due to the high rent charged?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Rent was one of the reasons, and the other is that the miners wanted to remain near the mines. The rent is only Rs. 2 for a house for which the standard rent is Rs. 23.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I have any idea of the proposal that the Government have to provide houses to the coalminers during the Plan period in this year and the estimated cost?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have a main scheme to provide 30,000 houses to coalminers, out of which we propose

to construct about eight to nine thousand this year. The cost of these eight to nine thousand houses will be about Rs. 3 crores. This will be under the direct scheme of the Coalmines Welfare Fund, and besides, there are some schemes to have houses under the usual subsidy scheme and the subsidy-loan scheme.

Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.

*1329. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the share-holders of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. to cause investigation into the affairs of Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Inspectors have been appointed by Government to investigate the affairs of the company and the ownership of its shares under sections 237(b) and 247 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the nature of the allegations levelled against Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia in this memorandum?

Shri Satish Chandra: The allegations relate generally to intercompany investments, payment of compensation to managing agents, other advances and loans etc.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether it is also a fact that in this memorandum it is alleged that the PEPSU Government transferred shares of Rs. 4,80,000 at par, much below its actual value, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri Satish Chandra: This matter was brought to our notice. The transaction of shares took place between the company and the former PEPSU

Government. We have drawn the attention of the Punjab Government to this matter. The Company Law Administration does not come in.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether any loans were advanced by any Industrial Finance Corporation to this company?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, as far as I am aware.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो शेयर्स खरीदे गये थे उस दिन के बाजार भाव के अनुसार थे या बाजार भाव से कम थे ? सवाल यह था, इसका अभी उत्तर नहीं दिया है, २० लाख रुपये का दोनों में फर्क है ?

श्री सतीशचन्द्र : मैं समझा नहीं घान—
रेबल मेम्बर किस पार्टी द्वारा शेयर्स खरीदने का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। उस कम्पनी के कुछ शेयर्स थे जिन्हें पहले ज़िन्द स्टेट ने खरीदा था उसके बाद वह पेप्सू गवर्नमेंट की प्रापर्टी हुए और ७ वर्ष हुए पेप्सू गवर्नमेंट ने उन शेयर्स को उस कम्पनी के हाथ पार बेल्यू पर बेच दिया यानी जितने में खरीदा था उतने ही में बेच दिया।

श्री त्यागी : मार्केट बेल्यू क्या थी ?

श्री सतीशचन्द्र : मार्केट बेल्यू उस समय ज्यादा नहीं थी लेकिन ज़िम् वक्त का इन शेयर्स का सौदा हो चुका उससे बाद एक कम्पनी ने डिवीडेन्ड डिक्लेयर किया जो उस वक्त में पहले कभी नहीं किया था। इससे भ्रमाज्ञा होता है कि शेयर्स की इन्ट्रिन्सिक बेल्यू ज्यादा होनी चाहिए थी।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether subsequent to this complaint the Dalmia group has been given any licences for starting cement factories in other places, in view of the fact that they already control the production of something like 16 to 20 lakhs tons?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wanted to know whether after this complaint.....

Mr. Speaker: Many things occur after the complaint.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I only want to know whether subsequent to the receipt of the complaint the same group has been given licences for manufacture of cement.

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It does.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Has the Minister any answer to give?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): This question is not quite related. Whether the purchase by the PEPSU Government at par was a correct thing or not.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sale.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. Whether the sale at par was a correct thing or not is a matter already under examination, and we have drawn the attention of the Punjab Government.

As regards the other licences, the Dalmia group of factories have been given licences both for expansion and for new installation, because they are one of the groups which has produced cement in time and at a very accelerated pace.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सवाल यह है कि उस दिन जो शेयर्स का भाव था और जो शेयर्स का रोल हुआ उसमें बीस लाख रुपये का फर्क कहा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात ठीक है कि नहीं ?

श्री सतीशचन्द्र : यह बात गलत है कि जो स्टॉक मार्केट कोटेशन पार बेल्यू से कम थी लेकिन सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि सौदे के दो तीन महीने के बाद उस कम्पनी ने अपने क्यूमिलेटिव प्रीफ़ेस शेयर्स पर पिछले कई साल का मुनाफ़ा बांटा और उसके बाद कीमत बढ़ी। यह ठीक है या नहीं इस सिलसिले

में जो आरोप लगाये गये, उनकी धीरे धीरे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और उन से कहा है कि वे स्वयं इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल करें।

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether it is also a fact that the company's own money was utilised to purchase these shares, which was against the provision of the company law?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I said, some inter-company investments took place. This company also invested some of its funds in other companies controlled by the Dalmia Group. This matter was brought to our notice by the Registrar. Investigations are going on. At one stage, it was thought that this might be referred to the Tendolkar Commission for inquiry, but the Tendolkar Commission's proceedings had to be held in abeyance due to the matter being taken to the Supreme Court.

Development of Handicrafts in West Bengal

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*1330. { **Shri Subiman Ghose:**
 Shri Ghosal:

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

(a) whether any handicrafts are being developed in West Bengal under the guidance and patronage of the All India Handicrafts Board; and

(b) if so, how many persons have been employed and what is the average earning per head?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of the All India Handicrafts Board, financial assistance in the form of grants and loans has been sanctioned to the State Government of West Bengal for implementation of their schemes for development of handicrafts including organisation of and assistance to producer's co-operatives for production and setting up of training-cum-production centres.

The allocations to the State for 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 have been as under:

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grants	3,83,678	2,50,000	3,00,000
Loans	3,20,000	2,00,000	2,00,000

The extent of employment differs from scheme to scheme and wages also vary. No precise information is available on this account.

"Indian Information"

*1333. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revived the publication of "Indian Information";

(b) for how many years the publication of this journal was stopped;

(c) the estimated annual cost of publishing this journal; and

(d) what was the figure of its circulation in the year when its publication was stopped?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) In response to a continuous demand from Members of Parliament, educational circles and research scholars, it was decided to start 'Indian Information' again. However, the objective of the journal in the present form is not the same as is used to before. This is now expected to provide a condensed record of official announcements, policies, data and other similar items;

(b) The former 'Indian Information' was closed down in 1949.

(c) and (d). This journal is expected to cost annually about Rs. 43,000 of which a large portion is expected to be recovered by sale and subscription. The former 'Indian Information' had a circulation of about 9,000 copies of which a large part was probably free distribution.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Minister said that this journal was going to be used as a journal which might give the policy and other things of Government. May I know whether this will be the only journal of the Government of India or whether every department will have its own journal as it is having at present?

Dr. Keskar: Well, that depends. A number of Ministries and Departments have their own journals for their own purposes. This journal was not started by us in a hurry. For the last two or three years, there has been a demand, and we have been considering that. This question was also considered by the Estimates Committee which agreed with the need for such a journal, but which advised that if Government could make economy in some other direction, this might be started. We have started this now because we feel that we will not be at a loss, and whatever expenditure we make in this will be covered by sale and subscription.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there will be any attempt on the part of Government to economise the expenditure by consolidating all other journals into one journal?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any such proposal?

Dr. Keskar: This Ministry has got the responsibility of publishing periodicals for other Ministries. Unfortunately, it is not possible for me to give directives to other Ministries whether to publish certain journals or not. That should be addressed to the Ministry concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Lack of co-ordination.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether this journal will carry the same articles and points that appear in *Social Welfare*, *Gram Udyog*, *Bhagirat*, *Yojana* and others?

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member has not listened to my reply. Otherwise,

he would not have asked this question. As I said, this will be a record of Governmental policy declarations, official data and such other items only and nothing more.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether these points are being published in *Social Welfare*, *Bhagirat*, *Yojana* pertaining to the particular Ministries or not, and if so, whether there will be an overlapping by the same things being published in the *Indian Information*?

Dr. Keskar: No. I do not think there will be any over-lapping, because a number of people who would like to refer to Governmental declarations on various subjects are not able to search out for various periodicals published by Ministries or others. It has been very carefully gone into. At the same time, I have to inform the House that this is being done on an experimental basis. If we find after a year or two that it entails us into a loss or that it is not serving its purpose, we will close it down.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether the complete omission of any reference to the proceedings of Parliament in the March issue of the journal was according to plan or whether it was due to inadvertence?

Shri V. P. Nayar: According to plan.

Dr. Keskar: It is not necessary for the journal to give proceedings of Parliament. If there is any policy declaration in the proceedings, it is certainly published.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether it is the policy to omit in that journal even statements made on the floor of the House by responsible Ministers?

Dr. Keskar: They will come in. The hon. Member might rest assured,

सेठ गोविन्द दास : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि इस पत्र में सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण नीतियों का विवेचन रहेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी भाषा में सिवाय इस तरह का महत्वपूर्ण पत्र क्या किसी और भी देशी भाषा में निकालने का विचार हुआ है या अभी यह सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही निकलेगा ?

डा० केशकर : श्री भाषाओं में निकालने के लिये क्लिफहाल पूरा पैसा सरकार के पास नहीं है, लेकिन हिन्दी में भारतीय समाचार के नाम से उसी का एक दूसरा प्रकाशन हो रहा है ।

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the total number of such journals issued by the various Ministries and their respective departments? Before a journal is issued, is the permission of the Ministry of I. & B. obtained or is consultation effected between the Ministry of I. & B. and the Ministry concerned?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, there is consultation. But at the same time, it is not the work of this Ministry to advise a particular Ministry not to publish a journal. If the journal is intended for a purpose which is already being served by another journal, we draw the attention of the Ministry concerned and advise them against it. But it is possible that for particular purposes, a Ministry would like to publish a periodical, and it is not possible for me to say that they should not do it.

As regards the total number, I require notice.

Government Publications

*1334. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the most important

government publications like Reports of some Commissions, Committees, and teams are not made available to recognised Universities, Colleges and learned Professors interested in them, even months after copies are handed over to Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Government publications, including Reports of Commissions, Committees and teams, are made available to Universities and Colleges at a discount of 25 per cent. over the published price by the Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi on receipt of specific indents from them. Supplies to individuals are made on receipt of their indents and payment of the full published price. Twice a week the Manager of Publications issues a notice of fresh arrivals to all the agents. A monthly printed list of publications is distributed to all authorised agents and to those who have asked for their names to be included in the mailing list. A fortnightly list of expected arrivals is also sent to the agents.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if great delay takes place in issuing for sale the publications of several departments and reports of several committees and teams for general consumption and for use of Universities and colleges?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I think I should make the position of our Ministry clear with regard to these publications. We are merely the printers and also the stockists. But the author Ministry is the authority to decide about the disposal of the published literature. Sometimes it so happens that at the beginning a Ministry may not consider a publication to be a saleable commodity, but later on they decide that it is a saleable item. For instance, in respect of the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee Report, at first the

author Ministry advised us that it was not for general sale. Later on, they changed their opinion. Therefore, there are such cases when there is a delay in placing these things in the market.

Shri Achar: Are copies given to high schools also? Should they have to apply?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Educational institutions get a commission of 25 per cent.

Shri C. D. Pande: Are Government aware that there are a large number of publications which have got doubtful publicity value? If so, will Government take steps to assess their publicity value and curtail expenditure on them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have said that so far as we are concerned, we are just the printers and stockists.

Shri C. D. Pande: The Minister of Information and Broadcasting has said that he is not responsible; the other Minister has said that he is only responsible for printing. Then which is the department responsible for publication of these things?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Ministry concerned is the authority responsible.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: He just gave the answer that the Ministry concerned is responsible, and it is only on their advice that the publications are brought out. This question has been sufficiently answered.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have received complaints that the Manager of Publications does not acknowledge letters even though they are from Members of Parliament?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not aware of it. If a specific instance is brought to my notice, I shall certainly look into it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From Shri Tangamani himself.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of questions. Hon. Members ought to be able to know on which question larger time ought to be devoted and which questions have to be passed over as quickly as possible.

Small Scale Industries

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*1335. { **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Ghosal:

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has examined the question of extending its scheme for providing financial facilities to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, what are those industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 56.]

Shri B. Das Gupta: From the statement, I find that the bank provides financial assistance to approved small-scale and cottage industries. May I know whether the lac industry in Purulia and in other places, like Daltonganj etc. is also approved as a small scale and cottage industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The lac industry is specially dealt with by the Indian Lac Cess Committee. If the hon. Member wants to know anything about lac, I will certainly be prepared to furnish the information.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I want to know about the cutlery industry.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had put down a general question. Now he is going into details. There are a thousand industries. Does the House expect the hon. Minister to carry all the figures in regard to these industries at his fingers' ends?

Shri B. Das Gupta: No.

Mr. Speaker: If he is interested in lac and cutlery, why did he not specifically put them down?

Shri B. Das Gupta: In the statement, he has already said that assistance is given to approved cottage small-scale and cottage industries. Do these come under that category?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must know the limits of a question and the answer. If a general question of this kind is put down, a statement is placed on the Table of the House. The statement may refer to some 20 industries. Shall we allow questions on those industries and request the hon. Minister to go into each of them? Statements could not be taken advantage of in this manner, and item by item gone into. He should have specifically referred to one or two industries. The Minister cannot be expected to answer with regard to all the items; he cannot have all the figures at his fingers' ends.

Shri Tangamani: There is an approved list. After the approved list has been completed, the statement says that there are three industries on which inquiry is going on, of which on one the inquiry is concluded. The question is whether inquiry will be started in the case of a particular industry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This is the first time that we know that three more industries have been taken up for inquiry.

Mr. Speaker: If a statement is given in answer to a general question giving a number of entries, we shall not go on entry by entry and then ask questions of detail. If any hon. Member is interested after looking into the statement, he may put down a separate question asking for particulars regarding that particular industry or item.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may amplify for the information of hon. Members that investigations are going on in respect of the leather and coir industries.

As soon as the reports are available, we shall take suitable action and inform the House.

Shri Ghosal: What is the basis of selecting these three industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The industry will have to be very widespread before the Reserve Bank is asked to really go to its assistance, because the Reserve Bank and the apex co-operative banks which handle these loans are situated in each State. So we take that industry which is spread over broadly. As the hon. House will agree, leather and coir are very widely spread.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Cutlery is one of the prominent industries. I wanted to know whether it had been included in this category or not.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The cutlery is not specifically a small-scale industry. It is manufactured in large-scale, medium size and small-scale units. The Reserve Bank scheme is fundamentally meant for assisting the co-operative movement. Those things which come under the larger orbit of co-operatives, like leather, coir, handloom are taken up by the Reserve Bank. Then there are the State Financial Corporations. Then the State Industries Acts are there. The State Bank of India has schemes which are intended to cover every sort of cottage, village, medium and small-scale industries. There are different financial institutions in the country.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister has referred to the coir industry. I find from the statement that the inquiry has been concluded. I want to know from what time the coir industry will get facilities of accommodation from the Reserve Bank.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure the House that as soon as the examination is over, it is our intention to request the Reserve Bank to go to the help of the coir industry. I can assure him that when the examination

is complete, and if we find that the Reserve Bank is agreeable to the recommendations, we shall implement the recommendations.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Sir, I was allowed but the other hon. Member intervened.

Mr. Speaker: But, can I allow all the 500 Members to put questions?

Trade with Germany

*1336. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian businessmen had made advance payments before the War to German concerns for imports from that country which could not materialize;

(b) whether some representations were made by the Indian Government to the Governments in East and West Germany for the refund of those payments; and

(c) if so, the replies received from them?

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

(b) and (c). The question of the settlement of various kinds of Indian claims which have been registered with the Indian Custodian of Enemy Property is under the active consideration of the Government.

Shri B. C. Mullick: May I know how many businessmen made these advances and what are the amounts?

Shri Kanungo: There are the claims registered which, so far are of the order of Rs. 63 lakhs.

Film "Bhowani Junction"

*1337. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the English film "Bhowani Junction" has been released in cinema houses in various centres in India;

(b) whether protests have been received regarding the exhibition of the film; and

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

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

(c) The film has been allowed only after the deletion of objectionable portions.

Shri Tangamani: May I know, if, even after the deletion of the objectionable portions, it contains portions distorting the R.I.N. strike of 1946 and the Railwaymen's strike of 1948?

Dr. Keskar: I cannot go into the details of what film contains. But, after a number of complaints, the Central Board of Censors and the Government have carefully seen the film and the producers were told that the film could be allowed only if they cut those portions out; and they voluntarily cut them out. That was why the film was allowed.

Shri Tangamani: I have myself seen the film. May I know if the Government does not consider that it is a slander of two political parties, namely, the Communist Party and the Congress Party?

Dr. Keskar: If the hon. Member has any complaint against the film and if he sends it to me in writing, I will certainly look into it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it does not contain scenes which show that although the Congress Party....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not know the details and the hon. Member has seen the film. The hon. Member need not put questions on what he knows. These questions are put for eliciting information and not for the purpose of correcting the action of Government. If information is already known to the hon. Member, he has got other remedies. He must choose those remedies and not come and tell here what the hon. Minister does not know. The hon. Minister says he does not know the details. The object of the Question Hour is not for giving information to the hon. Minister but for eliciting information from the Minister.

Next question.

Shri Tangamani: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him a number of questions. The hon. Minister says he has not seen it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the book as such is a tirade against the political movement in India and also against the Anglo-Indian community in particular. Therefore..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he does not know.

Shri Tangamani: It is a tirade against the Anglo-Indian community also, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If this is going to be the attitude of Government, millions of people would have seen it and much harm would be done and there would be no remedy.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to a specific film and it says, in clause (b), 'whether protests have been received regarding the exhibition of the film'. I am sure before the hon. Minister gives his reply in the House he must have looked into it why there should have been so many protests. It is not a general question but relates to a particular film. Therefore, if

there are exceptional matters, what is the meaning of asking an hon. Member to write to the Minister? He must have come prepared with all the information.

Dr. Keekar: Sir, it might be a matter of opinion whether a particular Member considers that a certain sequence in the film maligns a particular community...

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, no.

Dr. Keekar: It is a question of opinion. The Government have very carefully seen the film; and we feel that whatever objectionable portions were there have been cut out. But, if an hon. Member feels that a particular sequence is still objectionable, I am prepared to look into it if he sends it to me in writing. It is no use repeating the same thing, which, to me, is a matter of opinion.

त्रिपक्षीय समिति की रिपोर्ट

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*१३४१ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री संगामणि :

क्या धर्म और रोजगार मंत्री १४ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १६९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोटर परिवहन श्रमिकों के मोटर चलाने के घंटे नियत करने के बारे में जो त्रिपक्षीय समिति विचार कर रही थी, क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ख) समिति की सिफारिशों की कार्यान्विति के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

धर्म उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष दास) :

(क) संक्षिप्त विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा है। [विशेष परिशिष्ट ६, अनुसूच्य संख्या ३७]

(ख) विचारितों पर विचार किया जा रहा है

Some hon. Members: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Abid Ali: (a) A summary is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 57].

(b) The recommendations are being examined.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि मैंने अपने प्रश्न में यह अनुरोध किया था कि पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन की मेज पर रखी जाये, तो उसका संक्षिप्त विवरण ही क्यों रखा जा रहा है। वह पूरी रिपोर्ट रखने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री आबिद अली : सास सास बातें तो यहाँ रख दी गयी हैं। अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर रिपोर्ट देखना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनको बता दूंगा।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : इस समिति ने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें दो तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर, जैसे काम के घंटे, स्ट्रेड प्रोवर, प्रोवर टाइम के विषय में, गहरा मत भेद है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इन मतभेदों को समाप्त करने के बारे में और कोई सर्व सम्मत फारमूला निकालने के बारे में क्या कदम उठा रहा है ?

श्री आबिद अली : इसी के बारे में तो हम जांच कर रहे हैं और विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री हेमराज : इस विरण में नम्बर १६ पर यह दिया हुआ है ;

"In view of the growing importance of the motor transport industry, Government should consider the appointment of a Commission..."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके मूतालिक जो कानून बनाया जायेगा वह कमीशन के

एम्पाईट होने के बाद बनाया जायेगा या उसके पहले बनाया जायेगा।

श्री आबिद अली : यह तत्कालीन कानून बनाने के सम्बन्ध में ही की गयी थी। रिपोर्ट प्रा गयी है। इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी ही कानून का मसविदा पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करें।

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister assured the House, last time when Shri Gopalan's Bill was brought, that new legislation will be brought as soon as the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee are received. Now that the recommendations are before us, will Government bring in legislation on the basis of those recommendations in this session?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I said. I just now replied that the report is under examination and we propose to bring a Bill as soon as it is possible to do so.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : क्या यह सत्य है कि है कि इस कमेटी में जो मतभेद है उसका कारण यह है कि जहाँ श्रम मंत्रालय ८ घंटे का दिन मानना चाहता है वहाँ परिवहन मंत्रालय ९ घंटे का दिन मानने के बारे में कटिबद्ध है। यदि यह सत्य है तो क्या इसके बारे में कोई रास्ता निकाला गया है ?

श्री आबिद अली : मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट इंडस्ट्री ने ९ घंटे के दिन और ५४ घंटे के हफ्ते की मांग की है। और जैसा कि मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ हम बारे में हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

Replanting of Rubber

*1344. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in replanting Rubber where the Rubber plants are old or uneconomic; and

(b) how far the scheme of progress in the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A scheme for replanting 70,000 acres of old and uneconomic rubber lands with high yielding strains, spread over a period of 10 years is being implemented from 1957. The Scheme provides for the payment of subsidy by the Rubber Board to the growers. Against the target of 7,000 acres for 1957, subsidy has been sanctioned for 6,231 acres. An amount of Rs. 3,58,017/- has been granted upto the end of February, 1958 and 2,516 acres of land were replanted upto 14th February, 1958.

According to the books of the Rubber Board about 3180 acres have been replanted from 1954 to 1956 outside the subsidised Replanting Scheme.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know the amount of subsidy given per acre.

Shri Satish Chandra: The subsidy is given at the rate of Rs. 250 to Rs. 400/- per acre depending on the size of the holding.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are paying any compensation in lieu of cutting away the uneconomic trees, apart from the subsidy for new planting?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no such scheme.

Educational Institutions

*1345. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grants-in-aid is given to various educational institutions in the coal-field areas from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund; and

(b) if so, whether any such aid has been given in Bihar coalfield areas in 1956-57 and 1957-58 so far?

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

(b) A total non-recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 500/- was given to some of the lower primary schools in Bihar during 1956-57 for purchase of furniture and equipment.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this grant is confined to lower primary schools or given to higher schools and colleges also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: At present it is confined to the lower primary schools only.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In view of the fact that in Bihar all the lower primary schools are being managed by the District Boards and Municipalities, why do Government give aid to these schools which are financed by the District Boards and Municipalities and why not they give that to the District Boards and Municipalities to be spent through them?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It has been exactly under consideration. The Coal-mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee at a recent meeting has decided to stop this payment of grants to the lower primary schools with effect from 31st March, 1959, because we feel that it is a duplication of the grants to the schools.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लघु उद्योग

*१३२०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योग चालू करना चाहती है जहाँ बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है ;

(ख) इन स्थानों को बुनने के लिये किन-किन विशेषताओं की आवश्यकता होती है और उनके लिये किस प्रकार सहायता प्राप्त की जा सकती है ;

(ग) उपयुक्त स्थानों की खोज और जांच के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई विशेष नियुक्त किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) और (ख). खुद भारत सरकार द्वारा किन्हीं खास इलाकों में लघु उद्योग खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भारत सरकार तो लघु उद्योगों के विकास की खास योजनाओं के तहत राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देती है। ये योजनाएँ कहां चालू की जाएँ, इसका फैसला करना राज्य सरकारों का काम होता है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कच्चा लोहा

*१३२३. श्री आसर् : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि बम्बई राज्य में रेडी की लोहे की खानों में लगभग १ लाख टन कच्चा लोहा पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से जापान तथा अन्य देशों में कच्चे लोहे की भारी मांग होने पर भी राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा इस स्टॉक को बेचने के प्रयत्न न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि इस स्टॉक के जमा हो जाने से खान मालिकों ने वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण खानों को बन्द करने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) बताते हैं कि रेडी बंदरगाह के पास बटिया किस्म का कच्चा लोहा काफी परिमाण में उपलब्ध है ?

(ख) अभी तक राज्य व्यापार निगम ने, जून, १९५७ से अप्रैल, १९५८ तक रेडी बंदरगाह से जापान को भेजे जाने के लिये, ६०/६२ वर्ग का १,२०,००० टन कच्चा लोहा बेचा है। काफी परिमाण में ५८/६० और ६०/६२ वर्गों का और कच्चा लोहा बेचने के लिये अन्य देशों के साथ बात चीत चल रही है।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Border Incident

*1324. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistani military-men entered into Indian territory at Rihyamukh, in Belonia Division on the 17th January, 1958, and shot dead two Indian nationals;

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

(c) the action taken in regard thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). According to reports from the Tripura Administration two armed Pakistani policemen trespassed into Indian territory on January 18th, 1958, and attempted to kidnap an Indian national in a field near Hrishyamukh border in Belonia Sub-Division on the

Tripura-East Pakistan border. The unarmed Indian national apparently grappled with his assailants and tried to escape, when one of the Pakistani policemen opened fire and killed him on the spot. Hearing the shouts of the victim and the report of the gun fire, his brother rushed to the scene and raised an alarm. He was also fired upon and killed. A large crowd of Indian nationals collected at the spot, and the Pakistani policemen then retreated into Pakistan territory. The East Pakistan Government have given a different version and further enquiries are being made by the Tripura Administration.

(e) The Tripura Administration have taken up the matter with the Government of East Pakistan. The High Commission, Karachi and Deputy High Commissioner Dacca have also lodged protests with the Government of Pakistan and the Government of East Pakistan.

Italian Engineer

*1331. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. P. L. Nervi, an Italian Engineer, was invited by the Government of India to advise Indian engineers for effecting economy in the construction work;

(b) whether he has submitted an report or made any observations; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir; Prof. Nervi who happened to be visiting Karachi was invited by this Ministry to give advice to the Selected Building Projects team of the Committee on Plan Projects and to deliver lectures to Indian Engineers at Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta to explain the method of pre-fabricating and erecting long span structures.

(b) He has not asked to submit any report; but specific problems relating to R.C.C. and steel structures were discussed with him and his advice obtained.

(c) A summary of discussions is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 58]

Kalamkari Prints

*1332. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the process of vegetable paints with particular reference to Kalamkari prints in Andhra Pradesh at Masulipatam; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any scheme to expand this indigenous industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Experiments and study in this matter are in progress.

(b) No specific schemes for expansion of this industry has so far been drawn up pending the results of the experiments.

Fruit Canning Industry

*1338. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fruit Canning Industry of Kerala have requested for help to export their products to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the quantity and variety they have offered for export; and

(c) the steps taken towards that direction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Fruit Canning Industry of Kerala have not, as a whole, approached Government for

any specific assistance, though one or two individual manufacturing firms have approached Government with their problems relating to exports.

(b) As far as Government are aware no specific quantity of canned fruit products has been offered for export. Pine apple products are the major items in Kerala which can be offered to foreign buyers.

(c) The various points raised by the canners are being examined.

15th Indian Labour Conference

*1339. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment please state:

(a) whether the proceedings of the 15th Indian Labour Conference held in July, 1957 have since been published;

(b) if not, the time by which they are likely to be published; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

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

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

Indian Manganese Ore

*1340. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of bulk sale of Indian manganese ore on a long term basis is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be finalised; and

(c) the broad details of the proposed bulk sale?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for the bulk sale of manganese ore to the U.S.A. against the import of wheat is under consideration.

(b) It is difficult to anticipate a time limit at this stage.

(c) It would be not in the business interest of the Corporation to give details of deal as it is still under consideration.

ऊनी वस्त्र विशेषज्ञ

*१३४२. श्री आसार : क्या बाजियस

तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि देश में ऊन के कई विशेषज्ञों के होने पर भी बाहर से ऊन के बहुत से विशेषज्ञ नौकरी के लिये भारत बुलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि इस के कारण भारत के बहुत से ऊन विशेषज्ञ बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ; और

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

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साहू) :

(क) बहुत अधिक अनुभवी ऊन विशेषज्ञों की भारत में कमी है इस लिये ऐसे कुछ विदेशी विशेषज्ञ बुलाये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

U. N. Commission's Report on Protection of Minorities

*1343. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the Report of the United Nations' Sub-Commission on the protection of minorities and prevention of discrimination; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of this report is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library. Lt.—635/58.]

Displaced Persons in Barrackpur Transit Camp

*1346. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years the displaced persons in New Barrackpur Transit Camp have been awaiting rehabilitation;

(b) whether land owners are agreeable to sell the land outright to Government at a rate lower than the prevailing market rate;

(c) the reasons for not buying the land; and

(d) whether it is a fact that this centre has now been declared a transit centre?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Nasker): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 59]

भारत पाकिस्तान समझौता

*१३४७. { डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री राम कृष्ण :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक कार्य मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि बैंकों में सेफ डिपोजिट वालों और लाकरों में रखी वस्तुओं को उनके मालिकों को वापस लौटाने के बारे में भारत एवं पाकिस्तान की सरकारों के बीच अभी हाल ही में एक समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यह समझौता कब से लागू किया जायेगा ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक कार्य मंत्रो के समावर्तित (श्री प. स. नस्कर)
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) समझौते के मुताबिक बैंक एकाउंट्स, लाकरों और सेफ डिपोजिटों की सूचियों की मदद बदली होनी है, सेफ डिपोजिटों की वस्तुओं और लाकरों को केन्द्रीय स्थान पर यानी भारत में दिल्ली और पाकिस्तान में लाहौर में लाना है । इस प्रकार जमा की हुई वस्तुओं को दूसरे देश के प्रतिनिधि के हवाले ३१-३-५८ को करना है ।

Machine Tools

Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the measures taken so far to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of production of machine tools in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Government have taken the following steps to ensure rapid progress of the Machine Tool Industry:

- (i) A integrated production programme has been recommended for the major units in the private sector of the industry, so as to ensure proper development of the same. New projects and shadow factories in this sector are encouraged. The Industry is also eligible for financial assistance through the National Industrial Development Corporation.
- (ii) Where the private sector has not been able to come forward, the Government themselves step in for the development of machine tools capacity. The production programme of the undertakings in the Public Sector have been diversified to maximise the production of machine tools.

(iii) A Development Council has been set up to advise on the speedy development of this Industry.

With all these measures about 50% of the requirements of the country in machine tools are expected to be met by indigenous production by 1960-61.

House Building Advance

*1349. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees have been granted amount for house building as House Building Advance;

(b) how many employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department have been benefited up to date; and

(c) whether the scheme extends to class IV employees?

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

(b) Upto the 22nd March 1958, advances have been sanctioned to 15 employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Mining Boards

*1350. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Collieries or regions when Mining Boards as contemplated under the Indian Mines Act, 1952 have been constituted; and

(b) the reasons for not constituting the same in some regions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Mining Boards are functioning in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Certain particulars required for the constitution of the Mining Boards are still awaited from the State Governments.

Border Incident

*1351. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistani armed forces personnel opened fire on Indian Union Territory from the Sylhet-Cachar border about 25 miles from Karimganj on the 11th March, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Yes, Sir. A statement is being made today.

Washington International Trade Fair

*1352. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
 Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government of India to avail of the opportunities for stimulating Indian trade offered by the forthcoming Washington International Trade Fair?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Select handicrafts products suited to the U.S.A. market will be displayed in the Seattle Fair by the All India Handicrafts Board. Two private concerns which have arranged independently to display their goods at the Fair have also been given facilities.

Ilmenite Sand in Ratnagiri

*1353. **Shri Assar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large quantity of ilmenite sand with titanium is available on the coast of Ratnagiri District from Rajiwada to Malgund in Bombay State;

(b) whether Government are aware that large quantity of this sand had been exported;

(c) if so, whether its export has been stopped now; and

(d) whether Government have any scheme to set up a plant for the production of titanium?

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The total quantity of this sand exported during the last five years is only about 600 tons, although licences were granted for the export of 6,000 tons.

(c) No.

(d) No. There is already a plant in Kerala for the production of titanium dioxide.

Technical Training School at Bhuli

*1354. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of a Technical Training School at Bhuli (Dhanbad) as a joint enterprise of the Bihar Government and the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation; and

(b) the estimated cost, both recurring and non-recurring?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The proposal to open a Training Institute at Bhuli under the Craftsmen Training Scheme is still under consideration.

(b) Details of the Scheme including cost etc. are being worked out in consultation with the Government of Bihar.

कई मंजिलों वाला भवन

१८०६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किंग एडवर्ड रोड पर कई मंजिलों वाले भवन का निर्माण कितने समय में किया गया ;

(ख) इसके निर्माण और सुसज्जित करने पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) इसमें कितने स्नान की व्यवस्था की गयी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० ब० रेड्डी): (क) २८ महीने ६

(ख) (१) निर्माण पर ८५.५६ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। लिफ्ट, छोटा बिजली घर, आदि पर लगभग ३.१६ लाख रुपया और खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

(२) जो दफ्तर इस भारत में भेजे गये हैं वे अपने साथ अपना पुराना फर्नीचर ले आये और आवश्यकतानुसार अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों, कमेटी कमरों, पुस्तकालय आदि के लिये कुछ नया फर्नीचर भी लिया।

(ग) इमारत का प्लिन्थ एरिया (Plinth area) ५.०७ लाख वर्ग फुट है जिससे दफ्तरों के लिये २.३२ लाख वर्ग फुट कार्पेट एरिया (Carpet area) उपलब्ध है।

लघु उद्योगों की चीजों की बिक्री

१८१०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या खासियत तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों द्वारा बनाई गयी चीजों की बिक्री के लिये अब तक कितने थोक डिपो खोले गये हैं और १९५८-५९ में कितने खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) गत छः महीनों में इन डिपों पर कितना आवर्तक और अनावर्तक व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) इन से कितनी आय हुई ?

खासियत तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) नेशनल स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि० ने अभी तक सात डिपों खोले हैं। शीघ्र ही ६ डिपों और खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जिससे उनकी कुल संख्या १६ डिपों हो जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग). थोक डिपों के प्रबन्ध को बिकेन्द्रीकृत कर दिया गया है और उसे सहायक

अभ्यर्थितों को दीव दिया गया है। इन दिनों पर कितना खर्च हुआ और उनसे कितनी आयवदनी हुई, इसके आंकड़े १९५७-५८ का हिसाब किताब अंतिमरूप से तैयार होते ही प्रस्तुत कर दिये जायेंगे।

अम्बर चर्खे का सूत

१८११. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अम्बर चर्खे से सूत तैयार करने के लिये अब तक कितनी सहकारी समितियाँ चालू हो चुकी हैं ;

(ख) इनके कुल कितने सदस्य हैं ; और

(ग) इन्हें हिस्से खरीदने के लिए कितनी धनराशि व्याजमुक्त ऋण के रूप में अब तक दी गयी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) २०।

(ख) मैसूर को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में ३,०८३ सदस्य इस क्षेत्र से सम्बंधित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) हालांकि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन ने इन समितियों को हिस्से खरीदने के लिये ऋण नहीं दिये हैं, फिर भी, कमीशन ने और तरीकों से उनको धन की सहायता पहुंचायी है।

राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम

१८१२. श्री मा० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोटरगाड़ियों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों की चीजों को बेचने के लिये राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग नियम द्वारा जो प्रयोग किया गया था उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उस पर कितना आकर्षक और अनाकर्षक व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) इनकी बिजली से निगम को कितनी आय हुई ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण साथ में नत्थी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६०]

राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था

१८१३. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्वाह, आवास और संभरल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) इस संस्था के पुस्तकालय में कितनी पुस्तकें तथा पत्रिकायें इत्यादि हैं ;

(ग) इस संस्था ने वास्तुकला सम्बन्धी कितनी फिल्में इकट्ठी की हैं ; और

(घ) ये फिल्में किन-किन देशों से प्राप्त की गयी हैं और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

निर्वाह, आवास और संभरल उपमंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कु० चन्दा): (क) कृपया इस मन्त्रालय की १९५७-५८ की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट जो वितरित की जा चुकी है, उसके हिन्दी संस्करण के पृष्ठ संख्या ३२-३४ को देखिये।

(ख) पुस्तकालय में निर्माण विज्ञान तथा वास्तुविद्या पर ६१०० से अधिक पुस्तकें हैं। पुस्तकालय लगभग १०० पत्रिकायें मंगवाता है। ५० भारतीय और ३५ विदेशी संस्थाओं के साथ प्रकाशनों व पत्रिकाओं का आदान-प्रदान भी किया गया।

(ग) अब तक विभिन्न देशों से निर्माण रोलिंग्स, निर्माण-कस्तुओं और सम्बन्धित विषयों पर लगभग ७६ फिल्म इकट्ठी की गयी हैं।

(घ) इस ७६ फिल्मों में से ५१ यू० के० से, १६ यू० एम० ए० से, २ रूस से, १ चीन से, १ अफ्रीका से, २ भारत से, २ नीदर-लैंड से, १ न्यूजीलैंड से, २ जर्मनी से और २ कनाडा से प्राप्त हुये हैं।

यू० के०, यू० एम० ए०, कनाडा, अफ्रीका और न्यूजीलैंड से जो फिल्म प्राये हैं वे टी० सी० एम० द्वारा प्राप्त हुये हैं और उन पर कुछ खर्च नहीं हुआ। चीन, रूस और जर्मनी के फिल्म भी उनकी सरकारों से मुफ्त प्राप्त हुये हैं। राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था ने नीदर-लैंड से वास्तुविद्या पर दो फिल्म भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा लगभग २०० रुपये के खर्च पर खरीदे हैं। इसके अलावा सूचना और प्रसार मन्त्रालय ने भारत में बने दो फिल्म २०० रुपये मूल्य पर खरीदे गये हैं।

निवास-स्थान

१८१४. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ५०० रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक वेतन वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के १३६८ पदाधिकारियों के लिये निवास-स्थान की कमी को कब तक पूरा करने की योजना है;

(ख) क्या इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कोई निजी मकान लिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को उनके लिये कितना किराया देना पड़ता है और उनमें रहने वाले पदाधिकारियों से कितना किराया वसूल होता है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० जे० रेड्डी) : (क) कमी की संख्या

जो मार्च १९५७ में १३५८ थी, अब बढ़ कर ११४१ हो गई है। जो मकान बन रहे हैं या बनाये जाने वाले हैं, उनके तैयार होने पर यह संख्या २१५ से और बढ़ जायेगी। बनावट के कारण और मकान बनाने की योजना नहीं है।

(ख) ११४१ क्वाटरों की कमी की संख्या निकालने में ५६ अधिग्रहीत निवासस्थान भी शामिल कर लिये गये हैं।

(ग) इन ५ निवासस्थानों का मासिक किराया ६०७८.२१ रुपये वसूल होता है। मालिक मकानों का इनके लिये सरकार कितना समवर्ती मुआवजा देती है यह बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि किसी गैर सरकारी मकान का अधिग्रहण करने के बाद उसे विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये (५०० रुपये मासिक के कम वेतन पाने वालों को मिला कर) अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बांट दिया जाता है, परन्तु मालिक मकान को मुआवजा पूरे अधिग्रहीत स्थान के लिये दिया जाता है।

करल हाउसिंग मैन्युअल

१८१५. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भवन निर्माण के विषय में "करल हाउसिंग मैन्युअल" नामक सचित्र प्रकाशन के संशोधन में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यह मैन्युअल कब प्रकाशित किया जायेगा?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अमिल कु० बंधा) : (क) अब तक के अनुभव के आधार पर इस मन्त्रालय के ग्राम-आवास अनुभाग ने ले-आउट्स (Lay-outs) मकानों, सामुदायिक भवनों आदि के कई नये नक्शे तैयार कर लिये हैं। राज्य सरकारों

से कुतल इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और उनके बाजार पर कुछ और नकसे बनाये जायेंगे। इसके बाद इन सब में से लगभग ५० बुने हुए नकसे मैनुअल (Manual) के संशोधन संस्करण में जाये जायेंगे।

(ख) अनुमान है कि पुस्तक इस वर्ष के अन्त तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगी।

Messrs. Atic Industries (Private) Limited

1816. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three crore project is under construction for the Manufacture of Vat Dyes for Indian Textile Industries by Messrs. Atic Industries (Private) Limited;

(b) whether this company is a combination of Messrs. Atul Products Ltd. and the Imperial Chemical Industries; and

(c) if so, the nature of financial participation of each?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). Messrs. Atic Industries (Private) Ltd., a joint enterprise of Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries and Messrs. Atul Products Ltd., have already started production of Vat Jad Green Dyes. Their authorised capital is Rs. 5 crores of which Rs. 1.20 crores has been paid up. This has been subscribed by these firms in equal proportion. Their licensed capacity for Vat Dyes is 6,49,000 lbs. and for Solubilised Dyes 6,110 lbs. per month. It is understood that the two firms are in further negotiations with a view to develop the manufacture of other range of dyes. Details are not yet available.

Export of Pepper and Cashew Kernels

1817. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the detailed measures taken by Government to promote the export of pepper and cashew kernels?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Measures taken by the Government to promote the export of Pepper and Cashew Kernels are:—

1. In May, 1955 the Central Government constituted the Cashew & Pepper Export Promotion Council to undertake various measures for the promotion of trade with foreign countries in the two commodities. The Council is being given substantial financial assistance by way of grant-in-aid by the Central Government.

2. The Council has participated in the Exhibitions held in the following countries:—

- (i) East Germany (twice);
- (ii) Gold Coast, Africa;
- (iii) Czechoslovakia;
- (iv) West Germany (twice);
- (v) Yugoslavia;
- (vi) Italy (four times);
- (vii) Japan;
- (viii) U.S.A. (thrice);
- (ix) Poland;
- (x) Syria;
- (xi) France;
- (xii) Sweden;
- (xiii) China;
- (xiv) Khartum.

3. Samples of Cashew Kernels and Pepper have been displayed in Government showrooms abroad and free distribution of Samples has been arranged through Indian Missions.

Publicity is being arranged in foreign countries through distribu-

tion of printed literature, leaflets etc. Press advertisements are also released.

4. In August, 1964, a Trade Delegation consisting of four Members of the Council was sent to the Central European countries for surveying new markets and developing existing ones.

5. The Council has been publishing a monthly pamphlet under the caption 'Cashew and Pepper Bulletin' containing useful information which may enable the exporters to enter into contracts with foreign buyers at advantageous prices.

6. Efforts are being made through the State Trading Corporation to find new markets to diversify the export Trade. New Markets in U.S.S.R., East and West Germany, Sweden, France and Switzerland have been located for Cashew Kernels and in East Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia for pepper.

7. The Council has engaged entomologists for regular inspection of cashew factories, godowns etc. in order to help in the maintenance of proper hygienic conditions, to suggest remedial and preventive measures for control of pests, and to supervise fumigation of plants and equipment where necessary. These steps are likely to ensure better quality of goods and less complaints from foreign buyers.

8. The Council is collaborating with American Spices and Trade Associations to promote export of Indian Pepper by publicising good points of Indian Pepper.

9. Import quotas of raw cashew-nuts for purposes of export are liberally given to Actual Users who are also exporters.

10. The Government have recently evolved a Scheme for allotment of Replenishment Quotas of tin plate for tin containers used in the export of Cashew Kernels.

11. Both Cashew Kernels and Pepper have been included in the list of items to be exported from India under Trade Agreements entered into with Austria, Chile, Finland, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Cashew Kernels have also been included in Trade Agreements with Norway and Sweden. Pepper has similarly been included in Trade Agreements with Bulgaria, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iraq, Italy, Rumania and North Vietnam.

Industrial Centres

1815. Shri Ram Krishnan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number and names of Industrial Centres selected by the Government of India for conducting family budget enquiries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is as follows:—

State	Factory Workers	Mines Workers	Plantation Workers
Assam.	1. Digboi (including Tinsukia).	..	1. Labac. 2. Rangapara North. 3. Mariain. 4. Doom Dooms
Bihar.	2. Jamshedpur. 3. Moghyr—Jamalpur.	1. Jharia. 2. Kodarma. 3. Naomundi.	....

State	Factory Workers	Mines Workers	Plantation Workers
Bombay	4. Bombay City 5. Ahmedabad. . . . 6. Nagpur. 7. Bhavnagar. 8. Sholapur.	....	....
Madhya Pradesh	9. Bhopal. 10. Indore. 11. Gwalior.	4. Balaghat.	....
Madras	12. Madras. 13. Madurai. 14. Coimbatore.	....	5. Coonoor.
Andhra Pradesh. . . .	15. Guntur. City. 16. Hyderabad City.	5. Gunjur.	....
Orissa	17. Sambalpur.	6. Barbil.	....
Uttar Pradesh	18. Kanpur. 19. Varanasi. 20. Saharanpur.	....	....
West-Bengal. . . .	21. Calcutta. 22. Howrah. 23. Asansol.	7. Raniganj.	6. Darjeeling. 7. Jalpaiguri.
Mysore	24. Bangalore City.	8. Kolar Gold Fields.	8. Chickmagalur. 9. Ammathi.
Kerala	25. Ernakulam. 26. Alwaye.	....	10. Munnor.
Punjab	27. Amritsar. 28. Yamunanagar.	....	....
Rajasthan. . . .	29. Jaipur. 30. Ajmer.	....	....
Delhi	31. Delhi.	....	....
Jammu & Kashmir. . . .	32. Srinagar.	....	....

Total number of centres. 32 8 10 1150

Workshops for Industries

1819. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the scheme for the establishment of the following workshops in Kerala:

1. Machine Tool Factory at Ettumanoor;
2. Motor Manufacturing Unit at Thiruvilla;
3. Stainless Steel Utensils concerns at Attingal;
4. Tin Can and Tin Painting Centre at Muvattupuzha;
5. Engineering Tools Service at Alleppey; and

(b) whether it is a fact that valuable machinery and equipment secured for these workshops are lying idle, exposed to sun and rain due to want of building to house them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 61]

Spare Parts of Motor Cars

1820. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of spare parts of motor cars manufactured in India during 1957-58;

(b) whether any spare parts have been exported abroad during the above period; and

(c) if so, the value of the exports and the names of the countries where the exports are made?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Figures are not maintained for motor cars only; also the value of the spare parts manufactured by the automobile manufacturers in addition to their main production of vehicles is not available. The total value of parts (excluding rubber items) produced by the licensed ancillary industries in 1957 was about Rs. 5.1 crores.

(b) and (c). Separate figures are not maintained of the export of spare parts of automobiles. During April-September 1957, about Rs. 5 lakhs worth of "Bodies, chassis frames and other parts for road motor vehicles (except parts for motor cycles and side-cars)" were exported to sixteen Asian and African countries.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Bombay

1821. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the Bombay State by way of subsidy and loan under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme so far; and

(b) the progress made under the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. (See Appendix VI, annexure No. 62.)

Shoe-making Industry in Bombay

1822. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount of

assistance given by Government for the shoe-making industry in the Bombay State during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Government of India have not given any assistance for the Shoe-making Industry as such in the Bombay State during 1957-58. However, funds to the extent of Rs. 5.589 lakhs (Loan: Rs. 4.10 lakhs; Grant: Rs. 1.489 lakhs) have been sanctioned to the Government of Bombay for the development of leather and allied industry during 1957-58.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

**1823. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:**

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

(a) the amount given to U.P. Government for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan so far; and

(b) the number rehabilitated?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs. 53.53 lakhs upto the end of 1957-58.

(b) About 1,100 families.

Auction of Evacuee Buildings

1824. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evacuee buildings which have been auctioned in the Punjab State upto 1957; and

(b) the number of evacuee buildings which have been given to the displaced persons against their claims?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):
(a) 14,211.

(b) 22,310.

Weavers Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh

1825. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many weavers cooperatives have been formed in Andhra Pradesh so far;

(b) how many handlooms have come under them;

(c) how many such cooperatives have got credit facilities from the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) what is the total amount of credit given during 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(e) how many handlooms have been converted into powerlooms in Andhra Pradesh in the cooperative fold or otherwise; and

(f) the names of the places?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) 824.

(b) 2,47,627 handlooms.

(c) Information is not available.

(d) The Reserve Bank scheme for sanctioning loans to meet requirements of working capital for production and marketing came into force from 1st April, 1957 only.

Credit limit sanctioned during 1957-58 to the Co-operative Banks in the State amounted to Rs. 54.28 lakhs as on 20th March, 1958.

(e) None.

(f) Does not arise.

Handloom Industry

1826. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in the State of Andhra Pradesh for the development of handloom industry during the years 1957-58 so far; and

(b) the items on which the expenditure has been incurred?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 63]

Trade with British East African Countries

1827. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there has been any increase or decrease in the volume of India's trade with the British East African countries during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement showing our exports to and imports from British East African countries for the last 4 years is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 64]

Plastic Machinery

1828. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has started the manufacture of plastic machinery; and

(b) if so, the extent of present production and how does it compare with our requirements?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) and (b). A start has been made in the manufacture of one particular type of plastic machinery, namely, Plastic Extruder. 14 machines of this

type have so far been manufactured, and it is considered that the indigenous production will be in a position to meet the demand for such machines.

Second Five Year Plan of Punjab

1829. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the portion of the Second Five Year Plan in its application to Punjab State, which can be considered to have come within the description "the core of the Plan"; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The following projects in the Second Five Year Plan located in the Punjab came within the "core of the Plan":—

(i) Bhakra Nangal Project.

(ii) Doubling of Delhi-Agra and Rewari-Delhi lines within the territories of Punjab.

Import of Stores

1830. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of stores purchased by the Indian Transport Operators in foreign countries during 1957-58; and

(b) the steps taken to bring down foreign purchases to the minimum?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The value of stores actually purchased by Indian Transport Operators in foreign countries is not available. The total value for which licences have been issued for transport equipment of various kinds during the following licences periods is, however, as follows:—

January-June 1957	20'56 crores
July-September 1957	4'02 "
October 1957-March 1958	9'81 "
(upto 15-2-1958)	

(b) The import licensing policy is restrictive. Permission to import goods from abroad is granted only in respect of goods which are essential for the economy of our country. The goods which are indigenously manufactured in sufficient quantity to meet the internal requirement are not allowed to be imported.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

1831. { Sri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial aid given to the branch of Bharat Sewak Samaj in Punjab by the Centre during 1957-58; and

(b) the amount added by the Punjab Government to the amount given by the Centre and the items on which and the districts in which this sum was spent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No direct financial aid has been given to the Punjab Branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj by the Centre during 1957-58.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Books

1832. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books exported last year; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned on this account?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 15,341 Cwts. during January-September, 1957.

(b) Rs. 41,53,962.

Notes: Figures for later months are not available. Statistics of exports are recorded by weight, hence information regarding the number of books exported is not available.

प्रदर्शनीयां

१८३३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल देश के उद्योग विभाग ने भारत में वर्ष १९५७-५८ में हुई किन-किन प्रदर्शनीयों में भाग लिया; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में दैनिक भत्ते और यात्रा भत्ते पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क)

१. गौहाटी, प्रखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस प्रदर्शनी;
२. सरनगर औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी;
३. रामपुर लावी मेला प्रदर्शनी;
४. चम्बा में हुई पर्वत प्रदेशीय पशु प्रदर्शनी;
५. सोलन मेला प्रदर्शनी ।

(ख) २,९१५ ६० ।

मालवीय नगर और कालका जी के विस्थापित व्यक्ति

१८३४. श्री बाजपेयी : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मालवीय नगर तथा कालकाजी के विस्थापितों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल हाल ही में पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के सचिव से मिला था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या क्या मांगें रखीं; और

(ग) उस पर सरकारी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री पू० झ० नासकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रतिनिधियों की मुख्य मांग यह थी कि साल १९५७ के अन्त तक के नाजायज तौर पर कब्जा करने वाले घरणावियों को रेगुलराइज कर दिया जाये यदि वे एलिजिबिल हैं ।

(ग) इस मांग पर विचार किया गया था और यह फैसला हुआ कि इस प्रकार की भ्राम रियायत देना मुमकिन नहीं है परन्तु प्रत्येक मामले की उचितता के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Imperial Chemical Industries

1835. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Imperial Chemical Industries has proposed to invest about Rs. 15 crores in India during the next 15 months;

(b) whether the pattern of that investment has been decided; and

(c) if so, what is that pattern?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries have stated that their expansion plans in India involved an investment of 12-15 crores. Nearly half the amount has already been invested in the country. The remaining amount would be invested in due course. It will be seen that the pattern of investment has yet to be decided by this firm.

Development of Industries

1836. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the growth of industries

in Punjab in the years 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively;

(b) how many enterprises have been given financial aid during the same years; and

(c) the amount allowed to lapse during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). A statement giving the available information by financial years is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 65]

Displaced Persons in Bombay State

1837. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an increased amount of convenience charge and rent is being recovered with effect from 1949 in respect of evacuee and Government built properties in Bombay State though order for increase was issued in 1953; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

विदेशी भाषाओं के दुभाषिये

१८३८. श्री क० जे० मालवीय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में इस समय किन किन विदेशी भाषाओं के दुभाषिये कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि जिन देशों के साथ हमारे राजनयिक सम्बन्ध हैं उनकी भाषाओं के दुभाषिये हमारे यहां हों; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) फ्रांसीसी, जर्मन, फारसी, रूसी और तिब्बती ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं । फिफायत की दृष्टि से, और सब भाषाओं के लिए प्रधान कार्यालय (हेडक्वार्टर्स) में दुभाषिए रखने का सरकार का फिलहाल ह्रादा नहीं है ।

पेनिसिलीन की बिच्छी

१८३९. श्री आसुर : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिंपरी की हिन्दुस्तान एन्टी-बायोटिक्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड में बनाये गये 'निसिलीन का विक्रय मूल्य आयात की हुई 'निसिलीन के मूल्य से कहीं अधिक' ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान एन्टी-बायोटिक्स (प्रा०) लि०, पिंपरी, द्वारा बनायी जाने वाली खुली पेनिसिलीन का विक्रय मूल्य ६९ न० पै० प्रति मेगा यूनिट (१० लाख यूनिट) है जबकि आयात की जाने वाली खुली 'निसिलीन का भाव लगभग ४१ न० पै० होता है ।

(ख) दोनों के भावों में इतना अंतर होने का कारण निम्न है:—

(१) कहते हैं कि निर्यातक देशों की यह होती है कि वे अपने यहां बना माल अपने देश में ऊंची कीमत पर बेचते हैं और वही माल अपनी उत्पादन लागत से भी कम दायीं

पर विदेशों को भेजते हैं जिससे उनका निर्यात बढ़े। निर्यातक देशों के अंदर पैनिसिलीन के भाव १६० ४ घाने से लेकर १ रुपया ८ घाने तक है।

(२) जब पिम्परी में कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार किया गया था, उस समय तथा उसके बाद कई वर्षों तक, निर्यातक देशों में पैनिसिलीन के भाव बहुत ऊंचे थे। लेकिन शुरू से अधिक मुनाफा कमा लेने से कारखाने की स्थापना की उनकी प्रारंभिक लागत निकल आयी है और अब उनका खर्च उसके उत्पादन में प्रयोग होने वाले कच्चे मालों का ही रह गया है। पिम्परी के कारखाने में पूरा उत्पादन १६५६-५७ से ही शुरू हुआ है जैसे जैसे उसका धीरे-धीरे उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, वैसे लागत घट रही है। सं० रा० अन्तराष्ट्रीय आपत्कालिक बाल सहायता कोष और विश्व-स्वास्थ्य संघ के विशेषज्ञों का अनुमान १६० ४ घाने प्रति मेगा यूनिट लागत घाने का था लेकिन कारखाने ने इससे कम दायों पर माल तैयार किया और अब वह ६६ नं० पै० प्रति मेगा यूनिट के भाव पर बेचा जा रहा है। पैनिसिलीन का उत्पादन बढ़ने से और अन्य एन्टीबायोटिक पदार्थ जैसे स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन और डाइहाइड्रोस्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन बनने लगने से, जिनके प्रस्तावों पर सक्रियता से विचार हो रहा है, उत्पादन लागत और भी घट जाने की संभावना है; जिससे अंततः पैनिसिलीन के दाम कम करने में मदद मिलेगी।

(३) अधिकांश निर्यातक देशों में पैनिसिलीन का उत्पादन और उसकी खपत इतनी अधिक है कि वे बोड़े परिमाण में होने वाले निर्यात पर हानि उठा सकते हैं और उसे स्वदेशी बिन्नी से पूरा कर सकते हैं। सं० रा० अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, जापान और जावा में १६५६ में पैनिसिलीन का कितना

उत्पादन हुआ, इसके आंकड़े तुलनात्मक जानकारी के लिये नीचे दिया जा रहे हैं :—

सं० रा० अमेरिका	४७८० लाख मेगा यूनिट
ब्रिटेन	१,५५० लाख मेगा यूनिट
जापान	३५० लाख मेगा यूनिट
भारत	५१० लाख मेगा यूनिट

Neon-signs

1840. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate reducing the import duties on important components such as glass tubes, rare gas, transformers, time switches etc. required for the production of neon-signs (tube lighting industry in Delhi); and

(b) whether restrictions on the size of neon sign boards are proposed to be removed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has approved the proposal of the New Delhi Municipal Committee to permit the use of Neon-Sign Boards in certain sizes with effect from 1st May, 1958 against payment of Advertisement Tax

Leather Industry

1841 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leather industry in the country is facing a crisis;

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

(c) the steps taken to overcome this crisis?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Traditional Khadi

1842. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are discouraging the production and growth of traditional khadi due to the wide expansion of the Ambar Charkha programme;

(b) if not, what is the comparative production of traditional khadi in relation to Ambar Khadi since the commencement of Ambar Charkha Scheme and what steps have been adopted to guard traditional khadi from the competition that it is likely to meet from Ambar production in the near future;

(c) the amounts of loans and grants given to Ambar Charkha production and traditional khadi production separately during the last two years and how much has been received back in repayment of loan; and

(d) the policy relating to Khadi production with respective targets?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The production figures of traditional Khadi and Ambar Khadi since the introduction of the Ambar Charkha programme during 1956-57 are as under:—

Item	Production	
	1956-57	1957-58 (upto 31.1.58)
	(Million Sq. Yards)	
(i) Traditional		
Khadi	35.77	24.96
(ii) Ambar Khadi	1.89	6.50

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is producing mixed cloth using both Ambar yarn and ordinary yarn, with a view to obviate competition between the two types of khadi cloth woven exclusively either from traditional yarn or Ambar yarn.

(c) The amounts of grants and loans for Ambar Charkha programme and traditional Khadi programme dur-

ing 1956-57 and 1957-58 (upto 31st December, 1957) were as under:—

Item	1956-57		1957-58	
	(in Lakhs of rupees)		(in Lakhs of rupees)	
	Grants.	Loans	Grants	Loans
(i) Traditional				
Khadi	555.58	291.81	199.00	121.51
(ii) Ambar				
Khadi	118.40	193.22	87.50	280.40

The total repayment in respect of traditional Khadi upto 31st December, 1957, amounted to Rs. 80.78 lakhs and that in respect of Ambar Khadi to Rs. 3.14 lakhs.

(d) The target of production for the traditional Khadi Industry in any given year is fixed on the basis of past performance of the agencies engaged in the production of Khadi and their capacity to organize and provide facilities for additional production. The targets of production during the current financial year (1957-58) are as under:—

(i) Traditional Khadi	Rs. 7 crores worth (or roughly 35 million yards)
(ii) Ambar Khadi	20 million yards.

Scholarships

1843. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1400 on the 10th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to give scholarships to the sons and daughters of coal miners has since been implemented;

(b) if so, the number of such scholarships sanctioned and allocated to the dependents of coal-miners; and

(c) the total amount given to each student for secondary and higher-education?

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

(b) The number of scholarships sanctioned for general education is 50 and for technical education 22. Of these, 37 have been awarded for general education and 6 for technical education so far.

(c) A scholarship holder in respect of general education is paid at the rate of Rs. 20/- p.m. and in respect of technical education at the rate of Rs. 30/- p.m. The payment is made half-yearly.

Export of Indian Wool

1845. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there was any improvement in the export of Indian wool last year as compared to 1956?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Figures of exports last year are available for the nine months ending September 1957 only and compared to the corresponding period in 1956, there was an improvement.

Housing in Bombay State

1846. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans allotted to the Bombay State for various housing schemes during 1956-57; and

(b) whether the whole amount has been utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 392.03 lakhs was allocated to the Bombay State under the various Housing Schemes during 1956-57. Of this amount, the State Government utilised Rs. 181.34 lakhs (by way of loan and subsidy) during the year.

Silk Industry

1847. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to the State of Orissa during the year 1957-58 for the development and promotion of silk industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 85,518 has been sanctioned as grant and Rs. 57,050 as loan.

Metric System of Weights and Measures

1848. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of each unit of Metric Measures for commercial use; and

(b) the place of manufacture of these Metric Measures?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) It is too early to make any estimate of the cost of manufacture of various categories of metric weights and measures by establishments in the private sector, since production of these weights and measures on a large scale has not begun yet.

(b) A statement giving the names and locations of establishments capable of manufacturing metric weights and measures is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 69]

The list is not exhaustive and addition will be made to it from time to time.

भाकाशबाणी

१८४६. श्री नरदेव स्वातक : क्या लूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि प्रसारण के लिये बाहर से निमंत्रित व्यक्तियों को भाकाशबाणी द्वारा किस दर से यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता है;

(ख) स्थानीय कलाकारों को रेडियो स्टेशन पहुंचने के लिये क्या सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं;

(ग) टेप रिकॉडिंग किन परिस्थितियों में किया जाता है; और

(घ) प्रति टेप रिकॉडिंग पर औसत कितना व्यय होता है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर):
(क) बाहर से आये कलाकारों को सफर खर्च भ्रमण से नहीं दिया जाता। यह खर्च कलाकारों को दी जाने वाली कुल फीस में शामिल किया जाता है, जिसकी तफसील साथ दी गई है। [विलियम परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६७]

(ख) ग्राम तौर पर जिस वक्त तक पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट आसानी से मिल सकती है, आकाशवाणी कोई सरकारी सवारी मुहैया नहीं करती। लेकिन जब कलाकार को दूर से आना होता है और महिला कलाकारों को रेडियो स्टेशन अकेले सुबह जल्दी या शाम को देरी से पहुंचना होता है, तब जाने का सरकारी प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। कमजोर और चलने फिरने से असमर्थ कलाकारों के लिये हर समय सवारी दी जाती है।

(ग) टेप रिकॉडिंग विभिन्न परिस्थितियों के अनुसार की जाती है जैसे स्टूडियो की उपलब्धि, किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम को रखने की जरूरत, दूसरे स्टेशनों से उस प्रोग्राम की भांग तथा ब्राडकास्ट का समय।

(घ) भाष घंटे की टेप (फीता) रिकॉडिंग पर लगभग १२ रुपये खर्च आता है।

निवास-स्थान का दिया जाना

१८५०. श्री मानकभाई अग्रवाल : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर उनके वर्तमान वेतन

के अनुसार उस वेतन श्रेणी के बराबर उससे निचली वेतन श्रेणी के दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई ऐसे मामले भी हैं जिनमें कर्मचारियों को वर्तमान वेतन श्रेणी से ऊंची वेतन श्रेणी के क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० ज० रेड्डी) : (क) एलाटमेन्ट (Allotment) नियमों के अन्तर्गत क्वार्टरों की किसी श्रेणी का अधिकारी होना सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर निर्भर है। ५०० रुपये या उससे अधिक मासिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार निर्धारित श्रेणी के लिये तथा उसकी तुरन्त-निम्न (next below) श्रेणी के लिये भी पंजीयत किया जाता है। ५०० रुपये मासिक से कम वेतन पाने वालों को केवल उनकी उपयुक्त श्रेणी के लिये ही पंजीयत किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, हां। सात व्यक्तियों को उनकी उपयुक्त श्रेणी से उच्च श्रेणी के क्वार्टर नियमों में छूट देकर प्रदान किये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले में एलाटमेन्ट (allotment) उपयुक्त अधिकारी की स्वीकृति लेकर किया गया था। इसलिये किसी प्रकार की जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

सरकारी क्वार्टर

१८५१. श्री मानकभाई अग्रवाल : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्वार्टरों अथवा बंगलों में रहने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों को अपने वेतन का १० प्रतिशत भाग किराये के रूप में देना पड़ता है ; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो प्रत्येक बस्ती में प्रत्येक प्रकार के क्वार्टर घ घवा बंगले का किराया किस हिसाब से लिया जाता है ?

निर्माण, आवास और भरण मंत्री
(श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को एफ० ग्रा० ४५- उनके वेतन के १० प्रतिशत तक संगृहीत प्रमाणित (Pooled/standard) किराये के रूप में देना पड़ता है ।

(ख) सभा की मेज पर विवरण रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनु-बन्ध संख्या ६८]

Ambernath Woollen Mills

1852. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply to supplementary on Starred Question No. 18 on 11th November, 1957, and state the name of the party to whom the Ambernath Woollen Mills has been sold and the amount thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): The Government has entered into an agreement with Kanwar Raj Nath for the sale of the Mills to him for Rs. 50,11,000.

Central Labour Institute

1853. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the site where the new building of the Central Labour Institute is being constructed;

(b) the time by which the construction is expected to be completed;

(c) whether any fund was allocated for the construction of this building during the First Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the amount allocated and actually spent during the First Five Year Plan;

(e) the amount allocated for its construction in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(f) the estimated requirement on yearly basis during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) At Sion in Bombay.

(b) By the end of 1959-60.

(c) Yes, for the building at Kurla, the construction of which was stopped in February 1957 when the extension of the Santacruz runway was proposed.

(d) For the building at Kurla an expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1.25 lakhs recurring was approved. Information regarding actual expenditure incurred is not readily available.

(e) No separate allocation has been made for the construction of the building in the Second Plan, but budget provision from year to year is being made.

(f) The construction of the building at the new site has necessitated revision of the original estimate. The revised estimate amounts to Rs. 27 lakhs. Its yearly break down has not yet been determined.

Board of Trustees of Coal Mines Provident Fund

1854. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund was held;

(b) the subjects discussed at that meeting; and

7453 Papers laid on the Table 31 MARCH 1958 calling attention to Matter 7454 of Urgent Public Importance

(c) the decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) On the 5th February, 1958.

(b) and (c). A statement mentioning important decisions taken by the Board is attached. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 69.]

Displaced Persons Colonies

1855. { Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri D. A. Katti:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 604 on the 10th August, 1955 and state the break up of the figures of 3844 houses and the amount of Rs. 2,93,73,746 showing separately for each colony at Delhi such as West Patel Nagar, East Patel Nagar, South Patel Nagar, and Malkaganj etc., the houses sold to displaced persons (i) on full payment; (ii) on instalment basis; and (iii) by public auction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 70].

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ELECTRICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals Private Limited, along with the audit report for the year 1956-57. [Placed in Library. See, No. LT-630/58]

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the General Annual Report on the working and administration of Companies Act, 1956, for the year ending the 31st March, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-631/58]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, on behalf of the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research on the subject, 'Cultural and International Activities'.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRING BY PAKISTAN TROOPS

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, under the Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and to request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Firing by Pakistani troops across Sylhet-Cachar border".

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, a number of Calling Attention notices and Short Notice Questions have been tabled in the last few days in connection with the Indo-Pakistan border incident along the Surma river between Cachar district of Assam and Sylhet district of East Pakistan. There was also a motion for adjournment in regard to this incident on

27th, to which you, Sir, after some discussion, declined to give your consent. I fully appreciate the concern felt by the House and I am glad to have this opportunity to make a statement on the nature of the border problem involved, the recent firing and the action taken by the Indian authorities.

The Indo-Pakistan boundary, according to the Radcliffe Award, runs along the left high bank of the river Surma for a length of about 13 miles between Cachar district of Assam and Sylhet district of East Pakistan. The entire breadth of the river in this region has been under our control since partition. It was in January 1950 that the Government of Pakistan, while dealing with the request from the Government of India to give necessary facilities to the Assam survey and settlement staff to go across to the left bank of the river in connection with settlement operations in the Cachar district, raised the question that the mid-stream of the river should be the Indo-Pakistan boundary. There have been exchanges of notes in this connection and there has been no reply from the Government of Pakistan to our last note dated 3rd March, 1956, which established beyond doubt that, under the Radcliffe Award, the Indo-Pakistan boundary in this region runs along the left high bank of the river Surma.

Throughout the last few years, Pakistani citizens, encouraged and, in some cases, assisted by Pakistani local authorities in the area, have been attempting to contest Government of India's sovereignty over the entire breadth of the river upto the left bank, particularly by attempting cultivation of Char lands alongside the left bank of the river. Indian authorities have in each case protested against these attempted violations of Indian territory and, when necessary, fired in self-defence. Incidents similar to the recent one occurred in November-December 1954, February 1956, November 1956 and October 1957. In all these incidents, Indian

authorities acted promptly to protect our sovereign rights in the area. Pakistani cultivators encouraged or supported by local Pakistani authorities take advantage of the continuous land connection with Pakistani territory and attempt to raise crops on the char lands in the river bed. Our local authorities, therefore, have to take necessary remedial action by protests and, when necessary, by firing in self-defence to contain these attempted violations of our territory.

The recent incident started on the 11th March when Pakistani nationals supported by Pakistani armed forces personnel attempted to harvest crops planted illegally by them in the Char lands in the Surma river. When the Indian Police patrol protested, they were fired upon and had to return the fire in self-defence. The unprovoked firing later spread from the Rangpur-Leverputa area to Harinagar, Bhanga, Mahisasan, Barpunji, Latu and Madanpur areas between 11th and 27th March despite a cease-fire agreement arrived at on 21st March. Throughout this period, the District Magistrate of Cachar who had kept in constant touch with his Pakistani counterpart, the District Magistrate of Sylhet, sent several protests against the firing and gave strict instructions to our police personnel not to fire except strictly in self-defence. The Assam Government also sent five protests to the East Pakistan Government at Dacca on 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 26th March. Our latest information is that a second cease-fire has been arrived at on the 27th and firing has completely stopped in this region since the afternoon of 27th March.

Demarcation of the Indo-East Pakistan boundary of 2,480 miles has been going on since 1950. 1,017 miles out of a total 1,350 miles of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border have been demarcated. 200 miles out of a total of 609 miles of the boundary between Assam and East Pakistan have been demarcated. Little progress has been made on the demarcation of the boundary between East Pakistan and

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

Tripura. The House will appreciate that demarcation of land boundaries is a complex and laborious process involving agreement on each yard of the boundary, which is determined from revenue records, maps and ground surveys. This process is difficult even in normal disputes between villages regarding their land boundaries. It is more difficult when inter-state boundaries even within Indian territory are involved. It is still more complicated by the nature of the terrain between Assam and East Pakistan, particularly when it is realised that this is a joint operation between the two sovereign Governments of India and Pakistan, relations between whom, for various reasons, have, throughout the last 11 years, been extremely difficult. We are going ahead with the demarcation of the boundary as best as we can but the pace of demarcation is not a matter entirely within our control.

Incidents of this type are unavoidable while the frontier remains undemarcated. We have always been anxious to settle all differences, including differences regarding boundary between India and Pakistan, by negotiation but we cannot surrender rightful territorial claims merely because the other side makes a show of force. At the same time, we are averse to taking any hasty or ill-considered action which would unnecessarily worsen Indo-Pakistan relations further and give rise to graver problems. Our local authorities have acted with firmness and circumspection and there has been no loss of life despite repeated firing between the 11th and 27th of March.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the

Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Out of 4 hours allotted for these demands, 3 hours 40 minutes now remain.

The list of selected cut motions relating to these Demands has already been circulated to the hon. Members on the 28th March, 1958. These cut motions may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible. The number are as follows:

Demand Nos.	Nos. of Cut Motions
94	796
96	1007 to 1018, 1022 to 1034, 1049 to 1076, 1143
97	505

Failure to implement the subsidised industrial housing scheme

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct quarters for work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. working in airfields in Assam.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct quarters for work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. working in various airfields

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Failure to supply the list of permanent workers to the C.P.W.D. workers' Union by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide medical facilities of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. outside Delhi.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct quarters for work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. working at Calcutta

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to decide principles and conditions regarding transfer to Assam and other unpopular stations of the workcharged staff of C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make vigilance Unit of the C.P.W.D. independent of the Department.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to abolish the posts of Additional Chief Engineers in the C.P.W.D. and replace them by Deputy Chief Engineers.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for reorganising the Divisions in the C.P.W.D. on the basis of continuity of area in the interest of efficiency of service.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take out the aerodromes in Uttar Pradesh from the jurisdiction of Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division and place Independent M. & T. sub-division, Calcutta within its jurisdiction

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to convert Independent Aviation Electrical Sub-division, New Delhi into a Division by placing all aerodromes in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi and Punjab within its jurisdiction.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant travelling allowance, joining time etc. to workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of all categories on transfer or their being outside the headquarters in connection with Government work.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to extend the grant of compensatory allowance to the workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. at Chandigarh.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to remove the anomalies in the scales of pay of workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. according to the recommendations of the last Pay Commission

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to maintain one seniority list of all workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. in Delhi.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to apply the Contributory Health Service Scheme to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant special casual leave to the delegates attending the All-India Conference of the Central C.P.W.D. Workers' Union held in July, 1957

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to confirm additional workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to bring workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. to the regular establishment.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allot quarters to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. according to their scales of pay.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to maintain statistics of the workcharged staff employed every month by the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to do all annual repairs and maintenance works in the C.P.W.D. departmentally through the workcharged staff

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for abolishing the system of giving work on contract in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to expand the Fan Repair Workshop in the C.P.W.D. and to give all Fan repair work to this workshop

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reinstate workcharged staff discharged for trade union activities.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant P.T.O. concessions to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to pay wages for over-time work to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. working within Jammu and Kashmir State.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to pay compensation according to Workmen's Compensation Act to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. working within Jammu and Kashmir State

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to sanction compensatory allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. working in Banihal Tunnel Project with retrospective effect.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant arrears of compensatory allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at Konnagar

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give same pensionary benefits to the permanent workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. as are given to other permanent Central Government employees.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reserve beds in hospitals and sanatoria for workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. suffering from T.B.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to confirm as permanent the caretaker staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant half-pay leave to the workcharged staff of C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to confirm the caretaker of the C.P.W.D. as quasi-permanent

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide recreation rooms to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide recreation rooms to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. working at various airports.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant compensatory allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. in the Madhopur Circle.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant N.E.F.A. allowances to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. posted in N.E.F.A.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to grant the C.P.W.D. scales pay to the workcharged staff in the N.E.F.A. Circle of C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to fix scale of pay for concrete mixer drivers in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to pay retrenchment compensation to the workers on muster roll in C.P.W.D. on retrenchment

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to maintain seniority list by various Divisions of the C.P.W.D. of workers on muster roll

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to abolish the posts of Superintending Engineers in the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to shift the office of one of the Electrical Superintending Engineers of C.P.W.D. to Calcutta and placing all Electrical Divisions of Calcutta and Madras under his control

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to transfer maintenance of Babatpur aerodrome from Muizafpur Aviation Division to Allahabad Central Division

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to bring the Bhopal, Allahabad, Dehra Dun, Ajmer, Simla and Delhi Aviation Divisions from different circles of C.P.W.D. under one Circle

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of getting all minor original and miscellaneous works done departmentally by the C.P.W.D. through workcharged staff

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide quarters to workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. at Dhanbad according to the scales of pay

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to count the services rendered under the State P.W.D.s of the workcharged staff transferred along with the works to the C.P.W.D. for purposes of pension

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide alternate jobs to the workcharged staff of Calcutta Rehabilitation Division of C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make arrangements for training facilities for the unskilled work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply Pass Books to all the subscribers of the work-charged Contributory Provident Fund in various Divisions of the C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to continue provision of uniforms to chowkidars in C.P.W.D.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to redress the grievances of the employees of Nasik Government Press

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

How long does the hon. Minister propose to take? At what time shall I call him?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): At about 3 or 3.15.

Mr. Speaker: What is the time he requires?

Shri K. C. Reddy: About 40 minutes. Between my colleague and myself, we will take about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: We will have to conclude by 4. At 3.15 I will call both the hon. Ministers.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Simultaneously!

Mr. Speaker:one after another, Or, I will call him earlier if he wants. (Interruptions).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is bad practice. Only one should reply.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal may continue his speech.

सरदार अ० सि० सहगल (जंजीर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में जब वक्ता, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय की डिमांड्स पेश हुई, तो मैं को-ऑपरेटिव और इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स को दी जाने वाली फ़ाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस के बारे में कह रहा था। उनको दी जाने वाली २५ परसेंट सबसिडी को ३० परसेंट सबसिडी और ५० परसेंट लोन को ६० परसेंट लोन करने की आप तजवीज कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सबसिडी को कम से कम ३५ सैकड़ा और लोन को ७५ सैकड़ा तक बढ़ा दें। इसका कारण यह है कि आज जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, उनमें जब तक आप इस सहायता को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तब तक यह कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हो सकता है। आज-कल के जमाने में सब चीजों की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं। इसलिये हम समझते हैं कि हमारा यह क़र्ज होना चाहिये कि हम इस पर गौर करें।

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान लो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह स्कीम १९५४ में जारी की गई थी और इसके अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था की गई कि जिन लोगों की आमदनी ६,००० रुपये हो, उनको व्यक्तिगत रूप में, या उनकी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को लोन दिया जाय। उस लोन पर हमारा जो इन्ट्रेस्ट है, वह ४ १/२ परसेंट है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो सब्सिडी करेगी, उस पर १ परसेंट से ज्यादा इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं होगा और वह ३० साल तक

(सरदार ब० सि० सहगल)

बुकाया जा सकेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिश्र मिश्र स्टेट सरकारों ने अपने यहां के लोगों को इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कितना फायदा पहुंचाया है और इस में कहां तक कामयाबी हासिल की है। यदि हम देखें, तो मालूम होता है कि इस स्कीम के जरिये जितनी ज्यादा मदद हमारे लोगों को मिलनी चाहिये, उतनी ज्यादा मदद नहीं मिल सकी है।

अब मैं ग्रामों में मकान बनाने की स्कीम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। १५०० रुपये की जो हर मकान के बनाने की हमारी स्कीम है, हम ५,०० गांवों में मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं। आपने स्टेट सरकारों को अक्टूबर, १९५७ में लिखा कि इस स्कीम पर अमल किया जाय। इस रिपोर्ट से यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि कितनी स्टेट सरकारों ने इस पर अमल किया है और कितनी स्टेट सरकारों ने अमल नहीं किया है। इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस इन शर्तों पर दी जायेगी

"....subject to maximum of Rs. 1,500 per house, repayable in annual equated instalments over a period of about 20 years, and will be advanced to individuals direct or through cooperative societies. Preference will be given to persons in the lower income brackets or to cooperatives of such individuals."

मैं यह धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कामाने में लकड़ी और लोहे के सामान की कीमत ज्यादा है, काम करने वाले लोगों की मजदूरी ज्यादा है। ऐसी हालत में एक घर के लिये १,५०० रुपये की रकम बहुत कम होगी। इसलिये प्रार्थना है कि इस रकम को बढ़ा कर कम से कम २,००० रुपये तक करने पर विचार किया जाये।

आपने सिद्धमूख कास्ट्स, सिद्धमूख ट्राइब्स और दूसरी बैंकवर्क क्लसिब के लिये यह व्यवस्था की है कि उन लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये अपना होम मिनिस्ट्री की मार्फत उस रकम में से दिया जायगा, जो कि उनके बेलक्रेयर के कार्यों के लिये रखी गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो डाइरेक्टिव दिया है, उसके मुताबिक हर एक स्टेट सरकार ने पिछड़ी जाति के जंगलों आदि में रहने वाले उन लोगों को कहां तक सहायता पहुंचाई है। इसका कोई जिक्र आपकी इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं मिलता है।

मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उस स्कीम को १९५६ में फिर जारी कर दिया है, जो १९३७ में मूल्तबी कर दी गई थी। आपने इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जो लोग लगातार दस वर्षों से यहां काम कर रहे हैं और जिनका किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधीन पर्सनल अपायमेंट नहीं है, उनको इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी जायेगी। थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लीजिये कि किसी व्यक्ति का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ट्रांसफर हो जाता है, तो क्या आप उसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करना चाहते हैं? इस रिपोर्ट के सफ़ा २८ पर लिखा है कि जनवरी, १९५८ तक आपको ३५३ दरखास्तें मिली, जिन में से ११२ दरखास्तें मंजूर की गईं, जिनकी कुल रकम १४.२४ लाख रुपये थी। १९५७-५८ में जनवरी, १९५८ तक आपके पास २१४ दरखास्तें आईं, जिन में से ९७ दरखास्तें मंजूर की गईं, जिन पर आपने ११.९६ लाख रुपये खर्च करने की मंजूरी दी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ २१४ दरखास्तों में के सिर्फ ९७ दरखास्तें ही क्यों मंजूर की गईं और बाकी पर भी क्यों विचार नहीं किया गया। यदि हम इसी गति से काम करते रहें, तो हमारा कार्य पूर्ण नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं आपसे धर्ज

करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर भी और किया जाय ।

जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान में और हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर की जाने वाली खरीदो-फ़रोस्त का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक संयुक्त डिपार्टमेंट स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये, जो कि हर एक डिपार्टमेंट—चाहे वह डिफ़ेंस डिपार्टमेंट हो या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट हो—की खरीदो-फ़रोस्त का काम करे। इस संस्था में फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का एक उच्च से उच्च अधिकारी रखा जाय, जो इस बात को देखे कि हमारे फ़ाइनेंसिज को ठीक तरह से काम में लाया जाता है या नहीं। इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने पर आपको खरीदो-फ़रोस्त के कार्य में मदद मिल सकेगी और भ्रमण भ्रमण तरीकों पर खरीदो-फ़रोस्त करने से विदेशों में हमारा जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, उसको हम बहुत कुछ बचा सकेंगे ।

सबसिडाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत फ़र्स्ट फ़ाइव यीयर प्लान में मिश्र मिश्र एजेन्सीज के जरिये—जैसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, प्राइवेट एम्प्लायर्स और इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स की को-ऑपरेटिव्स वगैरह हैं—७८,०२६ मकान बनाने की तजवीज की गई थी, जिन पर कुल खर्चा २२.३२ करोड़ आता। लेकिन मालूम नहीं किन कारणों से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में १३.२६ करोड़ रुपया बतौर कर्जा और सबसिडी के दिया गया और सिर्फ ४३,८३१ मकान बनाये जा सके ।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ४५ करोड़ रुपये ऐसे जाने की तजवीज थी और १,२८,००० घर बनाये जाने का लक्ष्य सामने रखा गया, लेकिन बाद में मैटीरियल की कीमतें बढ़ जाने के कारण यह तय किया गया कि १,०५,००० घर बनाये जाएंगे। ४५ करोड़ रुपये की रकम में से मिश्र मिश्र स्टेट सरकारों को २८.६६ करोड़ रुपया दिया जाना है। इस रिपोर्ट के हवें यह पता नहीं चला कि

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस स्कीम में कितनी कामयाबी हासिल हुई है। कितना उन्होंने खर्च किया है और कितना रुपया खर्च नहीं किया है। उसके साथ ही साथ १९५६-५७ में जबकि आपके दूसरे प्लान का पहला बय शुरू हुआ था आपने यह रखा था कि आप १२,१६७ मकान बनायेंगे जिनकी कुल लागत ३.१६ करोड़ रुपया होगी। मगर इस साल आपकी फ़िगर्स के अनुसार ही आपने ३.३२ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। यदि आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जो बजिटिड एमार्जेंट इस वक़्त है वह ७.६५ करोड़ पया है और कुल १०,५१६ मकान ही बन सके हैं। इस तरह से जो धीरे से काम हो रहा है, उस तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जल्दी-जल्दी काम करें। मगर आपने इसी रफ़्तार से काम किया तो मझे शक है कि आप इनको पूरा भी कर सकेंगे इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें और जल्दी से इन स्कीमों को पूरा करने की कोशिश करें।

इसके साथ ही साथ यदि आप १९५७-५८ के बजट को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि हमने १०,३०० घर ३.६४ करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बनाने की योजना की थी और कहा था कि १ अप्रैल १९५७ से १५ मार्च १९५८ तक हम इतने घर बना देंगे। दरअसल मैं आपने ३.१४ करोड़ पया खर्च किया है जबकि बजट एलाटमेंट ४.६५ करोड़ की थी। इस पये में से आप केवल १३,५५७ घर ही बना सके हैं ३१ दिसम्बर १९५७ तक। इस तरह से इन सब चीजों के देखने के साथ यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमें अपनी स्कीमों को अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए और भी तेजी लानी होगी और और भी सीधता के साथ उनको कार्यान्वित करना होगा।

अब मैं प्रयोका होटल के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने इस होटल को बनाने के लिए

[सरदार ब० सि० सहनल]

१ करोड़ ७५ लाख रुपया कम्पनी को एडवांस किया है और उस पर पांच प्रतिशत के हिसाब से ब्याज लिया जाएगा। इस तरह से कम्पनी के पास जो २'७५ करोड़ रुपया हो गया जिसमें से उसने २'५८ करोड़ रुपया कंस्ट्रक्शन पर खर्च कर दिया है। उसे अभी तक सकरीबन १७,००,००० रुपये के जो बिल हैं और जो पैडिंग हैं उनकी पेमेंट करनी है। जो बनाने का काम था वह ३१ अगस्त १९५७ को खत्म हो गया था, जो बिल पैडिंग हैं उन्हें शीघ्रता करना चाहिये अब आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि ३१ जनवरी १९५८ तक २७,११५ लोग वहां पर रात्रि में आकर ठहरे। अगर इसको बर्क आउट किया जाए तो २२० की औसत बैठती है। २२० लोग औसतन हर रोज वहां पर आते जाते हैं। अब आप थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लें कि २४० या २५० लोग एक दिन में वहां पर आ जायें तो उस वक्त उस घूरत में आप उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा। आप देखें कि ३० सितम्बर १९५७ को वहां पर १६,४६७ लोग आये थे जिनमें अधिकतर विदेशी भाई थे। आप कहते हैं कि ७३'६७ प्रतिशत लोग जो कि विदेशी थे इस होटल में ठहरे। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं कि इसकी व्यवस्था और ठीक तरह से चलेगी तथा इस होटल की प्रख्याति होगी।

अब मैं उन फ्लैट्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जिनमें कि हम लोग रहते हैं। इन क्वार्टरों के आगे हैज की हालत खराब होने की वजह से बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। बराबर दूसरे लोग हमारे मकानात के सामने से गुजरते रहते हैं। यदि हम बाहर भी बैठे होते हैं तो भी उनको रोकने की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर पाते हैं और यदि इन फ्लैट्स में आकर देखें तो आपको सारी पोजीशन का पता लग जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसमें एक दो दिन आकर रहें और आपको

सारी दिक्कतों का पता चल जाएगा। मैं आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि बहुत से ताबाब में लोग यहां से निकलते रहते हैं और कोई प्राइवसी नहीं रह जाती। हम लोग अपने घर वालों के साथ, बाल बच्चों के साथ बाहर बैठ नहीं सकते हैं और न अपने मित्रों के साथ बाहर आकर बैठ सकते हैं। इसके बारे में तजवीज दी गई थी लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं आ है। यह कहा गया था कि यहां पर आप कोई बाउंडरी रख दें और अगर और कुछ नहीं हो सकता तो तार की बाउंडरी रख दें। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस ओर ध्यान दें। साथ ही वहां पर जो घास का लान लगाया जाता है और अच्छी तरह से लगाया जाना चाहिए। जब हम अच्छे से खर्च करते हैं तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि काम भी अच्छा हो।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमारे फ्लैट्स में आप कोई बाउंडरी बना दें या तार लगें ताकि बाहर के लोग वहां से न गुजर सकें। अगर आपने सही व्यवस्था कर दी तो हम लोग वहां पर रीफ तरह से रह सकेंगे।

इतना कह करके मैं मंत्रालय की जो मांगें हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं और जो का आपने अशांका होटल के बारे में किया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Easwara Iyer: Mr. Speaker, within the time limit prescribed, I shall confine myself to a few remarks regarding the housing schemes of the Central Government, the working conditions of the C.P.W.D. employees and also about the Asoka Hotel.

With regard to the housing schemes, I would like to submit before this House that there is a lack of planning with respect to office accommodation, or with respect to the colonies that have been built or with respect to the buildings for various residential quarters of government servants. With respect to these colonies that have been built in Vinay Nagar or West Vinay Nagar,

I have already drawn the attention of the Minister, I believe, during the debate in the last session, to the fact that the buildings are far from being habitable. There are not only cracks on the wall, but they are leaking, and the doors and windows there have lost their hinges.

Quite apart from that, if we take for example, the G type quarters, what do we find? These quarters are called two-room tenements, but there is hardly any space for anybody to live there. With regard to the upstairs, it is seen there is great difficulty in getting water upstairs, because in the upstairs flats there is no water-tap provided. The persons living upstairs have to come down to drink water even in a summer night.

Mr. Speaker: There are no water taps at all?

Shri Easwara Iyer: Not in the upstairs. Now, there are about 12,000 persons living in that colony, and in the case of such colonies, even the ordinary amenities such as schools or recreation clubs are not provided. In this case, a market also is not provided. Though I do not say that it is absolutely difficult, it is very difficult to live there, particularly when one finds that there are no amenities regarding recreation clubs or markets or even the ordinary necessities of life.

That is why I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister that we would have to think about office accommodation being provided near about the residences of these low-paid employees. We find in Delhi several multi-storeyed buildings coming up one after the other round about Connaught Place. With regard to the highly-paid officers who have got automobiles like motor-cars or other means of transport of their own, the coming up of these multi-storeyed buildings nearer their residences may be quite welcome, but so far as the low-paid employees are concerned, the difficulty is they get no transport and they are not able to come in time to office and give their

attendance before 10 o'clock in the morning. So, if some of these multi-storeyed buildings can be built near about Vinay Nagar or East Vinay Nagar, it will not only relieve the congestion of traffic but also be conducive to their economic situation. That is a thing which I would place before the hon. Minister for his consideration in respect of the future building plans regarding office accommodation.

Another point that I would like to bring to the attention of this House is that a number of instances of corruption have been found out in respect of these private contracts. It is not very easy to enumerate or give specific instances of corruption regarding private contracts, but the system of giving private contracts in a modern progressive society must be on the decrease. That is what I want to submit. We must give more and more work for the departmental employees and reduce the private contract and do away with private contract if possible.

Now, with regard to ordinary maintenance work such as repair, electric wiring, etc., these things could have been very well done by the departmental employees like the CPWD employees. If we give this work to the private contractors, what happens? As I have already mentioned, these private contractors have got an unwritten code and with this unwritten code they have been able to get at the officers. It is a matter which is well known. How can a contractor give a tender which is lower than the estimated one? For example, in respect of a contract, if the lowest tender is to be accepted, sometimes, or more often than not, if I may say so, the tender comes below the estimated rate. How can the lowest tender come below even the estimated rate? That will lead only to one conclusion. Either the officers who have given the estimate are incompetent or incapable of preparing the estimate or they are cheating the Government. Otherwise, the contractor is not doing his work properly according to the specifica-

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tion, either in terms of quality or quantity. So, in most cases where the lowest tenders fall below the estimated rate, we find that the execution of the work is not according to specification.

There are many instances of corruption brought to the notice of the higher-ups in the department. I am told there is a vigilance department that is working at present from May, 1957 and a chief technical examination cell has been created. With great respect, I would say that this vigilance department is not very vigilant. It is a case where this vigilance department are giving sufficient notice of the complaint brought to their attention to the persons accused of corruption. Therefore, they are given time enough to screen their mistakes or rectify them. So, this vigilance department is only helping those people.

I need not mention names. For example, I would respectfully submit before this House one instance of an executive engineer using the materials from departmental stores here for the purpose of adding constructions to his building. When that matter was brought to the notice of the Minister, the Minister was kind enough to refer it to the vigilance department. The vigilance department went into the matter in detail and afterwards it was found that he was given enough time for making up the deficiencies in the departmental stores by way of bringing bills. But nevertheless, a charge has been framed against him for making construction without permission. But the charge has not seen the light of day, possibly because there are more constructions made without permission and there is always the threat that is being held out by this executive engineer that he will expose all the constructions which have been made without permission. This is an instance where the vigilance department working under the Chief Engineer is not able to check up properly.

So, I would earnestly suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that in order that this vigilance department may function properly, they must be given powers independent of the Chief Engineer; then only it can work properly.

Mr. Speaker: Directly under the Minister?

Shri Kaswara Iyer: If necessary directly under the Minister. When it works under the Chief Engineer, the vigilance department cannot function properly, because it is always subordinate to and controlled by the Chief Engineer.

With regard to the employees working in the C.P.W.D., I would respectfully draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the assurance given by him on 14th August, 1957 on the floor of this House. He said:

"So far as the non-industrial employees are concerned, who are part of this establishment—about 2,000 or 2,500; I am not sure about the figures—I am glad to say that a decision has been taken that that part of the work charged establishment will be converted into regular service of the Government and their staff will get the same treatment as the other regular employees of the Government of India. With regard to the balance, namely, industrial workers, out of the 10,000 and odd that will remain, about 50 per cent, if not a slightly higher figure than that, who have put in three years of continuous service will be declared to be permanent and all of them will get the benefits that accrue to Government employees who are declared to be permanent."

So, he has given two assurances, firstly that about 2500 or more of the work-charged establishment will be absorbed into the regular service. I understand that it took about six months from August, 1957 to March, 1958 for the department to specify the categories by a general order by

which these employees could be made permanent. The employees who are to be made permanent in a particular post are not being specified. It took six months to specify the categories. I am led to believe that there is a special committee to be appointed for the purpose of finding out those employees who deserve to be absorbed into the regular service. I am not aware and I do not know how long it will take for the special committee to find out the number of posts that could be converted into regular service, because it has taken about six months for them only to specify the categories. Some employees may become invalid, some aged, some superannuated and if I may say so, some may be subject to the operation of *force majeure* and be removed from this work with the pleasure of expectation that they will be absorbed into the regular service.

About the work-charged establishment, where is the difficulty in finding out the names of the 2,500 employees and giving them the permanent posts? If there is a will that it must be done, it can be done in a month. If they are unable to do so, let the matter be given over to the employees themselves and we will give them the list within 15 days. If there is a desire to implement these things, they can be implemented.

Regarding the 10,000 industrial workers and 50 per cent. of them who have put in more than three years of continuous service being absorbed in the permanent service, there is a peculiar method being adopted which will make it absolutely difficult if not impracticable for this matter to be regularised. I thought that in adopting this 50 per cent rule, the seniority list will be taken and those persons who have put in continuous service for more than three years in any particular category will be made permanent. But I find that the department concerned is going construction by construction and post by post at every stage and finding out whether a particular employee has been employed in a particular construction work for more than three

years, so that he may be made permanent. So, the list has been taken State-wise, which will be absolutely impossible, if not impracticable, because in some of the States they may even lose the records. So, this is what is happening in regard to the assurances given by the hon. Minister on 14th August, 1957.

So far as the work-charged employees are concerned, I have always been pressing that no beds have been reserved in the T.B. hospital for T.B. patients among them and the benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme which can be easily extended to those persons have not been extended to them. Some of these employees who have been put in the rooms in jungles are not given proper medical attention. The practice of opening five or six dispensaries is not going to help them. Here is a case where the employees well deserve the benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme.

I would also respectfully invite the attention of the Minister to the anomalies in the scales of pay as per the first Pay Commission's report. A special officer—I think it is Mr. P. K. Sen—has submitted his recommendations and I am told—I am not quite sure about that—that the Minister assured the employees that they will be implemented in November, 1957, in order to enable them to submit their memorandum before the second Pay Commission, but the implementation has not seen the light of day so far.

With regard to the Ashoka Hotel, here is a hotel run by the Government more or less on a par with any private hotel, but the employees there are not given, I am told, the ordinary necessary living conditions. We find that there is no service lift. It is more than six storeys and if there is a party in the sixth floor and if an employee is ordered to bring something, he has to climb down all the six storeys and bring it. It may be said that in every floor there is a pantry, but there are things which are to be gathered from the ground floor more often than not. So far as the

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employees are concerned, there is another point I would like to bring before the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: If all these details are given on the floor of the House instead of being communicated to the Minister, it may encourage the employees not to do work. It is true that the employees' conditions must be improved, but they should be brought to the notice of the Minister first.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am told the employees have given a charter of demands to the Minister. That is why I am drawing the attention of the House to their present plight. I am only giving it in a brief manner; I am not going into details.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): We have been invited to see round the Ashoka Hotel and we happen to know the service conditions also.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. But what I would urge upon hon. Members is this. Now we are particularly trying to increase the public sector and the hon. Member himself just now said that there is no meaning in handing over the construction work to various contractors. So, everybody is interested in seeing that more and more of these enterprises come under the operation of the public sector. We can carry the information regarding the inconveniences suffered by the employees to the Minister, instead of saying it in open here, which will discourage those people or encourage those people not to do work and that is very bad.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would also like to point out that this Ashoka Hotel is a company and it is being worked on a company basis. We are bringing all the facts brought to our notice to the notice of the Board of Directors who take note of them and do the needful.

Mr. Speaker: I am only placing this before the House. All hon. Members are interested in seeing that the public sector works as well as

possible, instead of getting into trucks with the private sector who say always, "No public sector" and so on. Having that in view, hon. Members may give suggestions to the Minister. Of course in cases where in spite of the suggestions having been brought before the Minister to remedy the grievances nothing has been done by the Minister, they may be brought up before the House. In the first instance, I would suggest those avenues may be explored before such matters are being brought before the House.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am not in any way saying that business in the public sector must not be encouraged. I am only suggesting that the public sector should be more efficiently managed. So far as the workers are concerned, when 15 per cent is collected as service charges, it can very well be distributed amongst the workers, because they are not encouraged to take tips. When 15 per cent is collected by the management as service charges and when the workers are not allowed to take tips, this is a money to which the workers are rightly entitled.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Is the hon. Member quite sure that it is not being distributed?

Shri Easwara Iyer: That is what we are told.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It has not been made once.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am speaking subject to correction. I am submitting before this House that we are reliably informed that it is not being distributed and there is not a single instance where it has been distributed.

So far as the workers are concerned, I am only submitting before this House, that there are cases where we are running the business in the public sector efficiently.

I am not saying that we are not running it efficiently. Take, for example, the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., which had been running

at a loss of Rs. 14.7 lakhs when it was under private management. It was taken over by the Government and they are showing a profit in the balance sheet. I am not saying that it cannot be done. It can be done by efficient management. It is a case where the tribute must go wherever it is due. I think there has been efficient management so far as the Hindustan Housing Factory is concerned, looking at the figures which are made available to us.

I submit before this house that so far as the Asoka Hotel is concerned, the service conditions could be improved. There is room for improvement; there is scope for improvement. It must become a hotel of international repute as it professes to be. That is all I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister. Here is a case where the employees must also live up to their conditions. Proper facilities should be given to the employees. They should be given better scales of pay and permanent employment. Three hundred people have been retrenched. If it is going to be a regular establishment so far as Delhi is concerned, why should not these employees be absorbed in permanent service? I wanted to bring these things for the earnest consideration of the Minister and for the rectification of the defects which he thinks ought to be rectified.

I do not propose to take more than two minutes. So far as the C.P.W.D. employees are concerned, I would earnestly request the Minister to implement the assurances that he has given on the floor of the House and see that their living conditions are improved. I would also state that no quarters have been given to the employees and work-charged establishment in the C.P.W.D. particularly those serving in the aerodromes, in which case most of them are far away from the city limits. Here is a case where they should be given residence facilities. I request the Minister to give them facilities for residence. I do not propose to take more of the

time of the House regarding this matter.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Sir, I thank the Ministry for the work that it has done during the course of the last year. The previous speaker said something about the difficulties that are being felt by the employees. I find that during the course of the last 10 or 11 months, the Ministry has issued about 41 orders about the work-charged establishments of the C.P.W.D. for the amelioration of their working conditions commencing from 4th April 1957 and these orders were given retrospective effect—sanctioning compensatory allowance to work-charged staff, making some of them permanent, giving increasing fodder allowance for the cattle that they keep, supplying drinking water free of charge, electricity free of charge, accommodation rent free and so on. Most of the employees who were temporary have become semi-permanent and in some cases, permanent. The conditions of service of some employees are under consideration. There is no doubt that they would be made permanent and other facilities such as medical aid, etc., would be given in time.

The previous speaker alluded to lack of planning in housing and in the matter of colonies, office accommodation, etc. During the course of the last 10 or 11 months, I find that official accommodation has increased to a considerable extent, and the residential accommodation for Class IV staff, G class, A class and E class as well as for the work-charged staff has increased—I would not say to a considerable extent,—to not a little extent. Considering the conditions that were there before, I must congratulate the Ministry that they have taken steps to provide houses for these low paid officers. I would, at the same time, urge that accommodation for these people should be given in preference to those whose salaries and other facilities are much

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

more. I need not say that in a socialistic society, we want to improve the conditions of those who are low paid and who have not got the facilities that they should have. Considering that position, I appreciate the work that has been done by the Ministry for the work-charged staff and for the Class IV employees.

As regards housing, I would place before the House that considerable progress has been made in the case of subsidised Industrial housing schemes and low income group housing schemes. Some improvement has been effected so far as slum clearance schemes are concerned.

So far as rural housing is concerned, I find that very little progress has been made. In the review of the First Five Year Plan the Planning Commission said that very little progress was made during the First Plan period, so far as rural housing was concerned. During the last two years, that is, 1956-57 and 1957-58, I find that the progress has been very little, for out of Rs. 53 lakhs that was allocated in 1957-58 only Rs. 3.31 lakhs has been spent, that is about 1/16th of the whole allotment. This is regrettable.

Why was the rest of the amount not spent? That is a question that the Ministry has to answer. My own feeling is that the rules and regulations that have been made are so very stringent that the States find it difficult to implement the schemes. For example, Rs. 9 lakhs was allotted for Bihar in 1957-58, but not a farthing has been spent. Bombay got Rs. 5,25,000 but not a single pie has been spent. The same is the case with regard to West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and the other States except Mysore and Rajasthan which also have not spent the whole amount. I would request the hon. Minister to find out the reason for the States not being able to spend this money. I presume that the money that has been allotted by the Finance Ministry for 1958-59, amounting to Rs. 101

lakhs might not be spent by the State Governments. Sir, Rs. 10 crores had been allotted for rural housing, out of which, at the end of the second year we have been able to spend only Rs. 3.31 lakhs. This is a regrettable state of things.

Then, Sir, in regard to the Supply Department, I am happy to note that as a result of difficulties in the matter of foreign exchange we have gained certain advantages. Products of small scale and cottage industries like hosiery, leather and leather goods, handloom products, brushes, wooden materials and tarpaulins, etc., have been purchased by the D.G.S. and D. and that has been a very great relief to the indigenous producers. They have also placed orders for the supply of locks and padlocks. I would in this connection suggest that the district of Howrah in West Bengal produces a large quantity of locks and padlocks. I would request the Department to find out if it would be possible to purchase locks and padlocks from that place.

But I regret to find that during 1956-57 and 1957-58 the purchase of khadi has decreased. Thanks to the former Railway Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Railway Ministry began to purchase Khadi. The total purchase of khadi during the past six years was as follows:

	Rs.
1952-53	27,379
1953-54	3,87,431
1954-55	28,78,351
1955-56	1,18,31,000
1956-57	68,57,000
1957 (1st April to November 1957)	34,30,199

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I point out that the figures that the hon. Member is quoting relate to the value of orders placed, not necessarily the value of goods delivered. That is why the discrepancy; I will explain it, if necessary, in the course of my speech.

MR. N. M. MISHRA: I thank the hon. Minister for the correction. Even then I would request him to find out the reasons. I understand that specifications have been drawn and sent to the Khadi Commission. I do not know whether the specifications have been so high that the weavers who produce the cloth and the spinners who spin the yarn find it difficult to comply with them. This is a matter that has got to be looked into by the Ministry.

Fourthly I would like to place before the hon. Minister a few facts about slum clearance and sweepers' residences. These two have been bracketed together. The result is, I apprehend, that the position of the poor sweepers might be overlooked. Because, in the slums there dwell a large number of people, including sweepers. Sweepers live not only in one slum but in various slums spread all over the country. Therefore, I would suggest that a particular amount of money may be set apart for improving the housing conditions and the living conditions of the sweepers.

13 hrs.

Then, in the CPWD the general practice is to give contracts of very large amounts like Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore. In the Plan itself we find it stated that co-operative organisations should be given contracts so that people of smaller means should also have an opportunity of getting these contracts which will result in equalisation of wealth, as far as possible. Therefore, I suggest that lumpsum contracts of large amounts should not be made and contracts should, if possible, be divided into parts so that these organisations or individuals of smaller means might also get these contracts.

In connection with the work of C.P.W.D. I would refer to a very small matter, namely, the completion of the bridge on the national high-

way commencing from Howrah and going to Bombay and Madras over the river Subarnarekha. It has been hanging fire for the last three years or so. I would request the department to make speedy arrangements so that the bridge might be completed there and the highway might be opened. The bridges over the rivers Damodar, Kasai and Rup Narain might also be taken in hand.

I would next invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the removal of offices to other places. I know that he is very interested in it and so I hope the Ministry will also take interest. I know the difficulties of removing the offices from here. Even then I would say that some offices could certainly be removed from here to other places. But the condition that has been recently laid down is rather very difficult to fulfil. The condition is that unless and until housing arrangements could be made in those places, these offices could not be shifted from here. If houses are not available here and if offices could be carried on here even now, then there is no valid reason, I think, for not shifting offices from this place to other towns or cities.

I would respectfully submit one more aspect of the construction of houses. I find that many hutments, though they are of a temporary nature, are being pulled down in order to have concrete structures, perhaps multi-storeyed buildings, built up on that place. Is it not possible that these temporary hutments might remain where they are now for 3, 4 or five years more, so that we can get breathing time and then get the big structures constructed on the spot. This is my suggestion, particularly when I see the houses near Raisina Road, which till the other day were accommodating so many persons, are being pulled down, perhaps forcibly. I shall be happy to know the condition of the houses before they are pulled down.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to intervene in this debate on the demands of our Ministry, I must say I feel sorry that my distinguished friend, Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath is not here, because I am going to begin my brief speech with the Hindustan Housing Factory, with which he has been indissolubly linked up ever since its existence. I am sure, had he been here today, he would have been very happy to know that the Hindustan Housing Factory has got itself cleared out of the woods and today it is a profit-earning department of the Government. I hope it is not necessary for me to go into the past history of this factory. Government had lost considerable amounts of money over this experiment. It was hoped that the putting up of this factory for the construction of pre-fabricated houses would considerably ease the situation with regard to the housing of the millions of refugees who had come over from the other side since the Partition. But, unfortunately, all experiments do not succeed, at least for the time being, and this factory had had a very troublous heyhood.

But I am very happy to say that ever since this factory has passed into the hands of the Government on the termination of the Government's partnership with M/s. Basakha Singh Wallenberg, we have been making considerable headway. Whereas during 2 years and 4½ months, when this factory was under the control of M/s. Basakha Singh Wallenberg, it had produced goods worth only Rs. 37 lakhs, during the last one year and 11½ months when it has been under the control of Government, we have produced goods to the extent of Rs. 68.35 lakhs and the net profit during this period when the factory has been under Government control has been nearly Rs. 45,000.

Mr. Speaker: Is it all out of pre-fabricated material?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir, I am coming to that. So far as the pre-fabricated housing components are concerned, the Government, on the advice of the Technical Committee which had been appointed earlier, had given it up. It was found—may be due to climatic conditions, or may be due to technical flaw in the technical know-how—that the pre-fabricated housing components were not quite a success.

The three principal items of work in this factory today are: pre-stressed and pre-cast concrete components which are used for transmission poles, heavy beams and street lighting poles; also, it might be used for railway sleepers.

Success in this field has meant not merely a profit to the company, but it also meant saving considerable amounts of foreign exchange.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are you making pre-stressed pipes?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, only transmission poles. And the other item is foam concrete blocks. With the coming of more and more of refrigeration in this country, and also of multi-storeyed buildings, these foam concrete slabs are of immense help, for, so far as refrigeration plants are concerned, it would save foreign exchange, because it would cut out the need of importing cork from outside. Also in multi-storeyed buildings, for partition walls and also for roofing purposes, the substitution of this foam concreting component would mean considerable saving in the weight load of the building, and also in cement.

We have very successfully experimented with concrete sleepers, pre-cast and pre-stressed concrete sleepers, which we think can be profitably utilised in our railways. We are at the moment engaged in a discussion with the railways as to whether certain orders could be placed with this company for pre-stressed and pre-cast sleepers, obviating the

need of importation of timber and steel sleepers from outside.

The existing works that we have in hand are to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs. We break even at that, but if the present talks with the Railway Ministry materialise and we get the railways to take our sleepers, our workload will come to Rs. 60 lakhs, which will give a very decent profit of six to seven per cent. This profit has been calculated after, of course, meeting the interest charges on the working capital loaned out by the Government and also depreciation and other obligatory charges.

Since the Government decided that the factory was not to be abandoned, but was to be run as a Government organisation, we have paid our attention, considerable attention, to the amelioration of the service conditions, emoluments etc., of the workers. We have instituted a contributory provident fund from the 1st of April, 1956. We have instituted payment of Sunday wages to all daily-rated workers. We have also instituted monthly-graded scales for all monthly paid staff, and we are now considering the question of giving daily-graded wages to the industrial labour. A sports club has been started. I regret however to say that up till now we have not been able to provide adequate housing accommodation for all our labourers working in the factory, the reason, being that the fate of the factory was undecided till very recently. It was only after the experts' committee had submitted their report and the Government had considered their report, that we knew that the factory was to be run as a Government institution, and we are now turning our attention to the solution of the housing problem so far as the labourers are concerned.

In connection with the work of meeting the problems of housing in this country, I cannot over-emphasize the importance of an organisation which, unfortunately, does not seem to be very well known, viz., the National Building Organisation. It

is a sort of scientific body making enquiries into and studies on problems connected with the housing industry. From time to time it publishes brochures on the basis of the results achieved through its various experiments. I think it will be a very helpful thing if the literature which is published by the NBO could be translated into popular, simple language of the various States by the State Governments. I propose to write to all our State Governments that they might consider the possibility of translating into popular, simple language some of these publications of the NBO giving very valuable information on such questions as bringing down the cost of building construction, substitution of cement or steel in the ordinary constructions etc.

Recently we held a very interesting symposium on the lime industry at Rewa. As you know, cement being in short supply there has been a persistent demand that there might be a sort of revival of the lime industry. For the last 30 years or so, lime has considerably receded to the background. Standardisation is not there, and the industry has lived under very great disadvantage because of an uncertain future.

At the symposium convened by the NBO at Rewa, not less than 150 people connected with the industry or trade and with the various engineering organisations, governmental and otherwise, were there. We had a very interesting discussion. Some of their difficulties are indeed very genuine. For instance, the mining rights which are given to the quarries is for a very short period. It is difficult for them to plan for a long period ahead.

Secondly, they do not get the necessary priority with regard to wagons in the railways. If lime is to be a substitute for cement, it stands to reason that lime should be accorded the same priority as cement is given by the railways, so far as the movement of the finished products are concerned, and also for the

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

transportation of coal so vitally needed for the lime industry.

I am now coming to the Asoka Hotel, and before I go to some of the remarks made by a distinguished Member from the other side, Shri Kaswara Iyer, I might as well give you a general picture of the hotel.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I know what has been the result of the symposium? Has Government taken any decision in accordance with the decisions of the symposium, and given priority to the industry as given to cement?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We propose to approach the Railway Ministry that the priority needed might be given to the industry. We have also had an informal talk with the Chief Minister and the Minister of Development in Madhya Pradesh, because most of the lime quarries are situated in that State, that a longer period of lease might be given to the industrialists.

With regard to the Asoka Hotel, during the first 11 months after we opened the hotel, ending on 30th September, 1957, the average occupancy in the hotel was 80 beds. That is, the total capacity of that hotel is 417 beds, and on the average during the first 11 months of the first year,—the building was not yet completed then, but we went into operation—the average daily occupancy was 80. That was less than 20 per cent, and the foreign clientele was 73 per cent. During the last six months, that is, the first six months of the second year ending March, the average occupancy has shot up to about 240. The foreign clientele is 80 per cent. We have calculated that if we have about 80 per cent. of occupancy throughout the year, there will be no deficit. Anything above that brings us a profit. I, for one, have no doubt that the Asoka Hotel will be a very profitable concern. It requires a little time. The Prime Minister himself, when he intervened in the

course of a question which was being asked about the Asoka hotel, said that it ought to be a financial success, but one must give it a little time to settle down. In fact, a big hotel of this nature with 417 beds would require considerable time before it gets widely known. From the figures that I have indicated, you can see that most of the clientele come from abroad. We have embarked on publicity in foreign countries, and it is bringing us very good results.

The monthly salary bill comes to Rs. 93,120 and the emoluments vary from Rs. 55 to Rs. 1,600. In this connection, I might mention that all the workers of the hotel during working hours get free food, and of course free accommodation. They get uniforms, and they also get free medical attendance. I do not know of any commercial hotel run by private industry which gives these facilities.

Shri V. P. Nayar: For 1,000 workers and all the occupants, you have only a part-time doctor.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I think my hon. friend realises it is not a hospital. The 1,000 people working there would not require every day too many doctors. The living conditions are so pleasant, the food is so good that I think normally speaking nobody would fall ill there.

There is another important thing which I think will interest my hon. friends here. We started with nine Swiss people, that is, foreign technical personnel, about which there were very many adverse comments in the House, and quite naturally too; but we had assured the House, that they were there only for a temporary period, because a hotel of this nature in our country was practically unknown, and we did not have the technical know-how of running an international hotel of this magnitude and this sumptuousness. I am very happy to say that of the nine Swiss people who had been brought here, seven have gone back home,

and we are now left with only two Swiss people running two technical sections of this hotel. But there are under-studies even with them, and as soon as our own people would be in a position to take charge of these departments, we shall dispense with their services in course of time.

With regard to the comments made by my hon. friend Shri Easwara Iyer, I am sorry he has not been very correctly informed. To start with, in every floor there is a pantry and there is a service lift. And if any worker says that he has to run down six flights of steps down to get the things, I do not think he is indulging in what is called truth.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would like the hon. Minister to go and see. It is not a fact. I was there only three days ago. It is not a fact.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: What is not fact?

Shri V. P. Nayar: That the service lifts can be used. There may be service lifts, but several lifts have been stopped, and workers have not been allowed to use the service lifts.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I shall take my hon. friend with me. A lift is a mechanical contrivance. And there are lifts which even in places go out of order. It may be that my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar particularly went to a lift which was not working on a particular day. And such cases do happen. But here is my offer. I shall take my hon. friend with me for a cup of tea to the hotel, and we shall look into the service lifts.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not want a cup of tea.....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I shall give him a dinner, and he may come along.

An Hon. Member: What about other Members?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: With regard to the question of 15 per cent.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister can go to a particular flat in a particular

storey and order tea from another storey.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the other hand, if he comes with me, I shall show him what it is.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got much time at my disposal. But I say that this is the problem here; what my hon. friend knows and what I know, seem to differ, but I have thrown out a very sporting invitation to him. We shall go together, and I think I shall be able to set him right about this information.

With regard to the percentage business also, he is not correctly informed. In the form of an allowance, all this money which is collected is given back to the workers. During the first few months of the year, however, there was not enough collection for the simple reason that while we had the full complement of servants, the number of guests in the hotel or the average daily occupancy was only eighty.

13.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Easwara Iyer: May I know the total collection so far made on this basis?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the total figures of the collection. But I have got a complete list of all the servants in the hotel, and there is nobody who is given an allowance of less than Rs. 20 a month. The allowances vary for stewards from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, for pantry staff from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, for store staff from Rs. 20 to Rs. 43.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not the point. How much does a worker who gets a minimum of Rs. 65 get in lieu of service charges? Does he get one rupee?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The dhobies, for instance, get Rs. 60 to Rs. 150, and their allowances are coming out of....

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not what we want.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: What is it then that the hon. Member wants?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We wanted to know the total monthly collections on account of service charges, which is 15 per cent, which in other hotels is distributed to the workers. What is the total distributed so far to the workers per month? Is it being distributed at all? I understand that not even a rupee has been paid from service charges.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I have not got the figures with me. If the hon. Member would table a question, I shall supply him the information. Obviously, I could not give it now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have tabled fifteen questions.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Whatever is collected by way of service charges is given back to the workers and that is what I have been pointing out. Take, for instance, the pantry staff. Their salaries vary from Rs. 35 to Rs. 100, but they are assured an allowance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 which comes out of the service charges collected. Even if the service charges do not come up to the amount needed to give them this allowance, the hotel will make it good. If the hon. Member would table a question I shall certainly give him the total amount collected by way of service charges.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let him not invite me to send questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is invited to dinner, why should he not be invited to questions also?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then he will be flooded with questions.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I now come to the question of housing. As the House is aware, there are various schemes for which sums totalling to Rs. 120 crores have been sanctioned in the Second Five Year Plan, the main scheme being the subsidised industrial housing scheme, where the Government of India pays subsidy of 25 per cent and

gives a loan of about 50 per cent, the other 25 per cent being a matching subsidy from the State. With regard to the private owners of industrial concerns, the subsidy remains 25 per cent, but the loan quantum is 37½ per cent, and the owner is expected to bring in a subsidy of 25 per cent and the rest is his loan advanced to the scheme. This scheme has been in operation from the time of the First Five Year Plan. It is well known that we have not been able to do as much as was expected, and have not been able to utilise the money that was sanctioned. Even today, we have not been able to fully utilise the money. It can only be done through the States.

The situation differs from State to State. So far as the Government of India are concerned, we have only to approve the schemes, but the schemes must come from the State, because there is a matching grant by the State, and when the schemes sent up by the States conform to the pattern of this subsidised industrial housing scheme, Government loan and subsidies are granted. There is one State at least, namely Bombay, which has done according to the schedule. The amount allocated for Bombay is Rs. 796 lakhs. It has already, during the first two years, utilised Rs. 235 lakhs. Similarly, UP has not done too badly. The allotted figure is Rs. 527 lakhs, and they have already utilised Rs. 178 lakhs. I do not want to mention names, but there is one State which had an allotment of Rs. 470 lakhs, and that is a very heavily industrialised State, but unfortunately, that State has utilised only Rs. 43 lakhs.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinda): Is that Bihar?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are doing our best by personal correspondence both.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why should he not mention the name of that State?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I come from that State. That is West Bengal.

Both my senior colleague Shri K. C. Reddy and myself have been writing personal letters to the Housing Ministers in the various States, and our Housing Commissioner also has been going round from State to State, and we hope that we will be able to get better results in the next three years of the Second Plan. We have considerably altered the scheme so that the States may be in a better position to draw upon these funds. For instance, we have increased the ceiling cost, because during the last two years there has been a considerable increase in labour charges and also in the cost of materials. At the last Housing Ministers' conference, certain suggestions have been made by the Ministers enumerating their difficulties and suggesting that certain ways out could be found; and we are processing those suggestions, and as I said, by personal contact between us and the Ministry here and our opposite numbers in the States and the visits of our Housing Commissioner, we hope that we will be getting very considerably better results during the next three years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has just mentioned about the industrial housing scheme. I know that about five thousand houses have been constructed.....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not want to yield, because I have very little time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister does not yield, then the hon. Member has to yield.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have very little time at my disposal and I have to reply to the various points.

I have already said that there are States where good work has not been done. On the other hand, there are also States which have attempted to do good work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the hon. Member has to wait till he finishes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We shall wait and see him finish.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Then, I come to what is known as low income group housing. Here also, about Rs. 45 crores have been allocated in the Second Five Year Plan to enable people of the lower income group, whose income is not more than Rs. 6000 a year, to take loans from the Central fund for their residential constructions. I am happy to say that with regard to this scheme, most of the States have done very well indeed. For instance, Andhra Pradesh, whose allotment was 300 lakhs, has already drawn Rs. 118 lakhs, Bombay, whose allotment was Rs. 467 lakhs, has drawn Rs. 143 lakhs, Madras, whose allotment was Rs. 208 lakhs, has already drawn Rs. 101 lakhs, Mysore, whose allotment was Rs. 244 lakhs, has drawn Rs. 119 lakhs, Punjab, whose allotment was Rs. 326 lakhs, has drawn Rs. 152 lakhs and Uttar Pradesh, whose allotment was Rs. 462 lakhs, has drawn Rs. 222 lakhs. Some of the smaller States also have done surprisingly well. For instance, Himachal Pradesh, whose allotment was Rs. 14 lakhs for five years, has during the first two years already drawn Rs. 7.79 lakhs, and Tripura, whose total allotment was Rs. 3,40,000, has drawn Rs. 2,95,000. On the other hand, there is a State whose allotment was Rs. 275 lakhs, but it has drawn only Rs. 57 lakhs. So far as the low income group housing scheme is concerned, we have no doubt that we will be able to fully utilise the amounts allocated.

With regard to the plantation labour housing schemes, practically no work has been done, except that a small amount has been drawn by the Kerala State, and also, I believe, a little amount by the Madras State. The reason is that upto now the States, who stand more or less as guarantors for the repayment of the loans advanced to the plantation industry, had a rule according to which the properties had to be mortgaged to the State. But most small tea gardens hypothecate their entire properties to the banks and the tea agents with regard to the crop. Therefore, it is not possible for

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

them to give the first mortgage to the State concerned.

"This matter was raised in the Housing Ministers' Conference in Mysore. We have indicated to the States that if they are satisfied with the second mortgage, we have no objection to it.

'But it should not be understood—I hope the hon. House will not think—that this means that no housing projects are being carried out in the tea plantations. In fact, under the Plantation Act of 1951, it is obligatory upon the tea gardens within a period of 12 years to provide accommodation for all their workers. I have myself seen tea gardens of North Bengal, and I also know of the tea gardens in Assam, where the companies on their own are putting up residential tenements for their workers. In the tea garden areas, very often there is not much difficulty. Bamboo and timber are readily available and it is not difficult for them to put up these structures. So far as the amount of Rs. 2 crores which was provided is concerned, I am certain that this money will not be utilised in the Plan period.

Now I shall come to slum clearance and the sweepers' colonies. A suggestion was made by Shri Balmiki, the first speaker, that out of the Rs. 20 crores—of which Rs. 15 crores are the responsibility of the Central Government and Rs. 5 crores are matching grants from the States—a certain amount, say, Rs. 14 or Rs. 12 crores, might be earmarked for the sweepers. We operate through the State Governments. They know best which are the worst slums. They have to bring forward a matching grant. Therefore, we cannot dictate from the Centre that a particular sweepers' colony should be tackled first and not a particular slum in a particular town. That independence of action must remain with the States. But many of the municipalities on their own have been having sweepers' colonies. For instance, recently the Calcutta Cor-

poration have placed a scheme before us—a very big, ambitious scheme, involving Rs. 2 crores for the housing of all their 13,000 sweepers. But it is a scheme which is impossible for us to sanction out of this paltry amount of Rs. 20 crores provided for slum clearance and sweepers' colonies. We have, however, recommended it to the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission that a special allocation might be made for this purpose.

So far as the slum clearance work is concerned, there has been a gathering momentum about it. Very often hon. Members read about the various schemes which are being formulated in the congested cities for the clearance of slums, and we in the Ministry have no doubt that this total allotment of Rs. 20 crores would be drawn upon fully during the period of the Second Plan.

I now come to the question of rural housing. The term we use today is not 'rural housing'; we call it 'the village housing project'. This is not merely a difference between Tweedledum and Twedledee. The whole conception is different. The original idea was that any poor man in a village who wanted to build a house could be given financial assistance with which he could put up his own cottage. But after a good deal of discussion between the Planning Commission and the various Ministries concerned, we realised that isolated houses built here and there would not solve the problem. What our villages need most, even more than housing, is proper planning, the question of water supply, the question of proper roads and paths. Therefore, we have developed and brought out a comprehensive scheme known as the village housing projects scheme. The work is to be taken up by the end of the Second Five Year Plan in no less than 5000 villages. It is not, however, contemplated that we will take up and convert the entire villages in a year or two years' time. This is a process spread over a period of 8 to 10 years. The whole village will be remodelled,

like the village Shampur in the Gurgaon district, which is a most interesting experiment. There are nearly 150 householders. They had all surrendered their land to the village community. They had sought the help of an engineer. We sent an engineer to plan and map out the whole village. Now, each householder, including the Harijans, has got a brick-built house. They had put up their own kilns. They had their own carpentry arrangements, and with loan assistance from us, Shampur village is an entirely new village where every house is a brick-built house. Harijans there have got their farms on a co-operative basis using electric pumps. Considerable economic improvement has been effected in the life of the villagers in that particular village.

Our idea is also to take up villages in that manner, wherever there is a social awakening amongst the people, who would be prepared to entrust all their lands to the village community, who would call for an engineer and have the whole village remodelled and plan made out, and then rebuild the village.

This work is to be done with the help of the Community Development Ministry. The idea is that where community development projects are already in operation, where there is already a betterment in the economic position of the people, where there is better guidance from the community project workers who are stationed in the villages, it is expected better results would be got. Some States have already selected the villages and work for this year will commence.

An hon. Member said that much valuable time had been lost. That is not quite so, because this scheme came into operation only in October 1957, that is five months ago. The delay in formulating the scheme lay in the fact that amongst other things, it was exceedingly difficult to prepare a scheme which could do some justice to rural housing within the modest allotment of Rs. 10 crores. Now, the State Government have to set up rural housing cells for which we will give

50 per cent subsidy and to formulate rules for implementation of the scheme. Several of the States have already framed their rules and work is being set in motion. In any case, we have got our Housing Commissioner and he is going round from State to State, and whatever can be done by our persuasion and a little goading perhaps, would be done from the Central Ministry.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved)—Sch. Castes: I want to know whether the Harijans are segregated in these model houses or whether they are inter-mingled with other houses of the other castes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as Government is concerned, it is the intention certainly to do away with segregation wholly and completely. Because of that we have got what is called the integrated housing approach where it is not merely one particular class of people who live in a particular area. But so far as the Harijans are concerned, this work is done by the special grants provided for in the Home Ministry.

I have already taken up more than my share of the time, and before I conclude I would like to refer to another matter which has nothing to do with rural housing but which fundamentally touches the question of government buildings in this country.

Today, Sir, Government is practically the only big builder in the country. The Princely order has practically vanished and the zamindaris have also been liquidated. So, all worth-while buildings, all substantial constructions would be built henceforth only by Government. Therefore, it is high time there is a policy with regard to the architecture which has got to be carried out in these buildings. It is an important matter. At the moment, there is no coherent policy with regard to the architecture that has to be followed.

Any student of history will know that any particular country in any particular period has had its distinc-

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

tive architectural mould. If we go over the ruins of our country, at any place, the scholars can locate the periods of those ruins only from the structure of the buildings—from the architecture.

Unfortunately—I am speaking personally—I feel that in the absence of any coherent policy, even in Delhi itself we have got buildings, which, if I may say so, have no “neighbourly relations” with others. On the one hand, we have built the magnificent Supreme Court buildings, more or less conforming to the Indian tradition of architecture; on the other hand, we have got the law courts at Tis Hazari, which, in the absence of a better term, I would say, is Chandigarh architecture. I have nothing against Chandigarh architecture. But, if you have structures in the same city of such divergent natures, it is jarring to the aesthetic sense. And, I think, it is time our government evolves a national policy with regard to architecture which I personally consider is very important, because, as I have indicated earlier, Government today is the only substantial builder.

I have taken the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Prime Minister and he has desired that in our Ministry we should prepare detailed notes about this matter which should be considered by Government at the highest level.

I do not think I should take any more time of the House because my senior colleague will be replying to the other points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall the overall time remain the same or shall I have to modify that?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The work of this Ministry has been so good that I think there will be no criticism as.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, the reply should also be very brief. I want to know whether the overall limit that was desired in the beginning, one hour for both the Ministers,

remains there or whether I shall have to modify that.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I think a little extension may be given.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I put one question? The hon. Minister gave out certain figures to show that the average daily occupation in Asoka Hotel has shown tremendous increase in the last six months. Why is it that during the last six months there has been a retrenchment of 250 workers? Are we to presume that higher and higher as the custom goes, the workers will get lesser and lesser in number?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee may also put his question so that the hon. Minister may reply to both.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said something about housing schemes. I do not say that the U. P. Government have not provided more houses. But, what I say is that the houses which have been constructed—about 5,000 in Kanpur—have not been occupied by the mill workers because of the high rent. The rent is Rs. 10/-plus Rs. 3/- electricity charges. Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to this fact; and, if so, what action has been taken to reduce the rents?

Shri P. B. Patel (Mehsana): May I put a question Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to speak also; is it?

Shri P. B. Patel: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he must wait.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: With regard to Shri Nayar's question, I think it will be better if he tables a question. I do not think we have retrenched 250 people. That is not my information. But, my friend Shri Easwara Iyer mentioned about better service. But, I may tell him that

we had to recruit, all of a sudden, nearly 900 people when the Hotel was started in order to provide accommodation to the UNESCO people. Many people had been brought in who had never in their lifetime gone near a hotel. They are very inefficient people; and if my hon. friend, Shri Iyer would give me his help to get rid of these people, I am sure I would be able to give him much better service in course of time.

With regard to the point raised by Shri Banerjee so far as the housing scheme is concerned, namely, the worker's earning capacity is low and he would find it difficult to pay the rent, already there is 50 per cent of the cost as subsidy—the Government of India gives 25 per cent and the State Government 25 per cent. If, even after that, the worker is unable to pay the rent charged, it is very difficult for us to do anything more from here.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I want a clarification, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should be afterwards.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I would submit only one point. We have moved a number of cut motions and within the limited time available we were not able to deal with them in elaborate detail and the Minister is also unable to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there is the other Minister, the man in charge and he will deal with them.

Shri Easwara Iyer: We want to know whether we will be able to get information about certain cut motions.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into that at the end. Shri Mohan Swarup.

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण (पीलीभीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

आज वर्क्स हाउसिंग और सप्लाय पर मैं बहुत देर से बहस सुन रहा हूँ। इस मुहकमे में तीन चीजें शामिल हैं, वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और सप्लाय। जहाँ तक वर्क्स का ताल्लुक है सेंट्रल पी० डबल्यू डी० पर बड़े बड़े मकानात और शानदार मकानात बनाने की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेवारी धायद है। इसके साथ साथ सेंट्रल पी० डबल्यू डी० करोड़ों रुपये की रकम सर्फ करती है। यह मुहकमा बड़ी बड़ी शानदार इमारतें बनाता है। इसने विज्ञान भवन बनाया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट बनायी है और जैसा कि श्री मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा इसने तीस हज़ारी की इमारतें बनायी हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जेलखाना भी बनाया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य आपका जेलखाने की तरफ ध्यान दिला रहे हैं।

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण: जी हाँ, जेलखाना बनाया है। और नार्थ और साउथ ऐवेन्यू के शानदार फ्लैट बनाये हैं। पर जब मैं ने उनको बनावट को देखा तो मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। कल मुझे साउथ ऐवेन्यू जाने का इतिफाक हुआ वहाँ पर ८६ नम्बर के फ्लैट में हमारे साथी वर्मा जी रहते हैं। मैं ने देखा कि उनके फ्लैट की दिवारों में दरारे पड़ी हुई हैं। मुझे बतलाया गया कि छत की कल हो मरम्मत हुई है। जो छत पर टंक था उसके अन्दर कुछ लोकेज था जिससे कमरे में पानी आया था और वर्मा जी को इनक्वायरी आफिस को इसके लिए कहना पड़ा। और पूरी छत उलाड़नी पड़ी और नई छत बनानी पड़ी। इन इमारतों पर इतनी भारी भारी रकमें सर्फ की जाती है और इनका यह हाल है। मुझे बतलाया गया कि सन् १९५५ में साउथ ऐवेन्यू के

[श्री मोहन स्वल्प]

फ्लैट बने हैं। लेकिन दो बरस के अन्दर ही इनमें दरारें पड़ने लगीं। क्या इनकी इन्टर्रिप्शन्स दो वर्ष की ही थीं ? (Interruptions.)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को चाहिए कि वह मेरी तरफ देख कर अपना भाषण दें। अगर उस तरफ तबज्जह करेंगे तो १५ मिनट यों ही निकल जायेंगे।

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : अगर यही हालत है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट और किशन भवन को इमारतें कितने साल चलेंगी। वे भी साल दो साल में गिर जायेंगी और उन पर जो करोड़ों खर्चा खर्च हुआ है वह जाया जायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी पेशीनगाई कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है।

श्री मोहन स्वल्प : अच्छी तो नहीं है, पर मुझे आमार ऐमे ही नजर आते हैं।

दूसरी चीज है करप्शन जो मैं इस डिपार्टमेंट में देखना हूँ। मुझे यह करप्शन देख कर हैरत हांती है। मैं देखना हूँ कि एक ओवरमियर जब एम्पाइंट हो कर आता है तो उसको क्या हानत हांती है लेकिन चन्द सालों के बाद हजारों पया उमका बैंक बैलेंस हो जाता है। एक चौक इंजिनियर की तनखाह चार हजार पये हांती है लेकिन अगर आप उमका बक बैलेंस मुलाहिजा फरमायें तो उसमें लाखों कराड़ों खर्चा होता है।

अगर यही हालत रही, तो कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम कैसे चलेगा। इस तरह क्वालिटी में फ्रॉग आता जायेगा। इसलिये मेरी दूरदृष्टि है कि इस सिलसिले में बिजनेस ज्यादा से ज्यादा सकती से हो। भारत पर जो खर्चा बर्क किया जाता है, जो मैटेरियल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है उस पर नज़र रखी जाय। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि

सही मैटेरियल इस्तेमाल किया जाय—सीमेंट की जगह पर रेत नहीं लमना चाहिये। प्राब-कल तो यह होता है कि सीमेंट की बोरियां बाज़ार में फरोकत कर दी जाती हैं और भारत की कंस्ट्रक्शन में रेत इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। सलिये इस बात की बड़ी ज़रूरत है कि बिजनेस सक्ती से हो और पया सही तौर से इस्तेमाल हो और सही मैटेरियल का इस्तेमाल हो।

आज सारे देश में—माबों में और गहरों में—हाउसिंग की हालत बड़ी खराब है, उस की प्राबलम बहुत सस्त है। दिल्ली की हालत यह है कि १९५१ में यहां पर एक बिड़ना कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, जिस के मुताबिक उस वक्त छः लाख आदमी ऐसे थे, जो कि हांमलेस थे—बेघर थे। और दिल्ली की आबादी हर साल १ लाख के हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर कैलकुलेट किया जाय, तो करीब करीब दो लाख मकानात चाहियें, जिन में कि लोगों को एकामांडेट किया जा सक।

किराये की सूरत-हाल भी बहुत खराब हांती जा रही है। किराया दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। यहां पर एक छोटा सा फ्लैट ढाई सौ रुपये में मिलता है। जिस तरह के फ्लैट्स हम लोगों को मिले हुये हैं, वे ढाई सौ रुपये में मिलने हैं। सवाल यह है कि यह प्राबलम कैसे हल हो और लोग कहाँ रहें। जो लोअर ग्रैंड—बड़े क्लास और फ्राय क्लास—के एम्पलाईज हैं, उन के लिये ज्यादा मुश्किल हो गई है। इस वक्त क्लास फ़ोर के ७० फ़ीसदी एम्पलाईज के पास मकानात नहीं हैं। किसी न किसी जगह रह रहे हैं और प्राइवेट तौर पर रहने के लिये मजबूर हैं और रिहायश के मामले में गवर्नमेंट उन को कोई सहायित नहीं दे पाई है। जो लोग ५०० रुपये से कम तनखाह पाते हैं, उन में से ७० फ़ीसदी लोगों की हालत भी ऐसी है और जो लोग १,०००

स्पष्टता तत्काल पाते हैं, उन में से २५ फ्री सवी लोगों के सामने भी मकान की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली में, जो कि मुल्क का दारुलखिलाफा—राजधानी—है, हाउसिंग की यह मुरतेहाल है।

कल में नन्द मकानात देखे। यहां पर एक जमुना बाजार कालोनी है, वहां पर जो मकानात हैं, वे तो एक तरह के सेल्ड हैं। आदमी लड़ा हो कर उन में नहीं घुस सकता है—बूढ़े की तरह काल कर के ही घुस सकता है। उन मकानात को देख कर शर्म आती है। जो लोग बाहर से यहां आते हैं, हम उनको कनाट 'लेस बर्रर' जगहें दिखा कर लुभा कर देते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर हम में मचाई है, तो हम उन लोगों को जमुना बाजार कालोनी और खान मार्केट को दिखायें, लेकिन हम नहीं दिखाते हैं। उन को देख कर मुझे शर्म आती है और क्याल आता है कि वहां पर इन्सान कैसे रहते होंगे।

लास किले के 'मार्ट्स' के करीब ही भातु और मांसी तबकों के लोग रहते हैं। जैसा कि यह हाउस जानता है, वे लोग अब कोई क्रिमिनल नहीं हैं। क्रिमिनल ट्राइब्स के मुनासिलक ला रिपोल हों चुका है और वे लोग भी दूसरों की तरह हम देश के गहरी हैं। वे लोग ज्यादातर डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के मुलाजिम हैं। उन के लिये रहने की कोई जगह नहीं है। उन्होंने वहां छोटे-छोटे झोपड़े लड़े कर रखे हैं, लेकिन भूमिनिपल कमेटी के लोग वहां पर जाते हैं और उन को डराते हैं—कहते हैं कि इन झोपड़ों को उखाड़ो। वे लोग गवर्नमेंट की सविस में हैं, लेकिन उन की समस्याओं की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उन के कैंटेन पर शुबहा किया जाता है—कहा जाता है कि वे बदमाश हैं। यह कैसी अजीब बात है। वे सरकारी नौकर हैं। अगर वे बदमाश हैं, तो उन को सरकारी नौकरी में कैसे रखा गया ?

लास किले के पास ही कुछ मिलिटरी बैरक्स हैं, जो कि बड़ी डिपेंडेंट हालत में हैं और वहां गाय और बैल आधारा फिरते हैं। उन बैरक्स पर कुछ अन-अधाराइज लोग काबिज हैं। वहां पर कभी कोई चौकट निकाल कर ले जाता है और कभी कोई किबाड़ उठा ले जाता है। इस बारे में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिन लोगों के पास मकानात नहीं हैं, जो कि बिल्कुल बेघरबार हैं, उन को वे बैरक्स दे दी जायें। शायद वहां पर दस बैरक्स हैं, जिन में तीन चार नौ आदमियों के रहने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, अगर वहां थोड़ी सी मरम्मत करा दी जाय ॥ मुझे उन लोगों ने कहा कि हम लोग लुब्ध मरम्मत कराने के लिये तैयार हैं अगर गवर्नमेंट उन को हमें एनाट कर दे और हम यह भी वायदा करते हैं कि जब भी गवर्नमेंट को उन बैरक्स की जरूरत होगी, वे उन को छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। मेरी दरखास्त है कि यह जगह उन लोगों को दे दी जाय, जो कि बिल्कुल बेघरबार हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक गांवों का ताल्लुक है, गांवों के किसानों के ऊपर ने सारे महल बनते हैं। गवर्नमेंट भी किसानों के बोट में बनती है और उन के पमीने की कमाई से इस मुल्क की सारी तामीरें होती हैं, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि किसानों की तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। छोटे छोटे मकानात में वे रहते हैं। गांवों में बीमारी फैली रहती है—मलेरिया का जोर रहता है। वहां सफाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, रहने के मकानात दुस्त नहीं हैं। आदमी की तीन बड़ी जरूरियात होती हैं—खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के लिये मकान। ये तीन समस्यायें हम हल नहीं कर पाये हैं। इस मुल्क को आजाद हुये दस वर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन हम इस बारे में न तो खाने की समस्या हल कर पाये हैं और न कपड़े और रहने की समस्यायें हल कर पाये हैं। बेचारे गांवों के लोग झोपड़ों में रहते हैं, जो कभी गिर जाते हैं, जिन में कभी आग लग जाती है।

[श्री मोहन स्वस्व]

इस रिपोर्ट से हमें पता चलता है कि हाउसिंग के विषय में १२० करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गई है, उस में से सिर्फ १० करोड़ रुपये करल हाउसिंग के लिये रखे गये हैं। करल हाउसिंग के मुतालिक अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि इस साल ५०० गांवों में मकान बनाने की योजना हाथ में ली जायगी और इस विषय में कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा काम कराया जायेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि दस वर्ष तक यह स्कीम चालू रहेगी। गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है कि ५००० गांव इन दस वर्षों में डेवलप किये जायें।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक शास्त्र को १,५०० रुपये देने का प्राविजन किया गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि एक किसान इस रकम में क्या बना सकता है। अगर सारे मकान की कच्ची दीवार भी बनाई जाय, तो भी १,५०० रुपये में वह नहीं बनेगी। सबमिडी का भी इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है। जहां और लोगों के लिये सबमिडी का बन्दोबस्त किया गया है, वहां किसानों के लिये इस का प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। मुझे बताया गया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग में ५० प्रतिशत सबमिडी दी जाती है, ५० परसेंट कर्जा दिया जाता है। लेकिन किसानों को लोन की शकल में १,५०० रुपया दिया जा रहा है और सबमिडी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। वह भी दस साल में रिकवरेबल है, जब कि दूसरों से वह २५ बरस में रिकवरेबल है।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) :
तीस बरस में।

श्री मोहन स्वस्व : यहां सिर्फ दस साल में वह रुपया लिया जायेगा मैं नहीं समझता कि किसानों के साथ ऐसा बर्ताव—स्टैपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट—क्यों किया जा रहा है। उन की भी जरूरियात हैं।

वे भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं। कम से कम उन को दो, तीन हजार रुपया मिलना चाहिये, ताकि वे मकान बना सकें।

इसके बाद सप्लाइज का क्वेश्चन आता है। सप्लाइज के मिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारा एक मिशन लंदन में है और एक वाशिंगटन में है। यहाँ हमारे डायरेक्टर जनरल का आफिस है और वह सप्लाइज से डोल करता है और बड़े-बड़े आर्डर ज्वेस करता है और सप्लाइज को अरेंज करता है। इसके जरिये से विदेशी चीजों की खरीद की जाती है मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि जहां तक विदेशी चीजों का ताल्लुक है उनका इस्तेमाल कम किया जाये और जहां-जहां स्वदेशी चीजें मिल सकती हैं, काटेज इंडस्ट्री की चीजें मिल सकती हैं सहूलियत के साथ मिल सकती हैं, उनको इस्तेमाल किया जाये बजाय इसके कि हम बाहर से विदेशों से मंगायें।

4 hrs

यहां पर अशोका होटल का भी क्लिक किया गया है। वह बिल्कुल ठीक है कि अशोका होटल में खाने पीने की चीजें सही तौर से नहीं मिलती हैं। मुझे खुद का तजुर्बा है और उसको मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं। पैन्ट्री में मैंने देखा है कि कई रोज का गोश्त रखा हुआ था, उसमें बदबू आ रही थी वह सड़ रहा था। मैं नान-वेजिटेरियन हूँ -

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
Outsiders are not allowed inside the pantry.

श्री मोहन स्वस्व : इजाजत तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं इजाजत लेकर वहां गया था। हालांकि कमरा ठंडा किया हुआ था लेकिन फिर भी इतनी बदबू आ रही थी, इतना सड़ा हुआ वह गोश्त था कि कमरे में घुसने की तबियत नहीं करती थी।

श्री राम कृष्ण (महेन्द्रगढ़) : गोखल में बसू नहीं जाती है।

श्री मोहन स्वयं : बसू नहीं जाती है यह कयाल प्रायका गलत है।

वहां पर मुझे एक बार दावत में जाने का भी मौका मिला था। वहां पर जो खाने पीने को चीजें दी गई थी, वे भी ऐसी नहीं थी जोकि आमुली बाजार में जो होटल होता है, या छोटा कोई स्टाल होता है, उनसे कोई ज्यादा अच्छी हों। उनके स्टैंडर्ड की भी वे चीजें नहीं थीं।

मैंने वहां के मूलाजमीन में भी बात की है। जैसा कि मेरे मित्र नायर साहब ने बताया वहां लोगों में डिससैटिसफैक्शन थी। कई शिकायतें लोगों ने की। बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को आज तक परमानेंट नहीं किया गया और वे वैसे ही टेम्पोरेरी चले आ रहे हैं। उनके खाने पीने की व्यवस्था भी दुस्त नहीं है। असोका होटल अब बन गया और जो कुछ हुआ है ठीक ही हुआ और ठीक हो चुका है। लेकिन अब उसे उस स्टैंडर्ड पर लाना चाहिये जिसमें वह मुल्क के लिये मुकीद साबित हो सके, मुल्क की रवायात के मुताबिक हो सके और जो लोग वहां हैं वे सुगहाय रहें ताकि उनकी एफिशेंसी बढ़ सके।

अब मैं राष्ट्रपति भवन के मालियों के बारे में बोड़ा सा कहना चाहूंगा। कुछ मालियों से मुझे मिलने का अवसर मिला है जोकि मूअस गार्ड्स में काम करते हैं। शायद जैसा मुगल कानून था वैसा ही कानून उन पर भी लागू है। कोई डार्ड सौ माली वहां पर काम करते हैं। उनकी दशा भी वैसी ही है जैसी असोका होटल के कर्मचारियों की है। बहुत से माली टेम्पोरेरी हैं और उनको परमानेंट नहीं किया गया है। मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि इन छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारियों की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाये जोकि मजबूर हैं, जो कि बराबर अपना काम

करते जाते हैं और इनको शिकायत का मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry Works, Housing and Supply. I deem it my privilege to congratulate and pay compliments to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in their efforts to meet the public demands for housing with limited funds allotted to them.

You know, Sir, among the three great requirements for the happiness of mankind, housing is one of the greatest need; but the Government have not paid as much attention to it as it ought to have paid, in comparison with food, clothing and other problems. That is why the housing problem has become now-a-days a burning problem of everybody in the country.

Sir, we need not go too far; it is enough if we look to the housing situation in our Capital—Delhi. Due to sharp shortage and unavailability of houses, house-rent has increased exorbitantly—say from 50 per cent. to 300 per cent. In some of the localities like Sundar Nagar, Nizamuddin, Golf Links, Jungpura, Pusa Road etc., it is said that a two-room servant quarter fetches up to Rs. 100 per month as rent, and it is well-nigh impossible to get a four-room flat in Sundar Nagar at less than Rs. 200 a month. Moreover, the practice of realising a year's rent in advance is also popular.

Speculation in plots of land, which has become a profitable business, is also one of the major factors for increase in rents. Prices of plots of land in Diplomatic Enclave, Sundar Nagar, Jorbagb etc. have risen by over 400 per cent. to 500 per cent, though the transfer of plots is not permitted legally. There are nearly 50,000 families in Delhi who are ready to build their own houses if suitable plots of land are available.

(Shri C. M. Kedaria)

Government have been alive to the problem of regulating the relationship between the landlords and the tenants in Delhi in order to afford protection to the tenants against exorbitant rents etc. Since the demand for house in Delhi exceeded the availability by a wide margin, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply promised to introduce a Bill on Rent Control in this Session; but it is learnt that this matter has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs and that it is not going to be introduced in this Session. Therefore, the tenants are going to suffer. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to prevail upon the Ministry of Home Affairs to introduce the Rent Control Bill during this Budget Session with the following clause:—

"If a decree for ejectment exists against a tenant for non-payment of rent but the landlord allowed time to a tenant to pay the arrears of rent and to continue to occupy the premises upto a certain date after which the premises were to be vacated by the tenant, but the tenant happens to be in possession of the premises on the date of the enforcement of this Act and no outstandings of arrears of rent or other dues remain due from the tenant to landlord, then the tenant shall not be evicted in execution of that decree, irrespective of the fact whether the decree was by compromise or otherwise."

Shri K. O. Eaddy: Sir, would it not be better if these points are raised at the time of the debate on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the hon. Member himself admitted that the Bill is going to be introduced by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the amendment also may be suggested to the Home Ministry.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: I only requested the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to prevail upon the Ministry of Home Affairs....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not address it directly to the Home Ministry?

Shri C. M. Kedaria: Formerly, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply promised to introduce this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How the present position has to be considered.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: Sir, in the First Five Year Plan a total provision of Rs. 48.7 crores was made, out of which Rs. 38.5 crores were allotted to the Centre and Rs. 10.2 crores to the States. To utilise the Central Provision of Rs. 38.5 crores, two schemes, namely, the subsidised industrial housing scheme and the low-income group housing scheme, were formulated. In the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 120 crores has been allotted for the various housing schemes:—

Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme: Rs. 45 crores; Low income group Housing scheme: Rs. 40 crores; Rural Housing Scheme: Rs. 10 crores; Slum Clearance: Rs. 20 crores; Middle Income group housing scheme: Rs. 3 crores. Considering the magnitude of the problem of rural housing it is estimated that about Rs. 2,500 crores will be needed for re-conditioning or rebuilding of all the five crores of rural houses that exist in the country today.

It will be seen from the requirements for the rural housing scheme that a sum of Rs. 10 crores in the second Five Year Plan is absolutely inadequate and it will not satisfy the demand for rural housing. In the first Plan, there was a provision for subsidised industrial housing scheme and for the low income group housing scheme, and in the second Five Year Plan too, there has been

a good amount allotted to both these schemes. Why should the Planning Commission do injustice to the rural housing? Is it because the population of the rural areas is nonvocal or that the public of the urban areas is more vocal? Moreover, you will be able to find from the total budget provision for various housing schemes that for the rural housing scheme a sum of Rs. 0.75 crores was provided in the year 1956-57 and a sum of Rs. 0.43 crores was provided in the year 1957-58, but not a single pie was spent towards rural housing. Thus you will find how the Government and the officers are indifferent towards the rural housing scheme.

The hon. Minister has shown progress in respect of the industrial housing scheme and the low income group housing scheme and other schemes. But to my great surprise, the rural housing scheme is ignored and that is why I draw the attention of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to this fact. I therefore urge upon the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Planning Commission to solve the housing problem in the villages.

Another calamity for the rural housing scheme is this. It is formulated on the principle of aided self-help. It is an irony of fate that to a villager who earns his livelihood only for half the year and for the remaining half-year, he remains unemployed, to tell him to build his own house on the principle of aided self-help is not proper.

Another point is this. While other schemes are subsidised, why should not the rural housing scheme also be subsidised on the basis of the subsidised industrial housing scheme, the low income group housing scheme or the slum clearance schemes? I therefore, insist upon the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to accept the recommendations made by the second Conference of Housing Ministers in respect of rural housing. I shall proceed one step further, and request the Minis-

try of Works, Housing and Supply that the housing materials such as timber, bamboo, etc., should be directly supplied to the rural housing schemes from the jungle or from the places where they are produced instead of getting the supplies exported from the jungles first and getting them to the market-place and then getting them from the market-place. In the present method, the cost of production and the selling price of the housing materials become very dear.

The next thing is the displacement of persons and submergence of land due to the implementation of major projects. It is bound to be; so while the implementation of the schemes is proceeded with, I request the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to give top priority to the places where the displacement of persons has occurred and where submergence has also occurred. The affected persons should be given land for land, and top priority should be given to rural housing scheme and other schemes in the affected areas.

Then, why should the rural housing scheme be now contemplated in the CD blocks and the NES areas only? It is argued that there the people are more ready; but I think, in democratic countries the other section cannot be ignored. I also feel that the sector of social workers is also ignored and now a days it is found that all the schemes are confined to the officers and that the social workers' points are not taken up into consideration and the social workers are not taken into confidence. Therefore, the rural housing scheme is bound to be a failure one. So, I request the Government to implement the village housing schemes in areas where a suitable atmosphere is found and not in the CD blocks and the NES areas only.

I come from Surat District. There is a peculiar community called Halpatis. The people of this com-

[Shri C. M. Kodaria]

munity live upon daily earnings and live a hand-to-mouth life. I can say from personal experience that some years back they were given a loan repayable in 10 years. They were unable to repay the loan, and so they were forced to vacate their housing premises. The Government have found an excuse that the Halpatis are not repaying their loans and so they feel that they should not be given loans or subsidies. But under the industrial housing scheme and the slum clearance scheme, the sweepers get subsidy. I say that Halpatis are equally poor and so, I request the Minister to formulate a separate scheme for the Halpatis based on special subsidies given to just as in the case of other schemes.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): First of all, I would like to deal with industrial housing schemes. The Minister was telling the members of the Consultative Committee that if he given Rs. 1,000 crores the needs of the housing scheme will be met. But under the industrial housing scheme the amount allotted was not spent. Only a third of it was spent in the first Five Year Plan. The agencies through which they have spent the money, according to their own statement, from September, 1952 to 15th March, 1958, are as follows:

The State Govern-	
ments:	Rs. 18.74 crores.
Employers:	Rs. 0.82 crores.
Co-operatives:	Rs. 0.22 crores.

I believe the 'co-operatives' signifies that they are co-operatives of industrial workers. They wanted to tackle this society for doing justice to the workers. They brought in the workers. They approached the State Governments to do all propaganda to build houses for themselves. But they failed. They gave them the benefit of giving publications in the vernaculars. Then also they failed. Suggestions were given to the Ministry through the Members of the Consultative

Committee and also, I think there was a conference in Mysore. It was pointed out that the individual should be given all facilities to build houses for themselves. It was also suggested that more subsidies and more loans should be given to the worker and he may be asked to meet the small balance from out of his provident fund. But this later scheme of the individual worker building a house for himself is not acceptable to the Government, because, the worker will receive all the money, subsidy, loan, money from the provident fund and, no doubt, he will build a house for himself, but the question of repayment of the loan will be there. That difficulty, they have understood. This scheme was not acceptable to them.

Then, there are co-operatives of industrial workers. They too do not do much justice. Because, if they can form such co-operative societies for themselves, they can as well start big industries. They won't be content with small petty houses, almost like slums, for themselves. They may as well build mansions for them just as the employer does for himself.

Then, there is the employer. Why is it that this body of people were not tackled as they should have been? As regards industrial housing schemes, anybody will think of the private sector and the industrialists only. But, these people have done very little in the matter of building houses for their employees whereas the Government has done its job very well. The local bodies have built a number of houses for their menials, and sweepers Plantations—big plantations, I mean—have built, even before the Act came into existence, houses for their labourers.

The employers have got all facilities to build houses for their employees. But, yet, they have not done this. They do not build the houses from out of their profits; this is done from the facilities given by the Government. They do not build houses gratis; they get rent for the houses. They pay

back the money that they get from the Government probably at last when these houses become the property of the concern.

In the note supplied to us, the reason why these people have not come forward to take up this work is given thus. Any decision to compel the employers to build more houses for their industrial workers, in the long run would entail imposing a compulsory levy on the employers and this matter has already been examined in detail and it has not been possible to accept the proposal because any such compulsion would adversely affect production.

Government have provided houses for their industrial workers. I think their production has not been affected. The local bodies have provided houses. They do not suffer on that account. Similarly, the plantations have built houses for their workers. They have not suffered in the least. Who are these workers? They are not people who are taken as they knock at the door of the industrial concerns. They are the picked and chosen men of the industrialists; their own relatives or the relatives of their financiers or partners.

The conditions in which these workers live in the cities are very deplorable. They are really slums. They come from distant parts, pick any land available, put up some shed along with any cooly that goes for work like him and they live in such very bad conditions. Why do they not build houses for these people? Because of their association. Instead of associating with them, in course of time, he makes an association which is not very congenial to the employer. I do not suggest that the Government should compel the employers by any legislation or anything like that. But, these industrialists are benefited by the Government, especially after Independence in various ways. They have given all facilities for increasing their production, for going abroad and for finding a good market even internally. They

receive protection. They are financially helped in so many ways. I would only suggest that if the Government prevailed upon them or used their influence over these people, they will certainly build houses for their employees. I think this is the way how they can produce more in this country. More production can be attained by wooing the good nature of the employee and not by denying what is due to him.

Next, I shall take up slum clearance. Everybody agrees that this work is important. They say any slum is an eye-sore. It is not only an eye-sore, it also affects the health of the neighbours and the whole city if it is in a city. That is all true. But, the difficulties are there. The States have to pay a certain share of the subsidy given by the Central Government. Most of the States are not able to do that. In spite of requests from the local bodies, these things are not done. If at all somebody is able to clear a slum, he has to find suitable places for the people who are displaced: not only places, but places very near to where the slum dwellers earn their livelihood. That is not possible in a city.

Even if one takes it into his head to clear the slums and see no more slums are created in cities,—under the Municipal laws, this may not be possible—one must be very hard-hearted to go and demolish these huts which are the only belongings of these poor people. It is very difficult to clear the slums and prevent the cropping up of new slums, because the poor man will be deprived of the only belonging he has, his hut. Further, in these days of adult suffrage, this is not possible. Any member of the local body who may be representing that locality will come and stand against the person who wants to clear the slum. And there are the interested parties. They do a lot of propaganda against it, and one must be very hard-hearted, as I said, to take up this question. That is why slum clearance is a failure. I cannot suggest any remedies.

[Shri Nanjappa]

The next thing I want to deal with is about presses. We from the South were under the impression that two presses would be started, one in Madras State, and another in Kerala. That which is to be started in Madras State is near my place, Coimbatore. The place is called Veerapandi. People there were under the impression that thousands would be getting employment if the press came into being, but the note supplied to us says:

"In addition to the expansion of the schemes described above, it is proposed to set up two new printing presses in the South, one at Veerapandi near Coimbatore in the State of Madras, and the other in the State of Kerala. Land for the two units at the respective sites has since been acquired, but the factory buildings are not likely to be constructed in the near future on account of the paucity of funds. The requisite foreign exchange for the import of machinery for the two presses has not been sanctioned so far. It cannot be said for certain at present which of these two units will be completed."

In the pruning process that will take place, probably these two presses will be pruned out. But pruning does not stop growth. Probably they will crop up in the Third Five Year Plan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri B. K. Galkwad. Not in his seat. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava might say a few words.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिमाल) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था कि दिल्ली से बहुत से आफिसर बाहर भेजे जायेंगे मसलन् मयूरी, खालिफर और दूसरी जगहों पर भेजे जायेंगे

श्री अजित कुं. शन्दा : मिनिस्टर साहब की शायानी से लिये अपनी बात इंग्लिश में कहिये ।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is only one question, two minutes.

It was said in this House that some offices are to be shifted outside Delhi, to places like Gwalior, Nagpur, Mussoorie etc. This proposal has been there for the last ten years, and I am not an opponent of this proposal, but what I want to insist on is this.

Yesterday, some officials, who are probably going to be shifted, came to me. They represented to me that as a matter of fact, they have been living in Delhi for the last 10, 15 or 18 years, that they have got their own houses here, but if they are shifted to places like Nagpur, Mussoorie and other places, there is no accommodation available for these officials there.

I understand it was stated in the House that in some places there is accommodation available for officers, in other places there is some accommodation for houses, but there are very few places where both kinds of accommodation exist.

I told them: "After all, these Ministers are *ma baap*. You represent to the Ministers that if you are sent in this way, you will be put to great trouble." They told me that all the Ministers say that this is Cabinet *hukum*. I said, so far as I know, there is no such Cabinet *hukum* that even if there is no accommodation to be found in these places, you will be sent there. I told them I would just bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister and the House that these officers need only be sent to places where office accommodation as well as housing accommodation are available. Otherwise, I feel that many people would be put to great trouble.

For instance, in Mussoorie I know there are many houses available there, but they are very big *kotis* within or outside the municipal limits. It is in places like lands or Kulri that these officials will find their houses. So, even if you have a place where there is accommodation for office purposes, please see that

accommodation is given to these poor people on easy terms near about the offices when they will work.

I told Shri Tyagi today—he is the person who initiated this proposal—“Either take back the proposal, or see that the Government finds the necessary housing accommodation.” He told me that if he is approached, he will manage that the houses are made available for these poor officials also. If that is done, I have no objection.

I would, therefore, very humbly request the hon. Minister to shift the offices only in such circumstances that these people are not put to trouble in the matter of getting houses. Let not history be repeated, and let not historians write like Wilson, who has written that some Britishers, and 107 Indians put on a small yacht (with provision for only a day or two) and launched it on the sea, with the result that many of them perished. This is likely to happen to these officials who have got no connections there. They belong to other places. For instance, a thousand and more in certain offices belong to the Punjab. I do not know how they will get houses there. I only insist and beg of the hon. Minister to kindly look into this aspect of thing, viz., that they should be sent only in case they can find accommodation.

That is the only submission I want to make. I would rather like the hon. Minister kindly giving an assurance in this respect that he will take care to see that these officials of the Government are not put to unnecessary trouble.

14-36 hrs.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the House the condition of houses in the rural areas.

We are talking of agriculture, increase in agricultural production. We say that the base of our prosperity is agriculture and that everything depends on agriculture, but when the

question of giving help to the agriculturists comes, we find that it recedes.

Looking at the Second Five Year Plan we find that there is a provision of Rs. 120 crores for building houses. Out of this Rs. 45 crores are provided for subsidised industrial housing, and Rs. 10 crores for the rural area. We do know that more than 80 per cent of the people live in the villages, that is the rural area, but the provision for the rural area is Rs. 10 crores out of Rs. 120 crores, and for the industrialised cities Rs. 110 crores.

May I put one question to the hon. Minister: Are we ever going to solve the rural housing problem? It has been brought to the notice of the planners of the Second Five Year, and they themselves have stated at page 558 the conditions of rural housing. They have said that the improvement of housing conditions in rural areas is a task of enormous dimensions, and that a large proportion of the 54 million houses in rural areas need to be rebuilt or substantially improved. They also say at page 564 that in rural areas about 85 per cent of houses have mud plinths, 83 per cent walls of mud, bamboo and reed and about 70 per cent roofs of straw, grass, reed, mud etc. They further say at page 564 that about 38.5 per cent of the households had less than 100 square feet per head of floor space and about 32.5 per cent between 100 and 200 square feet.

This is the condition of rural housing. What to talk of roads, squares and all these things, what are you going to do about this? The hon. Minister just said: “Yes, we are thinking of it, and our plan is to revitalise 5,000 villages in five or ten years, and that too, on the condition that if the village people surrender the lands and everything to the community, they will be looked after”. That means, if the villagers accept communism, if they do away with peasant proprietorship, only then will the Government come forward to revitalise the village. I would like to know whether Government are wedded to communism? I would like

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to know whether they want communes as in Russia and China? Let that be made very clear, and let us know whether the country is for communism and whether Government are for communism.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Government are already divorced.

Shri P. R. Patel: I, for one, do not like that there should be such a tall discrimination that the village people should come forward to surrender lands, houses and everything to the community and then only Government would help that village. Why should that be so? Why do you want that all the village people and all the agriculturists should surrender their everything if they want to get the village revitalised? I do not understand. I would submit very humbly that it would be a very hard job for any Government to make the village people abandon peasant proprietorship.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not the intention of the Minister. He only wanted village sites to be given over to the community, and not the lands that would be cultivated.

Shri P. R. Patel: If that is so, then it is all right.

The second point that was raised by the Minister was about the architecture. He had been happy to see the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort, the Kutub Minar and other pieces of architecture of the Moghul period, and he is dreaming of some architecture of the Congress period. What should be our style of architecture? That should be in tune with the poverty of the people. That should be in tune with the conditions of the village people. Having a Taj Mahal here or there could not give credit to us. Our architecture will be in every village; every house in a village should be our architecture. Here, in Delhi what do I find? I find big multi-storeyed buildings, and very fine buildings too. But Delhi does not speak for the

whole country. Our country is widely spread over the villages, and unless and until the housing problem of the villages is solved, I do not think we can talk of architecture and other things.

It has been admitted that during the First Five Year Plan period, not a farthing has been spent to improve rural housing, while a large sum of money has been spent in the city area. I do not want to say that it should not be spent, but I want to press one point. It is true that industry is essential to the country. But is not agriculture? If subsidy be given to industrial workers, why should subsidy not be given to the agricultural workers and the agriculturists? Why should there be any discrimination? If slums are to be cleared in the cities, there are slums in the villages also to be cleared. Why should help not be given to clear slums in the villages? I humbly submit that our policy should be to help each and all, and there should be no discrimination between industry and agriculture in this respect.

The industrial worker is serving the industry, and to the capitalist, because the industrial labour contributes to the wealth of the industry and the wealth of the capitalist running that industry. By giving subsidies under the industrial housing scheme, we give subsidy to the industry and to the capitalist. I would like to know whether the subsidy should go to the poor or to the capitalist? That is the first point. Secondly, I want to know whether we are going towards socialism, or towards capitalism. On the one hand, we say that so far as the village is concerned, we want socialism; on the other hand, when the question of subsidy and help comes, we say we are moving towards capitalism, and we want to appease the capitalist of the country. I do not understand why that should be so? I would suggest that the industrialist should be asked to build houses for these workers, because it is for his help that the workers are there. Why should the

Industrialists not be able to build their own houses for their workers so that all the workers may get accommodation. If any subsidy is to be given, its benefit should go to the workers. The rent that should be recovered from the worker should not be more than ten per cent of the pay that he is getting, whether it be Government houses or private houses or factory houses. In no case should the rent exceed ten per cent. You may ask me whether there has been such a case anywhere in the country. I can quote one such case. In the Baroda State, we had government servants' quarters, and the rent charged from them was only ten per cent of the salaries, so that the rent was based on the capacity of the person to pay. If a block was occupied by a person drawing more pay then he was required to pay more rent. In other words, the rent was in proportion to the pay of the Government servants.

So far as our housing problem is concerned, I do know that the rent is beyond the capacity of our Government servants, in some cases, to occupy the houses built by Government because the rents are very high. I would submit that let us make a rule that the Government servants shall not be required to pay more than ten per cent of the pay as rent for the block occupied by him, for ten per cent is proper.

In this connection, I would submit one thing more, and that is, that in Delhi the rents are very high and exorbitant. I am not concerned with the question whether M.P.'s have to pay more or less rents. I am concerned with only ordinary persons.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The hon. Member also is an ordinary person.

Shri P. B. Patel: It is true that some Rent Control Act is there, and it is applied here in Delhi. But some better law is required. The promise has been given that a new Bill will be introduced in this House during this Session. I desire that not only should it be introduced, but it should be

passed during this Session, and the tenants of Delhi should get the benefit of the law that we pass, and the rent also must be fixed in proportion to their income or salary and other things. That is the proper way how it should be done.

If at all our march is towards socialism, then naturally, we shall have to control rents. And no man should be allowed to charge more rent than is commensurate with the capacity of the man to pay. That should be the principle for fixing rents.

Then, there are also big houses occupied by just one or two individuals, while on the other hand there are people who are left to enjoy the free breeze of the pavements. May I suggest that in this country there are certain persons who have got very big houses, with very big rooms, dining rooms, and dancing rooms and so on, and these people should be deprived of their big houses, and the common people should be asked to occupy them and that too under law?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has objection both to dining and dance rooms?

Shri P. B. Patel: Every room. I have seen bungalows where two persons are staying. They are very big bungalows. When we have got to house so many persons, we may utilise these houses. There is absolutely no harm.

Round about Delhi, there are villages. Lands in the villages are in the occupancy of agriculturists. We want to develop Delhi and we are trying to have new buildings round about Delhi. For that, we are acquiring land and dispossessing agriculturists. I have even heard that we want to demolish certain villages so that the size of Delhi may be increased. For the development of Delhi, perhaps we may do something, but not at the cost of the poor agriculturists and agriculture. In case we badly require some land for housing, then the market price may be given to them as compensation. In

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no case, should less value be paid to the agriculturists.

I know we nationalised the Imperial Bank and we paid the market value for the share. We nationalised the airlines and we paid much more value. But when the question of paying something to the poor agriculturists comes, we want to pay less. This is not justice and I hope that the hon. Minister will look into the matter and do justice to the people.

Shri Ansar Harvani, I wish I could congratulate the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on constructing a very gigantic building, the Ashoka Hotel, because it symbolises the rising stature of our country in international hoteliering. I wish I could congratulate the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on building those two huge buildings, Krishak Bhavan and Udyog Bhavan where our planners are busy increasing the food production and accelerating industrialisation of this country. I wish I could congratulate them on building that museum where our national heritage is going to be kept. I wish I could congratulate them on building a new jail where our convicts are going to be housed. But from this report, I find that 30,000 more houses are still needed for housing those people who are working in our Secretariat.

Every morning, when we come to this House, we have the spectacle of a mass of humanity paddling down to this city from far off, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Shahdara. We find this mass of humanity issuing forth from the corridors of this building and the Secretariat, listless and gloomy, walking in unsteady steps to their homes at 8 o'clock in the night. We know that these people have hardly an opportunity to see their children because when they leave their houses in the early morning, their children are still in bed and when they reach back in the night, the children are again in bed. We find that they reach their homes so tired that their family

life is broken because they are only in a mood to quarrel with their wives.

So I thought that the achievements of this Ministry were not to be judged by the huge structures that they have built, but by the priorities which they have given to the housing scheme of the clerks in the city.

An Hon. Member: They are going to have the Taj Mahal repaired!

Shri Ansar Harvani: Our administration is dependent on these poor people; our administration is dependent on these half-starved, sickly, consumptive clerks working in our Secretariat. But what have we done for them? We are only concerned with producing show-pieces. But I assure the Ministry that our international or national stature cannot be raised by show-pieces. Our national and international stature can only be raised if our clerks and our working classes and other people are afforded shelter. They may say that these offices, the Udyog Bhavan and Krishak Bhavan are very necessary for the efficient work of the administration. I assure them that I have rubbed my shoulder with the clerks. I have lived among them and I know their aspirations and their ideas. I assure the Ministry that they will work with better efficiency and much better devotion to the Government and to the administration if they are housed in proper houses and made to work under tinsheds. Under tinsheds, they will work more efficiently than they will under these offices, with the prospect that after work they will have to live under the sky, in the rain and suffer. Therefore, I think that priority should be given to the housing of our clerks and our class IV employees.

Now, I come to the efficiency of our P.W.D. I will not be uncharitable; I won't say that the Public Works Department is a Public Waste Department. At the same time, the plight of the construction is very obvious. Last year, the hon. Minister assured us here that he would make inquiries

about the construction in Vinay Nagar where the roofs started leaking, windows disappeared and even houses started falling down. What to say of the condition of the clerks' quarters in Seva Nagar and Lodhi Colony.

I want to draw the attention of the Ministry to the construction in Vinay Marg where some M.P.s. are also living. They have pointed out to the Ministry that the roofs of these new tenements are leaking, the bathrooms have been giving way and so on. Who is responsible for this? The Ministry should make a thorough investigation into the P.W.D.

The same story is there in North Avenue and South Avenue. But in North and South Avenue, the construction is slightly better than the construction of houses for lower division clerks, because people think that Members of Parliament can approach the Minister and make complaints, whereas others have not that opportunity.

Therefore, I expect that the Minister will conduct a thorough investigation into the work of the P.W.D. and will see that these contractors and these officers do better work and better job.

One more point, and I have done. That is about the Government of India Press. The Government of India have a number of presses. They are some of the best presses in India. They are some of the best machinery that is available for a press in India. There is no doubt about it. They have personnel who are paid more than what is paid elsewhere—I mean the managerial and technical personnel in these presses. But what about the production of these presses? You will find that the quality printing work of the Government of India, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other Ministries, is not the same as that of the Government of India Press, because the Government of India Presses' production is the worst production among all the presses in the whole of India. Quality production work is being sent to the Times of India Press;

quality production work is sent to private-owned presses in Calcutta and Bombay, and the exchequer has to pay more for this work.

It may be pointed out that the capacity of the Government of India Press is not sufficient to produce this literature. If that is so, I suggest that the quality work should be done by the Government of India Press and the routine production sent to outside Presses so that we may save some money of the public exchequer.

I have got here the Report of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. It has 68 pages, and on the first page we find an Errata of 30 corrections.

An Hon. Member: It is a small affair.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It is a small affair of 68 pages. But there are 30 mistakes. The Forum of Free Enterprise may say that because it is a Government Press, therefore, there are so many mistakes; so publicity printing should be given to the private-owned Press. I will not agree with that. There is another Press which is controlled by Government—I refer to the Nasik Security Printing Press. I can say with pride that the production of the Nasik Press which prints currency notes, stamps and other quality printing work, is of the same quality, and in certain cases, better quality than corresponding work in other parts of the whole world. Our currency notes may not have the same value as dollar notes but as far as the get-up and printing is concerned, it is not behind that of the dollar notes or the sterling notes. That Press is controlled by the Finance Ministry and if it had been handed over to the Controller of Stationery and Printing—I shudder to think—every currency note would come out with errata slips as you find in these books. Therefore, I want the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to have a thorough probe into the working of the Government Presses.

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

15 hrs.

The Government of India Presses came into existence at a time when we had hardly any State undertaking. So, they were run as a department. I suggest that henceforth the Government of India Presses, instead of being run as a department under the control of the Controller of Stationery and Printing, should be run on commercial lines. When we can have certain State undertakings for producing fertilizers, when we can have the Hindustan Housing Factory under this Ministry, even when we can have other producing agencies, I suggest that all the Presses should be transferred to a Corporation. Of course, the overall control should be with the Ministry and all the presses should be run on commercial lines and that the services of people of experience in the field should be utilised. That is all I have to say.

I support the Demands.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Easwara Iyer criticised the Government, and this Ministry particularly, for entrusting contracts to private firms. He thinks that because contracts are given to private firms there is corruption. I would like to answer him on these two points.

First of all, is it possible for this Ministry to be in charge of building construction of several thousands of buildings not only in the capital but also throughout the country and take up the construction of all these buildings?

Secondly, what about the technical personnel? Is it possible for the Government to take over? So, we have to give some part of it to contract, either the construction or piece works to private contractors and firms.

Then, the hon. Member seems to think that because the private sector is there or individuals are there, there is scope for corruption. I would like

to say that corruption has nothing to do with the coming into the picture of these private persons. Corruption, as we all know, is one of character.

There is a crisis of character in this country. In recent times, after the second World War, we find that moral values have fallen more steeply than money values. So, what we have to do is to try to build up character of our people. Then only will corruption come to an end. Otherwise, by simply excluding private persons, corruption is not going to come to an end.

The hon. Member also said that the Vigilance unit of this Ministry should be taken away from the control of the Ministry and be made independent. Even if the unit is taken away from the control of this Ministry, I would ask him whether matters would improve. We have got a good deal of legislation to check corruption. We have got the Prevention of Corruption Act; in 1952, section 165A was added to the Indian Penal Code to bring to book the abettors even. With all this legislation, are we able to put an end to corruption? Therefore, I do not see any force in my hon. friend's argument that corruption could be done away with by changing over to the public sector.

Of all the activities of this Ministry, according to me, the series of housing programmes sponsored by this Ministry deserve careful attention and appreciation by the House. Of these schemes, the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, and, above all, the Slum Clearance Scheme, certainly, deserve our appreciation. But, I have a feeling that the sum allotted by the Planning Commission for Slum Clearance Scheme is quite meagre. We have to devote more attention and more money for the construction of hutments for these poor and down-trodden people—the sweepers. A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been allotted for this period; but, I feel that it is quite meagre to meet the demands of the country.

Without going into the details of these schemes, I would come next to the work-charge establishment of the C.P.W.D. I agree that the hon. Minister gave an assurance on the floor of the House that he will look into the matter and, as pointed out by Shri Easwara Iyer, the assurance remains an assurance till today. I quite agree that something has been done in this matter. The Government have given some benefits like compensatory allowance, travelling allowance on a par with the regular establishment etc.

Shri Easwara Iyer: That was long before the assurance.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I think it is after the assurance. Class III and Class IV employees are also sanctioned earned leave. But, what is more important to a government servant is security of tenure. Every government servant is interested in that aspect of his service. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to give a bit of the human touch to this problem and decide this question here and now. How long can we keep these people in suspense. To get good and efficient work from them we should decide this very quickly.

I quite see the difficulties which the hon. Minister would plead. Naturally, he would say that the absence of a record to show that these people have been in service previously for three years would be a problem. But something has to be done to find out the length of service of these people. Merely putting forth the difficulties lying in the way of Government would not solve the problem nor would it satisfy the aspirations of the people.

Connected with this is also the question of the employees in Government Presses. The problem there also is similar though I see that some minor reliefs have been given to them regarding pensionary benefits—introducing pensionary scheme in place of the compulsory provident fund contribution—and converting clause IV temporary posts into permanent ones.

But, still, security of service has to be given.

It has been argued that there is no definite planning in the matter of construction of buildings, both official and residential—quarters for staff. I do not think it is due to any absence of planning in the Ministry....

Shri Easwara Iyer: I said it is defective planning.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is not mere absence of planning. We should also look at the shortage of material, cement, steel etc., and, above all, technical personnel. These are the prime factors which are responsible for the delay in fulfilment of the targets. We cannot judge the performance of this Ministry by comparing it with the targets. We have to take into consideration the difficulties that the Ministry has to face.

About Government Presses, I myself wanted to refer to printing. I was glad to find from the report that the Government Presses obtained a State Award for efficiency in printing. I have yet to see a book or pamphlet printed by these Presses to show efficiency in printing. Every day we get some literature from the Publications Counter. The first thing that stares us in the face is the errata. Perhaps, these errata are printed first before the book itself is printed. I hope the hon. Minister would kindly look into it to see that they set a good example of printing in the country.

I would then refer to another aspect regarding the supply of stationery articles to governmental departments and the various Ministries. There is a Controller of Stationery and Printing with a Branch Office at Calcutta. He has to purchase all the stationery articles and to distribute to the various departments and the Ministries. It was pointed out by the Estimates Committee in the Ninth Report that there should be some sort of decentralisation and the Government should

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

call for tenders so that the Departments and Ministries could directly deal with these firms and indent such of the articles as are required by them. That would save not only expenditure but also time,—and I do not know whether this recommendation of the Estimates Committee did not deserve the attention of the Government.

Similarly, the Estimates Committee in its Fifth Report suggested the formation of a States Purchase Corporation. I do not know if the Government has implemented that recommendation. We have got several Purchase Missions in London, Washington and even in India, and purchases are being made. It was suggested by the Estimates Committee that if a States Purchase Corporation is floated, certainly the purchases would be better done, we could conserve some money and with efficiency the work could be done. But, so far, I do not find from the Report any steps having been taken by the Ministry in this regard.

Lastly, there is a feeling in the country that the Central P.W.D., and also the Works Departments in the States, is a wasting department of the country. If these various housing schemes which are sponsored by the Government are carried through with vigour and with rapidity, I am sure the country will acclaim this department as a public welfare department, and no longer a wasting department. I look forward to the date when this Ministry would so discharge its function as to allow us to call it a public welfare department.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel I must bring to book my friends who are not here. Where are the occupants of the Treasury Benches?

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Here we are.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Who are there? I am very glad my friend Shri Dasappa is aspiring to come a couple of rows near us this side. It is pathetic, Sir. I appeal to you and to your colleague—Mr. Speaker. It is not good enough. This is the Budget Session, and there is no reason why the Treasury Benches.....

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): There is no quorum also.

Shri Jaipal Singh:.....should not be as full.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Just now it has been pointed that there is no quorum.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I am not worried about the quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I am. The bell is being rung.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, may I request the hon. Members.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When there is no quorum we do not receive any request.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad, Sir, you agree with me

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The bell is being rung—Yes, now there is quorum; the hon. Members may proceed.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I am very grateful to you, and I appreciate the fact that you are protecting us. There has been too much of a sense of responsibility lacking in the Treasury Benches. As far as I can see it, Sir, quorum can be made up by us on this side. I am not either on that side or this side, I am wherever I am. As I said, a quorum can be made away from the Treasury Benches. It is a disgraceful and shabby performance on the part of Government that in a Budget Debate they should be absent. Sir, I request you to protect this House from this terrible situation. I am sorry, I have to say this because it is very very important. This is the Budget Session and the Treasury

Benches, except for the two hon. Ministers.....

Shri K. C. Reddy: We are three.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The third does not count, because he will be on the anvil a little later on. Well, they are three—2½ is the actual arithmetical figure, but I do not mind that.

I am grateful to you, Sir; for giving me an opportunity to speak on these Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes are gone, and only five minutes remain.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I am inclined to count on this naya paisa system. Again I say, it is very very important. I have tried to point this out to the Leader of the House time and again that the Budget Session is something where he must get his colleagues to realise their sense of responsibility. They have not done it before, they are not doing it now, and if they do not do it they will be out. They will be out.....

Shri R. D. Mishra (Bulandshahr): They won't go out. I challenge.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My hon. friend, who is an unimportant Member of the other side, will be out before he knows where he is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All Members are equally important; none is unimportant. When both the Ministers in charge of this portfolio are here—of course. I agree with the hon. Member that it is desirable in any Budget debate that there ought to be more Ministers present—I cannot compel others to be here, and I hope the hon. Member would not insist on that. Perhaps, if he wants something more to be conveyed to others, that also will be conveyed. I agree that in a Budget debate there ought to be greater attendance here.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad, Sir, you agree with me. This is an insult to the Chair, that there should

be only the Ministers concerned with the Ministry in question, and some out-of-the-way-Member—may be very important on the other side—tells us that he is here. I am not prepared to accept the situation. I am very sorry I am not able to do so. I may be there on the other side any time. If the other fellows come to this side, my friends and everybody will go to the other side. I am prepared to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Fellow" is an objectionable word.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It will some day very soon become necessary. I want to point this out, because it is an insult to this House that the Treasury Benches should be empty in a Budget debate.

Shri R. D. Mishra: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member has been repeating that it is an insult to this House. How does it become an insult to this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is his view, and the hon. Member differs from him.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, since they on the other side, do not understand important matters, I will talk of a very small matter, and that is about the great Ashoka Hotel. As though the whole country depended on whether the Ashoka Hotel was built, has been built, is there, or will not be there, I would like my remarks to revolve round this Ashoka Hotel. My friends on the other side have had their gibes. Sir, they have a very poor memory, but they have in the past talked about this Ashoka Hotel.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It was only criticism and not gibes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They do not know the English language. They do not know the difference between criticism and gibe.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I am a poor judge of the English language. Let the hon. Member continue his speech. The time is short.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is obvious that they have never been there; they have not come from Oxford.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We are proud of it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is a question of their not having been there, much less of their having come back from there. I am sorry that this frivolity has to be there because my friends do not know any better—friends on my right side.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about your left?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Those on my left have better manners. I am sorry I have to say this. Now, taking this Ashoka Hotel, a living example of what our Government, our Government, the Government on that side, and the Government here with me, have been trying to achieve. We crack jokes about something, the Ashoka Hotel. I want to put it to my friends on the right, left, in front and behind me, if there are any behind me—

An Hon. Member: I am behind.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The point is this. Are we trying to show to the world that we can do something? Are we doing that or not? Are we just having gibes at people over there, because we do not like their faces, or their colours or their badges or anything of that kind? That is very important. I have only the day before yesterday come back from the eastern sector of our great country. I had the same problem there. I wanted to tell this House, "What do we want." We are not just Members of the Legislative Assembly of any particular State. We are the Parliament. Do we want this country to continue, this country to prosper, this country to be stable? What do we want? If we want our country to be there, then, it is a question of give and take.

Now, exactly the same point arises with this Ashoka Hotel. I want to ask my friend, my friend over there who is no longer the Minister in charge

of this subject—and I say he was responsible for it once upon a time, a northerner in charge of something of which a southerner is incharge now. There he is. I want to ask him: Are you a blackmarketeer, or are you not? This is a straightforward question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it addressed to the Chair?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I solemnly say that I am not.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I only addressed those remarks to the House through you, Sir. Well, I am old enough; I am older in this Parliament, than my hon. friend there. I wish he showed a little bit of patience and understood what I am asking, because, you, Sir, know that in this House no question is asked of anyone, even to the empty Benches there, except through you. My question is,—

Sardar Swaran Singh: If that was directed to the Chair, I withdraw my statement.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am sorry. I am asking the questions, Sir, through you and addressing my remarks to the House through you and not to anyone of the Members direct, who think they have been attacked. I would not waste my time in that way. I have to address my remarks only to you, Sir.

The point is this. Are they black-marketeers or not? I am putting this question to them straight.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair.]

15.25 hrs.

I am putting this question straight. What has happened to the Ashoka Hotel? What about the shops all round the corners? What are my friends on the other side, who live by Panch-sheel, who live for a socialist pattern of society and everything else, doing there? You and I have been there. I am not letting out a secret. What did

we see? Did we see what they are doing? They are taking full advantage of the fact of the monopolies of the shops all round there. As I said, I have limited my remarks only to this particular problem.

I would like my friend—my friend who had the impertinence, if I may say so, to get up and interrupt me and who was in charge of the Ministry and who has the impertinence to tell me and this House that there has been no blackmarketing—to get up and say, and let him make a reply, and tell me that there has been no blackmarketing in the matter of leasing out of these various shops around Ashoka Hotel. If there is blackmarketing, then, if the Ashoka Hotel is there—not if my hon. friend the ex-Minister is there—I will not have it. If he thinks that he represents Ashoka, he is sadly mistaken. But I do ask my friend who has inherited Ashoka, in the south, to look into this particular matter and tell us, this House, what it is, because they are responsible for this hotel which they want to be on a par with the reputation we are claiming, on the reputation that we are trying to claim, namely, on this Panchsheel, this great country, Gandhiji's country, and all that sort of thing. If that be the idea, I request them to look into this very, very carefully and not to take advantage of the monopolist situation, of an auction, of something where you would pay Rs. 3,000 per year and charge them Rs. 50,000.

Now the work on the Ashoka Hotel has to come before the Public Accounts Committee and this Parliament in due course and we must know how we have made money in this Hotel. I ask you, Sir, Mr. Chairman, to realise this. This is where Parliament asserts itself. I would like my hon. friend over there to realise this, and not the friends who were there before, because they do not count at all; the Secretaries and various others come afterwards and they will just tell us in the Public Accounts Committee, "We do not know."

Here, they think it is a very brave thing to get up and just interrupt. It

is about time that the Treasury Benches learnt that if they get up they will have it back from us. It is not good enough, Mr. Chairman. It is just not good enough. I want to tell my friends over there. There are only four of them there. There should be three football teams there. The Leader of the House is not there.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): On a point of order. What the hon. Member has been saying does not relate specifically to any aspect of the Demand. 20 minutes have been wasted. I think I can say this, that I demand, if at all, a closure of the speech of the hon. Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am prepared to close it. But am I addressing you, Sir, or the hon. Member there? You, Sir, have to pass on what I am addressing. I want to know from my friend from Hyderabad what he is. Is he somebody, anybody, who has to convey what I am saying to the House through you? If that is the case, I am prepared to sit down. Who is he? We are here today, addressing ourselves, to a particular Ministry. I want to know who he is.

An Hon. Member: He is a Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He is a Member? So am I. He is more honourable or he thinks so. And I am prepared to concede that he is more honourable than anyone of us. But for him to tell us that we cannot criticise the Ministers and so forth—

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I have not said that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What then has he said?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I said that he has spoken, on the Demand, without any relevance. That is all.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very sorry, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is always a nuisance. I am prepared to sit down, because some hon. Member, quasi-hon. Member, very hon. Member, most hon. Member, from Hyderabad thinks I am talking some-

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

thing that I should not address to you. It is for you to decide, Mr. Chairman, and not the hon. Member from Hyderabad to decide that....

An Hon. Member: He is not from Hyderabad, but Aurangabad.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Aurangabad makes it worse. But though the Ministry of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who has been spared ever since we had independence, could not be discussed even....

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Why not discuss it?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am prepared to discuss it, if you will permit me, Mr. Chairman. May I discuss it?

Mr. Chairman: This is not the occasion for discussing that Ministry. We are on the demands of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry. How can the hon. Member discuss that Ministry at this stage?

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad that you agree with me. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not what he thinks he is that he can tell me without going through you that I can discuss his Ministry. If I discuss it, he will be nowhere; he will pack up and go if we discuss it. He does not realise that; he thinks this is a joke. It is the same thing that is happening and the Treasury Benches are empty. Whom am I talking to? Yes; very well, they are delightful friends. One of them, well both of them, are delightful friends.

In conclusion, may I say that ex-Ministers should not interfere with their successors? My hon. friend there thought he was being very very clever in interrupting and saying something. All that I say is that Ashoka Hotel is a shining example, a summit going up there, of the mess. I hope my friends realise that. I hope they are wide awake and it is afternoon. Most of us are not here; I hope that some who are here realise it. It is about

time they realise that Government as such—we want that Government to continue; not because my friends over there do not want it to continue; they have no idea of Government....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Cannot spare us at least in this?

Shri Jaipal Singh: We do not want them ever to be in Government. (Interruption). I will see to it that my hon. friend over there cannot succeed, but I will succeed in seeing that they never come back.

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member kindly to speak on the demands or conclude his speech.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very grateful to you for the guidance you have given me, because I am going to take only a minute and a quarter. The point is this. Let us be careful; let us be definite in our minds. I do not want my friends—Sir, your friends, my friends; we are all friends—to think that just because they can vote us out, they can get away with everything including murder. They are getting away with murder at the present moment. Let me tell them through you, if I do not offend you; the point is this. I have concentrated all my argument round this Ashoka Hotel. Who was Ashoka? They do not even know who is Ashoka.

Therefore, I say that over this one particular problem, please do not think that just because you have a monopoly, you can do whatever you like. You do it; yes, you can do it. But it will be the unmaking of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He certainly will not be able to sit where he is sitting. I want to warn the Treasury Benches of this particular problem. The Works, Housing and Supply Ministry is under discussion today. I have only talked of Works. There is no housing; there is no supply. But what works? Fireworks? What are they talking about?

I have a soft heart for my junior friend over there because he comes from the same village as I do. But

for the other senior Minister who does not come from the same village and comes from a city....(Interruption). Who is interrupting me?

Mr. Chairman: I will just request the hon. Member not to attend to any interruption. He has taken a pretty long time and he should conclude now.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very sorry that Members forget in the afternoon to address their remarks to you. All that I say is this. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and my Government, their Government, everybody's Government, your Government included, should sometimes take certain notice of the feeling in this country and not rely on a brute or less brute majority and listen to us on this side. We are helpless because the numbers are there and we get the impertinence of an ex-Minister getting up from that side and interrupting. But, however, I forgive him. He is a young man; he is considerably younger than you and much younger than me. Therefore, I conclude my speech.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not want to take a long time. I only want to confine my observations to the Ashoka Hotel, of which Mr. Jaipal Singh said so much. This morning from this side certain observations were made and the hon. Minister got up to say that almost everything was well with the Ashoka Hotel. He also made a sporting offer to me to come and have a cup of tea with him in the Ashoka Hotel. Later on he made a oral offer to me, but I sent him a written offer and a more sporting one too that he can come and have dinner with me at Ashoka Hotel provided he comes not as Minister, but in his capacity as a pure and simple Bengali gentleman. Then only he will be able to know.

I want him to take his memory back to 1955 when Mr. Ashok Chanda and myself were staying in a State-run hotel in Peking. Did he not see in that hotel that the hotel workers

off duty were playing basket ball in the hotel premises and some workers there could even play billiards? Look at the Ashoka Hotel. If you ever go to the quarters of the Ashoka Hotel staff, you will find the misery. We are now told that they are being given Rs. 65. This morning the Minister said that during the last six months, there was a better custom and the average occupants came up to 250 or so a day, as against 80 some months ago. I know that the hon. Minister will not contradict me when I say that there has been retrenchment of late in the Ashoka Hotel, I ask him whether, when the hotel goes on from better business to further better business, the staff has to be reduced like this.

He said that the staff had to be retrenched because most of them had never been anywhere near a hotel. I want to put this question to him: Has the General Manager ever been in hotel business? Why then talk of the workers? I know for certain that the Assistant Manager took about 100 workers from the South promising them Rs. 100. Whoever in the South working in a hotel will not be attracted by a promise of Rs. 100 in a Government establishment in Delhi? But with tears in their eyes they had to go back, because they were not looked after and they were not given the salary they were promised. These are facts, and I can produce before him several people who have back like that. But now he gets up and says everything is well with the Ashoka Hotel.

We are very much keen, as keen as he is, that the Ashoka Hotel should be run properly, because for various reasons it is a very important institution in New Delhi. I am prepared to help the hon. Minister and I know his senior colleague will certainly take that help from me if I give it. I will let him know the information which comes in our way and I hope he will take some more interest in the running of this hotel. Apart from what Mr. Jaipal Singh, says everything seems to me to be in a mess. I do not want

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

to wash the dirty linen of the Ashoka Hotel in this sacred place. I shall take up that matter with the hon. Minister. This is about the Ashoka Hotel.

If you will permit me to take a couple of minutes more, I would like to give two suggestions.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

15.41 hrs.

We know, and time and again, the hon. Minister has said that in the matter of an important item required for purposes of construction in this country, the Government are taking important steps to diversify the use of timber. We know that teak wood which is supposed to be impervious to any attacks of termites or white ants, has been used in the North Avenue flats and in our houses in Windsor Place. Have you ever heard of teak wood being attacked by white ants? If you want to see, go to a Government of India construction where teak wood will have white ants. Nowhere else it is seen. In the North Avenue flats, I have seen in several places. When we know that the Forest Research Institute has done very good work on this and apart from teak, other non-conventional items of timber should be used in order that the price of teak wood may be checked, to my knowledge, the Government have not given any stipulation that in such works where timber is used, other non-conventional items of timber, properly seasoned, which have enough tensile strength to stand such construction, should be increasingly used in order to conserve our teak and try for exports.

The other suggestion which I want to make is this. I am glad the Government will consider about the architectural policy. Several times in this House we have raised this question. We know that while the Government have some architects, they are not consulted at all. Every department,

every Ministry, when it contemplates putting up buildings, sends for an architect firm and gets the drawings from that firm. Perhaps, these firms charge as much as 7½ per cent of the total cost of the buildings for drawing and supervision. Sub-standard articles are used. As a rule—I do not want to generalise it—I know that most of these architects firms are in close connivance with the contractors who supply inferior material. But these architects themselves take 6½ per cent or 7 per cent from the Government. This ought to stop. The Government should not give this work of drawing up the detailed drawings of buildings and supervision of the work to private firms which pose themselves as architects, but whose only object is to rob the Government and the public treasury of the money. I do not think you will allow any more time and so, Sir, I sit down.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Speaker, we have had a very interesting debate in connection with the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, and Shri Jaipal Singh who is just now near me has assured me that we need not take his remarks very seriously. We have had a very interesting and entertaining speech from him also. There have been only one or two minor remarks so far as the working of the departments of my Ministry are concerned. I would like to say that I have listened with deep interest to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate and I would like to say that I am very grateful to most of them who have thrown out a number of constructive suggestions in respect of the various aspects of the working of my Ministry.

My colleague, who intervened in the debate earlier, has referred to certain departments of my Ministry, particularly to the Housing problem, to the Hindustan Housing Factory, and the Ashoka Hotel. He has also referred to the architectural policy of the Government. I am very glad that most of

the hon. Members who have spoken, have given high importance to the problem of housing in our country. The housing problem, if I may say so, is a very colossal one, the magnitude of which is not realised by most of us.

So far as rural housing is concerned, several Members have pointed out the great importance of the need to step up the tempo of rural housing in our country. I entirely agree with them. Coming from a village myself, I am deeply conscious of the conditions in which our rural brethren are living in the villages. There is very great need, there is no doubt about it, to do the utmost that is possible to improve the rural housing conditions. But, what is the size of the problem?

As the House is aware, we have got five lakhs of villages in our country and there are 55 million houses scattered in the various villages. Even if we go by the rough figure of 50 million houses, if we have to solve this colossal problem, one estimate is that we would require Rs. 2000 crores, if not about Rs. 4000 crores in order to do justice to this problem. Obviously, it is not possible for the Government to undertake this responsibility entirely on its own shoulders. It has got to be tackled in a different manner altogether. That is why we have put across the scheme—which we have described as a scheme of aid—on a self-help basis. This rural housing problem can be solved only in that manner satisfactorily. We have got to improve the level of income of the villagers, we have got to increase the standard of living of the villagers and we have to make it possible for them to come forward of their own to put up their houses. What the Government can do is by way of helping them in order to do it in a very satisfactory manner.

The rural Housing programme that has been announced by this Ministry last year, as has been explained by my colleague already, is called the Village Houses Projects Scheme. It is not intended to provide proper rural

houses for all the villagers who live in the 5 lakhs of villages in our country. This problem has got to be tackled, as I said, by the villages themselves first. The State Governments have to play a very important part in regard to this problem. I would like to say that the amount that has been set apart for the scheme in the Second Plan, Rs. 10 crores, is, as has been stated, very very meagre. It is meagre, no doubt. But, it is only a beginning. During the debate last year at about this time, I said that it is a beginning. As we go along, if we succeed in the implementation of the scheme, it may be possible for the Government to allot more and more for this important scheme.

What is the position? Even this sum of Rs. 10 crores which we have set apart for rural housing in the Second Plan, I am not quite certain if the States concerned would be able to utilise this amount in full. Complaint has been made that the progress under this scheme has not been very satisfactory. Two years of the Plan period have gone by. Three years remain. The progress that has been made so far does not warrant the feeling that we may be able to spend all this amount of Rs. 10 crores. That is the position at present. I am very glad to say that some of the State Governments have now completed all the preliminaries in regard to the implementation of this rural housing programme. Several State Governments have set up rural cells. Many of them have formulated the necessary rules. The Community Project Administration, which has got a lot to do in respect of this scheme, has called upon the State Governments to select the 500 villages which have been taken up in the first instance. Selection is going to take place. There is every hope that the tempo of the implementation of this scheme will increase hereafter at a rapid pace. It is my ambition, my hope that during the next two or three years, the State Governments and the other agencies that are responsible for the implementation of this scheme, will so go about this task

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

that we would have not only spent this sum of Rs. 10 crores, but we would have made out a case for asking for more and more money in respect of this very important scheme.

Several remarks have been made in respect of the other housing scheme which the Government has put forward and which the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is in charge of. With regard to the housing problem in general, I would like to offer one or two remarks. I referred to the magnitude of the rural housing problem. The same is the case in respect of the urban housing problem. During the First Plan, we were able to put up, according to the statistics available, 1.3 million houses. In the Second Five Year Plan, the target for housing has been mentioned as 1.9 million houses or 2 million houses. Taking into account the 1.3 million houses built during the First Five Year Plan, and the 2 million houses that are expected to be built in the Second Five Year Plan, even then, at the end of 1961, we will be in a position of having to put up another six million houses in order to meet the demands of the urban population only.

Why I am giving all these figures is to show that this problem has got to be tackled on a national level. It is not as if the Union Government alone can tackle this problem, it is not as if the State Governments alone can tackle this problem. Various other agencies will have to come into the field, and unless an all-out attack is made, it would not be possible to solve this problem on a satisfactory basis.

Why I am referring to this aspect is because of the feeling that I think that the House seems to have that the overall responsibility for the housing problem in the country, for creating all the required number of houses both in the urban area and the rural area, is that of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It is not so. We are

only one in a team of agencies that are charged with the task of providing the requisite number of houses in the country.

Take for example the 1.9 million houses that I referred to as target during the Second Five Year Plan. Out of this, I think about 8 lakhs of houses will have to be put up by the private sector, about 4,55,000 will have to be put up under the various schemes that have been sponsored by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and several Ministries also come into the picture. So, it is taking all these things together, taking all these agencies together, it is through all these agencies that we have got to implement the housing programme in the country. What the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply can do, and is doing, is to operate a few of these schemes which have been put forward by way of prodding the State Governments to do what all is necessary in this connection, by doing research and by providing technical information in regard to these matters, and it is only this limited responsibility that this Ministry has taken up in regard to this housing problem.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I ask one question? There is a news item today in the press "cut in the housing plan." This news item says:

"The Union Government has drastically cut its programme to construct residential accommodation for the various categories of its employees to the extent of 80 per cent of the demands by the end of the current year due to paucity of funds and shortage of cement, steel and foreign exchange. In Delhi alone there is a demand for 30,000 houses for Government officers drawing less than Rs. 500."

Mr. Speaker: He need not refer to all that. There is a proposal to cut down.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member is referring to an entirely different matter. I am referring to the general housing problem in the country. The hon. Member is referring to the construction programme in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. I am coming to that a little later.

Mr. Speaker: Does rural housing mean, it should be a pucca terraced house in the village? Is it on the footing that terraced houses are to be put up in villages and as there is paucity of funds, the houses cannot be put up there?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir. We have not laid down any detailed specifications of the nature. The main aspect of this rural housing scheme is that the Government of India will give a loan of Rs. 750 on an average in the case of each house that may be taken up for re-modelling or for reconstruction or for putting up a house *de novo*, whatever it may be. The other amount has got to be made available by the owner of the house himself.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I raise a point of order? May I have your permission, Sir?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not yielding, I am sorry.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is not a question of yielding. Hon. Minister he may be, whatever he is, he will yield to the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is no question of yielding. My point of order does not relate to my hon. friend.

The point is this. The Budget Session relates to finance, the passing of money for the administration to carry on. I find there is no Minister here who has anything to do with money. Is that correct? There is no Finance Minister, there is no Deputy Finance

Minister here, and nobody dealing with Finance at all, and this is the Budget Session.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister was here till a few minutes ago.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He may have been here, but he is not here now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has raised a point of order. I am trying to explain the position and give my ruling regarding that.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word? This question in some form or other is often raised here about the presence of Ministers here during debates. I regret to say that I do not understand this as a point of order, as a point of relevancy. Everything that is said here is followed by people and is read by those Ministers concerned and perhaps more carefully than otherwise. As for their being present here, there are sometimes—not now—two Houses sitting, and they have to be present there also; and there are also other kinds of work too. It would be improper if they did not pay heed to what the hon. Members said here, but a large number of Ministers sitting here merely does not advance the cause of understanding at all, because the matters are dealt with and are attended to as they should be.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Do I understand that when we are discussing finance here, the Minister of Finance, the Deputy Finance Minister and others need not be here and they can read afterwards? Then, are we talking to a deal wall?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not discussing finance; we are discussing Demands which are certainly connected with finance. Demands in regard to particular Ministries which are responsible. Finance is responsible for everything, for everything that is:

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

spent, but it is the particular Ministry which is responsible. In fact, we are now, because of complaints made in the past, giving far greater responsibility to Ministries; once a thing is done, it is the Ministry that is responsible. No doubt, there is the responsibility of the whole Cabinet, of the whole Government and Finance. But if the Finance Minister were here, he cannot really deal as fully with a particular problem relating to a particular Ministry as the Minister concerned.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I have your ruling on the point of order?

Mr. Speaker: I am giving it. A point has been raised that the Finance Minister or anyone connected with the Finance Ministry such as the Deputy Minister or others should be here when the Budget Demands are being discussed in this House. Both the Ministers responsible for the Demands under consideration are here and they are taking keen interest, and they have been here all along, throughout the debate. Each Minister is competent fully to deal with his own Ministry; when he gives an assurance here, he is competent to take it up with the Cabinet and get it through. I, therefore, find that there is absolutely no interest which is not saved or which is otherwise lost sight of merely because the Finance Minister is not here.

It is true that ultimately Finance has to come into the picture. But the persons in charge of the particular Ministry are here. This is enough. It is not necessary that the Finance Minister should be here for everyone of the Demands—of course, when the Demands relating directly to the Finance Ministry come up, he has to be here; also he can be here, if he wants to be here and if he can spare time.

So far as the general position is concerned, of course, as the hon.

Leader of the House has observed, the Ministers have to divide themselves between the two Houses; some of them sometimes have to be in the other House also when it is sitting. In a case where the Minister concerned has himself to be present with respect to his Ministry, he can take the leave of the Chair and then go and attend the other House.

On a prior occasion, this point arose when the general discussion on the General Budget was going on. It is true that I then observed that so far as the general discussion was concerned, as far as possible, one Minister from each of the Ministries, either Deputy Minister, Minister of State or the Minister himself must be present here, because one did not know which subject would be dealt with. That is so with respect to the general discussion which lasts only for four days. But the discussion on the Demands goes on for a whole month and more, and it is not necessary for the Ministers, to whom a particular department or a particular Demand does not directly pertain to be here. The purpose is being served by the presence of Ministers who are in charge of the particular Demand that is being discussed here.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, subject to these limitations, the hon. Ministers will try to be here; with respect to their own Demands and with respect to the General Discussion, as far as possible, each Ministry will try to be represented. We have been having discussion so far. I am sure hon. Ministers have not lost sight of a single point raised here. All credit to them. But of course, as I said, as far as possible they will try to attend the General Discussion, and with respect to their own Demands, the Ministers concerned will always make it a point to be present.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very grateful to you. You have strengthened my point.

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is over.

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, the point is still very much alive. My hon. and revered friend talked of the other House also being in session. I think the other House is not sitting now.

Mr. Speaker: It is not on that account. Independently of that, the Finance Minister need not be present here. There is no point of order.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it your ruling that the Finance Minister need not be present here during the budget session?

Mr. Speaker: Every time he need not be present.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it your ruling that for the budget session, no one from the Finance Ministry need be present?

Mr. Speaker: My definite ruling is that when a Demand is under discussion, if the Minister concerned is present, it sufficiently serves the purpose. The Finance Minister need not be present when Demands other than those relating to his Ministry are under discussion.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Do I take it that my hon. friend over there accepts Cabinet responsibility, corporate responsibility?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to enter into a discussion hypothetically on these matters.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was referring to certain aspects of the rural housing programme, and I was pointing out that so far as the main aspect of that scheme was concerned, it was a self-help based scheme, and it was also integrated with the general improvement of the economic condition of the villager himself, and the actual implementation of the scheme, by and large, would have to be the responsibility of the State Governments. Not only in respect of this

rural housing scheme, but also in respect of other housing schemes which have been referred to it should be remembered that what the Union Government can do, and have taken the responsibility to do, is to frame acceptable and approved schemes and also to sanction necessary finance for the projects that may be submitted from time to time by State Governments.

So far as the Union Government are concerned, we have no administrative apparatus in order to execute these various schemes. The execution of these schemes will have to be done by the State Governments. So far as we are concerned, we are in constant touch with State Governments. My colleague and I have been in constant touch with the Chief Ministers and Housing Ministers of States. Officers of our Ministry in charge of the housing department also go round and see the progress under the various schemes and projects. We are doing everything on our part to see that the tempo of activity of these various schemes goes up. But the main responsibility, as I said, will have to be that of the State Governments.

It has been complained that in respect of certain schemes there has not been sufficient progress. I do not know what the difficulties of State Governments have been. Possibly they have had some difficulties and have been trying to surmount them. But in respect of the low income group housing scheme, there has been very good progress. Figures have already been given by my colleague; figures have also been given in the Administration Report and in answer to questions. The subsidised industrial housing scheme is also gathering momentum.

So far as the slum clearance scheme is concerned, I would like to tell the House that because of our efforts, schemes amounting to about Rs 17 crores out of a total allotment of Rs. 20 crores in the Second Plan have been received. Out of these, we have already sanctioned schemes estimated

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to cost about Rs. 7 crores, and we are examining the remaining schemes. In so far as two or three of these schemes are concerned at any rate, the provision made in the Second Plan may not be found to be sufficient and it may become necessary to consider the possibility of increasing the allotment for them. I would not like to go into further details about the various housing schemes though several suggestions have been made by hon. Members in order to improve one scheme or the other. All of them will be taken note of; we will closely examine them.

Another subject to which frequent reference was made is the Ashoka Hotel. My colleague has already told the House that the Hotel is making steady improvement. The average occupancy in this Hotel during last year was about 80 and during the last 5 months, it was about 200 and odd. And, it is gradually going up and within about two or three years' time, we may expect the Hotel to yield profits.

Some minor complaints have been made to which, after my colleague has spoken, I would like to refer briefly. The question of retrenchment has been raised by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, who is not here now. He asked us, why, if the average occupancy has gone up, the staff have been retrenched.

The facts of the case are these. When the Hotel started in connection with the UNESCO Conference, in order to cater to the needs of those staying in the Hotel as well as elsewhere in various other buildings in New Delhi, about 900 and odd people were recruited. Now, it is well known that in any Hotel the proportion of the staff to the guests in the hotel is 2:1. So, on that basis, if the Ashoka Hotel can accommodate about 400 and odd people, the normal staff that is required for running such a Hotel is about 800 and odd. It was found that the initial recruitment was overdone. It was 900 and odd. We

had to take steps in order to bring down the staff to a normal level; that is to say, about 800 and odd. It is not linked up with the profit question at all; it is not linked up with the average occupancy of the Hotel. Though it is a fact that the average occupancy rose from 80 to 200, it does not mean that we ought to have adhered to the over-stuffed position in the Hotel, namely, about 950 or 960. So, the two should not be linked up. It is our endeavour to bring down the staff to the normal level. At the same time, we should also replace the inefficient personnel by efficient personnel. These are the factors that govern the question and not the question of profit or the percentage of occupancy.

Some other statements have been made in respect of some aspects of the working of the Ashoka Hotel. Question has been raised as to what arrangements have been made in respect of the service conditions of these employees. I would like to point out that accommodation has been provided for these employees in the premises of the Hotel. About 300 and odd employees have got their own accommodation.

Question has also been raised as to what is being done in respect of the collection of 15 per cent service charges. I would like to point out that the whole amount of collection under this head will ultimately be paid to the staff working in the Hotel, minus the breakage expenditure. If it has not been done already, it will be done in due course; and there need be no apprehension in the minds of any of the hon. Members that the service collections will not be paid to the staff concerned at the proper time.

Some complaints have been made about the rotten meat. I am sorry I have got to refer to that because I do not want the impression to gain ground that we are supplying unsatisfactory food in this Hotel. That has to be countered. And, so far as I know there is absolutely no justification for a complaint of this kind. If

the hon. Member who made this criticism will kindly forward to me the reason or the justification for making such a criticism, certainly, we shall be happy to look into it. But, I would like to state categorically that there has been no complaint whatsoever from any quarter in respect of this matter up till now. In fact, several appreciations have been received from various people all over the country as to the very satisfactory nature of the food and the catering conditions in this Hotel. So, I do not think that there is any basis for the criticism of the kind that has been made against this Hotel in respect of this matter.

Sir, as usual the Central Public Works Department has drawn the attention of several hon. Members. I was expecting such weighty remarks to be made by Shri Easwara Iyer, because he takes a very keen interest in the affairs of C.P.W.D. and a keener interest, if I may say so, in regard to the service conditions of the work-charged staff because he happens to be the President of the C.P.W.D. Workers' Union.

I hope he will concede the point, when I say, that during the last one year or so we have been able to pass a number of orders in regard to various issues which were pending for a long time in respect of the service conditions of workcharged staff. About 40 issues have been taken up, settled and orders issued in respect of permanency, semi-permanency, leave, quarters and so many other matters relating to the conditions of service of workcharged staff.

He made a pointed reference to two assurances that I made on the floor of this House last year. Those assurances relate to converting a good part of the workcharged staff into regular staff and, the second one being, making permanent the remaining work-charged staff. With regard to both these questions, we have taken all possible steps in the Ministry in order to expedite the assurances that were given by me. The hon. Member is

aware—he has referred to it already—that about 35 categories of work-charged staff have been declared to be categories of persons who have to be converted into regular establishments. But several details have to be worked out. The very nature of this establishment will justify, to some extent, the time that is being taken in order to implement these assurances. The service records are not complete, and they have got to be very carefully examined. I am happy about the assurance that has been given by the hon. Member, Shri Easwara Iyer, that the Union will also help in respect of this problem.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Certainly.

Shri K. C. Reddy: For this purpose we have now set up a very high level committee in the Ministry in order to go into this question specifically, in order to expedite matters, in order to complete all service records, in order to find out what posts could be made permanent etc. etc. I do not think it will take more than a few months before we can completely fulfil the assurance that I gave on the floor of the House. The hon. Member need not be afraid that it will take years and years, and meanwhile something will happen by which most of the people in the workcharged establishment will disappear from the world.

With regard to other matters also we are giving our keen attention and I hope by next year, when this Ministry's Demands will be discussed on the floor of this House,—I hope it will be even much earlier than that—we will be in a position to say that we have fully implemented these two important assurances that I gave on the previous occasion.

Various other points also have been raised by the hon. Member. He has given notice of several cut motions in respect of some detailed aspects of the working of the Central P.W.D. as also the working conditions of work-charged staff. He has referred to matters like quarters, medical facilities and so many other things. With regard to medical facilities I would

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like to say that wherever there is a good concentration of workcharged staff the necessary facility has been provided. In Delhi there are about six departmental dispensaries which are catering to the needs of work-charged staff. In other places—say for example, Dharu Uddhampur Road, Khatmandu or Calcutta—where there is a concentration of workers, medical facilities have been provided. When we find that necessary medical facilities should be provided at places where there is a large number of people, we are doing it, and it shall be our endeavour to increase these facilities wherever possible.

The question of quarters for work-charged staff also has been taken up. The hon. Member is aware of the steps that we have already taken. In order to make a good beginning, recently we have set apart 400-G type houses for the workcharged staff. As we increase our construction, more and more houses will become available, and it shall be our endeavour to allot more and more houses to our work-charged staff also.

With regard to some other aspects raised, e.g. providing quarters for aerodromes and other people, these are all matters which are receiving attention of the Ministry. So far as the aerodromes are concerned, we have not yet taken up the responsibility of providing quarters for the work-charged establishments ourselves. The Civil Aviation Department's responsibility is there, and they have provided certain houses which they have allotted for those people. But what we could further do in the matter will be considered by us and we shall certainly give attention to it.

I would not like to go into further details about the various facilities that will have to be given to the work-charged staff. I shall only say that Government will do whatever is possible in order to increase the amenities that are now being given

to the work-charged staff and make their lives more and more comfortable.

I would like to refer to certain important points in respect of the Central Public Works Department. As during last year, this year also the suggestion has been made and very strongly too, that the system of contract should be done away with and that we should take up the construction of our buildings on a departmental basis. Last year I gave my reasons why this suggestion could not be accepted. I pointed out that the Kasthubai Lalbhai Committee which went into this question very carefully recommended in 1952 that there are several difficulties by switching over from the contract system to the departmental system. After all, can we be sure that the replacement of the contract system with a departmental system will result in economy? Can we be sure that it will result in more efficiency? Can we be sure that it will result in less corruption? I do not think that on any of these grounds we can switch over immediately from the contract system to the departmental system.

In the Ministry of Railways, where we enquired as to the method that was being followed, we learn that they have not given up this contract system. They have given very good reasons why they do not want to change over to the departmental system. The Ministry of Defence also, except in the case of some maintenance works, repair works, etc., have entrusted all their work to the contractors, and the work is being done through the agency of contractors. That being the position, I do not think any valid reasons have been put forward to change over from the present system to the system of contracting through departmental labour. It is beset with several difficulties, and the more and more we think of it, it looks as though it will not be practicable to do any such thing within a reasonable distance of time.

Then the problem of vigilance has been raised. My hon. friend Shri Easwara Iyer said that the Vigilance Department is not very vigilant. Well, according to him, it is vigilant at least, if not very vigilant. I would like to say that this Vigilance Department is doing very good work. There was reference in particular to the vigilance unit in the department itself and the hon. Member wanted to make out a case that it should be made independent of the department and that there should be a separate agency to look after this very important vigilance work. May I invite his attention to the fact that in addition to the Vigilance Department within the department itself, which is very necessary, there are certain other supervisory agencies in respect of this vigilance work in the Ministry itself? We have got a separate vigilance unit which is independent of the CPWD and also, in addition to this, we have got the Vigilance Department of the Home Ministry which exercises supervision and check over the vigilance unit in the Ministry and over the Vigilance Department as well. So, there are checks and counter-checks. It is not as if the Vigilance Department and the vigilance unit in the Department are a law unto themselves. In the circumstances, I do not see that there is any need for detaching the vigilance unit from the Department and making it absolutely independent.

Also, as the hon. Member referred there is a Chief Technical Examiner (Establishment) which we have brought into being. This officer is doing very good work with his staff, and during the last one year, his work has resulted in improving the tone of the Department very satisfactorily.

As usual, the charge of corruption has been made, and it has been said there is a lot of corruption in the department, etc. Last year I pleaded that a general accusation should not be made and is not justified. I am not for a moment saying that the work of the department is perfect,

that everyone in the department is absolutely honest cent per cent and there are no blacksheep here and there. But the existence of some blacksheep here and there does not warrant a wholesale sweeping remark that the whole department is corrupt or something like that. It is our endeavour and the endeavour of the department to weed out this corruption wherever it exists and I hope as time passes, we will be showing better and better results in respect of this very grave allegation being made against the department from year to year.

Some criticism was made in respect of the unplanned colonies that have come up in New Delhi. Particularly reference was made to West Vinay Nagar, I believe by Shri Easwara Iyer. There was mention about the lack of various facilities in this colony like schools, recreation rooms, playgrounds and so on. It is true and I am prepared to concede that these things were not planned when the building up of these colonies was planned originally. It is also a fact that in several of these colonies, some of these amenities do not exist. We are trying to overcome them in various ways. For example, so far as schools are concerned, we are trying to allot certain flats for this purpose as a temporary measure.

I would like to say that recently during the last few months, we have set up an inter-ministerial committee in regard to this question. The N.D. M.C. comes in and certain other Ministries also come in. We have set up a committee to tackle this particular aspect and to see to it that all these amenities are provided in the various colonies within a period of one or two years. I hope that we will be able to make steady improvement in this direction and by about the end of two years, it would be possible for us to give all these amenities to the various colonies.

With regard to the construction in Delhi, I would like to say one or two

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things. As everyone knows, the position in Delhi is very very acute both in regard to office accommodation and in regard to accommodation for residential purposes. On previous occasions, we have given figures regarding the amount of accommodation available, and the accommodation that is necessary. I do not want to weary the House by giving all those figures on the present occasion. One of the methods by which we wanted to solve this problem was by shifting some offices from Delhi to other places. During the last few years, there has been a consistent demand, persistent demand, if I may say so, from this House and also from elsewhere to shift some of the offices from Delhi. Our efforts during the last few years have not met with much success. During the last few months, we have had a series of discussions with the concerned Ministries and with the consent of the respective Ministries, we have after all been able to make a start in regard to this very important matter. We have now taken a decision to shift offices which will require office accommodation of about 1.25 lakhs square feet. In this connection, I was surprised to hear from the hon. Member Mr. Bhargava that we should be very careful about this matter, that we should not do it in too much hurry, unless we satisfy ourselves that sufficient accommodation both for office and for residential purposes is available in the place where we are going to shift these offices. The point that he has made is a very important and vital one and I would like to assure him that we are keeping all these factors carefully in our view. We are assessing the amount of office accommodation necessary for a particular department which will have to be moved and also the amount of living accommodation that will be necessary, what is it that we can construct ourselves, what is now available and what is it for which we have to depend upon private owners from whom we can rent out or lease out. All these aspects are being kept in

view. I do not want any hon. Member of this House to go and support any move from any quarter to sabotage the whole of this move on one pretext or the other. In fact, most of the people who are asked to move out of Delhi, I must confess, are not willing to move to other places. Different kinds of pressures will be brought to bear upon the Government, on hon. Members, on every one concerned to see that these offices are not ultimately shifted out of Delhi. I am receiving hundreds of representations during the last two or three weeks or more than that—mass petitions as they are called—raising all kinds of objections and pleading that these offices should not be shifted from Delhi. I hope I will have the weighty support of this hon. House to see that these offices which we have tentatively resolved to shift will be shifted to places outside Delhi. Certainly, we will keep in mind the various conveniences that we have to provide to the people who will be called upon to move out of Delhi consequent on the shifting of these offices.

Some observations have been made on the quality of the work in our printing presses. I think our printing presses are doing well. In fact, during...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my particular point about 80 per cent. reduction in the housing plan?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister go on.

Shri K. C. Reddy:.....during the last few weeks, we have received unsolicited testimonies from various departments of the Government of India paying compliments to the expeditious way in which these presses have worked and made available all the printed material that the various Ministries wanted. I was somewhat surprised today to hear that these presses were not working satisfactorily. It is true that some work is given to

outside presses. It is because of the limitation of capacity of the presses that we have with us and not because of any lack of efficiency on the part of the presses that our Ministries are placing their orders outside the Government presses.

Reference has also been made to the new presses that we are going to set up in the south: whether we are going to set them up after all or whether they will be carried forward to the Third Plan. I would like to say that so far as the Coimbatore press is concerned, we have already acquired the land and paid the amount of compensation to the persons from whom we have acquired the land. We have already taken steps to acquire the land for the Koratti press.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Any date when they will be put up?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The actual putting up of these presses and the importing of the necessary machinery, etc. will have to depend on the availability of foreign exchange. We hope that foreign exchange will be available and that it will be possible for us to put up these two presses in the south during the Second Plan itself. But, if, for any reason, foreign exchange is not readily available, then, I am afraid, the construction of these presses will have to be carried over to the Third Plan. I do not personally feel, at the present stage, any such contingency, and it shall be our endeavour to construct these presses in the south in the Second Plan itself.

Not much has been said about the Supply Department which is a very important department of this Ministry. Even during the debate last year, not much was said. I would like to point out that this Department of Supply has done very satisfactory work during the year. The number of indents which are left outstanding has been reduced progressively. The various

orders have been taken in hand promptly and necessary steps have been taken in order to supply the necessary articles for the various departments of the Government.

One remark was made by the hon. Member Shri N. B. Maiti about the supply of khadi. I would like to say in this connection, even as I said intervening at that time, that the figures that we have given in the Administrative Report are figures of the value of orders placed in each particular year. In 1955-56, the value of orders placed was of a very high order. During the subsequent years we found that the orders that had been placed had not been supplied not only in 1955-56, but also in 1956-57. Some of the orders placed then are being fulfilled even now.

So much so, because of the large magnitude of orders placed in 1955-56, the orders placed in subsequent years were lower in magnitude. That is how the figures are explained, but so far as the general policy of the Government is concerned in respect of the purchase of khadi, it is well known to the House, and we have answered questions relating to the subject very often on the floor of the House, that our purchases are determined or conditioned or limited only by the amount of khadi that is produced and is available or supplied to the khadi department. No doubt, certain specifications have got to be kept in view. Subject to that, the Government of India is willing to purchase all the khadi that is produced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and which they are in a position to supply to us. I was in charge of the khadi department for two years, and at that time I was urging the need for the Government departments purchasing more and more khadi, and when I am now in charge of the Supply department, one can be sure that we will do whatever is possible to purchase the maximum amount of growth that the Khadi Commission can produce, subject of course, to certain specifications.

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I would not like to take more time of the House. Various suggestions have been made. As usual, we shall try to make available the necessary information with regard to all those matters, all those points that have remained unanswered in the course of the debate, to the various Members. It is a practice in my Ministry, perhaps it is the practice in some other Ministries also, to communicate to the Members concerned and to let them know as to what is the position with regard to the points that they have made. That practice will continue, and in the course of the next few weeks or months, we shall contact the Members and appraise them of the position with regard to the various points that they have made.

It shall be the endeavour of the Ministry to be constantly vigilant, to weed out corruption and to raise the tone of the various departments to the maximum extent.

With these few observations, I would like to congratulate the various officers in my Ministry for the by and large very satisfactory work that they have done during the year.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: I would like to have some clarification from the hon. Minister, regarding the anomaly in the scales of pay in the CPWD in respect of which he more or less assured me in November, 1956 that the pay scales would be implemented.

Shri K. C. Reddy: With regard to that, I am afraid we have to await the report of the Second Pay Commission which is going into this question along with the other general questions.

Mr. Speaker: Now I put the cut motions to the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in

the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos.—

94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 134, 135 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 95—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,02,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 87—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,59,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 98—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 134—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,82,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,24,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,28,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up for discussion and voting Demand Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, for which six hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may kindly hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the cut motions. Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 81—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 82—EXPLORATION OF OIL
AND NATURAL GAS**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'".

**DEMAND NO. 83—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE
UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES
AND FUEL**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,48,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'".

**DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
FUEL**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,50,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'".

Sardar Swaran Singh: Departing slightly from the usual practice, I propose to make a brief statement to tell the House what has been done with regard to steel in the year 1957-58 and what we propose to do in the next year. I venture to hope that this will be welcome and will contribute in some measure to enhance the value of the discussion of the Demands.

The construction of the three big steel plants in the public sector has an incontestable pride of place in the Second Plan. To build three plants of this size, all at the same time, is no mean venture. It has hardly been done anywhere else, and many people thought, and quite understandably, that we were attempting something a bit too gravely if not rashly. The effort necessary is of a magnitude which even we did not fully imagine and the House will be happy to know that having regard to the stupendous nature of the task, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with what we have been able to achieve.

I do not say this in any mood of complacency. On the other hand, I expect that myself and those associated in the top direction of the plants see every day only the snags and difficulties. When things go right, our attention is hardly demanded. It is when they threaten to go not so right that we come in. So much so, we are apt to see too much of the difficulties and concentrate on what more could have been done. But sometimes, it is necessary also to look at what has been done. This is the least that we can do to put hope and enthusiasm among the thousands of people from all parts of the country, who are working with energy and devotion to fulfil this mighty task.

I shall now deal with the actual progress of work in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. Of the actual progress of work in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, I trust hon. Members will have got some idea from the annual report of the Ministry, which has been circulated. I am glad to say that work in the construction at Bhilai and Durgapur is going according to plan.

This time last year we were a little apprehensive. Shortages of material and men and of experienced contractors confronted us everywhere. But in the course of the year, the organisation of the work has been strengthened, and an enormous amount of work has been done. To anyone who

was in Bhilai this time last year, and who goes there now, the progress will leap to the eye. 1200 houses have been built, and 800 are under construction. 200 Soviet experts and 500 Indian engineers and over 40,000 people are at work on the plant. 154,000 tons of plant equipment and stores have been received from the USSR and 146,000 tons actually moved to the site. The civil engineering work on the coke oven battery and the first blast furnace is nearly over. Erection of structures has also mostly been done. Although there is some difficulty with regard to the structural steel work for the power plant, I expect the first blast furnace to be ready for operation by the 31st December, 1958.

Durgapur is also running to schedule though in total volume the achievement is naturally less. Here, nearly 17,000 people are at work under the command of a 100 Indian officers besides those of the contractor. Nearly 25,000 tons of material have been received from abroad and shifted to the spot. Concreting has been completed in the main block of the first two blast furnaces, and erection begun. Refractory work has started in the first coke ovens.

In Rourkela, however, we have encountered difficulties, as I told the House last year. Nevertheless, I had expressed the hope that the first blast furnace might still be commissioned before the end of the year. As a result of the measures we have taken, I am sustained in that hope. I had also mentioned that owing to the difficulty of having suitable civil engineering contractors, there would be some delay in the commissioning of the melting shops and the rolling mills. As things stand today, there might be an average delay of about six months. But I believe that by intensifying effort and telescoping certain portions of the work, it might be possible to reduce the delay in the commissioning of some departments. The directors of the German combine have been invited to come next week to discuss and decide the necessary

measures. I am only too conscious of the magnitude of the task and the stream of difficulties which one must expect to encounter. But I am equally conscious of the enormous amount of work done and the devotion and **enthusiasm which has gone into it.** In these matters, one must take a balanced and positive view.

I would ask the House to remember that in all the three places we started **the work from absolute scratch.** Houses, water, power, everything had to be laid on. Officers and men had to be recruited from all over the country, and welded into an organised force. Anyone with experience of industry will know that even in **schemes of lesser magnitude and without pioneering handicaps things never go quite according to plan.** In the context of all this, the country has every reason to encourage and cheer those who are engaged in this task.

It has become the fashion to compare the progress of the three steel works with each other. One has to be careful in such comparisons. The first thing to remember is that comparisons can be legitimate only with reference to the time table set for each plant and to the nature of that time table. For instance, it is basically incorrect to assume that Rourkela had more than a year's start. The relevant date for effective comparison is the date of placing orders for **the main plant. It is only thereafter** that even foundations can be designed, not to say, dug. Until the main plants are ordered, only preparatory work, such as general ground levelling, construction of houses etc. can be undertaken. In Bhilai, the entire order for the plant and equipment was placed in April 1956. In Rourkela, orders were placed in that month only for coke ovens and blast furnaces. Orders for the other major sections like the melting shops, the power plant and the rolling mills were placed six months later. In fact, about this time, orders were also placed for the entire plant in Durgapur. Yet the completion schedules of Durgapur are

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on the average, nine to twelve months later than those of Rourkela.

It is true that the agreement with the Germans was signed by the end of 1953. But the project report was ready only in 1954. Must at that time, Government decided to enlarge the size and character of the plant and virtually a fresh report had to be obtained. This revised detailed project report was received at about the same time as that for the Bhilai plant. Negotiations in the case of Bhilai were with one authority and the entire plant could be ordered by April 1956. In Rourkela, it was first proposed to invite world tenders. If we had continued to do this, the Rourkela plant would have taken much longer to order and there would have been difficulties of co-ordination and construction would thus have been even more delayed. But with the experience of tenders for the coke ovens and the blast furnaces, it was decided to restrict the scope of the enquiry for the remaining works. Even so, the orders for the whole plant could be placed only in October 1956, about six months after Bhilai. In effect, the main work in Rourkela could start actually much later than in Bhilai. The only advantage Rourkela had from the early start was of being able to prepare the site and to build houses.

I will now say something about the estimate of cost. I had promised the House sometime ago that I shall review the estimates to see whether there are any factors which necessitate a further revision. I am glad to say that at present I see no reason to revise the estimates for Rourkela and Durgapur given by my predecessor in December 1956 and of Bhilai which I gave last year. These are: Rourkela steel plant—Rs. 170 crores; Bhilai steel plant Rs. 131 crores; and Durgapur steel plant Rs. 138 crores. These are, of course, estimates for the plant proper only. They do not include townships, ore mines etc. as I have explain-

ed on previous occasions. Some people seem to have the impression that we are constantly revising the estimates. This is not so. The original estimates were merely project estimates. They differed in scope and significance in regard to each project. Thus the Russian project estimate was virtually a suppliers firm quotation for the plant and equipment proposed to be supplied from the Soviet Union. But the estimate of Indian cost was based on certain assumptions and was in no sense a quotation. In Durgapur, the initial estimate for plant and machinery to be imported from the United Kingdom was to be subject to an increase of not more than 5 per cent in certain sections, in the final quotation. The figure for erection, civil engineering, shipping and transportation given in the original estimates were the contractor's preliminary estimates and ISCON had said that it was not possible to estimate these costs in detail in the time available. In the case of Rourkela, the estimate of expenditure both on plant and equipment and on civil engineering and erection was merely the Consultants' opinion of the likely costs and did not represent the offer of any suppliers.

After the main contracts for plant were concluded and we had a fair idea of the quantities of civil engineering work involved, the estimates were revised as I mentioned earlier. This has been the only occasion for such revision. These estimates consist broadly of four components—(i) cost of plant and equipment; (ii) cost of civil engineering; (iii) erection charges; and (iv) incidental charges like ocean freight, railway freight and handling charges. In the contracts concluded for plant and equipment for the Rourkela and Durgapur steel works, the prices have been settled and they are subject only to escalation on account of changes in the costs of certain basic materials and wages. No allowance has been made for such escalation in the estimates. Civil

engineering is generally on rates which are again subject to escalation on an agreed basis. Such escalation has not been taken into account in the estimates. As in all other projects of this nature, the estimates of civil engineering costs are on assumed quantities of work and the actual quantities may differ from those assumed. For the other two components, the best estimates had been made on the experience of contractors and the Consulting Engineers. But payment is mostly on actual costs. Thus, at present, except for variations on account of escalation and on account of actual quantities of civil engineering and erection work, there are no known factors which call for any further revision of the estimates.

I am sometimes asked why, when all the three steel plants are of million tons capacity each, the costs should be different. Although the capacity expressed in terms of crude steel is about the same in all the three steel plants, the nature of plants differs considerably otherwise. Differences in technique and practice are also reflected in the weight of the machines used, the sizes of the motors provided etc. For instance, there will be sintering of ore and use of high top pressure in the blast furnaces at Bhilai. In Durgapur, provision is made for introduction of high top pressure at a later stage. While the Bhilai plant will have six open-hearth furnaces of 250 tons each, the Durgapur plant will have seven of 200 tons and one of 100 tons. The Rourkela plant will have four small open hearth furnaces and three L. D. vessels. The rolling mills in the Russian plant which resemble somewhat the rolling mills in the British plant are, in a sense, more elaborate; but there are more mills in the British plant. The rolling mills of Rourkela are very different and the modern strip mill alone accounts for a considerable part of the difference in costs between the Rourkela rolling mills and the other two rolling mills. In Durgapur, there is a wheel and axle plant which is a

costly unit. There is also a coal washery. There are also differences in the sizes of common items like the power plant, the blast furnaces and coke ovens. The layout of the plants, the reserve capacities—it is the largest in the rolling mills of Rourkela—and the nature of ground conditions also account for differences in the cost of corresponding sections of the three plants.

The reasons why the plants differ are, of course, obvious. Steel development in the country has to follow an integrated plan which must take into account the products of the expanded steel works in the private sector. This is the primary reason for the difference. Rourkela with a modern strip mill will produce flat products like plates, sheets and tin plate. Bhilai will produce rails and the heavier range of sections. Durgapur will produce relatively lighter sections besides the speciality of wheels, tyres and axles. In planning the details of the blast furnaces, the melting shops and the mills, the different experiences of the countries which are providing the technical skill have been incorporated. Rourkela in particular will adopt the L-D process for making most of its steel. As I said earlier, it will be equipped with a very modern continuous strip mill. Rourkela plant will, no doubt, cost more but it has to be remembered that the value of its products will be comparatively higher.

Acts of God apart, the year 1959 should witness production along with construction. In fact, considerable quantities of iron will be produced and we shall be exporting some. The operation of these plants requires skilled manpower and their deployment demands a complex and sensitive organisation. As in construction we are breaking new ground here. In other countries workers are available from other sources. Here, the steel industry means the Tatas and the Indian Iron. Both are in the throes of massive expansion and it is difficult

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to get them to agree to spare men we want. We refrained from unhealthy competition and acted with co-operation. We had to rely essentially on picking up and training new men. The numbers involved are vast. Though we hope to man the works we have to remember that it will be some years before all attain the requisite degree of skill and mutual adjustment. We have to remember that full production, therefore, will take some time to achieve. The building of foundations is always an arduous task. For the next steel plant the availability of both construction and operation staff should be easier. These three steel plants will themselves be the main training ground for future workers.

Generally, as the capital investment in the new steel plants is more than those on the plants in Jamshedpur and Burnpur, the cost of production, must to that extent be higher in the new steel plants. But it is expected that this will be off-set by lower operating costs. It is difficult to estimate how much lower it will be. It depends essentially on the ability to organise the plants as efficient production units. In the USSR, Germany and the United Kingdom, a million ton steel plant is generally said to be manned with about 5,000 to 6,000 workers. There is no reason to believe that the Indian worker is any less efficient than a foreign worker. Experience in Hindustan Machine Tools, the Indian Telephone Industries and Chittaranjan has gone to show that working through machines, Indian workmen when properly trained are no less efficient. At the other extreme, for simple manual jobs one Indian workman should be as good as the sturdiest workman in the Western countries. It is only in a few particular trades, where a high degree of physical strength, skill and endurance might be required, that the average Indian workman may not be able to put in the same effort as his counterpart in other more advanced coun-

tries. Except for this, there is no reason why the number of workers in the new steel plant should be any more than the number of workers in corresponding plants in, say, Germany or the United Kingdom. If only the proper manning and organisation of the plants is assured, the lower cost of operation through modern units such as we are setting up should go a long way to offset the inevitably higher capital costs. We should remember that various direct costs have already risen. These costs increase immediately on our increasing the price of coal, railway freight, wages and the like. But these are factors which apply equally to the plants in the private sector and indeed to plants in the rest of the world.

The target of 4.5 million tons of saleable steel and the products to be produced were both based on the assumption that practically the entire production of iron and steel to be attained by the end of the Second Plan will be for internal consumption. Unless the tempo of development is drastically curtailed or we deliberately restrict consumption, there will be little for export.

We have planned for steel to save foreign exchange and not to earn foreign exchange. On an average the foreign exchange cost of a new one million ton plant is about Rs. 100 crores. The full production of one plant will be roughly 750,000 tons of saleable steel and say about 200,000 tons of pig iron. The cost in foreign exchange, if we were to import this quantity at today's prices, will be Rs. 48 crores to Rs. 50 crores. The return in terms of saving of foreign exchange will therefore be of the order of 50 per cent. a year. There may be other industries which yield a higher foreign exchange return, but there are limits to which such industries can be developed. For instance, a fertiliser plant costing about Rs. 12 crores may save Rs. 12 crores every

year in foreign exchange. Ferro-manganese and refractory bricks are other examples. On the other hand, coal-mining, power stations and railway transport save no foreign exchange. One can therefore get lost if he carried this argument too far, as unfortunately it was done in certain press controversies.

But all that I wish to emphasise is that these steel plants in which we invest about Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores and spend about Rs. 300 crores of these in foreign exchange will save us about Rs. 150 crores in foreign exchange every year. From that point of view, the expenditure is well worth it and we must go all out to complete the steel plants quickly without losing time on petty procedural details and the like.

The hon. Members will have noticed that the Demand of the Ministry includes a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for some preparatory work in Bokaro for the next steel plant. The House should not conclude from this that the steel target for the third plan has been finally fixed. All that one can say is that if the tempo of general economic development is to be reasonably maintained, a considerable expansion of steel production will be required. 15 million tons has, for instance been mentioned. It is too early to determine what the target should be and how the attainment of it should be phased. But one thing stands out clearly. Whatever the target, it will be necessary to establish at least one new plant besides expanding the plants now under construction. It is to be remembered that the expansions will have to be preceded by some consolidation of production. If one new steel plant is the minimum necessary it practically follows that it should be set up in Bokaro. Lack of communication to Bokaro was the main factor which led to the choice of Durgapur for the second Plan. Now that we have much of the data necessary, it

would be desirable to undertake essential preliminary work as soon as possible. The actual dates of construction of this plant as well as the phasing of the future expansions of the plants now being put up will be determined later.

I shall now say a few words more about the supply position before I finish. So far I have confined myself to the projects—what we are building today. Now I come to the next problem, namely, the demand and supply of steel in the country. In 1955, when we were planning the steel expansion programme, when we decided to embark on three new projects and encouraged Tatas and ISCO to double their capacity, we did the planning on certain estimates of demand. We then made certain assumptions and estimated that the demand in 1960 would be 4.5 millions. At that time, the assessed demand was about 2.2 million tons. As the House is aware, the production and the distribution of steel are controlled. We receive demands every quarter; we allot according to availability. Some demands might be inflated; but by and large, demands are screened and the figure that we get indicates very nearly the real demand. As I said earlier, when we planned the new projects, our demand was about 2.2 million tons. The growth of demand has more than justified our estimates. The tempo of economic and developmental activity has been such that demand has not risen gradually, in a curve; the demands have spurted.

In 1956-57 the demand rose to 3.9 million tons. In 1957-58, it has risen further to 4.1 million tons. The actual consumption of steel supports this trend. The gap between demand and indigenous production being large, Government have been importing large quantities of steel from 1955. Large orders were placed in 1956. Licensing was liberal. As a result, there was an inflow of about 1.8 million tons of steel into the country in 1956, and 1.7 million tons in 1957. The entire steel has been more or less used. It is not as if the country was

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satisfied with these large imports, involving heavy strain on our foreign exchange. There were yet large unsatisfied demands. Since the middle of 1957, restrictions have been placed on imports and there is no doubt that today in steel we are having below subsistence level.

17 hrs.

I am happy to say, however, that the prospects for the future are not bleak, because 1958 again is the year in which we will get the first significant increase in Indian production. The large expansion programmes undertaken by Tatas and ISCO will bear their first fruits. It will relieve to some extent the present scarcity. But I must again sound a note of warning. It is not as if Tatas and ISCO will reach their full production. This, in a steel mill, is a gradual process and full production can be achieved only in a period of time. Secondly, the first products of these mills will not be finished sections, but the semis. The semis are usually finished by the secondary producers and the re-rollers. There will, therefore, be a relief in the provision of raw material supplies to them. The users of their products will get some relief. The re-rollers and users of their products will, no doubt, see the light of dawn; others will see it somewhat later.

The supply position of steel, will, as I said earlier, ease towards the end of the current year, but in pig iron, we seem to have crossed the hump. We have imported in the past large quantities of pig iron. Even so, we gone considerably short of our requirements and Indian foundries have suffered as a consequence. May I say phase is over? The first blast furnace of Indian Iron has gone into production and this adds to about 30,000 tons a month to availability. This figure in isolation may not mean

much, but it is significant that it is equal to what we produce today. From now on, the "blowing in" of blast furnaces in Indian Iron, Tatas, Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur will practically be a regular process; and because there is an inevitable time lag between the blowing in of furnaces and the production of steel ingots, and a further time lag between production of steel as such and the finishing of steel, I can safely assert that the shortage of pig iron is already a thing of the past.

The House is aware that ever since the 11th June, 1956, steel is being sold at a common price at all rail head destinations. This step was taken deliberately in order to foster the regional growth of industry. It has given a direction to development. There has been, as a result of this no shifting of industries as such; nor was this expected. What was expected was that new industries to serve regional needs would spring up in the consuming centres. The practical effects of the step have not been studied in detail, but a trend for dispersal has been established.

It is almost a truism to say that development is continuous process. The expansions which have been undertaken and the new projects that are being built are a significant part of this process of development. This is but the beginning and in this process of development, there can be no pause or looking back. It may be that what we are doing today is something that we could have done earlier. These scarcities and the irksome controls that they have brought on are but a passing phase. 1958 is certainly a difficult year for steel. There are sure signs of better things to come soon. We are, however, I trust, round the corner and in 1959 we shall be on a surer ground.

17-44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST

[Monday, 31st March, 1958]

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd	
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1317 Manufacture of Insulating Paper	7371-73	1339 15th Indian Labour Conference	7415
1318 Type Inflation Hand-Pump Industry	7373-74	1340 Indian Manganese Ore	7415-16
1319 Construction of Gandhi Samadhi	7374-76	1342 Experts in Woollen Fabrics	7416
1321 Pakistan Propaganda against Indian High Commissioner	7376-77	1343 U.N. Commission's Report on Protection of Minorities	7416
1322 National Small Industries Corporation	7377-80	1346 Displaced Persons in Barrackpur Transit Camp	7417
1325 Rubber Industry	7380-81	1347 Indo-Pakistan Agreement	7417-18
1326 Displaced Persons in Amritsar Camp	7381-83	1348 Machine Tools	7418-19
1327 Deputy Commissioner of Coal Mines Welfare Fund	7383-88	1349 House Building Advance	7419
1328 Construction of Houses	7388-90	1350 Mining Boards	7419
1329 Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.	7390-93	1351 Border Incident	7420
1330 Development of Handicraft on West Bengal	7393-94	1352 Washington International Trade Fair	7420
1333 "Indian Information"	7394-97	1353 Ilmenite Sand in Ratnagiri	7420-21
1334 Government Publications	7397-7400	1354 Technical Training School at Bhuli	7421
1335 Small Scale Industries	7400-03	U.S.Q. No.	
1336 Trade with Germany	7403	1809 Multi-storeyed Building	7421
1337 Film "Bhowani Junction"	7404	1810 Sale of Small Scale Industries Products	7422-23
1341 Report of Tripartite Committee	7406-08	1811 Ambar Charkha Yarn	7423
1344 Replanting of Rubber	7408-09	1812 National Small Industries Corporation	7423-24
1345 Educational Institutions	7409-10	1813 National Buildings Organisation	7424-25
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	7410-53	1814 Housing Accommodation	7425-26
S.Q. No.		1815 Rural Housing Manual	7426-27
1320 Small Scale Industries	7410-11	1816 Messrs. Atic Industries (Private) Limited	7427
1323 Iron Ore	7411-12	1817 Export of Pepper and Cashew Kernels	7428-30
1324 Border Incident	7412-13	1918 Industrial Centres	7430-31
1331 Italian Engineer	7413-14	1819 Workshops for Industries	7431-32
1332 Kalamkari Prints	7414	1820 Spare Parts of Motor Cars	7432-33
1338 Fruit Canning Industry	7414-15		

Subject
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS— contd.

U.S.Q.
No.

COLUMNS

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1822	Shoe-making Industry in Bombay	7433-34
1823	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	7434
1824	Auction of Evacuee Buildings	7434-35
1825	Weavers Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh	7435
1826	Handloom Industry	7436
1827	Trade with British East African Countries	7436
1828	Plastic Machinery	7436
1829	Second Five Year of Punjab	7437
1830	Import of Stores	7437-38
1831	Bharat Sewak Samaj	7438
1832	Export of Books	7438-39
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1834	Displaced Persons of Malaviya Nagar and Kalkaji	7439-40
1835	Imperial Chemical Industries	7440
1836	Development of Industries	7440-41
1837	Displaced Persons in Bombay State	7441
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1841	Leather Industry	7444
1842	Traditional Khadi	7445-46
1843	Scholarships	7446-47
1845	Export of Indian Wool	7447
1846	Housing in Bombay State	7447
1847	Silk Industry	7447-48
1848	Metric System of Weights and Measures	7448
1849	A.I.R.	7448-49
1850	Allotment of Accommodation	7449-50
1851	Government Quarters	7450-51
1852	Ambernath Woollen Mills	7451
1853	Central Labour Institute	7451-52
1854	Board of Trustees of Coal Mines Provident Fund	7452-53
1855	Displaced Persons Colonies	7453

Subject

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

7453-54

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Heavy Electrical Private Limited, along with the audit report for the year 1956-57.

(2) A copy of the General Annual Report on the working and administration of Companies Act, 1956, for the year ending the 31st March, 1957.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

7454

Fifth Report was presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

7454-57

Sardar A. S. Saigal called the attention of the Prime Minister to firing by Pakistan troops across Sylhet-Cachar border. The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi) Menon made a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 7457-7594

(1) Discussion on Demands for Grants Nos. 94 to 98 and 134 to 136 in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply concluded. Fifty six cut motions were moved and negatived. The Demands were voted in full.

(2) Discussion on Demands for Grants Nos. 80 to 83 and 128 in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
1ST, APRIL, 1958.

Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.