

Second Series, No.7

Tuesday, November 28, 1961
Agrahayana 6, 1883(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

CONTENTS

[SECOND SERIES, VOL. LIX, NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 1, 1961/KARTIKA 29 TO AGRAHAYANA 10, 1883 (SAKA)]

COLUMNS

No. 1—Monday, November 20, 1961/Kartika 29, 1883 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 11, 21, 12 and 13. 1—38

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 5, 14 to 20 and 22 to 57 38—69

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 74, 76 and 77 69—119

Corection of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1516, dated 13-3-1961 119

Obituary Reference 119—20

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Affairs of Aligarh Muslim University and Communal disturbances in U.P. 120—29

2. Decision of Election Commission on recognition of political parties 129—40

3. Conviction of Col. Battacharya by the Pakistan Military Tribunal 140—50

4. Reported Chinese incursions into Ladakh 151—56

Papers laid on the Table 156—61

President's Assent to Bills 162

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1335 163—65

Statement re. Accidents on Railways 165—79

Statement re. Import of Petroleum Products 179—85

Extradition Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 185

Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill—Introduced 185

Statement re. Sugar (Regulation of Production) ordinance 186

Maternity Benefit Bill 186—251

Motion to consider 186—208

Clauses 2 to 30 and 1 208—40

Motion to pass 240—51

Apprentices Bill—

Motion to consider 251—64

Daily Digest 265—76

No. 2.—Tuesday, November, 21, 1961/Kartika 30, 1883 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 59, 93, 60, 62, 64, 66 to 69, 71, 72, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 91, and 89 277—319

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 58, 61, 63, 65, 70, 73 to 75, 77, 79, 83, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94 to 115 319—24

Unstarred Questions Nos. 78 to 201 324—424

Arrest and Release of Member 424

	COLUMNS
Papers laid on the Table	424—30
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Ninetieth Report	430
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1246	431
Election to Committee—	
Animal Welfare Board	431—32
Institutes of Technology Bill—Introduced	432—33
Apprentices Bill	433—501
Motion to consider	433—92
Clauses 2 to 38 and 1	492—94
Motion to pass, as amended	494—501
Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Bill	501—07
Motion to consider	501—04
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	504—05
Motion to pass	505—07
Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill	507—09
Motion to consider	507—08
Clauses 2 & 1	508
Motion to pass	508—09
High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill	508—40
Motion to consider	508—39
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	539—40
Motion to pass	540
Coffee (Amendment) Bill	540—52
Clauses 2 to 14 and 1	550—51
Motion to pass, as amended	552
Daily Digest	553—66
No. 3.—Thursday, November 23, 1961/Agrahayana 2, 1883 (Saka)	
Member Sworn	567
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 116, 118 to 124, 131, 201, 125, 167 and 130	567—608
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 117, 126 to 129, 132 to 166 and 168 to 207	608—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 202 to 222, 224 to 335, 337 to 362	655—762
Re. Motions for Adjournment	
Papers laid on the Table	762—63
	764—70
Re. Opinion on Bill	771
Statement re. Programme for next General Elections	771—76
Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill	776—90
Motion to consider	776—89
Clauses 2 to 7 and 1	789
Motion to pass	789—90

Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill—	
Motion to consider as passed by Rajya Sabha	790-814
Clauses 1 to 7	814
Motion to pass	814
Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill	814-17
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	814-16
Clauses 1 to 11	816-17
Motion to pass	817
Motions re. Annual Reports of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	817-72
Daily Digest	873-86

No. 4.—Friday, November, 24, 1961/Agrahayana 3, 1883 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 209 to 216	887-921
-----------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 208, 217 to 247	921-42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 363 to 460	942-98

Motion for Adjournment—

Reported firing by Portuguese authorities on a passenger steamer	998-1001
Correction in statement	1001

Papers laid on the Table

1002-04

Business of the House

1004-06

Motion re. Joint Committee on State Undertakings

1006-68

Institutes of Technology Bill—

Motion to consider	1068-7 ⁶
--------------------	---------------------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Ninth Report	1076
--------------	------

Resolution re. of ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Biplobi Mahanayak

Rasa Bihari Basu	1076-1107
------------------	-----------

Resolution re. Portuguese withdrawal from Goe, Daman and Diu

1107-46

Daily Digest

1147-54

No. 5.—Saturday, November 25, 1961/Agrahayana 4, 1883 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 248 to 251, 253 to 260, 262 to 264, 268, 269 and 270	1155-92
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 252, 261, 265 to 267 and 271 to 303	1192-1217
--	-----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 461 to 597	1217-130 ⁹
-------------------------------------	-----------------------

Re. Motions for Adjournment

1309-13

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Prices of raw jute	1313-18
--------------------	---------

Papers laid on the table

1318-20

Business of the House

1320-24

Election to Committee—

Indian Central Spices and Cashewnut Committee

1325

	COLUMNS
Institutes of Technology Bill—	
Motion to consider	1325—65
Clauses 2 to 39 and 1	1325—60
Motion to pass	1360—65
1365	
Motion re. Working of Panchayat Raj	1365—1442
Daily Digest.	1443—50
 No. 6.—Monday, November 27, 1961/Agrahayana 5, 1883 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 304 to 307, 309 to 316	1451—85
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 308, 317 to 365	1485—1521
Unstarred Questions Nos. 598 to 702, 704 to 709	1521— ⁸
Motions for Adjournment—	
(i) Firing by the Portuguese on Indian Fishing Boats	1588—93
(ii) Late running of trains	1593—96
Papers laid on the Table	1596—98
Opinions on Bill	1598
Statement re. Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1961-62	1598—99
Statement re. Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1961-62	1599
Correction of Answers to Starred Questions Nos. 1279 and 1167	1599—1600
Statement re. Finance Minister's visit abroad	1600—06
Motion re. Panchayat Raj	1607—77
Statutory Resolution re. Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance ; and Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill—	
Motion to consider	1677—1726
Business of the House	1726—28
Daily Digest.	1729—38
 No. 7.—Tuesday, November 28, 1961/Agrahayana 6, 1883 (Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 366 to 375, 377 and 378	1739—76
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions No. 376, and 379 to 397	1776—90
Unstarred Questions Nos. 710 to 779 and 781 to 788	1790—1843
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Wage revision in Coal Mining Industry	1844—46
Statement on White Paper No. 5 re. Relations between India and China	1846—61
Papers laid on the Table	1861
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 1117	1862—54
Bills introduced —	
1. Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill	1864
2. Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Bills	1864—65
3. Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill	1865
Resolution re. Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance and Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill	1865—1923
Motion to consider	1865—1918
Clauses 1 to 8	1917—18
Motion to pass	1918—23
Motion re. Annual Report of Indian Refineries Limited	1923—74
Daily Digest	1975—80

No. 8.—Wednesday, November 29, 1961/ *Agrahayana 7, 1883 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 398, 399, 402, 405 to 408, 411, 414 to 419 1981—2018

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 400, 401, 404, 409, 410, 412 413, 420 to 421, 428 to 431 2018—29

Unstarred Questions Nos. 789 to 906 2029—2107

Motion for Adjournment—

Harassment of Indian Officials by Pakistan Customs Authorities 2107—17

Papers laid on the Table—

2117—18

Message from Rajya Sabha

2119

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1128

2119—21

Discussion re. Conviction and Imprisonment of Col. Bhattacharya

2121—2206

Motion re. Tenth Report of U.P.S.C.

2206—52

Daily Digest

2253—60

No. 9.—Thursday, November, 30, 1961/ *Agrahayana 8, 1883 (Saka)*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 432 to 434, 436 to 440 2261—96

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 435, and 441 to 470 2296—2328

Unstarred Questions Nos. 907 to 918, 920 to 946 and 948 to 1000 2328—81

Motions for Adjournment—

(i) Situation in Congo and insecurity to Indian troops serving with U.N. 2381—89

(ii) Reported massing of Portuguese troops on Goa border 2389—92

(iii) Reported torture to death of a Goan patriot while in lock-up 2392—95

(iv) Publishing of incorrect Indian maps in Orissa showing Kashmir as part of Pakistan 2395—96

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported delay in the execution of the Farakka Barrage 2397

Papers laid on the Table 2397—2401

Conviction of a Member 2401

Extradition Bill—

Report of Joint Committee presented 2401

Bills introduced—

1. Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Bill 2402

2. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill 2402—04

Motion re. Tenth Report of the Union Public Service Commission

2404—61

Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1961-62

2461—2523

Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Shortage of Doctors

2523—36

Daily Digest

2537—46

No. 10.—Friday, December 1, 1961/ *Agarayana 10, 1883 (Saka)*

Obituary Reference 2547—48

Business of the House 2549—50

Daily Digest 2551—52

N.B.— The sign + above a name of a member on questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 28, 1961/Agrahayana 7, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में टेलीविजन

*३६६. श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री लुशवक्त राय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष यह निर्णय किया था कि दिल्ली के सभी २६६ हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूलों में विद्यार्थियों को टेलीविजन द्वारा शिक्षा दी जाये ;

(ख) क्या यह निर्णय करते समय इस बात पर कोई ध्यान दिया गया था कि इन स्कूलों में से १२४ में या तो बिजली है ही नहीं या फिर वहां डी० सी० करेंट आती है जिसका टेलीविजन के लिये प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) The decision was taken to cover all the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi by the scheme of teaching through T.V., in the course of four years in stages, the beginning being made with those schools which have already got the A.C. current.

(b) and (c). The authorities were fully aware that A.C. current was available only in about 144 schools.

(d) Delhi State Government is trying to extend the A.C. current in the remaining schools also. Some of the school authorities themselves are understood to have approached the Electricity Department for providing them with A.C. current.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that this experiment in education through TV sets has been mainly guided by the consideration that there is a shortage of trained teachers in science subjects and that, therefore, the TV education will be used mainly for instruction in subjects like chemistry and physics?

Is it a fact that it would also be used for teaching Hindi and English and if so why?

Dr. Keskar: This was not mainly done with the purpose of teaching science subjects only. It is true that preference would be given to subjects which can be visually demonstrated better, but that does not preclude other subjects also being taught.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know under what aegis within the Broadcasting Ministry this TV course

on education in the said subjects are going to be imparted and who are going to work out the details of it?

Dr. Keskar: This is under the aegis of the All India Radio. The courses are being worked out under a joint board of the Delhi State Education authorities and the All India Radio. The Director of Education of Delhi State heads the board for this purpose.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It now appears that one hundred and twenty four of the schools have not proper electricity supply or have no electricity supply at all for operating TV sets. Under those circumstances, have TV equipments been purchased for all the schools and if so when are those equipments likely to be utilised?

Dr. Keskar: I think I had explained in the House before that none of the TV sets are being purchased. They are being supplied to us for this purpose and we have not yet imported the TV sets for the schools which have not got AC current at present, but arrangements are being made and as soon as they get it we will get the necessary equipments for these schools.

Shri Goray: May I know whether Government is taking any steps to check up the results of this particular medium, before expanding it to other schools?

Dr. Keskar: I submit that it is too early to check up the results. It has began; not even a month or two have passed. I feel that we should allow three to six months and then check up the results. In fact, at the very beginning it was made clear that this is an educational experiment—whether we can teach better through this medium. This was thoroughly discussed with the State education authorities who themselves felt that there are advantages in this method and it is worth trying.

Shri Goray: I would like to know whether there is any other country where this particular medium is used in a wide scale?

Dr. Keskar: If by "wide scale" the hon. Member means throughout the State, of course, there is no other state. It is being used in a very large number of institutions in quite a number of countries, including the United States, Japan and some of the European countries also. But nowhere has it been used state-wide.

श्री भक्त दशंन : दिल्ली के सब स्कूलों में इस व्यवस्था को लागू करने में देरी से देरी कितना समय लगेगा ?

डॉ केसकर : इस सवाल के जवाब में शुरू में ही यह कहा गया है कि इस काम को चार वर्ष में स्टेजेज में पूरा करने का विचार है। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम इसे चार वर्ष के पहले ही सब स्कूलों में जारी कर देंगे। स्कूल वालों को कहा गया है कि वह जल्दी एं सी० करेंट लेने का इन्तजाम करें और दिल्ली स्टेट आयारिटीज उनको इस काम में सहायता दे रही हैं।

Shri Indrajit Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: We get stuck up in the first question itself, as if there are no other questions on the Order Paper which are important. If I call him on any one question I will not call him on any other question. I always make it a point to give enough opportunity to hon. Members. I know which hon. Member has specialised in which subject. But the moment some question comes up all hon. Members fall on it. Other hon. Members also have tabled questions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether Government has made any assessment as to when this scheme is extended to cover all the higher secondary schools in Delhi, what would be the probable impact on the employment potential of teachers—is it likely to be reduced?

Dr. Keskar: This question was raised by the education authorities themselves before the scheme was initiated and I might assure the hon. Member that the employment potential will not at all be affected. In fact the authorities felt after the scheme was explained to them in detail that it would help in training the teachers better in their subjects, because all the teachers go and work in the workshop which is meant to train TV teachers.

**Central Committee on
Administration**
+

*367. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Central Committee on Administration—appointed two months ago—in its work of increasing the efficiency and expedition into the working of various Central Government Departments:

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee referred to in part (a) above is formulating a scheme to improve implementation of Plan projects;

(c) if so, progress made in connection therewith; and

(d) the details of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) to (d). The report of the Committee on Administration is expected shortly on some aspects of the detailed measures necessary to give effect to the decisions of the Cabinet on administrative improvements. They have considered so far improvements required in planning of projects, financial management in the Secretariat, training of officials, administrative and financial, in project management, strengthening of executive agencies and the reduction of executive work in the Ministries. The report of the Committee will be placed in the library of the Parliament after

it has been considered by Government.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know from the hon. the Prime Minister whether it is a fact that due to overlapping and lack of co-ordination between various Ministries there have been delay and wastage in certain cases and plan projects are delayed and not completed in time? If so, what steps are being taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There may be here and there some such delay as the hon. Member has suggested; I cannot make a general statement about it. Obviously, it is because of these delays that we are going into this matter repeatedly and this Work Study Group has been started which has done exceedingly good work. As may be seen when the report of this Committee is placed in the Library of the House, hon. Members will see that they have dealt with this matter fairly thoroughly every aspect of it. The delay occurred because something that should have been done at an early stage was not done then at the project stage, and so they have to go back to some extent. It is difficult for me to go into all the proposals; they are complicated proposals which the Committee has made.

Wrong Delineation of Kashmir position in U.N. Maps

*368. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 8 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received a formal reply from the U.N. Secretariat regarding the wrong delineation of Kashmir's position on the U.N. maps; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of India are, however, pursuing the matter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the present attitude of the U.N., may I know what is the policy of Government and whether this matter will be pursued further?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The only way it can be pursued is to draw their attention to this matter. There is nothing else that one can do against any particular country or, more especially, the United Nations, except to point this out repeatedly.

Shri Hem Raj: When was the U.N. first approached to get this map corrected, in which year?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The map was published on October 24, 1957, and as soon as the defect in the map was brought to our notice we approached the U.N. Secretariat for its correction.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if any letter has been written by us after the new Secretary-General has taken up office and when the last note was sent to the U.N. Secretariat?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The last note was sent to the U.N. Secretariat on 26th August, 1960, and a reminder was also sent subsequently. No reply has yet been received from them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether any reminder has been sent after the appointment of the new Secretary-General?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have asked our Permanent Representative there to represent the case to the new Secretary-General and he has written to us that he would be taking up this matter with the new Secretary-General.

श्री विनम्रति भिष्म : यू० एन० सभी राष्ट्रों की एक निष्पक्ष संस्था है। यू० एन० मैसूरू में काश्मीर की पोजीशन गलत दिखाई गई है। उस गलती को ठीक करने के लिए हमारी सरकार यू० एन० को वरावर लिखती रही है लेकिन इसके बावजूद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है तो मैं अपने प्रवान मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन सी कार्यवाही करने को सोच रहे हैं ताकि उस गलती का सुधार हो सके; और यू०एन० मैसूरू में काश्मीर की सही पोजीशन दिखाई जा सके?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अब चूँकि यू० एन० एक निष्पक्ष संस्था है इसलिए वह आसानी से इस मसले में कोई राय का इजहार नहीं करती है और इस डर से कि कहीं अदला बदलो से कोई और नगर रेंज न रैंश हो जाये वह उस में फंस जाते हैं। हमारी राय में हम ने जो उन से करने के लिए कहा वह उनको जब्दी से मंजूर कर लेना चाहिए लेकिन चूँकि उनके सामने काफी पेंचीदा सवाल है इसलिए वह उसमें दबे और फसे रहते हैं क्योंकि उनको एक डर और घबराहट होती है कि कहीं और नवे फंसे में न फंस जायें और इस बास्ते देर हो जाती है। यह उनका दिमाग है जो कि मैं आप के सामने रखता हूँ। जहां तक हमारा ताल्लूक है सिवाय इसके कि हमारी तरफ से उस के लिए उन्हें बार बार याद दिलाया जाया करे और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो यू० एन० की तरफ से मैसूरू बने हैं अथवा बनाये जायेंगे उनमें काश्मीर की पोजीशन को सही तीर पर दिखाया जायेगा इसका कोई उन से आश्वासन प्राप्त हुआ है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अब माननीय सदस्य ने वही सवाल दूसरे दंग से पेश कर दिया है क्योंकि अगर ऐना आश्वासन उन को और से दिया गया होता तो मैं कह देता कि मामला हल हो गया है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it has been ascertained from the U.N. Secretariat that this wrong delineation of Kashmir in the U.N. map is a calculated error; and, if it is a calculated error, whether it has been pointed out to them that this is a violation of the Security Council resolution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot obviously reply whether a thing that the U.N. has done was done in a calculated way or otherwise. We can only judge by results whether it has been done.

National Instruments Factory, Calcutta

*369. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

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

(a) whether the terms and conditions of the employees working as Government servants in the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta have been terminated on the 20th July, 1961;

(b) whether re-employment with the public sector limited company guarantees the employees the same terms and conditions as they enjoyed under Government; and

(c) if not, in what way does it affect them adversely and whether Government in handing it over had guaranteed that the terms and conditions of employment of the workers would be safeguarded?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, Government had converted the departmental factory into a Company form of management and, therefore, the services of the employees of National Instruments Factory, which

was previously being run as a departmental factory, are being transferred to the new company, without in any way affecting the terms, conditions, privileges and benefits which the employees were enjoying as Government servants. All the interests of the workers are being safeguarded and as the Company-form of management continues to progress, actually the employees will stand to further benefit by the developments in the factory. The entire question is under consideration, and discussions with the employees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: From the statement I am not quite clear as to the position: I would like to know whether their terms and conditions about wages, increments and promotions remain the same as they were when it was run as a department of the Government.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Madam.

Mr. Speaker: I am "Sir", not "Madam".

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is mentioned in the statement that all the interests of the workers are being safeguarded and that actually the employees will stand to gain by the developments of the factory, and that the entire question is under consideration. What exactly are the items on which there is further discussion and consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The discussion is about this, namely, in what manner to allay their anxieties and fears, and to draw up an alternative contract so that if safeguards all their privileges and yet leaves it open to the Company to give them the benefit of the progress and promotion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Some time ago the workers who had been serving in the government factory, that is the National Instruments Factory, were ordered to be treated as on foreign service and were protected in regard to their status of government employees and they were entitled to the

benefits in the future. What is the difficulty in retaining that status for the workers who have been in previous government service and in engaging new workers on the Company's conditions of service?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The difficulties are obvious. When a Department is converted into a Company, temporarily these people are on foreign service. But when a lot of new employment and recruitment takes place, promotions have to be decided: category-wise different types of workers have to be upgraded. If there are two or three classes of employment it will be impossible to integrate the working of the Company and to pass on the legitimate benefits even to the old employees if they remain as a separate class.

Shri Inrajit Gupta: May I know whether the past years of service which they have put in while it was a departmental factory will now be carried forward in the sense that they will be counted as part of their total service, or will the past years of service be commuted now and the persons enrolled as new employees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The number of years of past service, the gratuity and provident fund etc., whatever they have been entitled to in the past, it will all be considered as a continuity of service.

Textile Wage Board Award

+

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
*370. { Shri Tangamani:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

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

(a) what further progress has been made regarding implementation of Textile Wage Board award;

(b) the number of mills in the country which have not yet implemented; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Out of 416 mills to which the recommendations are applicable, 357 mills have implemented fully and 36 partly.

(c) An enquiry is being conducted into the reasons for non-implementation in the remaining mills.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that some mills have implemented in part. I want to know whether "part" means that it has been implemented in full or not.

Shri Abid Ali: It means that all the recommendations have not been implemented; most of them have been implemented. With regard to those which have not been implemented, efforts are being made.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that to the three textile mills in Pondicherry which are adjoining Madras State these recommendations have not yet been extended, and whether it has been referred to the Government that the recommendations of the Wage Board should be made applicable to the three textile mills in Pondicherry?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think the Mills in Pondicherry are covered by these recommendations. There was a separate adjudication with regard to these mills about which recently a settlement has been arrived at.

Shri Tangamani: The Pondicherry mills were not specifically included, but.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that it is not within the scope of the recommendations. The hon. Member is making a suggestion.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what has happened.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the scope of this enquiry is only to Madras. The hon. Member thinks it is more advantageous to the workers and he wants to extend

it. That is another matter. He has made a suggestion.

Shri Tangamani: I want to know what has happened.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing has happened. The award is there.

Shri Tangamani: Something has happened. That is why I want to know.

Shri Abid Ali: After the publication of these recommendations there was a suggestion from the union to appoint an adjudicator. An adjudicator was appointed and subsequent to that a settlement has been arrived at between the representatives of the workers and employers. In case the workers want anything further to be done, they are at liberty to write to us.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have decided to implement this decision in the Punjab Cloth Mills, Bhiwani, which was under dispute?

Shri Abid Ali: In Bhiwani, these recommendations have not been implemented. In Punjab, out of three mills which are coverable, two have been covered, and in one, efforts are being made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government have taken any steps to see that the award of the Wage Board is implemented in those textile mill units also which were closed but have again re-started and are making profits?

Shri Abid Ali: As hon. Members know, an enquiry committee was appointed. It is going very much into the details to find out whether it would be possible to implement the recommendations in the remaining mills. Efforts will be made to get these recommendations implemented wherever they should be implemented.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the number of units which are yet to implement the award in the State of

Madras and the number of workers affected by it?

Shri Abid Ali: In Madras, the number of those which are fully covered is 127; partly covered, three. The number of mills which have not implemented it is five.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the clerks working in the various textile mills in Kanpur and other places in Uttar Pradesh have been termed by the employers as semi-clerical workers, and they have not been benefited by the Wage Board Award? I want to know whether this is within the knowledge of the Government and what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard.

Shri Abid Ali: The union or the association will write to us and also to the Uttar Pradesh Government, and we will certainly do whatever is possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Am I to take it that no letter was received? I have personally written to him. This is a peculiar reply. I do not know whether my letters are being shelved like this. We never expected this reply.

Shri Abid Ali: Whatever, letters are received, action is taken on them, and earnest consideration to the suggestions contained in them is given. I may submit that, if, after the receipt of these letters, action was taken and that has not satisfied the workers concerned, they are at liberty to invite us to help them again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There is no protection necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You generally ask us to write letters to the Ministers. We do it very faithfully. But if the letters go to the dustbin of the Ministers, it is most objectionable. The Deputy Minister asks me to write a letter to Uttar Pradesh!

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): May I submit this? Regarding this specific question, we shall find out and let him know the exact position. It is a matter concerning one unit and one small section. That may be important, but we shall give the information. We may not have it here.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am getting 10,000 questions for a session. To avoid all these questions, I have advised hon. Members, and I have repeatedly said, that they, in the first instance, may write to the Ministers. I expect that the Ministers will acknowledge receipt of the letters.

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. No one can say that they are not acknowledged.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no difficulty about it. On the other hand, it is said that hon. Members do not even receive any acknowledgement or final reply. That is what has happened, to Members of Parliament. In order to save the time of the House, I had suggested to hon. Members to write letters to the Ministers.

Shri Vajpayee: Except the Prime Minister, no Minister is promptly replying to any letters. I received a reply just after one year. A Deputy Minister replied to me after one year! (Interruption).

An Hon. Member: He must have been busy elsewhere.

Shri Ranga: It is the normal practice—it is the normal parliamentary practice in England also—that Members are expected to write to Ministers and to get proper replies from the Ministers. In several cases I have also found that the Ministers were very busy and they began to ask some of their subordinates to give us replies.

Shri Nath Pai: This is a matter which requires serious attention, because we are subjected to humiliation

and indignity in that the State Ministers also do not condescend to acknowledge letters for as long as two years. No less a person than the Home Minister publicly complained how the State Ministers are trying to treat us, Members of Parliament. I therefore draw your attention—perhaps the Question Hour is not the time for it—to this fact and request that it should receive some serious attention. After all, we do not approach them for any private work, but for work for which we are sent to Parliament.

Shri Ranga: Their subordinate are instructed to answer to us.

Mr. Speaker: I can ask the hon. Minister to see that whenever they get letters from hon. Members, ultimately, the final reply may go from the Ministers. So far as the States are concerned, the hon. Prime Minister is here, and if it is possible he might ask the State Ministers to reply to the letters received from hon. Members, and the Ministers here will themselves do well to acknowledge letters from hon. Members. "I have no right to tell them.

Shri Nath Pai: But he, as the Leader of the House, can.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As you have been pleased to observe, we shall certainly try to do it. But I would submit that it is not an easy matter for any Minister or the Prime Minister to keep pace with the vast correspondence that comes in. It is no disrespect to any Member of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But you are replying.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How do we get your replies within four hours?

Shri Ranga: We are trying our best not to write to the Ministers unless it is absolutely necessary.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) :मानवीय प्रधान मंत्री का जवाब, चौरीप घटे के

ग्रन्दर आ जाता है जब कि दूसरे मंत्रियों से नहीं आता है।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sometimes, to avoid delay, the Minister asks his deputy or somebody to send an answer, and that is because he may be on tour or may be busy with some such other work. Normally speaking, the Minister or the Prime Minister himself desires to reply and does reply. Sometimes, when information is required, I tell my Principal Secretary, "Please get this information and convey it to the hon. Member". It is no disrespect at all to dispose of the matter as quickly as possible. But, as you have been pleased to say, we shall keep, what you said, in mind.

Shri Nath Pal: Are they more busy than you? If you give replies, why can't they?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद

-

* ३७१. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री हेम बहादुर :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री दिनांक ७ अगस्त १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४ और २३ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१६७ के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-चीन सीमा-विवाद के बारे में इस बीच चीन सरकार के साथ आगे भी पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दोनों सरकारों के बीच हुए पत्र-व्यवहार की प्रतिलिपियां सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेंगी; और

(ग) क्या पिछ्ले श्वेत-पत्र के बाद हुआ संपूर्ण पत्र-व्यवहार एक नए श्वेत-पत्र के स्पष्ट में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Laxmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Another White Paper containing the correspondence exchanged between the Governments of India and China will be placed on the table of the House today.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या भारत सरकार ने इस तरह के कुछ आंकड़े तैयार किये हैं कि पिछ्ले वर्षों के अन्दर कुल कितने पत्र भारत सरकार की ओर से चीन सरकार को भेजे गये हैं, कितने पत्र ऐसे हैं, जिन का जवाब ही नहीं दिया गया है, कितने पत्र ऐसे हैं, जिन के उत्तर संतोषजनक पाए गए और कितने ऐसे हैं, जिन के उत्तर असंतोषजनक थे, ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में आगे की नीति निर्धारित की जा सके?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : करीब करीब वे सब पत्र, जो आए हैं और जिन का जवाब दिया है, यहां पार्लियामेंट की मेज पर रखे गए हैं। आज एक और योथी रखी जा रही है। गिनती कर लेना तो आसान है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें, तो मैं दफ्तर में किसी और से कहूं कि वह गिनती करे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न का उद्देश्य यह था कि जब हमारे पत्रों के इन्हें असंतोषजनक उत्तर मिल रहे हैं, तो क्या भारत सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि ऐसी सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार भी जारी रखा जाये या नहीं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो माननीय सदस्य खुद सोच लें कि दो गवर्नें-मेंट्स के, जब उनमें मुख्यालिफत भी हो, क्या तरींगे होते हैं। कब्ल इसके कि बिल्कुल कता-ताल्लुक हो जाये। खतो किताब्जत करनी पड़ती है। और कोई जरिया नहीं है। जब कता-ताल्लुक हो जाता है तब

भी किसी और हुक्मत के द्वारा खतो-कितावत करती पड़ती है। हमारा और पार्टीज गवर्नमेंट का कोई संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी एक संबंध उससे रखा जाता है। हमारी तरफ से यू० ए० आर० को गवर्नमेंट नुमायंगी करती है और उनकी तरफ से ब्राजीलियन एम्बेसी करती है। हमेशा कुछ न कुछ संबंध तो रहता है। यह तो वही हुआ कि हम बातचीत करना बन्द कर दें। बातचीत बन्द करने के बाद जो और जरिये होते हैं वे तो आम तौर से खुली लड़ाई के होते हैं। कुछ बीच का रास्ता तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, only last Monday, the Prime Minister told this House that there were cases of 11 incursions from the Chinese on the Himalayan border. The House received it with a shock, but an even more shocking statement was made within a few hours by a leading spokesman of the Government that this is not active hostility. May we know what act do you regard on the part of the Chinese as brotherly activity, friendly or good neighbourly activity in such matters? If it is not active hostility, what is it then?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think the hon. Member has understood it properly.

Shri Nath Pai: Many have not understood it. We plead ignorance!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that. That is a misfortune.

Shri Nath Pai: For the nation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What was said was this. I am speaking from memory. When the Defence Minister was asked in the New York airport or in London—I forget—whether armies were ranged against each other—you must see it in the context and that was the implication of the question asked—he said, "No". There are no armies there ranged against each other. There are no active hostilities in the sense of armies being ranged

against each other. That was the context, which is a completely correct context. There are no armies there as such; there are posts there—our posts with some forces, the Chinese posts at some distance away and so on, and they are not actively fighting each other in the sense of firing at each other. But the whole situation is one of hostility. That is obvious. It has not broken out into large scale warfare. That was the point, because hon. Members may remember that in the west what people think in terms of peace and war today is something very big on a big scale, even ultimately nuclear warfare, or leaving out nuclear warfare, huge armies marching against each other. The point was to clear up that the situation has not developed to that extent. In view of the terrain, etc., it cannot normally function in that way. The hostility is obviously there. I am going to place a little later all this correspondence, which is correspondence between two countries which are hostile to each other.

Shri Nath Pai: From the papers placed and the statements made by the Prime Minister it is clear that the Government received information as early as September. May I ask for a clarification as to how to understand the words of the Defence Minister at the same press conference, who said: "I am not aware of anything except what I read in the Press"? Are such vital secrets hidden from the Defence Minister or the Defence Ministry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Again if I may refer to what was said by the Defence Minister—I have not got it here—he knew as much as I did and as much as most of my colleagues did. We got to know about it in October. The first information came, I think, sometime in September. The Defence Ministry got it and we got it. About this, I am going to say something after the Question Hour. What the Defence Minister said was, "I do not know of any new development". He had been away much of this time in

the United Nations. In fact, the reference was not to any new development. He said, "In case something new happened, I am not at present in possession of that fact". But he knew as much as I knew, because nothing new had happened. By 'new' I mean nothing new had happened in the last few weeks.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मैं एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपका बहुत बन्धवाद करता हूँ कि आपने कल ही मुझे अपने दस्तखतों से जवाब दिया। बड़ी सी मुहर लगा कर वह आया था और एक आदमी उसको लेकर आया था। इसके लिये मैं आपको बहुत बन्धवाद देता हूँ। चीन के साथ सरहद का सवाल दो साल से चल रहा है। मैं वहां पांच साल रहा हूँ। तिन्हत भी मैं गया हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मसले को हल करें। आप मुझे यह जवाब दे देते हैं कि आपकी राय और है और मेरी राय और है। मेरी कुछ भी राय हो, मगर मैं इस मसले को हल करना चाहता हूँ। मेहरबानी करके आप मुझे यह समझा दीजिये कि आपको क्या एतराज है कि जो कम आप नहीं कर पाते हैं, जिस मसले को आप हल नहीं कर पाये हैं, जिसका आप ऐसला नहीं कर पाये हैं। उसको मैं करूँ। मुझे आप इसको क्यों नहीं करने देते हैं?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Chinese officials produced a new map in 1960 which is a clear repudiation of the map which Mr. Chou En-lai had produced in 1956 and whether according to this map, the area is 18,000 square miles in that sector? If so, may I know what steps Government took to see that this cartographic aggression or claim is not followed by physical aggression as it has happened today?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Would it not be better, Sir, if I dealt with the hon. Member's question later, when I will speak about this matter?

Mr. Speaker: These matters will be taken up during the discussion. Hon. Members will raise it and he will reply.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was specific, whether or not the Chinese officials produced a map in 1960 which is a repudiation of the map produced by Mr. Chou-En-lai in 1956. A reply can be given to that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This argument about maps, etc. has been dealt with in the correspondence placed before this House previously. It is more dealt with in the White Paper that I will be placing today. Naturally, we think that the Chinese Government is not only utterly wrong, but has taken up a very aggressive and somewhat offensive attitude in such matters. That is admitted. As to the other question which the hon. Member asked about the steps we are taking to prevent the Chinese Government taking physical possession of that, that is a question to which I shall very briefly refer later in the course of my reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Referring to 'active hostility', the Prime Minister said that the armies of the two countries were not ranged against each other on the border. There have been reports in the Press that some 50,000 troops are there on the other side of our Northern border on behalf of the Chinese Government. May I know whether it has been ascertained by the Government of India if such a number of troops are there or if not 50,000, they are less or more?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What does the hon. Member mean by 'there'?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On the northern border on the Chinese side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is thinking of Tibet. I have no doubt that the Chinese have got very large forces there, for more than 50,000. But if he is referring to that part of our territory which is presumed to be in Chinese occupation, then

certainly they are not there; such large forces are not there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am referring to the border near Sikkim, Bhutan, etc.

Mr. Speaker: All these would be discussed in detail later. Next question. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to another part of the Defence Minister's statement? He said, "We need no armies there". Does it mean that the armies are entirely ruled out?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the Ladakh area—there is the main area that is being referred to—there are no armies.

Shri Hem Barua: He said, "We need no armies there". That is what he said in Washington.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of needing armies. Armies cannot function there, Chinese, Russian, American or Indian. Groups of armed people function in these areas. You do not put an arm on a mountain peak. You send an armed group well equiped. You may, if you like, take aerial action, but big armies cannot function there for various reasons—logistic reasons. The mere act of supplying them is a terrific act. No Government can easily supply a large army in those places. It is other type of military action that is taken there. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If there had been no discussion fixed on this subject, seeing that the hon. Members are interested in this, I would fix a discussion.

Shri Nath Pai: The whole country is interested.

Mr. Speaker: Now that a discussion has been fixed, hon. Members will reserve all this. These matters will be discussed at length then and they will be explained.

Shri Ranga: The discussion would be fruitful if it can be based upon

useful information. Here is the hon. Prime Minister who simply makes a big point about a technical inaccuracy that we are obliged to mention just because of our ignorance. He says, armies cannot function there. Quite right, but what else is there? Can he not possibly say that? He says, groups of armed personnel are there. He does not give us information, but when we put a question to him, he makes a big point about a technical inaccuracy in what we say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, you have been pleased to fix a date to discuss these matters. The present question, out of which supplementaries have arisen, as far as I remember, was about the trijunction in the Burmese border. That is the real question, but we are gradually spreading about to the whole policy range and military range in this matter.

First of all, there is going to be a full discussion. Secondly today within half an hour or so, I shall make a very brief statement in regard to the Ladakh position, just for the information of the House and place a fat book of correspondence on the Table of the House, so that when the discussion takes place four or five days later, hon. Members will be in possession of all these facts. Then, these matters can be discussed.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. When the Prime Minister was saying about armies functioning there he said positively that armed groups can function there and then he ruled out the possibility of armies functioning in that area. I am afraid, this might give a wrong impression to our people and to the Chinese. This might be taken to mean as a notice given to the Chinese that we are not going to introduce our army in that area in order to protect our borders (Interruption). The Prime Minister's statement has worsened the situation and has confounded all of us. Should he, Sir....

Shri Vajpayee: There is a clear contradiction in what the Prime Minister said. In one breath he says

that there are Chinese armies and in the other he says that no armies are there, there are only armed groups. Are we to understand that armed groups are not part of the Chinese Army? What is the use of saying this, that there are no armies simply because we do not want to send our armies there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, Sir, I cannot explain things to people who refuse to understand.

Shri Vajpayee: This is no reply. You have to explain the position to the people (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All that will be explained in detail, not by a single sentence. There is no point of order. Hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua has got somehow a knack of introducing by way of a point of order whatever he wants to say. Unless I erase whatever he has said, when I come to the conclusion that there is no point of order, I think he won't stop this. I shall try to do it hereafter. When I do not find anything relating to a point of order, I will treat it as not in the records.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, may I seek your protection, your guidance?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, could the Question Hour be wasted like this?

Shri Vajpayee: There is no question of wasting it.

An Hon. Member: The country is anxious.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the anxiety? Let us have a discussion.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, the Prime Minister tried to make a fine distinction between Chinese armies and armed groups. Is there any distinction between armed groups and Chinese armies?

Mr. Speaker: All these distinctions will be explained during the discussion. Now let us proceed.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, may I make one request? I do not want to put any question (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

An Hon. Member: Security of the border is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already allowed sufficient time on this.

Shri Tangamani: May I put one question? I have been trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: But I am not bound to call everybody.

Industrialisation of Rural Areas

+

*372. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Pahadia:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Autonomous Board or some other special agency for promoting industrialisation of rural areas; and

(b) what is the nature and scope of the proposal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a high-level Rural Industries Planning Committee with the object of reviewing the progress of industries in rural areas, studying problems of policy and planning relating to them and considering such issues as may arise from time to time in connection with rural industrial development.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what will be the true functions of this agency and what funds are likely to be placed at its disposal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is more or less a policy-making committee. It would not be in charge of direct execution. It would be broadly guiding the policies and implementation of different rural industrial programmes. The Committee is about to be formed and, therefore, I cannot say anything more on this point.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do Government recognise that there has been hardly any headway so far as rural industrialisation is concerned; if so, what special efforts do they propose to make or have they planned anything in the first year of the Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Government do very much share the anxiety of the hon. Member and the hon. House, and that is why we are trying to set up a greater pace to rural industrial development.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: I would like to know whether in this matter of rural industrialisation it is contemplated that there should be some co-ordination between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation; if so, may I know on what lines that co-ordination is to be brought about?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even now the House will recall that there is complete co-ordination between not only the two Ministries mentioned by the hon. Member but between the various other agencies also operating in rural areas. The idea is to give a greater momentum to all these activities. Through the appointment of this committee and also by activation of the other agencies working in rural areas.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it proposed that this agency will actually guide the functioning of the Small-scale Industries Board, the Khadi Board, the NES Block etc., and, if so, may I know whether the industrial schemes of these three or four agencies will be functioning under the direction of this Board? May I also know whether it will have any finances attached to it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There will be no finances attached to it. As I said, it will be a reviewing and policy-making committee, and not only the work of the three or four Boards which the hon. Member referred to

but the work of all the other agencies will be review and co-ordinated.

Shri Thimmaiah: There are some committees for rural industrialisation at the State level. May I know whether they will be made autonomous?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is quite a different aspect. The question here is about a high-level committee which will review the work done by different agencies in the country including the central agency.

डा० गोविन्द शास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बात जानते हैं कि देहाती उद्योगों के लिये बिजली सबसे आधिक आवश्यक है। दृष्टिंत के लिये हमारे प्रांत में चम्पल योजना में बहुत बिजली पैदा हुई। क्या यह कमेटी इस पर भी विचार करेगी कि यह बिजली बड़ी बड़ी मिलों को जो भ्रमी डीजिल इंजिन या कोयले से चलतो हैं उनको न दो जा कर गांवों के छोटे उद्योगों के लिये सुरक्षित रखी जाये?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसा कि हांस को पता है, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कोई २० हजार से २३ हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंचायी जा चुकी है और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक और २० हजार गांवों में बिजली जाने वाली है। तो जिस और माननीय सदस्य का इशारा है वही हमारा उद्देश्य है कि देहातों में बिजली पहुंचायी जाये और वहां छोटे उद्योगों, खेती बाड़ी और अन्य घर्षों में उसका उपयोग हो।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसा एरिया डिमार्केट किया है जो कि स्टेशनों से दूर है जहां बेकारी ज्यादा है और जो पिछड़ा हुआ है? और क्या इस प्रकार के एरिया में बिजली ले जाने का विचार है ताकि वहां काम घर्षों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम तो यहीं चाहते हैं। और यहीं तो रूरल इंडस्ट्रियल इजेशन और रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का प्रोप्राम है।

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether it is only the small industries that will be spread over the rural areas or even the bigger industries might be allowed to go to the rural areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are already going. There is no bar on the bigger industries going to rural areas. Many of them are naturally suited to go to the rural areas like the forest industry, ceramic industries, cement industry, refractories, glass and other things.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the composition of this special committee and how this special committee will function until and unless there is some specialised instrument at the centre for implementing it and provide it with funds?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member looks into the original question he will find that it is not the only agency. This committee is a part of the larger set up for industrialisation of rural areas. It is only one of the agencies. After its formation, its first meeting is proposed to be called very soon in the beginning of December. It may consist of three members of the Planning Commission, three Ministers and seven non-officials.

Restrictions on Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong

+

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
*373. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any restrictions have been imposed on Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong and other Chinese missions in India; and

(b) whether the Chinese Agency at Kalimpong has adhered to the India's instruction that the agency should not receive any visitor from outside Kalimpong without previous

permission of the Agent of the External Affairs Ministry there?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: (a) Yes, Sir. Attention in this connection is invited to reply given to Starred Question No. 8 on 20th November, 1961.

(b) There are no restrictions of the type mentioned in the Question on foreigners or foreign missions in Kalimpong. Foreign missions in Kalimpong may extend invitations to Indian nationals to functions held in their premises only with the approval of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kalimpong. The Chinese Trade Agency have been careless in adhering to the various restrictions imposed on foreigners including persons holding diplomatic status in Kalimpong. They have been requested to show due respect in the observance of these regulations.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Previously it was stated that our Missions in China continue to suffer from serious disabilities. I would like to know whether the question of discontinuing these Missions there and subsequently discontinuing the Chinese Missions in India has been considered; if so, with what result?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question of discontinuing our missions there is being considered. As a matter of fact, the treaty under which those missions were established lapses in about seven months' time unless it is renewed. That is a matter being considered, and as soon as any decision is arrived at the House will be informed of that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It appears that some restrictions have been imposed on the Chinese Mission. I would like to know whether there are any violations of adhering to these restrictions by the Chinese Mission. If so, what steps are being taken to prevent such violations?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: It has already been pointed out that there are no

restrictions imposed on the foreigners or on the Chinese in any place other than Kalimpong. There are only two instances of violations if we may call them violations. In one case on the 24th August, 1961, two staff members of the Chinese Trade Agency, Kalimpong, while proceeding to the Bagdogra Air Station without the requisite permission were intercepted at the Tista checkpost and were made to return to Kalimpong. In the other instance our information has been that a large number of invitation letters were issued by the Chinese Trade Agency by post or otherwise to Indian citizens without reference to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kalimpong for a function held in the Trade Agency premises on the 1st October, 1961, to celebrate their National Day.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether any record is kept of the Chinese who visit Kalimpong? If so, what is their number and out of those who visited Kalimpong how many were found to be of a suspicious character?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I require notice, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: Restrictions have been put on the Chinese Mission there to prevent them from indulging in activities harmful to the interests of the nation. There are other missions also of the Chinese in this country. Is it contended by the Government that the Chinese in Kalimpong are more susceptible to hostile activities than the others? If not, why have restrictions only in Kalimpong, and why not extend the same kind of restrictions to Chinese activities in other parts of the country too?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We consider Kalimpong as the sensitive area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is an obvious difference between other places and Kalimpong which is not only relatively near the border but has also a large collection of people, not only Chinese but Tibetans and other foreign people. In fact, once I

believe I described in this house Kalimpong as a place where possibly the normal population was outnumbered by the spies of a large number of countries. Not one country but almost every important country has an espionage system functioning in Kalimpong. So it is a very special place where special measures have to be taken. The same opportunities do not arise in other places where there may be Chinese or their agencies. Therefore the same steps are not being taken. It is more difficult to take them in a place like Calcutta, for instance.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Prime Minister has said that the normal population of Kalimpong is outnumbered by spies. How does this admission, almost enthusiastically made to the House, reflect on the Intelligence Department of the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It reflects very well because they know the espionage system of other countries and no country is left out.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Kalimpong was described by the hon. Prime Minister once as the nest of spies and as spies of different dyes—brown, black, pink, white and all a veritable continuation—are represented there, may I know as to what steps Government have so far taken to see that nothing detrimental to the interests of our country is done behind those?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How am I to say as to what steps we have taken to keep track, first of all, of the mischievous elements there and see that they do not create mischief and take action when they do?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the extent to which action has so far been taken? Have any spies been apprehended and has any connection with any foreign mission been established so far?

Mr. Speaker: We are enlarging the scope of this question. This question

relates to the Chinese Trade Agency.
Next question.

Houses for Colliery Workers

*374. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 516 on the 16th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any rent will be charged for the use of cheap houses and barracks for colliery workers which will be constructed in each of the mining areas during 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the discrepancy in construction costs of houses to be built under this Scheme and under the Coal Mines Welfare Fund Housing Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The rent payable by colliery workers shall not exceed Re. 1 per month per house and Rs. 2 per month per barrack.

(c) The reason for the lower costs of the tenements to be built under this scheme is their lower specifications and shorter life as compared to those of the houses built under other Housing Schemes of the Fund.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether it is not a fact that because the colliery owners non-cooperated with the older scheme in the matter of construction of houses the Government is now being forced to come forward with this new scheme to construct cheaper houses which may be found of sub-standard specifications.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that there were many difficulties and the programme could not be kept up. Therefore we have got special specifications. We hope that good progress will be made with these specifications.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that not even 30 to 35 per cent workers are provided

with quarters? What steps have been taken to build more quarters under this Fund and other schemes?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that the housing condition is very acute. We have got a special programme for low cost housing. To have one lakh houses for collieries is one of them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether water supply has been assured for these tenements in the areas in which they have been put up?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Some have water facilities and some do not.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How many houses have so far been constructed under this new scheme and in which areas?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have proposal to have 25,000 houses and about 400 barracks.

Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Development Council for manufacture of machinery and equipments has been set up;

(b) whether the Standing Committees for different groups of machinery have been merged; and

(c) if so, whether the members of the Standing Committees will be eligible for membership of the Development Council?

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

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I now the constitution of this Development Committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are 30 members. The six Chairmen of the

Standing Committees on different machine-building industries are included in them. There are other ten experts who are on the council.

Pyrite Deposits in Bihar

+

*377. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) the efforts made so far to exploit pyrite deposits at Amjhore in Bihar for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Proposals for setting up of two Sulphuric Acid Plants at Sindri and Durgapur based on the Amjhore Pyrites by the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Company Limited are under active consideration of Government.

The leading sulphuric Acid producers in the country have also been addressed on the question of utilising Amjhore Pyrites for the production of the acid and one scheme has been licensed for the production of 16500 tons of sulphuric acid per year based on Amjhore Pyrites.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take the Government to finalise those arrangements for the new factories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It may be about three or four months.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What will be the total capital of these factories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are not factories. They will be units of the Corporation. Each one might be costing about Rs. 5 million.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यह फैक्टरी कायम होगी तब तक सरकार को बाहर से कितना सल्फरिक एसिड मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जितना सल्फर हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है वह तो मंगाना

अभी चालू रहेगा व्योंकि हमारी सल्फरिक एसिड की डिमांड इतनी है कि पायराइट से सल्फरिक एसिड तैयार करने के बाद भी गवर्नरेंट को योड़ा बहुत बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो कारखानों से कितना सल्फरिक एसिड तैयार हो पायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वे कोई २ लाख टन सल्फरिक एसिड तैयार कर पायेंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is shortage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are two dissimilar subjects. One is sulphuric acid and the other is sulphur. The shortage of sulphur will continue to the extent of 200,000 to 400,000 tons per year.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is it not possible to ask the technical colleges to manufacture these things? I told you once before that we could utilise sun and wind energy and manufacture new things. You are not paying any attention to my question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All energies are being utilised from nature for the benefit of the people of this country.

Report of Tariff Commission on Cement Production

+

*378. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.

3813 on the 8th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether examination of the report of the Tariff Commission on cement production and its price structure has since been completed by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of salient recommendations in the report and Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A copy of the Tariff Commission's report and a copy of Government Resolution incorporating Government's decision on the Commission's recommendations have already been laid on the Table of the House on 20-11-1961.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether recently the price of cement has increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; that is so.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether it is in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Commission?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been some modifications to rationalise the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in the light of the studies made by Government on the recommendation of the Commission.

Shri Nath Pai: Are the other recommendations irrational?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not irrational.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In the statement there are three items which have been stated as being responsible for an upward rise in the price of cement: recommendations of the wage board in the cement industry, award in labour in quarries enquiries as well as increase in the rate of coal resulting from labour awards. Are we to take it that the Government is accepting the position that all the increase in labour awards is going to be passed on to the consumer in the form of increase in the prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. The hon. Member has only taken a few parts of the entire examination. There has been rise in the freight charges by the transport charges being levied higher; there has been a rise in the coal price itself by the pit head price of coal going up. Wage board recommendation is only a part of it. As a matter of fact, as the House would recall, the wage board recommendation was divided into two parts, a part of it being absorbed by the S.T.C. and a part of it being carried over in the price.

Shri Tangamani: What is the increase in the price of cement now as a result of the Tariff Commission's recommendations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is round about Rs. 13 more. It differs from packing to packing. The naked price of cement is about Rs. 13 more than the previous price.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Tea

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

(a) whether Ceylonese tea has of late been gaining increasing popularity over Indian tea;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Both Indian and Ceylon teas have generally held their respective positions in world exports and there is nothing to warrant the inference that Ceylon tea has been gaining increasing popularity over Indian tea.

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

Inter-Ministry Projects

*379. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has evolved a procedure to keep a close watch on the progress of major inter-ministry projects during the Third Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). In cooperation with the Ministries concerned, the Planning Commission is giving special attention to the development of inter-related programmes in different sectors which specially impinge upon one another. In particular, care is being taken to ensure coordinated advance planning on the part of the Ministries in connection with the formulation of the Annual Plan for 1962-63.

Laos

*380.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:	{	Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. G. Deb:		Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:		Shri Morarka:
Shri Kalika Singh:		Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government have put new proposal regarding early settlement in Laos; and

(b) if so, the nature of that proposal?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Governments of India and the U.S., amongst other interested Governments, have been continuously in touch with each other over the Laotian problem.

(b) Such contacts are in the nature of an exchange of views.

Requirement of Drugs

*381. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the requirements of various drugs in the country and of the equipment necessary to produce them; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement No. I showing the targets fixed for the Third Five Year plan period and another No. II showing the value of different types of equipment required both for setting up new production as well as for maintenance purposes as worked out by the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceutical are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexures Nos. 87 and 88 respectively].

Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala

*382.

Shri Kodiyan:	{	Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. C. Borooh:		Shri Morarka:
Shri Morarka:		Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether any site has been selected for locating the proposed precision instrument factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, the name of the place selected for the purpose;

(c) what is the estimated cost of the factory;

(d) its production capacity;

(e) the total number of skilled, semi-skilled and other labour required for running the factory; and

(f) when the factory is likely to be set up?

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

Statement

The exact site for the location of the Precision Instruments factory in Kerala is yet to be selected in consultation with USSR experts who have been invited for the purpose. This plant which is for the manufacture of pneumatic, hydraulic and mechanical instruments is estimated to cost about Rs. 6 crores. The recommendations of USSR experts on the nomenclature of production, output, etc., are awaited. The total number of various personnel required for running the factory will be known only when the detailed project reports are received from the USSR authorities. The factory is expected to go into production during latter half of the Third Plan.

International Atomic Energy Agency Fund

*383. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
{ **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have withdrawn her offer of voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency Fund; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). At the Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency held in Vienna during September-October 1961, the Indian Delegation announced during the General Debate that as in previous years, the Government of India intended to make a voluntary contribution to the General Fund of the Agency for the year 1962. Later at a meeting at which Member States made firm pledges of voluntary contributions, the Indian Delegation said that the question of India's contribution was under reconsideration, because certain events during the Conference had taken a course which was unsatisfactory from the point of

view of several nations, and particularly the non-aligned Asian and African nations. As no definite contribution was at any time made, the question of its withdrawal does not arise.

Price of Cement

*384. { **Shri Kalika Singh:**
{ **Shri Baghunath Singh:**

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

(a) the present F. O. R. rail-head destination price of unpacked cement per tonne and the packing charges thereof;

(b) criteria adopted for fixing quarterly allotments of cement to different States and the reason for low allocation to U. P. State;

(c) reason for rise of price of cement since November, 1961;

(d) the mode adopted by State Trading Corporation of India Limited for proper distribution and sale of cement; and

(e) the time by which control in all respects on cement is likely to be withdrawn?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The present F.O.R. rail-head destination price of unpacked cement is Rs. 94 per tonne plus the excise duty which is at present Rs. 23.60. The packing charges are Rs. 18 per tonne.

(b) During December 1960, it was decided that allocations of cement to States for the quarter January-March, 1961, should be made on the basis of average of allotment and despatches during the previous four quarters and the quota for U.P. was worked out as 49,100 tonnes per month. Allotment to U.P. is the highest made to any State.

(c) The rise in price of cement since November 1961 is due to factors such as upward revision of wages as a result of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board on the Cement Industry; extension of the Award to labour in quarries and consequent rise in the cost of limestone/

sea sand etc.; higher railway freight, increase in rates of coal; increase in electricity tariffs as well as taxes on electricity imposed by State Governments; and increase in prices of inventory stores. These factors were examined by the Tariff Commission before the Government decided to increase the price of cement.

(d) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry makes quarterly bulk allotments of cement among various States and Central Co-ordinating/Sponsoring authorities against their demands. The State Governments and the Co-ordinating authorities communicate the break-ups of the allotment received from this Ministry to the concerned Regional Cement Officer of the State Trading Corporation who is competent to issue authorisation on factories within his region. In issuing authorisations care is taken to see that to the extent possible all factories get sufficient orders and in order that the available transport capacity may be used most judiciously, care is also taken to ensure that the eventual movement of cement from a factory does not involve irrational or unnecessary movements. The Selling Agents of the State Trading Corporation execute the orders placed against the authorisations thus issued. In the States the appointed stockists handle stocks intended for public consumers while the bulk consumers like the departments of Government obtain supplies direct from the factories in wagon loads.

(e) The control on cement has to be continued as long as it is in the public interest to do so.

Indo-Pakistan Payments Agreement

*385. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pakistan Payments Agreement

signed between the two countries in March, 1960 is proposed to be reviewed towards the end of 1961; and

(b) if so, brief details of the nature of the proposed review?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Special Payments Arrangement contained in Protocol I to the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (1960-62) provides for periodical reviews of its working. At such reviews, licensing and movement of commodities on either side are examined with a view to rectifying the imbalance, if any. The next review will be the third, the first two having taken place in November, 1960 and March, 1961.

Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund

*386. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Technical Committee regarding increase of provident fund contribution from 6½ to 8 1/3 per cent; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार

*387. श्री भक्त दशन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १००५ के उत्तर

के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में अप्टाचार की जांच करने के लिये जी समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या इस बीच उसने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसको रिपोर्ट और उसकी सिफारिशों पर किये गये निर्णय की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है; और

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

निर्माण, प्रावास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के० चन्द्रा) : (क) जां नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). समिति का कार्य अन्तिम स्थिति में पहुंच गया है और आशा है कि इन बाब्तों परन्तु न पूरा हो जाएगा।

Border Raids by Pakistan

Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

*388. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether during recent months border raids from Pakistan have been intensified;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the details of these incidents from 1st August, 1961 onwards will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether any special protest has been made to Pakistan Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadat Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement listing incidents on the Indo-Pakistan borders during the period 1st August

to 31st October, 1961 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3359/61]. In answer to Question No. 681, a statement listing incidents on the Indo-Pakistan borders from 1st March to 31st July, 1961 was laid on the table of the House on 19th August 1961. A comparison of the number of incidents during the period August-October 1961, with the number in the preceding three months, would show that there has been no overall increase in the number of border incidents in recent months.

(c) The action taken and/or protest made on each individual incident, has been indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House.

Promotion of Exports

*389. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) what are the special measures and methods that Government have adopted and are likely to adopt in the near future to intensify the promotion of exports; and

(b) what is the present position with regard to exports in important respects?

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

(a) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to Chapter VIII on "Development of Foreign Trade" included in the Third Plan.

(b) The value of goods exported during January—September, 1961 was Rs. 491.97 crores i.e. Rs. 43 crores higher than the export valued at Rs. 448.97 crores during the corresponding period of 1960. Export earnings were larger in respect of jute manufactures, raw cotton and cotton waste, sugar, coffee and tea. Export of cotton fabrics and vegetable oils declined due to uncompetitive prices and rising home consumption.

Precision Instrument Factory

*390. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Morarka:

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

(a) whether the precision instruments factory with Russian help is proposed to be located in Kotah (Rajasthan) under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the considerations leading to this decision; and

(c) what progress has so far been made in the implementation of the project?

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

(b) The decision to locate the project in Kotah (Rajasthan) was based on the recommendations of the Technical Committee appointed for the purpose. A copy of the full summary of the Report of the Technical Committee was placed on the Table of the House on the 20th November 1961.

(c) The Memorandum of Instructions for the preparation of the Detailed project report for the plant has been handed over to the USSR authorities and contract for its preparation is being finalised.

Doom Dooma Tea Shares

*391. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the soaring of Doom Dooma Tea shares in the London Stock Exchange from 3s. 9d. to 50s.;

(b) whether the offer of increasing the original 45s. a share by £265,000 for Doom Dooma tea estate by Brooke Bonds indicates huge profits in tea industry by foreigners;

(c) by how far were Indian offers undercut;

(d) whether it is a fact that Brooke Bonds by and large controls the Indian tea industry;

(e) what is their investment and yearly profits for the last five years; and

(f) whether this will be further strengthened by acquisition of Doom Dooma tea-estate?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. For sometime, there was considerable speculation for the stock of £1 unit of Doom Dooma Tea Co. on London Stock Exchange. Finally, it has been reported that Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd., London, a U.K. tea concern by raising its initial offer of 45sh per £1 stock to 60sh per share, has been successful in persuading the Board of Directors of the Doom Dooma Tea Co. to advise the shareholders to sell their shares at 60sh.

(b) It is understood that M/s. Brooke Bonds in agreeing to increase their offer to 60sh per share were anxious to avoid "the break up of the old established Doom Dooma Tea Company".

(c) It was reported in the Press during the protracted take-over bid that one Indian concern was willing to pay the equivalent of 35sh per share only for three of the five tea estates of the Company. No official information is, however, available.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The information would be available from the Balance Sheets of the Companies. Considerable time, effort and expense will be necessary to collect the information.

(f) Obviously the acquisition will improve the assets of the company.

Marine Diesel Engines

*392. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1210 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the manufacture of marine diesel engines; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Negotiations with the two foreign firms, who had shown interest in the manufacture of marine diesel engines in India, are still continuing, and are expected to be finalised shortly.

Portuguese activities in Goa

*393. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Hem Barua:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been renewed and increased political oppression by the Portuguese in Goa;

(b) whether it is also accompanied by a military build-up; and

(c) whether Government are considering change in strategy to deal with the situation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Repression and continued denial of civil liberties are a constant feature of the Portuguese rule in Goa. There are periods, however, when repressive measures are intensified, indicating occasional nervousness of the authorities. Fearing agitation by nationals in Goa on the 15th of August the Portuguese authorities resorted to large scale arrests and torture during July to September this year.

(b) Yes. The Government of India have seen reports of military build-up in the Portuguese colonies in India.

(c) The situation is under constant review by the Government of India who intend adopting all possible measures for early liberation of these colonies.

Fund for the Unemployed

*394. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the progress made by Government in approving the proposal to create a fund to assist the avoidance of unemployment and for rehabilitation of those affected by closure of establishments etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee constituted to draw up details of the proposed Scheme, is awaited.

Naga Hostile Activities

*395. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether two civilian drivers were killed when several Naga hostiles ambushed two pefrol tankers

between Mao and Kohima on Wednesday, the 20th September, 1961; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes.

A driver and a handyman of a B. O. C. tank wagon were shot dead by the hostiles between Viswema and Khuzama on the 20th September, 1961.

(b) A patrol of the Security Forces from the nearby post rushed to the scene of the incident and combed out the surrounding area but could not trace the culprits. The incident took place on a non-convoy day. To prevent recurrence of such incidents, instructions have been issued that vehicles will move only on convoy days when escort is provided.

Labour Problems in Public Sector Undertakings

***398. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3352 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received replies from remaining State Government on a reference regarding labour problems in public sector industrial undertakings; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Industrial Disputes

***397. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any representation from

the Employees' Federation of India and the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers that industrial disputes raised by unrecognised unions should not be taken cognizance of by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, as a recommendation of a seminar held jointly by the two organisations.

(b) The recommendation required that a convention should be set up that where agreements concerning general terms of employment are entered into between recognised unions and the employer these should not be disturbed by unrecognised unions. The question was placed before the Indian Labour Conference in October 1961 but was postponed for fuller consideration at a future session of the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee.

Industrial Training Institutes

710. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme run by the Centre which are working in Maharashtra; and

(b) the present strength of trainees in those institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Nineteen Institutions. These are actually administered by the State Government and 60 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the Central Government.

(b) 3996 as on 30-9-1961.

Fatal Accidents in Collieries

711. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fatal accidents in collieries since September, 1961 upto date; and

(b) the loss of life and property in each of the accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Thirty, upto the end of October, 1961.

(b) Two accidents involved the loss of two lives each; the remaining involved the loss of one life each.

Information regarding the loss of property is not available.

Machine Tool Project at Pinjore

712. { **Shri Chunilal:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) whether Government is considering to set up a Machine Tool Project at Pinjore (Punjab);

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be incurred;

(c) the capacity of the project; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). It has been decided to set up a machine tool factory in the public sector at Pinjore in Punjab. The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, Bangalore have been entrusted with the task of setting up the factory. The total expenditure on the setting up of the factory is estimated to be Rs. 7.5 crores. The present capacity of the factory is estimated at about 1,000 machine tools per annum and is being designed so as to produce 2,000 machine tools in the course of a few years. The factory is expected to be completed by about the end of 1962.

Mechanical Engineering

713. **Shri Chunilal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made by Government to recruit Diploma and Degree holders in Mechanical Engineering as apprentices in the various establishments under various Ministries;

(b) when they are recruited and by whom; and

(c) how many of them are recruited and on what basis?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Apprentices of various grades and categories are recruited of the required qualifications and experience including the above qualifications from time to time by different undertakings.

Settlement of Tibetan Refugees in Punjab

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

(a) the total number of Tibetan refugees who have so far been settled in Punjab State; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to settle more Tibetan refugees in Punjab?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There are, 4,983 Tibetan refugees in Punjab State distributed as follows:

1. Dalhousie Camp	.	930
2. Simla District	.	182
3. Kangra District	.	988
4. Lahoul & Spiti	.	2,883
Total	.	4,983

Most of these refugees are road workers; about 500 are under training in the Handicrafts Training Centre,

Dalhousie and about 500 are children distributed in the Dharamsala Nursery School and the Tibetan Children's Residential School, Simla. None of them have, however, been settled as Agriculturists.

(b) No, Sir.

Indian Nationals visiting Australia

715. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of endorsement of passports of Indian nationals visiting Australia has been taken up with the Australian authorities; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. Informal discussions are continuing with the Australian authorities.

(b) The result is still awaited.

Labour Incentive Schemes in Public Sector Undertakings

716. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 990 on the 28th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the report regarding labour incentive schemes in public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The report is still under consideration.

Improvement in Quality of Printing

717. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 45 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the other recommendations of

the Committee appointed to improve the quality of printing and effect economy; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The recommendation of the Committee relating to the introduction of the Job Costing System has been accepted in principle and is being tried in the Government of India Press, New Delhi as an experimental measure. The recommendations relating to periodical inspection of the Presses by the Controller of Printing, annual conference of Press Managers and participation by the Department in All-India and Regional Conferences have also been accepted. The remaining recommendations are still under consideration.

Administration of Public Undertakings

718. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 362 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal in regard to administration of Government Corporations and Companies; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement regarding the decisions of the Government on the Public Sector Undertakings has been laid on the Table of the House (Lok Sabha) on 24th November, 1961. Copies have also been sent to each Hon'ble Member.

Paper Mill in J. & K. State

719. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 571 on the 10th August, 1961 and state the further progress made regarding setting up of a paper mill in Jammu and Kashmir State?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A Committee of Indian experts has been set up who will be associated with the team of Russian experts during the survey of forest areas in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Committee has suggested that due to snowfall in the valley of Kashmir during winter season, the Russian Team may be invited to visit this country during May-September, 1962. The Russian authorities have been requested accordingly to arrange the visit of the team during that period.

Production of Tea

720. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a particular tea garden in Dehra Dun has been acquired for the establishment of Central Petroleum Institute;

(b) if so, whether this will affect tea production in Dehra Dun area;

(c) whether nearly 4 to 5 lakhs of bushes are there in this tea garden;

(d) if so, the number of workers likely to be rendered idle as a result of this acquisition; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; a tea estate known as the Mokhampur Tea Estate.

(b) No, Sir; as the average production of tea in this estate during the seven years ending 1960 was only

about 3 per cent of the average production of tea in the entire Dehra Dun District. Moreover the tea bushes are reported to be above 70 years of age.

(c) About 4 lakhs.

(d) and (e). According to this information received from the Dehra Dun Tea Planters' Association, the number of permanent workers in this garden is reported to be seventy. Efforts will be made by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research who have acquired this estate to absorb as many persons as possible in the construction of the buildings of the Institute.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

721. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1181 on the 16th August, 1961 and state the further progress made regarding production of transformers and switch gear boxes in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Heavy Electricals Factory at Bhopal are now implementing a targetted production programme of the value of Rs. 3.5 crores (by saleable output), including the manufacture of switchgears, controlgears, transformers etc., to be achieved by March, 1962.

The latest progress made in the production of the above items is indicated below:—

(i) 11 KV Indoor type Oil Circuit Breakers

	<i>Units</i>
(a) Already despatched to customers	12
(b) Expected to be despatched by the end of November, 1961	40
(c) Under various stages of manufacture	200

(ii) 11 KV Outdoor type, 33 and 66 KV Oil Circuit Breakers are also in various stages of manufacture.

(iii) Power Transformers	■■■	? Nos.
(a) Expected to be despatched by end of November, 1961		6—7
(b) Under advanced stages of manufacture		33
(iv) 8 numbers of Industrial Motor Starters		
have already been sold out.		
(v) The manufacturer of Capacitors for Power Factor Correction is in hand and the first lot of capacitors made in the Bhopal factory is expected to be despatched by December, 1961.		

Manufacture of Cast Iron Castings

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

(a) whether the firms at Calcutta manufacturing cast iron castings have represented the following difficulties before Government, namely:

- (i) delay in deliveries of the required quality and quantity of pig iron;
- (ii) non-issue of quota for coke and coal;
- (iii) fixation of floor prices for export of C.I. castings;
- (iv) ban on sale of goods imported against import entitlement under Engineering Export Incentive Scheme; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to remove their difficulties?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) (i) The supply of pig iron to foundries at Calcutta borne on the Central List only is looked after by the Development Wing of this Ministry. For the requirement of pig iron of foundries borne on the State Government List, the Director of Industries, Calcutta, is concerned. In the recent past, a

few representations were received from the Central List Foundries at Calcutta regarding both the quantity and quality of pig iron. In each of these cases, the representations have been brought to the notice of the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, who looks after the supply of pig iron to the foundries, and he has been requested to arrange supplies of adequate quantity and appropriate quality of pig iron.

(a) (ii). The allocation of coke and coal is also made by the Development Wing to the Central List foundries. The quotas are allotted in each quarter to the foundries who apply for quota in a particular period and who are otherwise eligible for the same. In no period quotas of coke and coal have been refused to any such eligible Central List foundry.

(a) (iii) & (iv) and (b). Government are giving pig iron and steel at concessional prices for manufacture of goods which are exported. To ensure that only manufactured articles are exported. Government had prescribed that the minimum value in the case of iron articles should be Rs. 400 per ton. On the basis of certain representations received from the industry and in order to give further impetus to exports, Government have lowered the price to Rs. 350 per metric ton for articles made from pig iron.

The engineering industry has often requested that the materials imported under the Special Export Promotion Scheme should be allowed to be sold to others so that losses on exports could be made good by the profit on such sales. This proposal is not acceptable as a sale provision would provide an artificial link between losses on exports and profits on imports, the latter subsidising the former, which would be objectionable from the point of view of our obligations to the I. M. F.

पंचकुद्यां रोड, नई विल्सो में चतुर्थ श्रेणी
के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर

७२३. { श्री भक्त वर्षन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री
२३ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न
संस्था २१२४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचकुद्यां रोड के इलाके
में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पुराने क्वार्टरों
को तोड़ कर नये क्वार्टर बनाने का काम शुरू
हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ;

(ग) यह कार्यक्रम देर से देर कब तक
शुरू हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) उन क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले
चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के रहने व उनके
बच्चों की शिक्षा के बारे में क्या व्यवस्था
की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री
(श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क), (ख)
और (ग). यह विषय अभी तक विचारा-
धीन है, पुनर्निर्माण शुरू होने की कोई अवधि
नहीं बताई जा सकती ।

(घ) जैसा कि २८ फरवरी, १९६१
को लोक सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न सं० ३७४
के उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया गया था, जो क्वार्टर
गिराये जायेंगे, उनमें रहने वालों को राम-
कृष्णपुरम में बन रहे क्वार्टरों में स्थानान्तरित
करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस क्षेत्र में यथाशीघ्र
विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न
किया जा रहा है। नियंत्रणी (ग्रोटी)
पास-पड़ोस की बस्तियों में उपलब्ध शैक्षणिक
सुविधाओं का भी उपयोग कर सकेंगे।

आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र

७२४. { श्री भक्त वर्षन :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १६
अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था
१६५५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के जो ३६ नवे
केन्द्र स्थापित करने का हाल ही में निश्चय
किया गया है, वे किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित
किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के बारे में
अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक के कब तक चालू
हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर)

(क) से (ग). ३६ नवे केन्द्र कहां-कहां
स्थापित होंगे, उनके संबंध में क्या प्रगति
हुई है और उनके पूरा होने की संभावित
तिथियां क्या होंगी, यह सूचनाएं एक
विवरण में जो सदन पट्टन पर रखा जाता है,
वी हुई हैं। [वेलिये परिशिष्ट १,
अनुबन्ध संस्था ८६]

Ban on the Entry of the Chairman,
I.S.C.C. for Laos in South Viet Nam

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

(a) whether it is a fact that South
Vietnam Government had refused to
allow Mr. S. Sen, Chairman of the
International Control Commission for
Laos, to enter South Vietnam without
a visa in August this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, while
hitherto the members of the Commis-
sion travelled in Indo-China on the
strength of their Identity cards; and

(c) the reaction of the Government
of India thereto?

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

(b) The Government of South Vietnam proposed to introduce revised rules making it obligatory for the personnel of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam as well as in Laos and Cambodia to obtain Visas for entry and stay in South Vietnam.

(c) This is a matter for settlement between the International Commission and the Government of South Vietnam. It is understood that a settlement between the two parties has since been arrived at.

Productivity Teams on Industrial Production Techniques

726. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has sponsored or proposes to sponsor ten teams next year to study industrial production techniques;

(b) if so, the nature of the composition of such teams;

(c) the subjects of study of these teams; and

(d) the names of countries which they will visit?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The National Productivity Council proposes to sponsor under TCM aid eleven Productivity Teams during 1962.

(b) The composition of these Teams will be finalised by the National Productivity Council after inviting suggestions from as wide a field as possible, including Local Productivity Councils, Central/State Governments and the Organisations, Associations and Institutions of all-India character.

(c) Final selection of the eleven subjects will be made out of the undernoted subjects:—

- (1) Techniques of International Trade.
- (2) Leather Industry-Tanning, Leather Goods, Footwear, Sports Goods, Industrial Leather and Belting.
- (3) Radio & Electronics Industries.
- (4) Food Preservation and Canning Industry.
- (5) Non-Ferrous Metals Industry—Rolling & Processing.
- (6) Cable Industries.
- (7) Glass and Opticals Industry.
- (8) Steel Re-rolling Industry.
- (9) Fuel & Power Economy.
- (10) Tools, Jigs and Fixtures in Industries.
- (11) Posts & Tele-communications.
- (12) Woollen and Worsted Industries.
- (13) Industrial Designs in Metal Industries.

(d) The countries to be visited have not yet been decided. Generally, these Teams visit U.S., some countries of Western Europe and Japan, depending upon the subject of study.

Slum Clearance in Calcutta

727. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2549 on the 28th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the specific projects for which a subsidy of Rs. 31.43 lakhs and loan of Rs. 42.22 lakhs were released to the West Bengal Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for slum clearance work;

(b) progress made in execution of the projects concerned;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have applied for any further subsidy and/or loan during the Third Five Plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what portion of the Central assistance has been spent for slum improvement in Calcutta?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement showing the particulars of the Slum Clearance projects sanctioned in West Bengal during the Second Five Year Plan period, against which Rs. 31.43 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 42.22 lakhs as loan were released as Central assistance upto the 31st March, 1961, together with the progress achieved in implementing these projects, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 90].

(c) and (d). A statement showing the particulars of the Slum Clearance projects sanctioned so far by the Government of West Bengal during the 3rd Five Year Plan period is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 91]. These projects are eligible for Central assistance equivalent to 37½ per cent of the approved cost as subsidy and an additional 37½ per cent as loan. The remaining 25 per cent of the approved cost is borne by the State Government[local] bodies from their own resources.

(e) All the Slum Clearance projects included in the two statements referred to above have been sanctioned for implementation in Calcutta City. No Slum Improvement project has so far been sanctioned by the State Government in this City.

National Buildings Organisation

Shri S. C. Samanta:
728. Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) what are the main research projects undertaken by the National

1468(Ai) LSD—3.

Buildings Organisation since its inception;

(b) how the results of such researches have been made available more widely to the public;

(c) whether training of different types of construction workers was organised by National Buildings Organisation;

(d) if so, how many have been trained up till now; and

(e) whether they have been usefully employed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 92].

Textile Mills

729. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the work of modernisation of the Textile Mills has started;

(b) how many mills have taken up the work;

(c) what are the difficulties pointed out by some of the Mills to go ahead with the work; and

(d) when modernisation work of those mills that have already taken up, will be completed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Modernisation of the Textile Mills is a continuing process involving replacement of old machinery, rationalisation of work loads, adoption of new techniques etc. The number of mills which have taken up the work of modernisation cannot be stated precisely as various schemes are being undertaken by many mills to suit their individual conditions.

(c) The main difficulties are shortage of foreign exchange for import of machinery and the long delivery terms

quoted by indigenous machinery manufacturers.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the exact period necessary for each mill to complete modernisation. All possible financial assistance by the N.I.D.C. where necessary, is being provided to expedite the work of modernisation.

Export of Cashew Kernels

730. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Cashew Kernels have great demand in the Australian Market;

(b) whether it is a fact that the African Cashew Kernels are re-exported to Australia from India;

(c) what steps Government will take when African countries will export the Cashew Kernels direct to Australia; and

(d) what is the value of re-exported African Cashew Kernels at present?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) There is a fair demand for Cashew Kernels in Australia.

(b) Raw cashewuts are imported from East Africa which together with indigenous nuts are processed in Indian factories, before being exported to various countries including Australia.

(c) It will be for the Manufacturers/ exporters to take suitable steps to meet the competition if and when it develops.

(d) Export of kernels to Australia during 1960-61 was valued at Rs. 60 lakhs.

New Timings for Commercial Establishments

731. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether Delhi Administration has considered the suggestions made by the New Delhi Traders' Association that all hawkers and pedlars should be brought under the purview of the new timings fixed for commercial establishments and shops;

(b) what are the other suggestions that have been considered by the Administration; and

(c) the reactions of Government to such suggestions?

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

(b) (i) Uniform close day for all Shops and Commercial establishments.

(ii) Adjustment of working hours according to electric load shedding arrangements.

(iii) Different timings for different class of traders.

(c) These were considered while fixing the new timings.

Levy on Indians in Ceylon

732. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3370 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the legislation to exempt persons registered as citizens of India after the 10th October, 1954 from payment of the Temporary Residence Tax has been enacted in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the nature, scope and limitations thereof as far as its application to Indian citizens is concerned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of

External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The specific clause in the Notification issued under the Act reads as follows:

"Any person who on the tenth day of October, 1954, engaged in any employment in Ceylon and who has on any subsequent date been registered as a citizen of India under article 8 of the Constitution of India, and the spouse and every dependent child of such person."

Exact figures are not available but according to the estimate of the Ceylon Government about one thousand to two thousand persons registered as Indian citizens have been exempted from the tax by virtue of this Notification. Further cases falling under this provision will also be exempted. In addition, those persons who have not attained the age of 16 years will also be exempted.

Radio-active dust over Calcutta

733. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radioactive dust has been noticed in the recent rains over Calcutta;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Government of India in this regard?

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

(b) The measurements made by the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay have shown an increase in the atmospheric radioactivity and the

radioactivity in rain water at Calcutta. However, this increase is not appreciably higher than the increase observed at other stations in the country. The prevailing level of radioactivity in the air in India since the middle of September 1961, has been fluctuating considerably and has ranged from less than 1 to 20 micro-microcuries per cubic meter of air.

(c) The Government will advise the public regarding the precautionary measures to be taken, if such measures become necessary. For the present, the level of increase does not present a danger to the public health. No special steps are thus called for.

Trade with Iran

734. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our trade with Iran has fallen considerably since last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what is the total export to Iran since last 4 years and foreign exchange earned thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement indicating the figures of Indo-Iranian trade during the last few years is attached.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Total exports from India to Iran during the last four years, i.e., from 1957 to 1960 amounted to Rs. 20.8 crores.

Statement

The following table gives the figures of trade between India and Iran for the last three years:—

(Value in crores of Rs.)

Year	Exports from India	Imports into India	Total Trade	Balance of Trade
1958	5.8	33.0	38.8	-27.2
1959	4.3	35.5	39.8	-31.2
1960	4.6	34.1	38.7	-29.5

Cement and Paper Pulp Factories in Punjab

735. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued in the Private Sector for the setting up of Cement and Paper Pulp factories in the Punjab during 1960 and 1961 so far;

(b) the names of the parties to whom they have been issued and the names of the places where these factories will be located; and

(c) the capital to be invested in each of them?

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

Statement

Name of licensee	Proposed location of the industrial undertaking	Approximate Capital proposed to be invested (Rs. lakhs) as stated in the application for licence	I	2	3
<i>Paper Pulp industry</i>					
1. M/s Bedi & Panipat Co. Private Ltd., Ban-galore.		800.00			
2. General Industries Corporation, Amritsar		15.00			
3. M/s Amin-chand Pyare-lal, Jullunder	Chandigarh	80.00			
4. M/s Everest Paper Mart, Calcutta.	Rohtak	26.00			
5. M/s Commonwealth Srinning & Knitting Mills private Ltd., Ludhiana	Ludhiana	18.00			

	I	2	3
6. M/s Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Faridabad	25.00	
7. M/s Oswal Paper Mills, Ludhiana	Chandigarh	48.00	
8. Shri Girdhari Lal Jagdish Lal, Ludhiana	Chandigarh	12.00	
9. Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	Exact location not finalised	900.00	
<i>Cement Industry</i>			
No application has been received so far			

NOTE.—Besides pulp, paper of different varieties is also proposed to be manufactured by the licensees.

Export of Jute Bags

736. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the used Jute Bag trade in foreign markets has been badly shaken during the past one year;

(b) if so, what are the figures showing export of this item to the main importing countries during the past five years;

(c) what were the reasons for the decline in the trade; and

(d) what action has been taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Exports of second-hand jute bags rose from 48 tons in 1959 to 52 tons in 1960.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Claims of Sindhi Displaced Persons in Gujarat

737. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4675 on the 5th May, 1961 and state:

(a) out of 238 claims registered originally how many were sanctioned and disposed of by Government;

(b) whether some claims were not finally decided and disposed of by Government;

(c) whether the Government of India relied on the documentary evidence produced by the claimants or otherwise; and

(d) whether the Government of India conveyed to the claimants that the Claims Act, 1950 expired on some date?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Claims which were filed under the Claims Act, 1950 have been recorded according to the situation of the property concerned in each case in Pakistan and not with reference to the place in India from where the claim was filed. It is not possible, therefore, to give the desired information.

(b) All claims applications filed under the Claims Act, 1950 were disposed of under the said Act.

(c) The claims filed under the Act of 1950 were verified on the basis of documentary evidence as well as on production of reliable witnesses.

(d) It was clearly mentioned in the Act of 1950 when it was enacted on 18th May, 1950 that it was to remain in force for a period of two years only. After that the date was extended for one year more and the same expired on 17th May, 1953. In the case of Statutory Act, it is not the practice to inform persons individually about the date of expiry of the Act.

Export of Wool to U.K.

738. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 600 on the 20th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the export of wool to U.K. has improved since then; and

(b) if so, the export of wool since 1957 and the foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Our exports of raw wool to U.K. and the foreign exchange earned thereby during 1957 to 1960 are given below:

Year	Quantity in million lbs.	Value in lakhs of Rs.
1957 .	16.41	464
1958 .	12.95	300
1959 .	13.44	
1960 .	11.	

Engineering Export Promotion Council

739. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what aid facilities have been given by Government to implement the recommendations of the delegation of the Engineering Export Promotion Council which toured West Asian and European countries; and

(b) whether there has been any appreciable increase in export of engineering goods?

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

(a) The recommendations of the Delegation of the Engineering Export Promotion Council which toured European and West Asian Countries were placed on the table of the House on the 5th September, 1961 in answer to Question No. 3347. Although these recommendations are primarily meant for implementation by the trade interests concerned, the following facilities have been provided by the Government for promotion of exports of engineering goods:

- (1) Annual grants-in-aid to the Engineering Export Promotion Council.
- (2) Facilities for import of raw materials and components.
- (3) Release of steel at concessional prices.
- (4) Drawback of import and excise duties etc.

(5) Foreign exchange facilities to the Engineering Export Promotion Council to implement its publicity schemes.

(6) Liberal consideration of requests for release of foreign exchange in order to enable the manufacturers and exporters to visit foreign countries for establishing contacts with buyers.

(7) Engineering goods are included in the Trade Agreements for exports from India to U.A.R., Iraq, Jordan, Yugoslavia, etc. Efforts are always made to press for the inclusion of engineering items for export from India, whenever agreements are reviewed or new agreements are signed.

(8) The Engineering Export Promotion Council has opened an Office at Cairo.

(b) The following are the export statistics of engineering goods for the last 3 years:

Year.	Value
1958.	Rs. 4.10 crores.
1959	Rs. 5.57 "
1960	Rs. 8.89 "
1961 (Ja: Aug.)	Rs. 6.41 "

(Source: Engineering Export Promotion Council's Home Bulletin).

Tea Auction Market

740. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3865 on the 8th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the proposal to open an auction market for Assam tea within the State;

(b) if so, whether Government are in favour of opening such a market; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken to implement the decision?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam have set up a Committee to consider the possibilities and implications of establishment of a Tea Auction Market in Assam. The Committee at its first meeting held on the 1st November, 1961 decided to collect information from various sources necessary for compilation of its report. The Committee is collecting various data for this purpose.

The State Government are awaiting the recommendations of the Committee.

प्रेस सूचना विभाग

741. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रेस सूचना विभाग (पी० आई० बी०) द्वारा अंग्रेजी के पत्रों को और भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को किस अनुपात से प्रचार सामग्री दी जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश प्रचार सामग्री अंग्रेजी में ही तैयार की जाती है और उसी स्तर से वितरित की जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अंग्रेजी के प्रेस सूचना विभाग की प्रचार सामग्री का सब से कम उपयोग करते हैं और भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उपयोग करते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों को प्रचार सामग्री भेजने में कमी करने और भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों को अधिक प्रचार सामग्री भेजने की व्यवस्था करने की दिग्गज में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर):

(क) १९६० में प्रेस इन्कारमेशन अमरो ने अंग्रेजी के समाचार-पत्रों को १२,६१७ समाचार तथा भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को ५०,६२३ समाचार भेजे।

(ख) प्रचार सामग्री पहले अप्रेजी में ही तैयार की जाती है, परन्तु ब्वरो के नई दिल्ली स्थित प्रधान-कार्यालय से यह अप्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा उर्दू में और अन्य प्रादेशिक तथा शाखा कार्यालयों से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भेजी जाती है:

(ग) और (घ), विभिन्न समाचार-पत्र अलग-अलग भाषाओं में भेजी गई सामग्री का उपयोग किसी किसी से करते हैं इसका विश्लेषण करना संभव नहीं है।

प्रकाशन विभाग

७४२. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रकाशन विभाग और सभी चार शाखाओं में प्रेस सूचना विभाग की तरह पुस्तकें, लेख समाचार आदि मूल रूप में अप्रेजी में ही तैयार कराए जाते हैं और बाद में भारतीय भाषाओं में इनका अनुवाद कराया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि यह सारी सामग्री मूल रूप में याजभादा हिन्दी में ही तैयार की जाये और किर अन्य भाषाओं में इनका अनुवाद हो ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच नहीं है कि ऐसा करने से हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में व्यवहार में लाने की दिशा में सुविधा होगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) :

(क) विषय के रवरूप, आधार सामग्री की भाषा और लेखक की पृष्ठभूमि और भाषा गंबधी कुशलता को—विशेषकर यदि वह बाहरी लेखक हुआ—इयान में रखते हुए पुस्तकें और पुस्तिकाएँ मूल रूप में अप्रेजी या हिन्दी या अन्य किसी भारतीय भाषा में लिखी जाती हैं। यही प्रकाशन यदि दूसरी भाषा में निकालने हुए तो

आवश्यकता के अनुसार उनके अनुवाद की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

प्रेस इफारमेशन ब्योरे के प्रेस लिलोज़ के पहले अप्रेजी में तैयार किये जाने और बाद में हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद किये जाने का कारण यह है कि सरकारी विभागों से प्राप्त मूल सामग्री प्रायः अप्रेजी में होती है और अर्खल भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों की आवश्यकताएँ अप्रेजी के माध्यम में ही पूरी होती हैं साथ ही टेलीप्रेटर से उत्पन्न सीमा का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है ; वे प्रधानतः अप्रेजी में हैं

(ख) और (ग), कुछ सामग्री मूल रूप में हिन्दी में ही तैयार करने की व्यवस्था हो चुकी है और उपर बताई गई परिस्थितियों के द्वारा इन में रखते हुए इस व्यवस्था का विस्तार किया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियां हटाना

७४३.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :	श्री कुम्हन :
	श्रीमती बैमना सुल्तान :

 श्री प्र० गं० देव :

क्या निर्णाय, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में गन्दी बस्तियां हटाने के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गन्दी बस्तियों की संख्या के आंकड़े तैयार कर लिये है और उन्हें हटाने में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ग) क्या गन्दी बस्तियां हटाने के कार्यक्रम में कुछ गन्दी बस्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, वावास और संभरण उपमंडी (श्री अनिल कुमार चन्दा) : (क) (१) पहले दिल्ली नगर सुधार विभाग (दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट) और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी (दिल्ली डैवलपमेंट अथैरिटी) ने १९५७ के अन्त तक दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में ३२२५ मकान और ५६ दूकानें बनवाई थीं। ये मकान/दूकानें पहले ही गन्दी वस्तियों में रहने वालों को दी जा चुकी हैं।

(२) इनके अलावा १७०२ मकान जिसमें सेवा-कार्मिक वर्ग (सर्विस पर्सोनल) के लिये अन्तकलीन अस्थाई वासस्थान (ट्रांजिट-कैम्प एकोमोडेशन, तथा घर सम्मिलित हैं) और ४६ दूकानों का, जिनकी मंजूरी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी (दिल्ली डैवलपमेंट अथैरिटी) ने दी थी, निर्माण, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने अगस्त, १९६१ के अन्त तक पूरा किया। इन मकानों/दूकानों का नियतन (अलीटमेंट) (गन्दी वस्तियों के निवासी पात्र (एलिजिवल) परिवारों को किया गया है/जा रहा है।

(३) मार्च, १९५६ में गन्दी वस्तियों को हटाने का काम दिल्ली नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित किये जाने के बाद से १६०० मकानों, ४४ दूकानों, २० कार्यालयों, ३६ मछली-दूकानों और माल भरने के लिये ३४०० वर्ग फुट क्षेत्रफल के तहखानों को बनाने की मंजूरी दी गई है। इन में से ४३८ मकान और २४ दूकानें निर्माण की दशा में हैं।

(४) दिल्ली में सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर अनविकृत रूप से बनाई गई झुग्गियों और झोपड़ियों की गणना दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जून-जुलाई १९६० में की थी। इस गणना से पता चला था कि लगभग ८७ गन्दी वस्तियों के क्षेत्रों में ४३,८५७ परिवार रह रहे थे। इन को हटाने का कार्यक्रम

मार्च, १९६४ तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

सरकार ने दिल्ली में गैर सरकारी भूमि पर गन्दी वस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े एकत्रित नहीं किये। परन्तु १९५६-५८ में भारत सेवक समाज ने कुछ अन्य सामाजिक संस्थाओं के सहयोग से पुरानी दिल्ली में गन्दी वस्तियों के निवासियों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया था, जिससे पता चला था कि ६१ वस्तियों और १७२६ कटरों में ४८,५०० परिवार रह रहे थे। इनको हटाने के लिये कोई समयावली (टाइम शैड्यूल) नहीं बनाई गई है।

(ग) और (घ). सरकारी और सार्वजनिक भूमि पर स्थित गन्दी वस्तियों को “झुग्गियों और झोपड़ियों को हटाने की योजना” के अन्तर्गत हटाया जा रहा है। अन्य गन्दी वस्तियों को हटाने का काम निगम “गन्दी वस्तियों को हटाने की योजना” के अन्तर्गत कर रहा है।

Steel Production and Distribution

744. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raw Material sub-committee of the Small Scale Industries Board had recommended that a steel board to manage steel production and distribution be set up; and

(b) if so, the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The report is under consideration.

आकाशवाणी

७४५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी से प्रति सप्ताह कितने घंटों तक फिल्मी गाने, भजन, शास्त्रीय संगीत तथा समाचार सुनाये जाते हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): प्रति सप्ताह समय की लगभग अवधि इस प्रकार है: —

फिल्मी गाने	घंटे	मिनट
भजन	१४३	२७
शास्त्रीय संगीत	२६२	४६
वाद्य संगीत	२२४	५६
समाचार	५३८	२५

Sport Commentators of A.I.R.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the present sport commentators of the A.I.R. are not liked by the listeners because of lack of good voice and fluency;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaint from the public; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). A.I.R. receives from listeners both criticisms and praise for sports commentators. It is, therefore, not possible to infer that listeners as a whole dislike or like any particular commentators.

All India Radio examines carefully all opinions—whether appreciative or critical—and makes its own off-broadcast recordings of commentaries and analyses the defects and good points. These are discussed with the persons concerned with a view to improving commentaries.

पटसन का उत्पादन

७४७. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में पटसन की मिलों में कितना पटसन देश में प्राप्त किया और कितना विदेश से खरीदा;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में से प्रत्येक में कितना पटसन आयात किया गया और उसकी तुलना में पटसन का कितना प्रतिशत उत्पादन देश में किया गया;

(ग) इसी अवधि में कितना पटसन पाकिस्तान से आयात किया गया; और

(घ) पटसन के उत्पादन के बारे में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने में कितनी प्रगति हुई और कब तक हमारा देश इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्णतः आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। [वैसिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६३] ।

(घ) पटसन और मेस्टा का उत्पादन जो ११४७-४८ की फसल में १६.५८ लाख गांठें था, वह १६६०-६१ में बढ़कर ५१.७७ लाख गांठें हो गया है। आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के बारे में कोई समय की सीमा बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है; किन्तु उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि करने के लिये प्रत्येक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Productivity Centres Conference

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

(a) what subjects were discussed and observations and recommendations made at the Productivity Centres Conference of eight Asian Countries held in September, this year; and

(b) what decisions have been taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Sbri Manubhai Shah): (a) The eight participating countries to this conference who are members of the Asian Productivity Organisation (A.P.O.) under whose auspices the Conference was held in New Delhi discussed subjects such as, activities of National Productivity Organisations, Productivity Information Activities, Concept of Productivity, activities of Asian Productivity Organisation and programme for Regional Co-operation.

The Conference recommended to the Governing Body of A.P.O. certain programmes to be organised on regional basis for the benefit of member countries. The important programmes recommended are:

- (1) Asian Productivity Organisation should set up Institutes of Training of Trainers.
- (2) It should take such steps as may be necessary for promotion and speedy formation of National Productivity Centres in countries of Asia where such organisations do not exist.
- (3) It should compile a list of productivity publications of the organisations of member countries and arrange to provide their English translations to member countries.
- (4) It should prepare inventory of all important training and other productivity programmes scheduled in member countries and inform the productivity organisations for possible participation.
- (5) It should organise surveys of industrial development and man-power development in member countries.
- (6) It should organise collection of performance and other data of existing industrial plants and suggest ways and means for instituting inter-firm comparison.

(7) It should make an inventory of research facilities in Asian countries.

- (8) It should form a pool of experts to be made available to member countries on request for advising among others on:
 - (i) improvement on management skills and production techniques;
 - (ii) development of industries.

(b) As the conference has made recommendations to the Governing Body of the Asian Productivity Organisation, the question of Government of India taking decision thereon, does not arise. Government will, however, extend full co-operation.

Committee on National Income

749. { **Shri Damani:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new Committee to advise on National Income has been constituted;
- (b) if so, what is the composition of such committee;
- (c) whether it has held its first meeting; and

(d) if so, what were the main observations|recommendations made at the session?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes; a new Committee was constituted on 29th September, 1961.

(b) The composition of the new Committee is as follows:—

- (1) Director, Central Statistical Organisation *ex- offi* Chairman
- (2) Dr. I. G. Patel (Ministry of Finance) Member

(3) Dr. K. N. Rai (Delhi School of Economics, Delhi)	Member
(4) Prof. M. Mukherjee (Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta)	Member
(5) Prof. V. M. Dandekar (Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona)	Member
(6) Dr. N. S. R. Sastry (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay)	Member
(7) Shri P. N. Dhar (Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi)	Member
(8) Shri M. V. Divatia (National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi)	Member
(9) Officer on Special Duty (National Income), Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi	Convenor

(c) No; the first meeting is proposed to be held on 19th December, 1961.

(d) Does not arise.

Cement Factory in Kangra District

750. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the party to whom a licence has been granted for the setting up of a cement factory in the Kangra District;

(b) the capacity of the set up;

(c) whether it will be with foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, how much foreign exchange is involved in it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). No such licence has been granted.

Diplomatic Enclave

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

(a) whether the terms of lease of plots in Diplomatic Enclave provide

that houses shall have to be constructed within a certain specified period and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this condition has been complied with by all plot holders and if not the number of defaulters; and

(c) the action taken against any of the defaulters?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, Sir. The purchasers of these plots were required to complete construction within 24 calendar months.

(b) No, Sir. The number of defaulters is 61.

(c) The defaulters were granted extension upto 14th July, 1958 to complete the construction of buildings. Further extension of time was granted upto 14th January, 1960 on payment of penalty @ 5 per cent. of the premium for belated construction. Time for construction beyond 14th January, 1960 is being extended on year to year basis on payment of penalty @ 5 per cent. p.a. or fraction thereof.

Export of 'Bidis'

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

(a) whether Government have considered the question of earning foreign exchange by exporting 'Bidis' to South East Asian countries; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The principal markets for Indian bidis in South East Asia are Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya. Our total exports of Bidis are on the decline, due to the increased production and consumption of cheap cigarettes in places like Singapore and the expansion of production of bidis in countries like Ceylon. Though the prospects for Indian Bidis in these

markets are not very bright, efforts are being made to maintain exports. The Trade Agreement recently signed with Ceylon is expected to alleviate the difficulties in the export of bidis to that country to some extent.

Export of Shoes

753. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the possibilities of export of shoes have increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a statement indicating its past performance for the period 1959-60 and 1960-61 will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). There is a steady demand for Indian footwear in the export markets.

(c) Export statistics of footwear are given below:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1959-60	54.43 lakh prs.	Rs. 295 lakhs
1960-61	49.00 lakh prs.	Rs. 309 lakhs

Price of Jute

754. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances of the jute-growers of Orissa of not getting an economic price for their products and lack of incentive for more productions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure an economic price to the jute-growers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No special representation has been received from jute

growers in Orissa. There has however been a general grievance by all jute-growers.

(b) A Buffer Stock Agency is expected to be set up shortly by the industry to take suitable action for stabilisation of prices.

Joint Stock Companies

755. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint stock companies established in the State of Bihar during the current calendar year ending 30th day of September; 1961;

(b) the total amount of authorised capital of the company or companies; and

(c) the number and the names of the companies with the amount of authorised capital and the line of Industries, established in the districts of North Bihar?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Eight.

(b) Rs. 93.5 lakhs.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Name of Authorised Line of industries registered office capital in North Bihar.

(in '000)

Ramashray Udyoga Kendra Private Limited.	10,00	To carry on business as owners, proprietors, lessors, contractors, Agents and Managers of Industries & Estates etc.
Trihut Financing Corporation Private Limited.	2,50	To carry on business as money lenders, financiers, finance brokers, etc.

Manufacture of Cars and Trucks

756. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units licensed to manufacture cars and trucks in the country;

(b) the capacity of the individual units for the manufacture of cars and trucks;

(c) the percentage of indigenous contents of the cars and trucks of the different units and make;

(d) the total number of cars and trucks manufactured by the different units during the last five years ending 30th December, 1960; and

(e) the gap between demand and supply of cars and trucks in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 94].

Central Information Service

757. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) what were the categories and what were their scales of pay of the employees out of whom initial cadre for Grades III and IV of Central Information Service were constituted;

(b) who was the recruiting and appointing authority for each category, before CIS was constituted;

(c) what were the academic qualifications and experience required for these categories when the appointments were made in the first instance; and

(d) whether any examination to recruit the lowest cadre of CIS has been conducted by U.P.S.C. so far and if the reply is in the negative, when such an examination is expected to be held?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The Central Information Service has the objective of pooling together

officers who were scattered in a large number of units with various grades and differences in pay. The number of such units and categories is very large and the circulation of all the information asked for by the hon. Member is likely to entail detailed and exhaustive labour.

It can be put at the disposal of the hon. Member whenever desired.

(d) A requisition for recruitment to the posts in Grade IV of the Central Information Service which remained unfilled at the initial constitution of the Service has been forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission under rule 5(3) of the CIS Rules, 1959, and the Commission will hold an examination in due course.

Reorganisation of Ministry of External Affairs

758. Shri P. G. Deb:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether new measures for re-organisation have been taken in the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). On the basis of a recent review of the current work in the Ministry by a special Re-organisation Committee, proposals have been made for the distribution of political work in the Ministry into six territorial Divisions with consequential administrative changes. Also, a new Division—Economic and Co-ordination—has been set up to co-ordinate between the Ministry of External Affairs and other Ministries of the Government of India on economic policies so far as they affect foreign relations.

Further measures for reorganisation are under consideration.

Burmese Industrial Mission

759. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Burmese Industrial Mission visited India in October, 1961; and

(b) if so, the nature of their mission and whether there was any talk about mutual trade?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the Burmese Industrial Mission was to study the work done in India for development of Cottage Industries, Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates. The Mission did not discuss trade between the two countries.

Rehabilitation of Mikir Hills Refugees

760. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how far the rehabilitation of Mikir Hills refugees in Assam has proceeded; and

(b) the steps taken to this end?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (d). Out of 1,884 families accepted as bona fide displaced person, 685 families have since been settled in the following places:

	Families
(1) Mikir Hills District	450
(2) Coorie Goosie in Nowgong District.	20
(3) Jorabari in Nowgong District	90
(4) Titasuli in Nowgong District	35
(5) In other Districts	90
Total	685

Another 100 families are to be settled at Barpani in Nowgong District and 60 families at Lettekuan in Sib-

sagar District. The remaining 1,039 families are proposed to be settled in the neighbourhood of the Jamuna Maudanga Reserve.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

761. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 710 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee constituted by Prime Minister for devising ways and means, of expediting slum clearance and improvement work in Delhi have since been examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken by the various authorities on these recommendations, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

Production of Fertilizers

762. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 722 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the revised proposals received from U.S. firm to produce fertilizers in India from liquid ammonia; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The proposal was not acceptable as the firm could not suggest any workable scheme to cover the large amount of foreign exchange required for the import of ammonia.

Import Licences for Wooltops

763. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cut the import licences for wooltops; and

(b) if so, by what percentages and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Two Roomed Quarters for Class IV Staff

764. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3861 on the 8th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken on the proposal to construct two roomed quarters for Class IV staff of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The proposal to construct two-roomed quarters for Class IV staff has still not been finalised.

Rents for Govt. Accommodation

765. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2993 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) what amount will be annually recovered from the allottees of Central Government accommodation, category-wise, in excess of the annual rents charged from them before the elevation of Delhi to an 'A' Class City; and

(b) the total annual increase in the allowances of each category of Government servant on account of upgrading of the city?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There has been no change in the basis of recovery of rent for Government accommodation on account of elevation of Delhi to an 'A' class city. Since there has been an increase in the city compensatory allowance and as that allowance is treated as "emoluments" for the purpose of recovery of rent, certain allottees have now to pay higher rent than before to the extent of 7½ per cent. of the increase in the amount of his city compensatory allowance in the case of those drawing less than Rs. 150 p.m. and 10 per cent. of the increase in the case of others. But in cases where an allottee has been paying the pooled standard rent (being lower than 7½ per cent. or 10 per cent. of the emoluments, as the case may be), there is no increase in the amount of rent to be recovered.

(b) Upgrading of Delhi to 'A' class city has affected only the house rent allowance and the city compensatory allowance. The rates of these allowances admissible prior to and after the upgrading of Delhi to 'A' class city are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 96].

Fertilizer Factory in Madras State

766. { **Shri Kunhan:**
 { **Shri P. G. Deb:**

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

(a) whether licence has been given for a fertilizer factory at Tuticorin in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A licence has been issued to M/s. Kothari and Sons, Madras for the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Tuticorin.

(b) The factory which is proposed to be established in two stages will on completion of the first stage produce 198,000 tons of ammonium phos-

phate per annum. This capacity is proposed to be doubled in the second stage.

क्वार्टरों का दिया जाना

767. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से ऊँची श्रेणी के आवास प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र पदाधिकारियों को आउट आफ टर्न ऐसे क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं जो कि तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाए गये थे ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के क्वार्टरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उच्च श्रेणी के इन पदाधिकारियों से इन क्वार्टरों का किराया किस हिसाब से लिया जाता है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल केंद्रन्दा) : (क) हाँ और (ख) क्वार्टरों का नियतन (अलौटमेंट) किसी पदाधिकारी की सेवा की श्रेणी के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि उसके द्वारा ली जा रही परिलक्ष्य (एमोल्यूमेंट्स) और उसकी 'अप्रता-तिथि' के अनुसार किया जाता है। इसलिए किसी विएट 'सेवा श्रेणी' के पदाधिकारियों को दिये गये क्वार्टरों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी मुश्किल है। परन्तु यह तथ्य है कि बारी के बिना नियतन साधारणतया निवासस्थान की उस श्रेणी से एक या दो श्रेणी नीचे किया जाता है, जिसे पाने का वह पदाधिकारी सामान्यतया हकदार है।

(ग) नियमानुसार किराया परिलक्ष्य के १० प्रतिशत (१५० रुपये प्रति मास कम पाने वाले पदाधिकारियों के

मामले में ७।। प्रतिशत) की दर से या एक० आर०-४५ ए के अधीन मानक किराया, दोनों में से जो भी कम हो, लिया जाता है।।

Industrial Development of Kerala

768. श्री A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Industries in the Public Sector to be established in Kerala State in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) total allocations made for each Industrial establishment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The projects of the Central Government to be located in Kerala State and the Third Plan allocations therefor are as follows:

	Rs. crores
1. Second Shipyard .	20.00 (estimated)
2. Expansion of FACT	8.00 (estimated)
3. Phyto Chemical Plant .	6.30 (Approximate)
4. Precision Instrument Project .	6.00 (Approximate)

Sodium Hydrosulphate

769. श्री Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Alwaye, has been given a licence by the Central Government for increasing its existing capacity for the production of Sodium Hydrosulphate; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase licensed?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; an industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been granted to M/s. Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., on 28th September, 1961, for expansion of production of sodium hydrosulphite from 900 to 3000 tons per annum.

Publicity for Indian Tea in Iraq

770. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Baghdad has drawn the attention of the Government of India to the complete lack of propaganda or publicity for Indian tea in Iraq; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Promotion for Indian tea in Iraq has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. To increase the imports of Indian tea to Iraq, the Tea Board has extended an invitation to a delegation of leading importers of tea in Iraq to visit India and study the facilities which India can offer in the matter of shipments of tea to Iraq. The Trade Agreement between India and Iraq provides for facilities to promote imports of India Tea into Iraq.

Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi

771. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1100 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of high operating expenses of Ashoka Hotel;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the reduction of expenses?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Operating expenses go up with increased occupancy in the Hotel, as shown below:

	1958-59 (6 months)	1959-60	1960-61
	Rs. in lacs		
1. Income	38.94	75.36	90.83
2. Operating expenses	26.57	43.92	45.49

3. Daily average occupancy:	290	305	346
Guests Over-night			

It will be seen that operating expenses in 1960-61 registered a rise of 3.5 per cent. only over the previous year, as against the increase in income of 20.5 per cent. The management constantly keeps under review the operating expenses in the Hotel and effects all possible economies, wherever it is possible to do so, without impairing the efficiency of service in the Hotel.

Small Scale Industries in Punjab

772. *{ Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:*

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

(a) the number of small industrial units established during 1960-61 for the displaced persons in Punjab; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No new small industrial unit for the displaced persons has been established in Punjab during 1960-61.

Ball and Roller Bearings Project

773. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1628 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in connection with setting up of a ball and roller bearings project with Russian aid; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The setting up of a ball and roller bearings project with Russian aid is still under consideration.

Fertilizer Plant at Durgapur

774. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 725 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether an agreement for the erection and operation of a fertilizer plant at Durgapur has since been signed; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Zinc Smelter in Calcutta

775. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 716 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of a zinc smelter in Calcutta; and

(b) how long will it take to commission the plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Final details of the scheme are still awaited from the party.

Final Report of Wage Board for Jute Industry

776. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1212 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the final report of the Wage Board for jute industry; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Manufacturing Units

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

(a) the name and number of Radio Manufacturing Units in India at present and their production capacity;

(b) whether Government considers it necessary to stop further increase in the manufacturing units of Radio; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement showing the names of radio manufacturing units indicating the capacity against each unit is laid on the Table of the House. Owing to the difficult foreign exchange situation, no new units are being encouraged at present in the large scale sector. The radio manufacturers have, however, been permitted to increase their production within their existing foreign exchange allocation for import of raw materials and components and with their existing manufacturing facilities.

The policy of not encouraging new units in the large scale sector is not applicable in the case of the small scale sector. The Directors of Industries of various states are encouraging setting up of some small units. Information regarding the exact number of units operating in different States in the Small Scale Sector for the manufacture of radio sets is not available. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 96A].

Public Sector Undertakings

778. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 685 on the 19th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration have since completed the study of public sector enterprises with a view to find out to what extent the disparities in scales

of pay and other conditions of service are responsible for the flight of personnel; and

(b) if so, the main findings therein?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) Not yet, Sir. It is expected to be completed by the end of this year or beginning of the next year.

Export of Handloom Fabrics to U.S.A.

779. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the export of handloom fabrics to U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, whether any special variety is also being exported from Madras?

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

(b) The variety of handloom cloth known as "Bleeding Madras" is also being exported from Madras to the U.S.A.

Radio-Relay Station in Tripura

781. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how long it will take to construct a Radio-Relay Station in Tripura;

(b) whether the money for such construction has been sanctioned and allotted; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The relay transmitter at Agartala in Tripura, is expected to be brought into service in 1962-63.

(b) Necessary budget provision has been made in the estimates for the current and the next financial years. Sanction and allotment of funds would

be made according to necessity and progress of estimates and work.

(c) Does not arise.

Colonies for Displaced Persons

782. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a colony for the displaced persons from East Pakistan now settled in Delhi is being built;

(b) whether it is also a fact that displaced persons from Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir State living in Delhi have also been demanding that a separate colony for them should be built; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet this genuine demand?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) No such request appears to have been received in the recent past. The migrants from Jammu and Kashmir have been accorded the same treatment in the matter of the allotment of houses/shops in Delhi as any other displaced person from West Pakistan. A number of them are already in occupation of Government built and evacuate property.

(c) Does not arise.

Quarters in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

783. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different prices are being charged for the same type of double storey quarters in Lajpat Nagar area; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b).

The number of double storey quarters built at Lajpat Nagar area is quite large. They were built at different times and at varying cost. If information is required for any particular block it can be supplied.

**'C' Type Quarters in Lajpat Nagar
New Delhi**

784. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the sale deeds issued for 'C' type quarters in Lajpat Nagar, these have been described as 'A' type quarters with two rooms and kitchen while they are actually only one-room tenements;

(b) whether it is a fact that correction was not made in the sale deeds in spite of the request of the allottees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 'C' type quarters in Lajpat Nagar are one roomed tenements whereas 'A' type quarters are two roomed. The form of sale deed for 'A' type quarters was prescribed earlier than that for 'C' type. Some of the purchasers of 'C' type quarters were very anxious to get their sale deeds executed early, and with a view to accommodating them, the proforma prescribed for 'A' type quarters was used in some cases. It is possible that the word "two roomed quarters" occurring in the head line of this proforma may not have been scored out in certain cases but the description of the property is always given in the schedule appended to the deed.

(b) No. If the mistake had been pointed out it would have been rectified.

(c) Does not arise.

Leipzig Fair in East Germany

785. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Indus-

try be pleased to state whether India is joining LEIPZIG Fair in East Germany to be held from the 4th to 13th March, 1962?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Yes, Sir.

Implementation of Recommendations of Sugar Wage Board

**786. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Basappa:**

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Sugar Wage Board in respect of the scales and gradations of the workers have been implemented fully by the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet, Bellary District, Mysore State and the Co-operative Sugar Mills, Kamplim, Bellary District and Salar Jung Sugar Mills, Munirabad, Raichur District;

(b) whether the workers' unions of the above factories have accepted the implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Negotiations between the parties are reported to be in progress. The matter is being pursued by the State Government.

Prices of H.M.T. Watches

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

(a) how the prices of watches manufactured in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore compare with the sale prices of imported watches at landed cost, of equivalent quality;

(b) different models and names of watches to be manufactured there; and

(c) the net profit expected to accrue to the Company in the watch project during the year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Import of watches is at present extremely restricted. It is not, therefore, possible to make a comparison of the prices.

(b) The following three types will be manufactured to begin with:

Gents'

"HMT Citizen"—Gold plated

'HMT Janata'—Stainless steel
Ladies'

"HMT Sujata"—Gold plated.

(c) It is too early to estimate the profit that would accrue to the Company in the watch project during the year.

Industrial Projects in U.P.

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

(a) the locations and the estimated cost of the industrial projects which have been finally approved for the Third Five Year Plan of U.P.;

(b) which of the above projects are in public sector and which of them are in private sector;

(c) the scheme for financing the public and private sector projects and foreign collaboration, if any, in those projects; and

(d) the projects which are to be completed in the Plan period and those that are to be carried over to the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 97].

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

WAGE REVISION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The appeal made by him at the Eighth session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines regarding wage revision in the coal mining industry and the outcome thereof.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The last Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining was kind enough to accept my appeal that all aspects of wage revision in the coal mining industry may be first gone into by the employers and workers on the basis of facts already available on a bipartite level. The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel was of the opinion—and I too shared it—that the coal industry could not bear any additional burden. Then my suggestion was that the bipartite committee should explore possibilities of adjustment of wages within the existing price structure.

The bipartite committee, which has on it representatives of all the leading employers' and workers' organisations in the coal mining industry, has since met twice at Calcutta—once on the 25th August, 1961 and again on the 5th October, 1961.

At the second meeting of the bipartite committee, workers' representatives demanded that the proposed new wage structure should be binding for three years only while the employers were desirous of a settlement for a minimum period of five years.

[Shri Nanda.]

Again the workers' representatives demanded a minimum wage based on the principles evolved at the Fifteenth Session of the Indian Labour Conference, while employers were, though agreed that the wage structure needed revision in the interest of Industrial Peace during the Third Plan, were not able to indicate the level to which wages might be increased because of the rigid control on selling prices.

The bipartite committee has expressed a wish to have the views of the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel and myself on these two basic issues. Soon after the close of the current session of Parliament, I hope to discuss this matter with the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel and then fix a convenient date for meeting the bipartite committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: One question. At the second meeting of the employers and employees, they have sent an urgent telegram to both the Ministers of Labour and the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to meet them by the 22nd of October or the first week of November. Why was this not possible so that, since the employers had committed themselves to wage revision, the matter could have been finalised at an early date?

Shri Nanda: As soon as I got intimation, I consulted the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel and it was considered that this matter could be conveniently discussed only as I have indicated in my statement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The hon. Minister stated at the Industrial committee and the workers' representative and the employers' representative accepted his appeal. But, I would like to know, was there not an increase in the price of coal after that Industrial committee meeting? May I also know whether the employers have categorically stated that they are not going to have any wage increase unless the price of coal is increased?

Shri Nanda: So far as any increase which may be allowed in respect of the price of coal is concerned, the assumption is that it is only in respect of increases in cost which have already occurred. But, regarding the second part of the question, as I have said, my information is that it was not a total denial of the claim of the workers, but that the employers were not in a position to concede the full claim because of the rigid cost structure. They might be able to indicate some other figure. These are things which have to be discussed.

STATEMENT ON WHITE PAPER NO.
V RE: RELATIONS BETWEEN
INDIA AND CHINA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of White Paper No. V containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between November, 1960 and November, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3355/61].

You were pleased to tell me the other day that I might make a brief statement today. May I make it now?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As you have been pleased to fix, I think, the 4th of December for a discussion on this subject of our border, more especially in regard to the renewed activities and aggression of Chinese authorities there, I do not propose to say much. But, I should like to help hon. Members to know the facts as far as they are in my possession so that it might help them in the course of their discussion.

This White Paper that I am placing today contains a large number of letters, charges and counter-charges made by one Government or the other and the replies. That will give them some picture of the relations of the

two Governments which are obviously very far from friendly. It consists of charges and counter-charges being made of this kind. In one of the letters sent more or less recently on the 31st of October, 1961—it is a long letter sent by our Ministry to the Embassy of China here—various matters are dealt with, various charges made by the Chinese Government against us are replied to and repudiated. Then this letter says:—I shall read out a paragraph from it—

“Reports received in August-September 1961 show that the Chinese forces have spread even beyond the 1956 Chinese claim line in Ladakh to establish the following new posts, and that they have constructed roads to link these posts with rear bases:—

Post at E78.12, No. 35.19—this is the location of the post—

Post at Nyagzu.

Post at Dambuguru.

These fresh instances of violation of Indian territory by the Chinese establish conclusively that the Chinese are guilty of further aggression against India and their protestations to the contrary are only a cloak to cover up these renewed incursions and aggressive activities.”

Thereafter, we rejected their note. I read out this brief reference because this particular matter has been before us now.

I should like to explain because there is much confusion on this issue. On the one hand, quite rightly and inevitably, there is a strong feeling in this House and in the country about these Chinese aggressive activities in Ladakh and elsewhere, a feeling that is obviously completely shared by the Government and by, I take it, almost everybody in India, and further that active and effective steps should be taken against these activities. What has happened? I wanted, first of all,

to make that clear. In the course of the last two years—I am not referring to the period previous to two years as that has been fairly well discussed here and the facts are known—in the course of the last two years, we find that three Chinese posts have been established. I have myself used the word ‘check-posts’ for their posts or our posts. It is not a correct description. They are military posts; they are check-posts. Check-posts are normal police posts. Whether they are our posts in these mountains or the Chinese, they are regular military posts. In the course of the last two years, three posts have been established.

As a matter of fact, so far as we are aware, they were established during the last summer, especially one important post to which I shall refer. Of these three military posts, two of them, one at Dambuguru and the other at Nyagzu in the Konka La-Khurnak Fort sector of Ladakh, are practically on the international frontier between Tibet and Ladakh; I am talking about the real frontier, not where the Chinese have come in. They are actually on the international frontier. We are not quite certain whether they are a mile or two on this side or on that side, because it is rather difficult in these high mountain regions to be precise about the actual line. But, broadly speaking . . .

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Then, they must be on this side. If there is doubt, then they are obviously on this side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let us presume that. We have presumed that. But I am merely saying that they are near the international frontier. And it is an objectionable thing, the Chinese having built them, not because they have included any particular area of territory there by coming a mile but because that is a sign of aggressive mentality behind it and aggressive activities. What I mean to say is that to consider or to think that as has been said, a large area—I do not know how much, thousand or two

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

thousand square miles—have been further occupied is not a correct statement. What is correct is that in so far as these two posts are concerned, they are, as I said, almost on the international frontier. And it is objectionable, because the mere erection of these posts even on the international frontier is an aggressive activity and not in keeping with the assurance given to us.

The third post is a more important one, that is, a post in the northern part of this Ladakh area. Presumably, this was put up during this last summer. It is very difficult to give exact dates, because we find out about the existence of these posts by reconnaissance. When a reconnaissance occurs, we see that it is not there; when it next occurs, it is there or it is being built, so that all we can say is that on a certain date, it was there, and on a certain date it was not there; and roughly, we can, therefore, say that it must have come into existence between those two dates.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): What was the date or the month at least when Government came to know about it? Summer is a long period.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The month in which we discovered it? Early in September, our reconnaissance took place and discovered this post, which is a post a little further to the west of their last post, where it was. This is towards the Karakoram range. As a matter of fact, we have built an important post, military post right near the Karakoram pass, which is a very important route of entry. Although now it is not used very much, it used to be a very important route from India to Singkiang and Central Asia. We have built a very important post there at a place named Daulatbeg Oldi which is about ten miles from the Karakoram pass, and which is a post at about nearly 17,000 feet altitude. The Chinese post which they have built up is to the east of this, ten to twelve miles

to the east of this. It is this one single post that is a little further away from the old frontier, from the frontier line, and must be put in a different category, as compared to the two other posts that I have said, which are more or less on the international border. We object to these posts of course, for reasons which I have stated. But to this post, our objection is greater because it has moved west two miles. But even that does not imply that the Chinese have taken possession of any large area. A post is just a post at that point; to the right, to the left, or to the east, they are not in possession; nobody is in possession except any Armed Force that goes there for the time being. And as I have pointed out, we have got an important military post . . .

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): About how many soldiers are there in one post?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say how many people the Chinese have put there. Roughly speaking, about fifty is the outside limit on a post; it may be sixty or it may be forty, I cannot say, because every such post, so far as we are concerned, has to be fed, and everything has to be supplied, by air. Ever since these troubles became marked in our frontier regions, we have been trying to build rapidly roads, and in order to facilitate this process, we have taken it out of the normal channels and routine methods of building roads by the P.W.D.'s, which, however good they may be, are rather slow-working. And we have created a special division of the Army for building roads in these high mountains, with good engineers and the rest. They have done very good work, and proceeded more or less according to schedule. But it has been a tremendous task, in this sense that every little matchstick, every screw, and everything else has to be carried by air, even to build the road; every person whom we station there has to be supplied with everything he needs by air. So, it

was for this purpose that we purchased a number of very good transport aircraft from various countries. It has been of help to us. And this process is continuing well. This was the base, because we have normally been thinking of preparing for such effective steps in a thorough way. We cannot take adventurist action which may land us in greater military or other difficulties.

It is not an easy matter to conduct a warfare in these regions, but it has to be done, and, therefore, we have to prepare for it, if necessary, and the base of that preparation is this system of roads that are being built rapidly, not only there, but over a large part of the border. After that, of course, in the ordinary military . . .

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order. I do not think that army strategy will permit Ministers to talk so openly about the preparations which they are making, whatever the demand of the Parliament may be.**

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Especially, the number should not be disclosed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The Prime Minister knows his job better.

Mr. Speaker: I have always felt that it is the privilege of the Ministers to say, whenever they do not want to disclose anything to the House, that it is not in public interest to disclose the information. I do not know if it is open to an ex-Minister to claim that privilege.

Shri Tyagi: It is based on conventions observed in many Parliaments. It is not an ordinary matter.

Mr. Speaker: It is somewhat curious. On the other hand, the complaint

has often been made here that sufficient information is not being made available and that it is not being given in public interest.

Shri Tyagi: Let photographs also be sent to China. It would be better!

Shri Nath Pai: The Chinese know much more than we.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member Shri Tyagi has rightly drawn attention to the fact that we should not help those who are opposed to us to get information which might help them; that is an obvious precaution that every country takes. They may know, as Shri Nath Pai hinted, much of this, as we know a good deal about their activities. Nevertheless, they do not know everything. It is no good helping them to know a little more than what they know. I acknowledge that my general tendency, more especially in the House, is to take hon. Members into my confidence and say things which perhaps I ought not to say. From that point of view, I was, in fact, thinking of inviting some hon. Members, leaders of parties, to see me privately when I could talk to them with a map in front of me and try to explain these matters a little further, which I cannot do in the House.

Shri Tyagi: Let us have a closed sitting of the House. A debate can be had in that way and let all the Members know.

Mr. Speaker: He wants a Secret Session.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I am very sorry. A Secret Session or public Session, these things cannot be discussed with hundreds of people present. Obviously, however secret it is it only means that it does not go to newspapers. But otherwise, it becomes semi-public.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): That is the general weakness all parties.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not a weakness of ours. That is a well-known fact everywhere. I was merely stating something that is not terribly secret. The locations may be secret, but obviously, we have been engaged to the best of our ability to strengthen our positions all along the borders. In fact, as I once said, we were engaged in doing this, to some extent right from 1950 onwards. One error—if you like—we made in our judgement. The frontier is a tremendous frontier of 2,000 miles, and it is a **very difficult frontier**, in the sense that there is no means of communication sometimes for hundreds of miles on the frontier, because this was a dead frontier in the past. The old British Government did not take much interest in it, and it remained so. But the moment we became independent, both because of that and because of the fact that at that time the Chinese came into Tibet, we were alerted by this fact, although nothing had happened against us so much directly. But this frontier became a live frontier and we began taking military and other steps, 'other steps' meaning development of communications etc.

We concentrated rather on the North East Frontier Agency because we thought that that might be threatened more than any other place. The problem was so huge, we succeeded not only in bringing a large part of the North East Frontier Agency in a system of regular administration and communications but in establishing many posts there which have done good work and which have, in fact, prevented any incursion there.

Reference have often been made to Longju, which is a small village of a few huts only and which, according to us, lies in our territory just on this side of the border. According to the Chinese, it does not. We are even now within about four or five

miles—that is, our posts are—from Longju. Of course, the four or five miles are not just straight going. It is mountainous territory and is very difficult going. We have been asked why we have not occupied Longju, although Longju has been vacated by the Chinese. Why they vacated it, I do not know. They are four miles beyond on the other side. It is not a difficult matter, I suppose, for us to go four or five miles ahead and sit there. But it is of no particular importance.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Have they reoccupied Longju? On a former occasion, we were told that they vacated it because of certain epidemic there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There was some story about epidemic. They left it. They have not, so far as we know, reoccupied it. What their reason is, I do not know. But it is of no particular importance to them or to us.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a previous occasion also, the Prime Minister made statements like this about Ladakh and I objected to that. Here also I do not want the Prime Minister to say that Longju is not of much importance to us because this may be taken advantage of by the Chinese. Let us not be shaky about our borders.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not speaking a lie. I am not going to tell a lie. It is not the method of our Government.

Shri Hem Barua: My trouble is that in regard to border disputes the Prime Minister has a tendency to act like an umpire in a cricket match rather than as one whose interests are involved. That is the trouble.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to interrupt like this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is perfectly clear that Longju is of no military importance to either party. Of course, it is our territory. That is a

different matter. It is an obvious fact. I am not telling anybody that. We can, and we may perhaps, occupy it, but if we occupy it, we must be prepared to do many other things too all along the border. When we want and when we are ready for it, we will do it. What I mean is that we have to see things in the large context and perspective, military strategy and the rest. We have to go by the advice given to us by our military chiefs and advisers, that it is not of great importance from that point of view. For instance, Ladakh or any other part is far more important.

So my point is that we hold the entire North East Frontier border well except this little village of Longju which, at the present moment, nobody holds. At one time, we have even suggested to the Chinese, before these various developments had taken place, that they should retire from Longju and it should be left unoccupied by either party. That was some time ago. But we have every right to occupy it, if we so choose and if it is in keeping with our general military strategy. That was the point I was making. But it is not, from the military or other point of view, of extreme importance.

Shri Hem Barua: These are unfortunate remarks about Longju.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be unfortunate, but I am trying to make factual statement. That is my difficulty. If I have to be frank to the House, I hope this House will never compel me to speak lies to this House because they consider that lies are good for this country. We may delude ourselves with a lie. We do not delude the opposite party by our lies because they know the facts as well as we do, and perhaps more.

That is what I ventured to say. We are taking even from 1950 onwards steps to protect our borders, trying to build roads etc. We attached importance to the NEFA border for various reasons, and we have succeeded in protecting it adequately. We are now

building up a system of roads right up to the border.

In the other parts, specially the Ladakh part, difficulties were greater—for greater—for us to build roads. Take, for instance, even a single road, which leads from Srinagar to Leh. Leh is a very important part of the Kashmir State. Even the building of that road had caused great difficulties to us. It is now completed. That is one of the big things we have done, and that helps us to move material and men into Ladakh.

So we have been building these roads and building bases at suitable places for our armed forces. Out of the bases go forward posts etc. The whole thing is being built up in an organised way, paying special attention to the logistic demands of the situation because the whole thing depends on that. Napoleon or someone else once said that an army moves on its stomach. That is true, not only stomach but other supplies and all that.

We are a modern army. We are not just an adventurist group going in and taking undue risks in doing it, undue risks for our soldiers and others. Therefore, we have been proceeding step by step, building up our strength in these areas, and we have gone a good distance in doing that.

I was talking about the last two years. That is where, in keeping in mind what Shri Tyagi has said, it is not proper for me to mention places of our posts etc., the military posts we have set up. But we have set up more than half a dozen new posts, important posts, in various parts of the Ladakh border. I have mentioned one already, an important one which is right near the Karakoram Pass—a very important one.

An hon. Member asked what is the strength of each post, and I said that normally it is 40 or 50 men. But I should like the House to remember that behind these 40 or 50 men is a huge apparatus to feed them, to supply

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

them and so on, involving 10—20 times that number of persons. So, all this has to be built up like this, with a solid base, so that nobody is left unconnected with the bases and therefore weakened. That has been our general policy, which, I think, has been proceeding more or less satisfactorily, in spite of all these difficulties that have taken place.

Now, it is clear that from the point of view of feeding alone, these areas in Ladakh cannot support large armies, either Chinese or ours or anybody else's, it just can't. Roughly speaking, 50 men require a thousand men for their support somewhere behind the scenes, to feed them etc. You can imagine how any large army can be supported. Maybe, I cannot say, a great country like the United States of America or the Soviet Union may be able to do it with their vast resources, but certainly neither the Chinese Government nor any other Government can support large armies in this area.

It is not a question of large armies manoeuvring and crushing each other. It is a question of strong armed groups—armies, yes—relatively small groups going and either taking possession of a place or removing somebody from some place. That is, the whole strategy has to depend on that conception, but with strong bases behind them to support them. One has to do this with a strong base and logistics and good supplies and all that. So, all that has to be taken into consideration.

As I said, I recognise the strong feelings in the House over these matters. We entirely share them, but the House will not expect the Government, feeling strongly as it does, nevertheless, to take some step which cannot be fully carried out. We are ready for it, we are perfectly prepared for it.

I do not think the last two years, with which I am dealing, have changed the situation to the advantage of the Chinese in these areas. If I may

make a broad statement, I think the situation has broadly been changed progressively in our favour, not as much as we want it to. It is a fact that they are still in the areas which they occupied, that is true, but progressively the situation has been changing, from a military point of view and from other points of view, in our favour, and we shall continue to take steps to build up these things, so that ultimately we may be in a position to take action to recover such territory as is in their possession.

I am sorry I took so much time, I did not intend to, but the matter, as you were pleased to say, will be discussed a few days later in the House.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask one small question of the Prime Minister? If the setting up of a base on our territory by the Chinese Republic he does not think will lead to war, why should we less worried that destroying the bases set up by them will lead to war?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of leading to a war. We do not want a major war, of course. It is no small matter to have a war between two of the biggest countries in Asia. It is not a question of liking or disliking. It is a major historical fact that one gets entangled into when, whatever step we take, we have to be strong enough to pursue it to the logical end. Every military administration has to think of that. It must be pursued to the logical end, and has to be prepared for that, whether it is there or elsewhere in India, whether it is in Goa or whatever it is. A step has to be taken knowing what the second, third, fifth, twelfth step should be. We should be prepared for all this. We do not take a step and then find that we are not prepared for something that follows.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The Prime Minister has been saying that the versions given in the press about the territory which has been recently occupied by the Chinese are

exaggerated. Some papers say it is 1500 square miles or so. We were expecting that the Prime Minister would clarify the position, and tell us what, according to the estimate of the Government of India, is the extent of the territory which has been freshly occupied by China.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought I had made that clear. There is no occupation of territory except in so far as you put a small group of 40 or 50 men in a particular point. That particular point is occupied, and from that area they may exercise some control round about, but there is no other territory occupied at all.

The one place that I have mentioned where they have opened these check posts, about which we got to know in September last, is a place on the banks of a river with the happy name of Chip Chap river. It is 17 miles southeast of our post which is Dauletbeg Oldi. This is connected by road to their previous post behind which Jilga (?) which was established two years ago. So, that, the question of occupation of territory does not arise expecting as I said they have got a few soldiers sitting at one post, in a sheltered post, which has been created.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): That is occupation!

Shri Hem Barua: Occupation and exercising control!

Shri Vajpayee: Are we to have a new definition of occupation? After the Chinese post is created on our territory, it is occupation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member, I am afraid, when he deals with these matters, will have to exercise a little patience. I did not say that is not occupation. I said it is incorrect to say 1,000 or 500 sq. miles have been occupied. That is ridiculous, that is not true. Where they occupied a particular point, because they have occupied that point, they can exercise some influence round about in those mountainous areas, but

to draw a line and say east or west or north of it is occupied is not a correct statement. That is what I ventured to say in answer to the hon. Member.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It seems they set up some check posts two years ago. How many miles are the new check posts from the old ones?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot precisely say, but it may be 10 or 12 miles.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: They have advanced 10 miles. It means $10 \times 100 = 1000$ miles of the border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You can also draw a line from our post of Dauletbeg Oldi, and say that we have already driven out the Chinese, because the line drawn would cover all that area. The area is an extraordinary area where our posts and their posts go in a zig-zag line to some extent; somewhere zig-zag, somewhere something else over that area where they have occupied and where our posts are increasing in number to control that situation.

Shri Ranga: Does not this mean at least that they have advanced to certain positions and established their check-posts there, whereas even the one checkposts that they had vacated we have refused to reoccupy, that is Longji? They vacated it a long time ago and you have refused to go and occupy it again.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very sorry. It is difficult for me to deal with the hon. Member, Prof. Ranga's military approach to this problem.

Shri Ranga: I do not know whether my hon. friend knows anything, the difference between a straight line and this kind of geometrical description that he gives. He may know much better than the Generals themselves, but he knows how to keep the Generals silent.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall invite the leader of the Swatantra Party

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

To improve his military education, I invite him to come. I will take him to that base myself.

Shri Ranga: When the Prime Minister becomes a Field Marshal.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): And please leave him there until the elections are over!

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 ETC.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:

- (i) S. O. No. 2245 dated the 15th September, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (ii) S. O. No. 2378 dated the 28th September, 1961 issued under section 18F of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3356/61].
- (iii) The Shipping Corporations Amalgamation Order, 1961 published in Notification No. S. O. 2384, dated the 1st October, 1961, under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3357/61].

REPORT OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR 1961.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Salt Department for 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3261/61].

12.40 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1117

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, in answer to a supplementary question by Shri A. M. Tariq to star.ed question No. 1117 on the 31st August, 1961 relating to allotment of bungalows to Members of Parliament, it was stated that the bungalow allotted to Kaka Saheb Kalekar was not one belonging to the M.Ps' pool and, therefore, the question of the Chairmen of the House Committee coming into picture did not arise at all. Actually the position is that the bungalow in question had been placed at the disposal of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat to meet their urgent demand. It was allotted to Kaka Saheb Kalekar on the recommendation of the Chairman, House Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): The hon. Minister said that it was not in the pool of Parliament. At the same time he said that it was given to the Rajya Sabha. Whenever any house goes to the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha it is in the pool of Parliament and I would like to have this point cleared.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have already corrected my answer. I had wrongly said that the house did not belong to the M.Ps' pool whereas it had been handed over to the Rajya Sabha for members of that House.

Shri A. M. Tariq: If the house was with Parliament then how was it allotted by the Estate Officer without getting the permission of the House Committee? That is my point. Under what authority did the Estate Officer allot that house?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member does not seem to have heard the last sentence of my correction. It was allotted to Kaka Saheb Kalekar on the recommendation of the Chairman of the House Committee of Rajya Sabha.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I was told that the Chairman of the House Committee was not consulted. And I think there was no application pending with the House Committee on behalf of Kaka Kalekar. Kaka Saheb Kalekar did not occupy the house but the particular officer who was turned out by the W. H. S. Ministry took charge of the house. I crave your protection and I would request you to ask for all the concerned papers so that we may find out what it is.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: May I say a word, Sir? As you know the hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha to whom the house has been allotted wrote you a long letter, a few sentences of which I may read, if you permit me. It will clear up his position.

"I am making full use of the bungalow. I stay there; I dine there, play with my grandchildren and teach them. I spend my nights also in the same bungalow. I have also got my C.H.S. card transferred from 8 Lodi Estate area, where I used to stay with my son, to Allenby Road area. I also wrote to the Lodi Road Post Office to send my mail to 12 Allenby Road."

I think this makes the position clear with regard to the occupation of the house.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In view of the reply that is given now, may I know whether the Ministry had anything to do with refusing the allotment on the plea that someone had to allot it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: My correction is very clear that there was a recommendation from the Chairman of the House Committee of the Rajya Sabha that that house should be allotted to the hon. Member in question. So it

was allotted; our office has carried out the request conveyed by the Chairman of the House Committee of Rajya Sabha.

12.44 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

IRON ORE MINES LABOUR WELFARE CESS BILL*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-11-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

and the motion—

TELEGRAPH WIRES (UNLAWFUL POSSESSION)* AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) ORDINANCE AND SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Braj Raj Singh, namely:—

"This House disapproves of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance 1961 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1961) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1961."

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production of sugar in the interests of the general public and for the levy and collection of a special excise duty on sugar produced by a factory in excess of the quota fixed for the purpose, be taken into consideration."

Shri Jhunjhunwala was in possession of the House and he had taken 10 minutes. He will now continue.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I ask a question, Sir? We were under the impression that the Resolution on Public Undertakings was to come up today. It was deferred till today. I would like to know why it is not on the agenda.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister, Shri Shah saw me and told me that the draft is still under consideration and would be finalised shortly. I shall certainly see that sufficient time is given to the hon. Members to study the draft before the discussion commences. Shri Jhunjhunwala.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was submitting that the remedy suggested by the hon. Minister in order to reduce production of sugar is not going to help the objective which the hon. Minister has in view. It will increase the price of sugar and will, naturally, lead to less consumption of sugar. It should be such as will reduce the cost of production and make cheap sugar go into the market so that there may be more consumption. I was not able to quite follow the hon. Minister. The remedy suggested by him may be right; but I think that instead of realising the objective it will put us in a vicious circle.

With these remarks I would request the hon. Minister to make it clear as to how this will solve the problem.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22.11.61.

Mr. Speaker: I think there are no other hon. Member who desire to speak.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let me know who are all the hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I had already given my name. The discussion may be extended up to 2-30 p.m.

There are no amendments.

Mr. Speaker: We go on till 2-30. I will call the third reading at 2-15. There is another motion also Shri Datar's motion. How long will the discussion on the Public Service Commission Report take?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: About five hours; that can only be taken next day. May I suggest that this may be continued up to 2-30 and Shri D. C. Sharma's motion may then be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then the discussion on the UPSC report will be passed over. Shri Vajpayee.

12.50 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Shri Vajpayee rose—

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): Sir . . .

Shri Vajpayee: I have been called by the hon. Speaker. Shall I speak?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

श्री वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, सादृ मंत्री जी के भाषण से दो बातें स्पष्ट नहीं होती हैं। पहली तो यह कि यदि गन्ने के क्षेत्र की कर्यादित करना है तो इसकी व्यवस्था गन्ने की बुवाई होने से पहले बर्गे नहीं को गई। इस बात को सभी स्वीकार करेंगे कि हम

गन्ना उत्पादकों को और अधिक खेती योग्य भूमि पर गन्ना पैदा करने की अमर्यादित छट नहीं दे सकते। कहीं न कहीं कोई भर्यादा निरचित करनी होगी। इसलिये असल प्रश्न इस प्रकार की रोक लगाने के सिद्धान्त का नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या कृषि और सादृ मंत्रालय ने व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से उस समय यह कदम उठाया है जब उठाना चाहिये था? आज हालत यह है कि गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा है और इस आदेश से किसान के मन में बड़ी चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री जी के मुह से कि जो कमी होगी वह चार फोसदी से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। जहां तक मेरे क्षेत्र का प्रश्न है, वहां दो चीजों मिलते हैं, एक बलरामपुर में और एक तुलसीपुर में। तुलसीपुर चीजों मिल के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो आंकड़े मिलते हैं, उन से पता लगता है कि पिछ्ले साल तुलसीपुर की चीजों मिल ने ४५ लाख मन गन्ना पेरा या लेकिन इस बार उसे ३६ लाख मन गन्ना पेरने के लिये कहा जा रहा है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि कटौती दस फोसदी की नहीं होती, बल्कि २० फोसदी की होती। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन आंकड़ों के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से पता लगा सकते हैं या सीधे जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। सभापति महोदय, अब अगर किसी मिल में गन्ने को पेरने में बोस फोसदों को कटौती होने वाली है तो फिर गन्ना पैदा करने वाला जो किसान है उस पर इसका क्या असर होगा, इस बात का भी विचार हो जाना चाहिये।

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): If there is anything outside ten per cent, it is outside the scope of this Bill.

Shri Vajpayee: How can it be outside the scope of the Bill? It is for the Government to explain how a particular sugar factory had been asked not to crush cane beyond a certain limit.

Shri S. K. Patil: Beyond ten per cent? If it is more than ten per cent there is evidently mistake; that can be gone into and corrected.

श्री बाजपेयी : दूसरी बात जो साथ मंत्री जी ने कही यह है कि अगर प्रति एकड़ गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाती तो यह समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती। लेकिन चूंकि गन्ने का क्षेत्र बढ़ गया है इसलिये हम संकट में हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने का सवाल यहां खड़ा करना ठीक नहीं है। इस का कारण यह है अगर प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ जाती तो शक्कर अधिक पैदा होने का संकट हमारे सामने खड़ा रहता। किसान चाहे प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाते या चाहे इस का क्षेत्र बढ़ाते समस्या गन्ने की अधिक पैदावार से उत्पन्न हुई है। पैदावार किस तरीके से की गई है, यह प्रश्न मुख्य नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संदर्भ में इस प्रश्न की उठाना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है क्योंकि गन्ना अगर अधिक पैदा होता है, चाहे प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ने से होता हो या क्षेत्रफल बढ़ने से' मिलों में गन्ना अधिक जाता है और चीनी उससे अधिक बनती है और चूंकि देश में चीनी की खपत कम है, इसलिये समस्या तो ज्यों की त्यों बनी रहती है। इस बास्ते में समझ नहीं पाया हूँ कि साथ मंत्री जो ने प्रति एकड़ पैदावार बढ़ाने के सवाल को इस विवाद में बोंड इड़ा किया है। समस्या तो गन्ने की बढ़ती हुई पैदावार से सम्बन्ध रखती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने क्षेत्रफल कम कर दिया और क्षेत्रफल को बढ़ने से रोक दिया और उस सूरत में किसान ने पैदावार के अच्छे साधन अपना कर जितनी जमीन में वह गन्ना पैदा करता है उस में हो अधिक गन्ना पैदार कर दिया तो क्या देश के सामने समस्या खड़ी नहीं होगी? मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सावल घनी खेती का और विस्तार की खेती का नहीं है। सवाल

तो यह है कि जितना गन्ना चीनी में खप सकता है, आज वह उस सीमा पर पहुँच गया है। अब हमें विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या चीनी की खपत बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं . . .

श्री तथागी (देहरादून) : हलवा साम्रो।

श्री बाजपेयी : जब हम इस सवाल पर विचार करते हैं तो हमें देखना होगा कि हमारे देश में चीनी खाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है। इसका हमें बाढ़ा सा विचार करना चाहिये कि कितने लोग चीनी खाते हैं और क्या उनकी तादाद बढ़ नहीं सकती है। गांवों में जा कर हम देखें, बहुत से लोगों को चीनी खाने के लिये नहीं मिलती है। वे चीनी खाना भी चाहते हैं, मगर चीनी के दाम इतने अधिक हैं कि उन दामों पर वे चीनी खरीद नहीं सकते हैं।

अभी कंट्रोल हटा है। चीनी के दाम भी कुछ कम हुए हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप चीनी की खपत बढ़ी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर गर्मी के समय में जब व्याह शादियों का मौका था, अगर यह कंट्रोल हटा दिया जाता तो चीनी की खपत और भी बढ़ सकती थी। इस बास्ते इस बात का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि चीनी की खपत बढ़ाई जाये। इस के लिये मैं समझता हूँ एकसाइज ड्यूटी में कुछ कमी करने के सवाल पर सरकार को विचार करना होगा। कुछ दिनों से समाचारपत्रों में इस तरह की बात छा रही है कि सरकार चीनी पर एकसाइज ड्यूटी कम करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है। अगर ऐसा कोई विचार है तो मैं उसका स्वागत करूँगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि साथ मंत्री जी इस बाद विवाद का उत्तर देते समय इस बारे में कोई घोषणा करेंगे, कोई स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि क्या सरकार एकसाइज ड्यूटी कम करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात का और भी

हमें स्मरण रखना चाहिये। गन्ना बोने के लिये किसान सहज रूप से तैयार होता है, यह बात तो ठीक है। इस का कारण यह है कि गन्ने से उसे प्राप्ति अधिक होती है। लेकिन कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे भी हैं कि जिन में किसान अगर गन्ना न बोएगा तो वह अपनी आजीविका के लिये भी आवश्यक साधन नहीं छुटा सकेगा। उदाहरण के लिये तराई का इलाका है। जिस क्षेत्र में चुन कर पाया हूँ वहां गत तीन वर्ष से गेहूँ की धान की, चावल की फसल बरबाद हो रही है, कभी बाढ़ से, कभी सूखे से और कभी औले जिरने से। उस क्षेत्र में अगर किसान गन्ना न बोएगा तो फिर किसान जेवित रहने के लिये भी सामग्री न जुटा सकेगा। मुझे पता लगा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने हिंदूर के गन्ना उत्पादकों को इस तरह का आवासन दिया है कि क्योंकि वहां बाढ़ आ गई थी इसलिये उनका गन्ना खेत में खड़ा रहे, इस प्रकार की स्थिति न होने दी जाएगी। मेरा उनसे निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिन पूर्वी ज़िलों में बाढ़ आई थी और ज़िकानों को उससे अपार अति हुई है, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी विशेष प्रयत्न करके इस बात की कोशिश की जाये कि उनका सारा गन्ना इस बार बिक जाये।

जहां तक खंडसारी और गुड़ बनाने का सवाल है, आप जानते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार खण्डसारी के सम्बन्ध में टैक्स लगाने की एकी नीति को अपनाने को भूल करती रही है जिस के कारण खंडसारी उद्योग को बड़ा बङ्का लगा है। लेकिन अब हम फिर उसी खंडसारी उद्योग की शरण में जा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है खंडसारी उद्योग के विकास के लिये जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये नहीं किया गया। लेकिन एक बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि यह गन्ना अधिक रैदा हो रहा है तब तेजों में जहां मिलें लगों हुई हैं प्रीर नियम के अनुनार मिलों के आसपास के क्षेत्र में खंडसारी उद्योग खड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता।

अब नया संकट रैदा हो गया है। किसान का गन्ना खरीदा नहीं जायेगा। खंडसारी बह बना नहीं सकते। तो जो गन्ने की बड़ी हुई रैदावार है उसे केवल गुड़ बनाने में लगाया जा सके इसकी कोई सम्भावना नह दिखायी देती। मैं अन्य क्षेत्रों की नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मैं ने अपने क्षेत्र में व्यापक दौरा करके इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि अगर चीनी की मिलों ने गन्ना न खरीदा और गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा रहा तो यह आशा कि किसान उस गन्ने का गुड़ बना लेगा पूरी नहीं होगी। किसान की बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

इस सदन में यह प्रश्न कई बार उठाया जा चुका है कि सरकार चीनी, खंडसारी और गुड़ के उत्पादन की कोई समन्वित योजना बनारे सम्पूर्ण देश के लिये जिसमें योग्य विचार करके चीनी का, खंडसारी का और गुड़ का स्थान नियत किया जाय। लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में शासन की ओर से कोई प्रगति नहीं किया गया है। पिछले साल इस सम्भावना को देख कर कि गन्ना अधिक रैदा होगा, गुड़ बनाने के लिये किसानों को जितना प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये या नहीं दिया गया और इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि पिछले साल जितना गुड़ बनना चाहिये या नहीं बना, बाजार में गुड़ बहुत महंगा बिका। किसानों में यह प्रश्न है कि वे अपना गन्ना चीनी मिलों को ले जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर किसानों को समय पर गुड़ उत्पादन के लिये सहायता मिले और उनमें विश्वास हो कि गुड़ बनायेंगे तो बाजार में अच्छी कीमत पर बिकेगा तो किसान गुड़ बनाने के लिये तैयार हो सकता है, लेकिन आज की स्थिति में किसानों से यह आशा करना कि वह सारा गन्ना गुड़ बनाने में खर्च कर सकेंगे उचित नहीं होगा। यह आशा पूरी नह होगी।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने चार फोसदी की बात कही है व

[श्री वाजपेयी]

किस तरह से हर एक चीनी मिल पर लागू होती है इसका विचार होना चाहिये । मुझे पीलीभीत की चीनी मिल से खबर मिली है कि चीनी मिल के आसपास जो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं वह तो अब चीनी मिल में गन्ना नहीं दे सकेंगे । मगर सरकार का जो फार्म तराई में है उसका गन्ना पीलो भीत की चीनी मिल में लाया जायेगा । तो कैसे न उन किसानों में असंतोष पैदा न होगा । सरकार का यदि फार्म खड़ा है तो किसानों के हितों को संकट में डाल कर इस फार्म का गन्ना पीलीभीत की मिल में खरीद लिया जाये इस बात की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । किसानों के हितों का ध्यान रख कर चलना चाहिये । लेकिन यह आदेश इस तरह लगाया गया है कि इस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया । इसकी खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने न पुष्टि की है और न इस का संडर्न किया है । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो अधिकार सरकार प्राप्त कर रही है उसको ठीक तरह से काम में नहीं लाया जायेगा इस बात की आशंका है । इस बात का विचार करना चाहिये कि एक एक चीनी मिल कितने किसानों का गन्ना खरीदेगी, कितना गन्ना बाकी बच रहेगा, और फिर उस गन्ने को पेलने के लिये सिकानों के पास साधन हैं या नहीं, और इसके लिये अगर उनको सहायता देने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह सहायता दी जाय, इस प्रश्न का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना चाहिये । प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर यह भासला छोड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा । वहां चीनी में कुछ राजनीति काम करती है । केन्द्र के लिये मैं यह नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन अगर सब चीजें प्रांतों पर छोड़ दी जायेंगी तो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों और चीनी खाने वाले उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की अवहेलना करके राजनीतिक कारणों से चीनी मिलों को ऐसी सुविधायें दी जायेंगी कि अन्ततोगत्वा जनता के हितों की हानि होगी । इस लिये भाद्य मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा

कि वह इसबात को स्पष्ट करें कि यह अर्ड-नेन्स गन्ना बोनों से पहले जारी क्यों नहीं किया गया, पहले से किसानों को सूचना क्यों नहीं दी गयी, सरकार ने द्वारदर्शिता से काम क्यों नहीं लिया, और सरकार की गलती की गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसान सजा भुगतें यह तो उचित नहीं कहा जा सकता । गन्ना पदा हो गया है, अगर गन्ना खेत में पड़ा रहा और चीनी मिलों ने उसको न खरीदा तो गन्ना पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र में असंतोष की व्यापक लहर फैलेगी और वह किसी के लिये ठीक नहीं होगी । मैं नहीं समझता कि सत्तारूढ़ दल की भी इस तरह की स्थिति का पदा किया जाना पसन्द करेगा । मगर शासन का आदेश ऐसा है कि किसान में इस बात की आशंका व्याप्त हो गयी है । और मैं खाद्य मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि वह यह प्रतिशत की कटौती की बात किस आधार पर करते हैं । क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तों से अलग अलग पूछा है कि क्या हर एक क्षेत्र का पृथक रूप से विचार किया जायेगा । मैं चाहूँगा कि यह आशंकासन दें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जहां बाढ़ आई थी वहां किसी भी किसान का गन्ना खेत में खड़ा नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा और उसको पेलने की पूरी व्यवस्था होगी ।

Shri S. K. Patil: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify one point. The hon. Member quoted certain figures pertaining to the Tulsipur factory. Last year the factory had produced 14,966 metric tons of sugar. This year it has been asked to produce 13,469 metric tons, that is less 10 per cent to which I was referring.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that last year the factory crushed 45 lakh maunds of cane while this year they have been asked to crush only 36 lakh maunds?

Shri S. K. Patil: We are not aware how much cane is crushed, because the sucrose contents varies. We go by

the quantity of sugar produced. It is not our intention to go beyond 10 per cent cut. The figures I have quoted are exactly ten per cent.

Shri Tyagi: There must be something wrong.

Shri S. K. Patil: I also think there seems to be something wrong. If the hon. Member convinces that some wrong has been done, I am prepared to look into it.

Shri Tyagi: There cannot be so much of variation in the figures as quoted by the hon. Member and as read out by the Hon. Minister.

Shri Vajpayee: These were figures given by the factory; I have not got my own figures.

पंडित द्वारा नारा तिवारी (केसरिया): सभापति महोदय, कल से यह अध्यादेश पर बहस चल रही है और मैं आश्चर्य से देख रहा था कि इस समस्या के समाधान की तरफ न तो मवर का ध्यान या और न जो आनंदेश सदस्य मेरे पहले बोल चुके हैं उनको इसका ध्यान है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस समस्या से कुछ राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिये वे लोग बोल रहे हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस लाभ को छोड़ और समस्या के वास्तविक हल पर अधिक ध्यान दें।

अनंदेश मूवर श्री ब्रजराज सिंह ने कहा कि दूसरे देशों में इतनी अधिक खपत होती है और लोग इतनी ज्यादा चीनी खाते हैं। लेकिन इन बातों को तो यहां पर कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न तो यह है कि आज जो स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है उसका कैसे समाधान किया जाये।

पहले जब यह अध्यादेश जारी हुआ तो लोगों में बेचनी पदा हुई और लोग घबराये, लेकिन कल जो आनंदेश मिनिस्टर का भाषण हुआ उससे कुछ आशा की झलक हिलाई दी गयी है। वह यह नहीं चाहते कि गन्धा

लोगों के खेतों में रहे। वह अधिक कोशिश करेंगे कि गन्धा बिक जाये और किसानों को कोई नुकसान न हो। हमारी आशा है कि ऐसा हो सकेगा और विरोधी दल के सदस्यों को ऐसी ही आशा होनी चाहिये।

धी बाजपेयी: ऐसी ही आशा है।

पंडित द्वारा नारा तिवारी: मैं मानता हूँ कि मन से तो वह भी यहां चाहते हैं लेकिन वह कुछ ऐसी बातें इस लिये करते हैं कि लोगों में सरकार के प्रति विरोध पैदा हो। हम में और उनमें यही अन्तर है।

धी बाजपेयी: सभापति जी, विरोधी दल पर यह आरोप क्यों लगाया जा रहा है। इसका क्या अर्थ है?

पंडित द्वारा नारा तिवारी: मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नरमेंट को यह देखना है कि किस इलाके में कितना गन्धा पैदा होता है और कहां कहां उसको रोकना है। ऐसे बहुत से प्रांत हैं जहां गन्धा पैदा हो रहा है। लेकिन सरकार को देखना है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो लक्ष्य निर्वाचित किया गया था उससे कहां अधिक गन्धा पैदा हो रहा है। यह देश बहुत बड़ा है और सब जगह एक सी पोजीशन नहीं है। ऐसा न हो कि सब को एक ही डंडे से एक ही लाठी से मार दें। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि किस का कसूर है और किस का कसूर नहीं है किस ने अधिक पैदा किया और किस ने अधिक पैदा नहीं किया। जहां तक मेरे अपने प्रान्त बिहार का सम्बन्ध है आप ने बिहार के वास्ते ४ लाख टन का कोटा फिल्स किया था जब कि वहां पर उन्होंने केवल ३ लाख ८० हजार टन ही पैदा किया जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि अभी भी उसके कोटे के अनुसार २० हजार टन गन्धा और अधिक पैदा करने की जरूरत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हर एक क्षेत्र

[पंडित द्वारा नां तिवारी]

के लिये अलग अलग दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये । ऐसा न हो कि पहले जमाने में जैसा कि हमने एक राजा के बारे में सुना था कि उसके राज में किसी आदमी ने एक व्यक्ति को जान से मार डाला था तो चूंकि फांसी के तस्वे में उस मुजरिम की गरदन नहीं फंस पाती थी तो पकड़ कर उसकी अन्य पुरुष को गरदन अटका दो । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । सरकार को पहले यह देखना चाहिये कि किस क्षेत्र में कितना पदा हो रहा है और उस क्षेत्र के लिये जो कोटा आप के द्वारा निर्वाचित हुआ है उस तक उसको पैदा करने की छूट दी जाये ।

मैं बिहार और खास कर उत्तरी बिहार की बात कह रहा हूं जहां कि गन्ने की खेती के अलावा किसानों के पास दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं है जिससे कि वह अपना जीवन यापन कर सके और कुछ पैसा कमा सकें । यह शुगर इंडस्ट्री ही उत्तरी बिहार के किसानों का एक मात्र आधार है जिससे कि उनको पैसा मिलता है । अगर वहां के किसानों के लिये भी आप गन्ने की इस तरह की कैद रहने देते हैं तो वे बर्बाद हो जायेंगे । एक कहावत है कि दुख कभी अकेला नहीं आता है जब आता है तो सब और से आता है । यह कहावत हमारे बिहार के किसानों के साथ चरितार्थ हुआ है । गत सितम्बर मास में वहां पर एक भी प्रयोग बाढ़ आई और एक बाढ़ नहीं बल्कि तीन, तीन बार वहां पर बाढ़ आई जिसके कालस्वरूप लोग बर्बाद हो गये । आज उनके घर फिर से बनाने की समस्या है और उनको खिलाने की समस्या है । उनका आगे जीवन कैसे चले उसको ठीक करने की समस्या है । आज उनके खेतों में जो गन्ना तैयार खड़ा है यदि उसको न उठाया जायेगा तो सरकार को उन्हें बसाने में ज्यादा दिक्कत आयेगी और उसके बास्ते ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा बिहार का कोई कम्पर नहीं । ३ लाख ८० हजार टन गन्ना पैदा हुआ है जब कि कोटे

के मुताबिक २० हजार टन वह अभी और पैदा कर सकते हैं । इससे अधिक वहां पर गन्ना पैदा नहीं होगा । मैं नहीं समझता कि उसको आप इस बिल में क्यों समेट रहे हैं । बिहार को तो इस बंदिश से छूट मिलनी चाहिये । यह क्या इंसाफ हुआ ? हमने आप की बात मानी और उसके मुताबिक हम चले लेकिन यह दैंड आप हमको भी देना चाहते हैं ? यह कोई इंसाफ की बात नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय को यह सोचना चाहिये कि जो प्रांत आपके नियम के मुताबिक काम कर रहा है उस पर आप यह जूल्म क्यों ढा रहे हैं ? उसकी तो कम से कम आप को इस कैद में नहीं लाना चाहिये ।

अब मान लीजिये कि महाराष्ट्र या दक्षिण के प्रांत जहां कि गन्ना ज्यादा न हो, सीमित मात्रा में पैदा होता हो वहां आप यह आदेश क्यों जारी करें । जैसा कि कल मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में बतलाया था मैंके इसका भरोसा है कि वह इन चीजों को देखेंगे कि किसी किसान का गन्ना खेत में पड़ा न रह जाये । यह आगे के लिये रक्षावट है जिसको कि वह लागू करना चाहते हैं कुछ नियम लागू करना चाहते हैं ताकि आगे लोग सीमित मात्रा से अधिक गन्ना न बो सकें । मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि सरकार की यह नीति और मंत्रा अच्छी है लेकिन जैसा कि और लोगों ने भी कहा यह नियम समय के बाद जारी किया गया है । यह आज से एक वर्ष पहले होना चाहिये या जब कि दुवाई का सीजन था । उसके पहले ही इसको जारी होना चाहिये या ताकि किसान लोग उसी के मुताबिक अपने खेतों में गन्ना बोते । अब मालूम नहीं किस बजह से ऐसा नहीं किया गया । बहरहाल जो भी कारण रहा हो इसमें उन काश्तकारों का तो कोई कम्पर है नहीं । इतनी देर के बाद हम जो उन पर नियम लागू कर रहे हैं और उन पर यह बोक डाल

रहे हैं वह किसी तरह से भी उचित नहीं है। आप के लिये उचित यही है कि इस साल तो जितना गन्ना उनके खेतों में खड़ा है उसको आप ले लें। आगे के लिये अलवत्ता मापने जो नियम बनाया है उसके मुताबिक यदि वह नहीं चलेगा तो वे सुद तकलीफ में पड़ेंगे। लेकिन अब सोइंग सीजन खत्म हो गया है और गन्ना खेतों में तैयार खड़ा है। वह यदि नहीं उठाया जायेगा तो किसानों की भारी क्षति होगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कुछ बाढ़ आई थी लेकिन वह बिहार के समान भीषण नहीं थी। बिहार में तो बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप भयंकर बर्बादी हुई है। हमारे प्रवान मंत्री महोदय ने उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा भी था कि उसको बिना देखे कोई अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकता कि कैसी बर्बादी हुई है। मीलों तक गांव के गांव नष्ट हो गये हैं। अब जाहिर है कि ऐसे स्थानों को और उन स्थानों को जहां कि इतनी बर्बादी नहीं हुई है दोनों को आप बराबर नहीं रख सकते। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जगह-जगह देख कर आप इस तरह की कैद लगायें और जहां भयंकर नुकसान हुआ है वहां के लोगों के लिये खास रियायत देने की कोशिश कीजिये।

दूसरी बात मुझे जो कहनी है वह यह है कि देश में चानों की खपत बढ़ाने को कोशिश कीजिये और खपत चानों की तभी बढ़ सकती है जब लोगों के हाथ में कुछ अधिक रैसा हो। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक हो कहा था कि चीनों का मूल्य इतना अधिक होता है कि गांव के लोग उसे खरीद ही नहीं सकते। अब यह एक जनरल एकानीमो का सवाल है जोकि इस मंत्रालय या किसी अन्य मंत्रालय का काम नहीं है बल्कि इसके बास्ते तो सारे गवर्नरेंट को जवाबदेही है कि देश के लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारी जाये ताकि लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा

अपने स्टैंडर्ड को ऊंचा कर सकें। आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने से इन चीजों की खपत अपने आप बढ़ जायेगी। अब वह तो एक बड़ा सवाल है और वह अकेले इस मंत्रालय से हल होने वाला नहीं है। वह एक दिन में हल नहीं हो सकता है। आज तो आवश्यकता इस बात को देखने की है कि जो गन्ना खेतों में तैयार खड़ा है उसका क्या किया जाय और उसको कैसे खपाया जाये। अब इसके लिये पहले तो हमने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया और आज इतनी देर बाद जब हम कदम उठा रहे हैं तो हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये ताकि किसानों को धाटा न पढ़ूचे और आगे के लिये रोक भी लग जाये। यह जो अध्यादेश जारी हुआ और यह जो बिल आया है उसकी वजह से एक हाट सचिंग हो रही है और लोग सौच रहे हैं कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये। गवर्नरेंट का जो मकसद है वह आगे चल कर पूरा होगा लेकिन अभी के लिये फिल्हाल हमें कोई ऐसी समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि जहां-जहां भी गन्ना खेतों में तैयार खड़ा है वह यूं ही खड़ा न रह जाये और तमाम का तमाम बिक जाय। सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये और इसी से यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

श्री भूत्तुन स्वरूप (पीलीभोत) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल जो हमारे समाने पेश किया गया है इस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि इससे किसानों का भला होने जा रहा है लोकें मेरी तो राय यह है कि किसानों के हित के विरोध में यह बिल पेश किया गया है। यह बिल उस समय पेश किया गया है जब कि गन्ना खेतों में तैया खड़ा है और उसे भिल में जाना है। अगर यह बिल फरवरी या मार्च के महीने में आया होता और उस बक्त यह कैद लगाई जाए तो किसान को ब्रोडक्षन के ऊपर कुछ कैद लगाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। उस बक्त निसान कम गन्ना बोता और वह दूसरी फसलों की तरफ

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

ज्यादा ध्यान देता लेखिन आप यह बिल एक ऐसे वक्त में लाये हैं जबकि निसान के सामने यह समस्या मुँह बाये खड़ी है कि उसका गन्ना जो खेत में खड़ा है उसको वह कैसे खपाये ।

जहां तक खंडसारी और कोल्हू व बैल चलाने वालों का ताल्लुक है उन पर वैसे ही काफ़ि फिर्कांस लगे हुए हैं, डूरी लगी हुई है और उनमें हौसले पस्त हैं। वह काम करने में हिचकते हैं। अभी पिछले साल खंडसारी उदांग में काम करने वाले बहुत से लंगों ने बताया कि उनको घाटा दुआ। खंडसारी उदांग में लगे हुए व्यक्ति गन्ने का काम करते हिचालिया रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ लंगों में गन्ना खड़ा है और निसान परेशान हो रहे हैं कि उन के गन्ने का क्या बनेगा। चीनी मिल कह रही है कि हम गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं जानते कि क्या होगा। केन डेवलपमेंट डिवाइटमेंट के लंग कहते हैं कि हम नहीं जानते कि गन्ने का क्या होगा। इस तरीके की बात हमारे ज्ञान नहीं है ।

यह गन्ने का सवाल खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लिये एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। यहां के कर्तव्य ३६००० ग्रामों में २० लाख परिवार ऐसे हैं जोंकि गन्ने से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और गन्ना बांटते हैं। सन् १९५७-५८ में लगभग ३० लाख १७ हजार एकड़ रकबा गन्ने की काश्त में था जोंकि अब बढ़ गया होगा। गन्ने की जो इतनी बड़ी समस्या उत्तरप्रदेश के सामने है उसको सरकार यूँ ही टाल देना चाहती है और निसानों के साथ उसकी कोई हमदर्दी नहीं आती है। पिछले सेशन में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि किसानों की कुछ कुर्बानी करनी चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि किसानों के गन्ने की जो कमत है उस में कर्मी होनी चाहिये। मैं कहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी का यह इरादा था कि चालू सीजन में ही गन्ने

का भाव कम कर दिया जाये, लेकिन इलैक्शन की वजह से—कॉर्प्रेस पार्टी को बोट लेने हैं—गन्ने का दाम इस सीजन में कम नहीं किया गया ।

एक माननीय सदरमय : क्या माननीय सदस्य की पार्टी का बोट नहीं लेने हैं ?

श्री मोहन स्वरूप । हमने भी लेने हैं, लेकिन कॉर्प्रेस पार्टी को ज्यादा लेने हैं ।

हम देखते हैं कि जब इलैक्शन आता है तो किसानों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार किया जाता है, किसान अच्छे हो जाते हैं, लेकिन इलैक्शन के बाद किसान के कपड़ों में बदू आने लग जाती है, वह बुरा हो जाता है। १९६२ तक तो किसान अच्छा रहेगा। उस को गोड़ में उठाया जायेगा और गले से चिपकाया जायेगा, लेकिन उस के बाद उस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायेगी और और उसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की जायेगी ।

हमारे सामने यह बड़ी गम्भीर स्थिति है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि किसानों को कुर्बानी करनी चाहिए और गन्ने की कीमत कम होना चाहिए, लेकिन यह मिल-मिलिकों को कुर्बानी करने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं। ऐसे बहुत से मिल-मालिक हैं, जिन को पहले एक मिल थी, लेकिन अब उन्होंने चार-चार मिले खड़ी कर ली हैं। बड़े मुनाफ़े उन्होंने उठाये हैं। अभी १९५४-५५ में सरकार ने इस बात को जानने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई थी कि एक मन गन्ने की पैदावार पर कितना खर्च आता है। उस कमेटी की फाईडिंग्स ये थीं कि एक मन गन्ना पैदा करने में एक हफ्ता चार आने की लागत आती है। किसानों को मुश्किल से एक दो आने कॉर्टेंज चुकाने के बाद मिलता है। इस के अलावा मजदूरी भी बढ़ रही है। लगान का भी सवाल है, पहले

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आबपाशी में तीन शाने फ़ो रुपया कटीती की थी । अब गुप्ता जी को सरकार ने आबपाशी भी पूरी कर दी है । इस तरह गन्ने का खर्चा तो बढ़ता जा रहा है । और दूनरों तरफ़ सरकार कहती है कि उस की कीमत कम होना चाहिए । आप को यह जान कर ताज्जब होगा कि जब कि खुशक लकड़ी, जलाने की लकड़ी की कीमत ढाई तोन रुपये मन होती है, वहां गन्ने को, जिस में सूकोस कन्टेन होता है, कीमत एक रुपया दस अंश मन है । इस कामतलव तो यह है कि लकड़ी गन्ने से अच्छी है ।

गन्ने की शूगर पर मिल का करीब २८ रुपये फ़ो मन खर्च आता है और शूगर की कीमत उत्त को मिलता है ३८ रुपये फ़ो मन । यह भी बहुत बड़ा मुनाफ़ा है । साउथ में बम्बई की तरफ़ जो शूगर भेजी जाती है, उस की कीमत ११४ रुपये पर बैग होती है, जब कि हमारे यहां उस की कीमत १०४ रुपये पर बैग होती है । इस से मिल मालिक बड़ा फायदा उठाते हैं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोमतों में जो यह डिस्ट्रिटी है, उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिए । मिल-मालिक यह कहते हैं कि साउथ में शूगर ले जाने के लिए काटज का बहुत भारी खर्च होता है, लेकिन वास्तव में इतना खर्च नहीं है । यह मुनाफ़ा सूरों स्तर होनो चाहिए और यह रुपया सरकारी खजाने में जाना चाहिए ।

१६५० से १६६० तक मिल-मालिकों को एक रुपया फ़ो मन मुनाफ़ा मिलता था, जब कि उस के बाद से २ रुपये ७० नये पैसे मिलता है । अब टैरिफ़ बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट में १ रुपया ३३ नये पैसे कास्ट आफ़ मैनुफैचरिंग और बड़ा दिया गया है । इस तरह से मिल मालिकों को कुल मिला कर चार रुपये तीन नये पैसे का मुनाफ़ा एलाक़ कर दिया गया है । इतना जबर्दस्त मुनाफ़ा मिल-मालिक उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद उन को हर बक्त शिकायत और गिला है कि हमारे पास शूगर भरी है । मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि शूगर अखिर सड़ नहीं जाती है । मंत्री महोदय ने

कहा कि वह एक पैरिशे ल गूँह है । मैं समझत हूँ कि उस में मायस्ट्रयर भले ही आ जाये, लेकिन वह सड़ने वाली और खराब होने वाली चीज़ नहीं है और वह तीन चार बरस रह सकती है । लेकिन अगर शूगर भरी भी है, तो इस में गन्ने के उत्पादकों का क्या क्षरू है? मिल-मालिकों ने इतना मुनाफ़ा उठाया है । अब अगर एक दो बरस बन्द रहे, तो क्या फ़र्क़ पड़ता है? और फ़र्क़ पड़े या न पड़े, इस में किसानों का क्या कुसूर है?

सरकार ने एक केन डेवलपमेंट डिप्टीमेंट खोला हुआ है, जो कि स्वाद वर्गरह की व्यवस्था करता है, गन्ने की वैरायटेज़ के विकास का प्रबन्ध करता है । प्रोडक्शन बड़ाना उस का उद्देश्य बताया जाता है, लेकिन उस ने अभी तक योल्ड बड़ाने की दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया है । हम देखते हैं कि जावा, हवाई और क्यूबा में एक एकड़ में ६ टन शूगर होती है, जब कि हमारे यहां सिर्फ़ एक डेक्ट टन तक होती है । योल्ड बड़ाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ़ से कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है और न ही कोई सुझाव है । खेती के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की कोई व्यापक योजना नहीं है । हां, इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में है । मैं ने बार-बार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है कि यह देश एक खेतिहार देश है और यहां पर खेती के बारे में कोई बाजेह पालसी और प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं है । रवी आन्दोलन, खरीफ़ आन्दोलन चलायें जाते हैं और स्वाद के गड़के खोदे जाते हैं, लेकिन खेती के विकास के लिए कोई ऐसी व्यापक यंजना नहीं है कि खेती का स्ट्रक्चर कैसा हो, किसान क्या करें और गवनमेंट क्या करने जा रहा है । हम देखते हैं कि इस देश में किसान के साथ स्टैपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट होता है । उस के बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि वह इस समाज का अश नहीं है, बल्कि आकाश से गिर पड़ा है और उस की तरफ़ तवज्ज्वल देने की ज़रूरत नहीं समझी जाती है । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इलैक्शन के बक्त तो किसान अच्छा हो जाता है, सूक्तिन उस के बाद वह बुरा हो जाता है ।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

रिकवरी बढ़ाने की तरफ़ भी सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। १६३४-३५ में १५.२ टन पर-एकड़ की यील्ड गन्ने की थी, जो कि अब घट गई है और १३.७ टन हो गई है। रिसेट स्टेटिस्टिक्स से पता चलता है कि वह घट कर १३ टन को एकड़ रह गई है। पैदावार और रिकवरी घट रही है, लेकिन उन को बढ़ाने की तरफ़ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

सरकार को तरफ़ से कहा जाता है हक मिल-मालिक बड़ो मुसोबत में हैं। मेरी कांस्टाट-एन्सो में एक मिल पहले से मीजूद है और एक खुलने जा रहा है। मुझे मालूम है कि पालोभोत को शूगर मिल में किसानों का लगभग बास पञ्चांस लाख रुपया बाकी है, लेकिन उस तरफ़ न तो सरकार और न ही केन डिपार्टमेंट तवज्ज्वल देता है। किसान अब भी मुसोबत में हैं। उन्होंने मिलों में गन्ना डाल दिया है, लेकिन उस का भूल्य उन को नहीं मिला है। इस के अलावा उन के खेतों में जो गन्ना है, उस को पिराई को कोई शक्त नहीं है।

इस स्थिति में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा और किसानों को मूँजोबत कैसे रक़ा होंगी। अगले साल चाहे कुँकुँ भी हो, लेकिन इस वक्त किसानों की गन्ने का फ़र्तल लड़ा दुर्भाव है। सरकार का फ़र्ज है कि वह उस को डालने के लिए इन्टज़ाम करे और इस सिलसिले में केन डिपार्टमेंट और सूर्यों को सरकारों को इस तरह के डायरेक्टर दे कि जो गन्ना इस साल खड़ा है, वह मिलों में ले लिया जाये और उस का भूल्य किसानों को मिल जाये। अगले साल जब सोइंग का समय आयेगा, १५ फरवरी से गन्ना बोने का समय आता है, उस वक्त सरकार कह दे कि गन्ने को फ़र्तल कम होना चाहिए। जब किसान यह समझेगा कि गन्ना नहीं पिराया जायेगा, मिलों को नहीं जायेगा, तो वे खाली-मरहाह पैदावार कम कर देंगे। इस तरह से एकड़े कम हो जायेगा।

गवर्नरमेंट का यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि एकड़े बढ़ रहा है। मेरे पास जो फ़िगर्ज हैं, उन से मालूम होता है कि १६५६-६० में ५१.७८ हजार एकड़ रकबा था और १६६०-६१ में ५१.५७ हजार एकड़ रह गया। इस से साफ़ जाहिर है कि रकबा कम हुआ है, जब कि माननाय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि रकबा बढ़ गया है। समझ में नहीं आता कि वह कहां के फ़िगर्ज कोट कर रहे हैं।

यह कहना कि गन्ना ज्यादा बोया जाता है एक मजाक है। तराई में ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां कोई फ़र्तल अच्छा तरह से नहीं होता है। गेहूं वहां अच्छा नहीं होता है, बान बोया जाता है लेकिन बाढ़ से वह तबाह और बर्बाद हो जाता है, वर्षा कम होता है तो सूख जाता है। इस बास्ते गन्ना हा ऐसी फ़सल है जिस पर सैलांब का अतर अधिक नहीं होता है, औले का या अधिक पानी का असर ज्यादा नहीं पड़ता है। इससे उन लोगों को कुछ रेसा भा मिल जाता है और उनके आंसू रुक जाते हैं। अगर वह गेहूं बोते हैं तो तैयार होने पर कभी-कभी भोज, गिर जाता है और समस्त फ़र्तल खत्म हो जाती है। गन्ने की फ़सल कैश क्राप है और उनको इससे कुछ पैसा मिल जाता है। सरकार इसको अच्छा नहीं ठमझता है कि उनको इसा मिले। सरकार तो यही चाहती मालूम देता है कि किसान खुसीं मरते रहें, फ़ाका करता रहें और तब ही आर बर्बाद होता रहे। केवल गन्ना हो नहीं बोया जाता है दूसरे सोरियल भी बोए जाते हैं। गन्ने के मुकाबले में सोरियल ज्यादा अधिक बोए जाते हैं। गवर्नरमेंट के ही स्टेटिस्टिक्स में यह बताया गया है कि सारे देश की खेतों वाली भूमि में केवल एक प्वाइंट कुछ प्रतिशत में गन्ने की खेतों होती है और बाकी में दूसरे सोरियल की खेतों होती है। यह इलजाम लगाना कि गन्ना ज्यादा बोया जाता है, गलत है और यह कोई माने नहीं रखता है।

जहां तक शक्कर का सम्बन्ध है, जब भी पार्लियामेंट का संग्रह होता है, इसका जिक आता है, इस पर तबकरा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका कोई मुस्तकिल हल सोचा जाये शक्कर को नोनें बढ़नी चाहिये। वे आज अविनृहु हैं। लुगी को बात है कि कंट्रोल सरकार ने हटा दिया है। इसे बाकई में शक्कर की कंजम्पशन अविक हो जायेगा। अगर लोगों की शक्कर न मिले तो वे खायें कहां से? अब उनको शक्कर मिलने लग गई है तो वे खाने भी लग जायेंगे। अगर यह कहा जाता है कि गांवों के लोग शक्कर नहीं खाते हैं तो यह गलत बात है। अगर उनको शक्कर मिले तब वो वे खाएं। सभागत महोदय, आप जानते हो हैं कि जब कंट्रोल या तो दूकानों पर कितनी लम्बी-लम्बी लाइंसें शक्कर खरोदने वालों की लग जाया करता था। कितने ही घंटे लाइंसें में खड़े रहने पर भी लोगों को शक्कर नहीं मिलती थी। लोग शक्कर खाते हैं और जैसे जैसे देश को आवादी बढ़ रहा है, मेरे स्थान में शक्कर का कंजम्पशन भी बढ़ेगा।

इसी के साथ-साथ हम को दुनिया की मार्किट में अपनी शक्कर को खाना होना चाहिये। इसके लिए मार्किट तलाश करनी होगी। अमरीका की मार्किट हम को मिली थी लेकिन वह भी डैम्परोरो मार्किट है। अगर अमरीका का बूद्धा के ताव समझता हो गया और उसके साथ उसके सम्बन्ध दुरुस्त हो गए तो अमरीका बूद्धा को शूरा लेना, हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि एकत्पोर्ट के लिए हमें मुस्तकिल मार्किट को तलाश करनी होगी। यिद्युते दिनों मैंने एस० ट०० स०० के बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था। एस० ट०० स०० ही वह माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा हम विदेशों को शक्कर का एकत्पोर्ट करते हैं। मैंने पूछा था कि क्या वजह है कि आप पाकिस्तान से और ईरान से अरना फैसला नहीं कर सकें हैं कोमत के बारे में और क्यों झगड़ा पड़ा हुआ है। इसका कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। नतों जा यह हुमा कि उन देशों ने क्यूंकि सेफला कर

लिया और क्यूंकि शूगर लेनो शुरू कर दी। हमको इस काम में डिलाई नहीं बरतनी चाहिये जो भी बात-चीत हो जल्दी से उसको पूरा करना चाहिये और किसी समझौते पर पहुँचना चाहिये।

रिकवरी और पर एकड़ यील्ड का भी हमें ज्यादा स्थाल रखना चाहिये, उस तरफ भी खास तबज्जह देनो चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो शूगर का मसला, गन्ने का मसला हल हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि गन्ना जो खेतों में खड़ा हुआ है, उसकी पिराई का बंदोबस्त आपको करना चाहिये।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Shri Ramam. I would request hon. Members to be brief. A large number of hon. Members want to speak on this. I find that hon. Members instead of confining their remarks to five or seven minutes are taking three times that time. I would request them to be brief.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): The debate may be continued tomorrow also.

श्री रामम् (नरसापुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननायं मंत्री जी ने जो यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया है, इसको देख कर मृजे बहुत अफसोस हुआ है। हमारे देश में ११५८ तक जीनी की कबी रही है। लेकिन उसके एक दो साल के बाद ही जीनी का उत्पादन ज्यादा होने लग गया और आज हालत यह है कि हम समझने लग गए हैं कि उत्पादन इतना ज्यादा हो गया है कि इसको खपाया नहीं जा सकता है और हमारे सामने एक भयंकर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस समस्या की बुनियाद में जाना होगा।

[श्री रामरु]

१६५८ के पहले पांच बरसों में हम को ५० करोड़ रुपये का फारेन एक्सचेज खर्च करके बाहर से चीनी का इन्सार्ट करना पड़ा है। आज हालत यह हो गई है जैसा कि मन्त्री भवेदय बताते हैं कि उत्पादन इतना अधिक हो गया है कि इसको खपाया नहीं जा सकता है।

जो हमारे देश में चीनी की कमी थी, उसको हम कैसे पूरा कर सकें हैं, इस को बात आप सुन लंजिये। माननीय मंत्री जो ने बताया है कि फिसानों को गन्ने के जो भाव दिए जाते थे, उसने तंत्र आना प्रति मन को बढ़ातरी किये जाने के कारण स्वरूप और साथ हा साथ मिल मालिकों को भी और कुछ फायदा पढ़ुवा कर, उत्पादन बढ़ा सकने में वह समर्थ दुर है। इस सब का नतंजा यह हुआ है कि दो ही साल में हमारे यहां इतनी चीरी रेंडा होने लग गई है कि यह हमारे लिए एक समस्या बन गई है और हमें पता नहीं चलता है कि इसको कैसे डिसोज आफ किया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जो ने पिछले सैशन में गन्ने के भाव घटाने के लिए एक विधेयक रखा था। सीधाग्यवश उस सैशन में उस प्रोजेक्ट को मदद नहीं मिली।

Shri S. K. Patil: That is not true. He said I brought forward some resolution to decrease the price of cane. Surely, that is not true. I do not know from where he got it.

Shri Mohan Swarup: But you gave a suggestion on the floor of the House.

Shri S. K. Patil: I never gave it. If there is anybody who says that it would not be reduced it is the Minister more than the Members even.

श्री रामरु: मेरे पास अखबार के काटिंग हैं जिस में माननीय मंत्री जी को स्वीच चुकी है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बम्बई में गन्ने के भाव घटाने के बारे में कहा था। इस काटिंग को मैं आप के सामने पेश करने के लिए भी तैयार हूं। इस सदन में भी उस के ऊपर

काफी बहस हुई थी। इस को सभापति महोदय आप भी बड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

लेकिन बाद में क्या किया जाता है, इसको आप देखें। उसको घटाने के लिए आईडीएस जारी कर दिया जाता है और अब एक बिल उसी सम्बन्ध में पेश कर दिया गया है। मेरे ख्याल में

Shri Goray (Poona): The hon. Member seems to be struggling with the language. We do not understand exactly what the hon. Member wants to say. I think he also finds it difficult. So there is likely to be misunderstanding on both the sides.

श्री रामरु: मेरा ख्याल है कि चीनी तैयार करने के लिए, उसको रेग्युलेट करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। चीनी आज देश में खप नहीं रही है, तो इस का कारण यह है कि चीनी के भाव बढ़त ज्यादा हैं, और उनको नीचे लाया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि आज देश में उत्पादन को कंट्रोल करने की इतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उत्पादन को और बढ़ाया जाए और उस सब की खपत देश में हो सकती है। भारत में सभी लोगों को काफी मात्रा में चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। मेरे ख्याल में ३०-४० प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आज हमारे देश में लोग चीनी नहीं खाते हैं। ६०-७० फीसदी लोग हमारे देश में आज भी ऐसे हैं जिन को चीनी नहीं मिलती है। ये लोग चीनी न चाहते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वे चीनी खाना चाहते हैं लेकिन जिस भाव पर वह बिक रही है, उस भाव पर वे इसे खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। ये लोग चीनी खा सके इसके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि चीनी के भाव कम किए जाएं और साथ ही साथ चीनी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाए।

किसान को गन्ने का जो भाव दिया जा रहा है, उसको घटाने की मापको बेचा

नहीं करनी चाहिए। जो मुनाफा मिल-मालिकों की जेव में जा रहा है, उसको आपको कम करना चाहिए। पिछले सैशन में भी इसके बारे में काफी बहु दुई थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कितना अधिक मिल वाले मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। देश में शुगर फैक्ट्री वाले कितना मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, इनका हमको ठेक-डेक पता नहीं है क्योंकि वे ठेक-डेक एकाउंट नहीं रखते हैं, कुछ इनकम टैक्स वालों के डर का बजह से और कुछ दूसरे डर हैं, उनको बजह से। लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश में एक शुगर फैक्ट्री है। जिसका नाम निवाम शूगर फैक्ट्री है। वह बोधन में है। १९६० में ६० लाख का प्राफिट दिखा पाई है। ६० लाख का प्राफिट एक साल में एक शूगर फैक्ट्री को दुआ है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात को है कि मिल-मालिकों के प्राफिट्स को घटाया जाए और चीनी की कोमतों को कम किया जाए। अगर दाम घट जाते हैं तो देश में ही शूगर का खर्च बढ़ जाएगा, शूगर की खपत बढ़ जाएगी। इस वास्ते उत्पादन को कंट्रोल करने के बजाए शूगर के दाम घटाने को तरक़ आपको खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जो एक्साइज इयूटी आपने शूगर पर लगाई है वह भी बहुत अधिक है। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कल बताया है कि शूगर अधिक खाने से सेहत ठीक नहीं रहती है, तनुरुस्ती अच्छी नहीं रहती है। मेरी राय इसके बर-खिलाफ है। भारत में सभी के लिये, बच्चों और बीमारों और वर्कर्ज इत्यादि सभी के लिये यह मुफीद है। जो मेहनत करके बक जाता है, उसको योड़ी शूगर देने से, मिठाई देने से, शबकर को पानी में घोल कर देने से, उसकी थकावट दूर हो जाती है और फिर से वह ताकत का अनुभव करने लग जाता है। मेहनतकश लोगों को आज शूगर नहीं भिलती है और हम शूगर प्रोडक्शन को कम करने जा रहे हैं।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must try to conclude now. I think

he knows that this discussion has to conclude by 2.30. I have a long list of speakers before me. At the same time, I am very sorry to say that the hon. Member is not speaking on the point. He is dilating upon the general uses of sugar. The specific point which is before the House is not being touched by him at all.

श्री रामम् : यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि शबकर का दाम घटा कर देसी मार्केट में उसको ज्यादा खपाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए। चीनी खाद्य वस्तुओं में अब्बल दरजे की चीज़ है। मेरे श्याल से इसके उत्पादन पर रोक नहीं लगानी चाहिये। इसलिये मेरी मन्त्री, महोदय से विनती है कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें। बल्कि किसानों को ज्यादा गन्धा पैदा करने के लिये मदद दी जाना चाहिए।

अगर अभी से चीनी पर कट्टोल लगाया गया और उसका रेग्युलेशन किया गया तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि दो तीन साल में देश में लोगों के लिये चीनी की कमी पड़ जाएगी। इसलिये मेरी मन्त्री महोदय से विनती है कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें नहीं तो प्रोडक्शन का क्षय होगा। लोगों के लिये चीनी की काफी सप्लाई होनी चाहिये। अभी इसकी काफी सप्लाई नहीं है। इसलिये इस पर रोक नहीं लगानी चाहिये।

सरकार मिल मालिकों का मुनाफा कम नहीं करना चाहती। सरकार खुद ३० परसेंट एक्साइज लेती है और ३० परसेंट मिल-मालिक को मुनाफा देती है। किसानों को केवल ४० प्रतिशत मिलता है जबकि मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि किसानों को ७० प्रतिशत मिलता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर वह इसकी जांच करने के लिये कोई केमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि किसान को ४० परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता। ६० परसेंट से ज्यादा तो मिल वालों के मुनाफे में और एक्साइज में चला जाता है।

[श्री रामम्]

इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि मन्त्री महोदय इस विल को वापस ले लें क्योंकि इस का काई जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the large accumulated stocks with the factories and in the godowns to the extent of nearly 12 lakh tons and also having regard to the fact that the industry has to be stabilised and the ryots also have to be helped, it is now proposed by the Ministry to regulate the production of sugar for the coming year. In this context I would urge that the yield per acre should not be adversely affected. It should not have a depressing or an inhibiting effect upon the yield per acre. That is the crux of the problem. That is also the anxiety of the hon. Food Minister. It was obvious yesterday.

If our Third Plan or if any plan has to succeed and if our agricultural economy has to be successful, it is of the utmost importance and significance that the yield per acre should not decrease but should, on the other hand, increase. I am glad to mention in this context that the yield per acre in South India is much more than in North India. Yesterday it was mentioned that in Uttar Pradesh and in other States the yield was about 14 to 15 tons per acre, sometimes even less than that. In South India there are several States, like, Maharashtra, Mysore, Andhra and other States, where it exceeds 30, 35 or 40 tons and approaches even 50 tons. I know of ryots who have produced even 60 tons per acre. Therefore I submit that it should not have a depressing effect upon the attempts made by the ryots to increase the yield per acre.

Yesterday it was mentioned that the acreage of sugarcane has increased. Compared with 1959-60 in 1960-61 there was an increase of 514,000 acres. That was mostly in Uttar Pradesh and other States. That was not so in South India. Mysore was one of the States which recorded a decrease in the production of sugar. The other

State was Andhra Pradesh. There is another factor which has to be remembered in this connection. I have received numerous telegrams and representations from the agriculturists of Bellary District in Mysore State. There are two factories there. I am glad to mention that in that area in Hospet, Kampi and Kamlapur the ryots have been taking very keen interest and active care to see that the yield per acre increases year by year. That has been their concern. The Government has also been helping them. The growing of sugarcane is a very costly affair involving the use of fertilisers, good and improved seeds, labour and all these factors. Therefore when the expenditure of these ryots and agriculturists has increased enormously, I submit that they should not be put to any serious loss. I know that this is the anxiety of the hon. Food Minister also. He has made it obvious yesterday. In the coming months attempt should be made to increase exports and also internal consumption. In the matter of regulating production probably there may not be much need to reduce the production in the factories we should take enough care to see that our distributive system is satisfactory and adequate. I know there are large areas and a large number of people whom sugar has not reached under this distributive process. Prices have also slightly come down. It is a good thing. While the Government should have its excise duty, the factories should have its profits and dividends and the agriculturist his proper and adequate and satisfactory price, I feel that the interests of the consumer should not be ignored in this matter. Prices should not go down too low resulting in the agriculturist not getting a proper and adequate price. But if there is a fall in price, as there has been, the beneficiaries of the reduction in price should be the consumers and not the others. That I would like to submit strongly.

As I said, I have received nume-

rous representations. There was also a conference just a month back in Hospet when the agriculturists and the sugarcane growers of that area passed a resolution saying that Government may kindly reconsider this position and see that the ryots are not put to a loss. I know it is also the interest of the hon. Food Minister. If the cane could be diverted to the manufacture of jaggery it would be very good. I feel that in that particular area considering all these factors there is no need for this reduction and the ryots should not be put to a loss. That is the concern of the hon. Minister and that is also my concern and of the agriculturists.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): Sir, I was very happy when I saw in the papers that the hon. Minister had decontrolled sugar. That will certainly increase consumption of sugar by about 2 lakh tons. That is my estimate. But I was very sorry when I saw the Ordinance. I do not think that is the method by which he could meet the sugar crisis.

If, as has been said in the Bill, 10 per cent production of sugar has to be reduced, it will mean that about 8½ crore maunds of cane will be left uncrushed. But even if I accept his 4 per cent figure, it will mean that 3½ crore maunds of uncrushed cane will be there. There is also 10 per cent additional production than last year. It will mean that about 12 crore maunds of cane will remain uncrushed even if I accept his figure of 4 per cent. But according to the figure given in the Bill, it will mean that 17 crore maunds of cane will remain uncrushed. It must be used for the manufacture of gur and khandsari. Only last year mills were crying, "Destroy the khandsari Industry" because they did not get enough cane for their mills. They said, "Do not put any extra unit in the mill zone" and the result is that the industry is almost destroyed. You have put a high excise duty on it with the result that they are suffer-

ing losses. The U.P. Government, keenly conscious of the calamity in store, have removed all the cesses and licence fees of the crushes there. But, the Central Government, as I was told by the Chief Minister himself, is not willing to take off the excise duty. I therefore request, if you really want the industry to flourish, that you should remove the excise immediately, so that this year they can do something. Then too, they may not be able to crush the 17 crore maunds of excess cane. That can only be made if the mills are asked to crush them. What I say is this. The factories are already late by one month. Last year, the crushing season began on the 4th of November. This year, they have not started in many mills. They are about to start early in December. That would mean that they will be one month delayed. That would mean, after the elections after February, these factories will say, we cannot crush the cane. Last year, they started in November, and they crushed till June. Then too, they were not able to crush all the cane. Some cane was burnt in barhein in Basti District in Tulsipur factory area. What I say in this You have not given incentives to factory owners. You have taken them away. The factory owners will say after February that we cannot crush the cane unless you cut the prices. So, I can prophesy this. In the month of March, the sugarcane prices will be reduced to a very low figure so that the entire cane will be crushed. I say this is deceiving the cane growers. I want an assurance from the Minister that the sugarcane prices will be kept up to the very end and the factories will be induced to crush all the cane. I can tell you they cannot be induced until you continue the incentives which you have given so far. Therefore I say this. Last year, you spent Rs. 10 crores to give incentives to the mill owners so that they may crush all the sugarcane, that was produced and they produced the maximum amount. This year, you have taken away all the incen-

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

tives. I would say, you keep on the incentives. It will not cost very much. Already the figure was 30 lakh tons. They can produce a little more. It may be 10 crore maunds of 6 crore maunds more than last year and 9 crores more than the year before last. You have to give rebate on excise duty on about 8 lakh tons. This year, even if they produce 2 lakh tons of sugar more than last year, you have to give within one-fourth of what was given last year.

I, therefore, say this. Give a promise to the House that you will not reduce the price of cane until the last stick of cane standing in the field is crushed. Otherwise, if it is reduced after the elections, that would be playing foul with the electorate—telling them that we have promised full price of cane now and you will take it away after the elections are over. I may tell you, the factory owners, last year, rushed in June. Surely, in the month of June, recovery is low. How can you expect them to crush this year unless you give them incentives? Therefore, I say, promise to this country that the sugar cane price will be kept up until the end of the season, and secondly you will give the factory owners sufficient incentives to continue crushing even in June this year. Then all the cane will be crushed.

Thirdly, I would request you to withdraw the Ordinance. It will not make much of a difference. This year, the stock is much lower. People have come to know that there is so much of sugar. They will not grow more sugarcane. Next year there will be shortage. Therefore, I say, this year, you stock the sugar. It will not be destroyed. Sugarcane cannot be stored. You can store sugar at least for one year. My proposal is, immediately declare that sugarcane prices will not be reduced this year and that the incentives will continue so that the mills may crush and we may be able to crush all the sugar-

cane standing in the fields. In the U.P., last year, 40 crore maunds were crushed. This year, the orders are that 36 crore maunds should be crushed. Actually, the production is 40 crore maunds. Nine core maunds is in excess in the U.P. itself. The result will be, it will not be possible to crush it. The factories have started crushing one month later. It will not be possible to crush all the cane unless they are given incentives and they crush till June. The result will be, cane will be burnt. Khandasari and gur cannot cope with the situation. Gur prices will go down and gur will not be able to take much. Therefore, I say, for God's sake, don't play havoc with the cane growers. You asked them to grow, you gave them incentives, you said, grow more cane, you said, don't give it to khandasari. When they have grow, you say, you will not process it. This year you can say that, you should not plant more and that you will reduce the price by 10 per cent. They will not grow that. If you want to leave the cane uncrushed which as already been sown, it will be breach of faith with them. They have been asked to grow this year. You should get it crushed at the price given last year. My only plea is this. Particularly, U.P. is the province where the poor cane-growers are always at the mercy of the mill owners. If you do not promise that all the cane will be crushed, they will be nowhere. I can tell you that the Congress Ministry in the U.P. will be in danger of being returned if you continue with this policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
Self interest.

Shri S. K. Patil: That is good for him.

Shri S. L. Saksena: With the burning of cane, I may tell you that the Government also will be burnt.

श्री राजराजी बर्मी (देवरिया) : सभापति
महोदय, अपोजीशन से अथवा सरकारी

बैचेज की तरफ से जिन भाइयों ने इस विषय पर बोला है उन सब ने गन्ने को काश्त करने वालों के इंटरेस्ट्स को सेफार्ड करने के लिये सरकार से कहा है। सबने इस चीज के ऊपर जंतर दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को जो गन्ना खेतों में तंथार पड़ा है वह वैसे ही खड़ा न रह जाये और उन्होंने कहा है कि उस तमाम गन्ने को खाने का आश्वासन मन्त्री महोदय को अवश्य देना चाहिए।

सरकार के इस आर्डेन्ट का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि किसानों में शंका हो गई है कि यह जो शुगर के प्रोडक्शन में दस फॉस्टरी की कटीर्नी की जायेगी तो उसी प्रोपोरशन से गन्ना पेरने के परसेंटेज में भी कम हो जायेगी। अब इन्हें निवेदित डेवलपमेंट की जो सरकार ने मर्यादित हुई की है उसने इसके निवेदावरों में पड़नाल करनी शुरू कर दी है। अब पड़नाल में वह किसानों को तरह-तरह से हैरेस करते हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारा इतना हीं गन्ना लेंगे। देवरिया जिन जहां से कि मैं आता हूँ वहां पर १४ चॉनीं के मिले हैं और वहां पर केन डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट वाले इस बात की पड़नाल कर रहे हैं कि विक्री पांच सालों में जो तुम ने गन्ना बोया या उसका एंट्रेज करा है। उतना गन्ना हम ले लेंगे, वाकी तुम्हारा पड़ा रह जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्रोपोरशन में और सरकारी बैचेज पर बैठेने वाले सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट मर्यादित कितनी करपट है और इस जांच पड़नाल के बहाने वह अर्ध-सरकारी मर्यादित आज किसानों से कथा सलूक कर रही है। उनके जिम्मे यह काम है कि वह यह तय करे कि कितना परमेंट गन्ना मिलों में जायेगा और कितना गन्ना किसान के खेत में बेकार खड़ा रह जायेगा और जाहिर है कि किसान इस बात के लिये बहुत उत्सुक है कि उसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना बींध बिक जाये और उस दस परसेंट कट के बाद जितना उसका प्रोपोरशन होता है छिंगा दे। किसान को आज इस आंकड़ा को लेकर बड़ी परेशानी हो रही

है कि कहीं उसका काफी गन्ना खेत में पड़ा हो न रह जाये। इसलिये मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध है और जैगा कि अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है और नेशनल इंटरेस्ट का भी तकाजा है कि हम चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ायें।

चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं उत्तर में अधिक नहीं चाहूँगा लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ साफ़ तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे किसान भाई किसी तरह से चीनों के लिए गन्ने को बेदावा ददाते हैं तो आप उनको इस प्रकार से निरुत्साहित न कीजिए। ऐसे मात्रे पर जब कि खेतों में गन्ना तैयार खड़ा है और सीजन शुरू हो गया है उस समय यदि इन्हीं प्रबंध कटीर्नी का आर्डिनेस लागू किया जायेगा तो इनको लेकर किसानों में बड़ी परेशानी और असन्तोष फैलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि बैसे और एक भेष्वर साहब ने कहा कि आम चुनाव नजदीक है और सन् १९०२ में सरकार बदलेगी तो आपके खुद के इंटरेस्ट में है कि किसानों को इस तरह से बर्बाद न होने दें क्योंकि जाहिर है कि इसको लेकर उनमें आपके प्रति वड़ा असन्तोष फैलेगा। अलबाचा यदि आपको खुद यह शंका हो कि पता नहीं कीन सरकार चुनावों के फलस्वरूप आये और उसके आनंद के पहले ही हम किसानों की हवामात बना देतब तो दूसरी बात है और आप इसको कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा यह स्वयं आपके हित में है और देश के हित में है कि आप यहां पार्लियमेंट के फलों से इस बात का साफ़ तौर से एलान करे बैकहीं पर एक भी गन्ना खेत में बेकार नहीं पड़ा रहने दिया जायेगा और तमाम गन्ने को पिरवा दिया जायेगा।

जहां तक चीजों के प्रोडक्शन का सवाल है आप कहते हैं कि उसका उत्पादन बहुत अधिक हो गया है और हमारी चीनी के लिये बल्डमार्केट नहीं मिल रहा है और साथ ही हम अपने देश में भी उसकी स्वपत नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं इसलिये चीनी का प्रोडक्शन कम

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

किया जाये और आप उस पर यह बंदिशें लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे देश में उतनों चोनों अन्दरूनी खपत के लिये उत्तरव्य नहीं है जितनों कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी को देखते हुए होनी चाहिए।

चोनों का दाम इतना रखा है कि गरोब गांव के शाज रहने वाले उसको खा नहीं पाते। अब आपके लिए खालों यह कह देना कि हमारे ये के गरोब गांव वालों को चोनों बारोदरे को कैपेसिटी नहीं है काफी नहीं है स्थांक अगर उनको परवेंजिग कैपेसिटी नहीं है तो उनको बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी भी तो आप पर ही आती है। आज ही कत यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में इतना चाना वैदा नहीं होता है कि हम तमाम अपने देशवासियों को उसे खिला सकें। एक भा ई ने जैसा कहा कि चोनी खाना के लल ग्रमोर लोगों के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि मजदूरों के लिए भी ज़रूरी है मैं भी उनको मानता हूँ कि सबको चोनी खाने को मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन के लिए जिम्मेदारी मिलमालिक, कैपिट-लिस्ट और सरकारी मरीनरी की है। यू० रो० में केन डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी है। स्टेट में केन पर सेस लिया जाता है ताकि बाजे का विकास किया जाये और उनको प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाई जाये, लेकिन वह प्रोडक्शन और योल्ड बढ़ाने में कहां तक सहायक हुआ है, यह आप जानते हैं और यह कोई छिपो हुई बात नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपया स्टेट्स में डेवलपमेंट के लिए आता है और सरकारों देवन्यु बनता है, लेकिन फिर भी डेवलपमेंट का महकमा एक खट्टांक गला भी बढ़ा नहीं सकता है। जो डेवलपमेंट हुआ है, या उत्पादन में जो बूँद हुई है, वह कितना के द्वारा उतनकी बेहतर से हुई है। विवरणीय योजनाओं के द्वारा कृषि का एरिया बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो सफलता

हुई है, उस पर हम गर्व करते हैं, लेकिन गवार किसानों के द्वारा उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर हम ऐसे पग उठा रहे हैं, जिनसे उनको हानि ही होगी।

14 hrs.

जहां तक शूगर फैक्ट्रियों का प्रश्न है, वे पच्चास, तीस बरस से प्रोडक्शन में लगी हुई हैं। उनका कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम होता चाहिए, लेकिन उनकी चीनी महंगी होती है, जिसकी वजह से हम किसी बाहर की मार्केट में नहीं जा सकते। जब किसानों ने किसी तरह से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा दिया है, तो उनको आश्वासन देना चाहिए और उनको एनकरेज करना चाहिए। जिन लोगों ने प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में रुकावट ढाली है, उनको पनिशेंमेंट मिलना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आर्डिनेंस से जो हवा फैली है, सरकार को उनका विचार करना चाहिए। और इस तजुबे से फ़ायदा उठाना चाहिए। बिल नहीं आना चाहिए। अगर इसके बावजूद सरकार गलती करता है, तो जिम्मेदारी उस की होगी। हमारा फ़जू है कि हम उसको समय से चेता दें।

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): May I have a few minutes?

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is no time. The hon. Member's name was there in the list, but he has been absent all this time, and he has come only now; that is why I have not been able to call him. I am sorry. Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Do you want me to reply to the discussion on the resolution? I thought that the procedure was that the Minister would reply first, and then since I had moved the resolution, I would have the last chance to reply.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is moving the Bill for consideration. So, so far as that is concerned, he has got the last opportunity to speak. First I shall call the hon. Member, and then I shall call the hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My difficulty is this. The hon. Minister spoke first and I spoke after him. So, I had already replied to his points. So, I have nothing to add to my remarks now. But if the hon. Minister wants to say something else, then I might be allowed three or four minutes to reply to those points.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has to pilot the Bill. After the Bill is passed, what is the use of the hon. Member's reply? So, the hon. Member has got an opportunity of replying at the earlier stage.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You will admit, Sir, that according to the provision in the Constitution, it is my resolution which has first got to be put to the vote of the House, that is, the resolution seeking disapproval of the Ordinance. Only after that, the Bill can be passed.

Mr. Chairman: I shall first put the hon. Member's resolution to vote, and then only the consideration motion in respect of the Bill will be put to vote. At the same time, the hon. Member has now got the last opportunity to reply on the resolution. After him, I shall call the hon. Minister to reply on the motion for consideration of the Bill.

Shri S. L. Saksena: The hon. Member should reply to the debate after the hon. Minister has replied, because he is the person who has said that the House should disapprove of the Ordinance. So, after the hon. Minister replies, he should be given a chance. Only after this, the motion for consideration could be placed before the House and the hon. Minister can reply to the debate.

Mr. Chairman: There are two points here. The resolution has to be put to

vote, as also the motion for consideration of the Bill. I think that this is the proper procedure. First of all, the hon. Member replies on the resolution, and then I shall ask the hon. Minister to reply on the motion for consideration; then, I shall put the two motions to vote.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: With all due respect to your observations, may I submit that in the present case, the hon. Minister was first asked by the Deputy-Speaker to initiate the debate. Since he initiated the debate, certain hon. Members have put forward their points. If the hon. Minister has got anything to say on those points, he may be allowed to reply to them. Then, I may be allowed to reply on my resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The point is this. When the hon. Minister speaks, he will only speak on the motion for consideration, and will not be able to advance any new arguments, similarly when the hon. Member speaks on the resolution, he would only stick to the points that have been made by the other party and reply only to them.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The question before you is this, namely whether the resolution of the hon. Member has priority over the Bill or not. If it has priority over the Bill, and it is going to be put to the vote the House first, then, naturally, it means that the hon. Member moves the resolution, then, the hon. Minister says what he wants to say, and then the hon. Mover would reply, and then the resolution should be put to vote; if the House votes for his resolution and throws out the Ordinance, then the question of considering the Bill does not at all arise. On the other hand, if the House votes down his resolution, then the Bill comes in. So, in the ordinary course, propriety requires that the hon. Minister should reply on his motion, and then the hon. Member may reply on the resolution, and then the resolution may be put to vote.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is aware that in the Order Paper of yesterday as well as today, the resolution occurs first, and then only the Bill appears. It is quite true that the resolution must be disposed of first. The motion for consideration of the Bill shall be put to the vote if the resolution is not accepted.

Yesterday, it was by common consent that the hon. Minister spoke first. He made a request to the hon. Speaker to allow him to speak first, and there was no controversy over it. Now also, there is nothing wrong if the hon. Minister gets the last opportunity to speak.

Shri Brijraj Singh: समारति महोदय, दूसरी खबरी है कि इस प्रस्ताव पर होने वाली बहस में हिस्सा लेने वाले सभी वक्ताओं ने इस बात पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि इस तरह कानून से देश के किसानों का अहित होगा। विश्वास करता हूँ कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय इदत को इन चिन्ता से अवगत हो गये होंगे। बदल में सर-सम्मति से, विना राजनीतिक वेद-भाव के, कायेस पटां और विरोधी दल से सदस्यों ने यह आशंका प्रकट की है कि बहिर इन आर्डिनेंस को कानून की शक्ति दो जातो है, तो देश के किसानों का बहुत बड़ा अहित होगा। कम से कम उन किसानों का बहुत नुक्तान होगा, जिन्होंने इन रुपाल से कि निर्णय गता लगायेंगे, अर्थे खेतों में गन्धा बोया हुआ है। सरकार की ओर से शुगर के शाड़ियां में दस परसेंट कमो—जिस को आनन्द सदस्य के अनुसार किनाहाल चार शरनेट कर दिया गया है—दौर से उन लोगों का बहुत सा गन्धा पड़ा रह जायगा। इन सारों बहस के निचोड़ को देखते हुए खाद्य मंत्री महोदय के लिए एक मन्त्र बूत केस हो गया है कि वह यह कानून न लाये और हमारे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें। इस से उन करोड़ों किसानों को आश्वासन मिलेगा, जिन्होंने अपने खेतों में गन्धा बोया हुआ है और जिन को आशंका हो गई है कि उन का गन्धा रह जायगा।

जैसा कि श्री रामजी वर्मा ने कहा है, इस परसेंट काटने का जो हृत्कम हुआ है, उस से किसानों को चिन्ता हुई है कि उन का कोन सा गन्धा रह जायगा और इस की पड़ताल हो रही है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये और इस कानून को वापस ले लिया जाये। जब किसानों को इस विषय में सूचना होगी, तो वे अपने के लिए उसों के मुताबिक अपना फसल को नियत करेंगे और उन का नुक्तान नहीं होगा। विना सूचना दिये हुए यह कानून बनाना किसानों के हित में नहीं होगा।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री से फिर निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इन प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें और इस जिन को वापस ले लें।

Shri S. K. Patil: Hon. Members who have taken part in the debate have shown anxiety as to what will happen to the farmers, quite a large number of them, nearly five millions of them, if the cane that is standing is not disposed of one way or the other in the sense that either you use it for manufacturing crystal sugar, or you use it for preparing khandsari or gur. I can at the very outset assure this House that at any rate I would not be the Minister who would see that these standing crops, if it is impossible to crush them either for crystal sugar or for gur, should be allowed to be destroyed, it would be a very unwise Minister, whosoever it may be, who does so. Having the interests of the farmers at heart, hon. Members cannot expect me to be a party to a situation where such a thing or such an eventuality would ever arise.

Another question will arise. Everybody talks very sweet about things. But for a little change I would ask them to be practical. If there is a chance of the farmer being completely destroyed by the other process, then I have got to do something to save him from that destruction. What I am now doing is not the process of destruction but that of saving him. I shall explain

in a nutshell the situation that would have arisen if such an Ordinance was not promulgated and subsequently it was not put into an enactment.

As it is we have already got 12 lakh tons of sugar in stock, a little less than that, 11.85 lakhs. If I do not do anything this year, had I simply kept quiet and had the Ordinance not been promulgated and nothing was done, there is the surest prospect of this year's sugar production being of the order of 33-35 lakh tons. But take the smaller figure, 33 lakh tons. Our consumption has not yet gone beyond 21 lakh tons or 22 lakh tons. But even assuming that it goes to 23 lakh tons or 24 lakh tons, there would have been a million tons of sugar more. Therefore, our stock would have increased from 12 lakh tons to 22 lakh tons the cost of which, apart from excise duty, is somewhere to the tune of Rs. 154 crores. Does the House expect the Minister to see that such a stock of 22 lakh tons should be allowed to accumulate, locking up Rs. 154 crores of the State Bank? Even that could have been done, if the stock was of a type of sugar that would last for three or four years and there was any prospect of marketing such a large quantity.

I think there are no two opinions in this House that the Government must be empowered to regulate the acreage. It is necessary to do it. You do it today or do it next year. I would explain as to why it was done just now. It has got to be regulated. Otherwise, it not only encroaches upon other crops but there is also this factor that there is no land available in this country. I have often enough said that India is the one country in the whole world which brings under cultivation the largest percentage of the area, 41 per cent. The country that comes next, Indonesia, has got 12 per cent. Therefore, you could see that there is no scope here for that. Hence any increase in the acreage is at the cost of something else.

These 9 lakh acres have been brought under cultivation at the cost of cotton, wheat and some other things.

It is not for punishment of the farmer that I am aiming at this. If as a result of it, stocks accumulated, money would have been unavailable to the factories. The immediate result of it is that even the crushing season would not have started. Shri S. L. Saksena knows it very well. Money does not drop from the clouds. Sugar has to create that money and if the money was not available and it was impossible for the factories to pay even the first charges that have got to be paid for the cane, the farmer would have been the hardest hit.

Therefore, I thought the farmer had to be protected from all these eventualities. And what have I done? I have not immediately stopped him. I have just said what I want to do later on, next year. Many Members have questioned me. I wish for a little change they would come into my shoes and stand there for a minute and give the answer themselves, as to why I have got this Bill brought before the House just now and not one year before. The point is whatever be the time you pronounce your intention, a period of two or three years will have to go because of sowing, then crushing and so on. In these matters of commodities, you cannot wait for two years and three years to take your decision. We know that there is can on the land. We know that this year it is impossible for them to retract it from the land. It has got to be there. But it is a principle that the House would be accepting, that the Government shall have the power to regulate that acreage. Whatever compromises have got to be made in the period intervening, it means that this year those compromises, wherever necessary, have got to be made. Therefore, this principle or this Bill has been brought forward.

I could assure this House that when I speak of 4 per cent, it is because

[Shri S. K. Patil]

of many exceptions that we have made. Any factory that crushes only or produces 11,000 tons or less is exempt from it. There is no cut of 10 per cent. Then the new factories, then factories that were not working for some reason, then factories where there were strikes etc, and something happened—all these exceptions which I detailed in my speech yesterday are there. If all these are taken into account, it really comes to 4 per cent. Even then, I agree with Shri S. L. Saksena that that 4 per cent plus the additional cane that is there would come to a sizeable quantity.

Now, what was the intention two years or three years ago when I gave these incentives? I made it abundantly clear again and again that the intention was not that more land should be brought under cultivation. The intention was that the sugarcane that was going to gur and khandsari should be transferred to crystal sugar. All these incentives were given not because the farmer should be persuaded to have more acreage under sugarcane, but that instead of the extraction being 60 or 66 per cent, which is the case under gur or khandsari, it should be 100 per cent and it should be crystal sugar. Therefore, it was a transfer to another form, from gur and khandsari which is a small part in UP, to crystal sugar, and not a question of having a million additional acres under cultivation.

I am never chary of paying compliments to the farmer. He is the wisest man. He is the shrewdest man and he is a man who has got to be protected. I am one with the Members of the Opposition in seeing that his interests are protected and not jeopardised. But I do not expect him to have more land and then produce sugarcane on it. That is not a matter for compliment, because after all, he has thereby deprived some other crop, and at the cost of that he has done that. If the per acre yield is increased—as he is increasing; our farmers

are increasing the per acre yield—the difficulty would not have arisen.

My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, raised a very mathematical question. He said, it is after all a question of more sugarcane; whether it comes one way or the other, why do we bother about it? The problem would have been just the same because sugarcane production has increased. I would tell him that it goes beyond arithmetic. There is a human factor in it. If he produces it on the same acreage, that means the same man instead of having 500 maunds has got 1000 maunds. The man is the same. Therefore, even if he gets the payment a little less or a little later, that would not be much of a hardship. It is not the number of people that has increased or the acreage that has increased. It makes a world of difference between the two situations.

But whatever has happened, let us talk as practical men. What could we do now? Should we accumulate sugar to the tune of 22 lakh tons and have Rs. 154 crores of the State Bank blocked on this one single item, with the prospect that our foreign exports etc. are going to be very limited, because there is no market. As I pointed out yesterday, even if it was possible to export it, we could send only 1 lakh tons more. That does not solve the problem.

That brings me to a very essential question raised by Shri Braj Raj Singh and many others, namely should we do something in order to increase internal consumption? It is a very relevant question. My mind has been really working on that for a long time. When I said incidentally yesterday that there is a limit to internal consumption, it does not mean we should not consume sugar. One can eat more rice or wheat, but one cannot eat more sugar in that way. I did not mean that we should not consume sugar. I would tell my hon. friend and let him tell his constituents

and Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill

that they could consume as much sugar as they like.

The figures that were quoted are very wrong figures. When you talk of consumption of sugar, you must also take into consideration gur which is in two parts. Therefore, those statistics do not come in, but even then there may be scope for consuming more sugar or gur. How do we know it? We liberalised all these rules, and in six weeks time about 50,000 tons has moved, and I am quite sure the consumption will go up, though I am not so sanguine as my hon. friend Shri Saksena. The reason is that the prices are high, and one significant element in the price is excise duty and other duties which the States have imposed. Altogether, the duties come to somewhere about Rs. 13 per maund. I am examining this in my mind, because, after all, once the money comes as excise into the fill of the Government, that Government or Finance Minister would be reluctant to lose it, because, if he loses it, he will have to find it from somewhere else.

Shri S. L. Saksena: It is not losing.

Shri S. K. Patil: I understand. It is not simple arithmetic, and I should be credited with knowing it. Besides, arithmetic has been my strong or weak subject in life. Therefore, it has to be counter-balanced, as possibly he wants to suggest to me, by more consumption.

If this one lakh tons of sugar goes—I am taking a round figure—it means the duty comes to somewhere about Rs. 3 crores, again in round figures, at Rs. 10:70 per maund. As Shri Braj Raj Singh has suggested, there is scope for reducing the excise duty. I assure the House that I shall take up this question very seriously with the Finance Minister and the Government, and if I am convinced, as one must be convinced, that as the sugar starts moving more quickly the loss in excise duty by a reduction can be more than made up

by the duty on the additional consumption of sugar, surely you can take it that I would wholeheartedly support the scheme.

In fact, it is in my mind, it is not a new thing. My mind has been working on it, and I am watching the results.

Many other questions have been raised, but they are not relevant to this discussion, because, ultimately, if the whole agricultural economy has to be sustained, and not only sustained but made progressive, then you have to regulate your acreage not only of sugar. I wish to tell the House that I am thinking that very soon—how much time it will take I do not know—the State Governments must be empowered to regulate the acreage not only of sugarcane, but other crops also, so that there should not be any cut-throat competition between any two crops, so that there may be no favouritism shown to one set of farmers against another.

It is good that we are having this discussion. Five years ago the discussion used to be how to import our requirements of sugar, but today luckily we have a surplus and we do not know what to do with it. Compared with those difficulties, the present difficulties are, I think, very good indeed.

Shri Jhunjhunwala raised a question that he did not know how the raising of the excise duty was really going to provide a reduction of ten per cent. It is an easy thing, because if you want to have that, there is no method by which it can be done, and therefore the method by which the Governments always do it is to increase the duty, thereby making it impossible for the mill to crush more and produce more sugar. This is done because we have no ready-made method of doing it, but I can tell the House I am watching the position day by day. If I have told the farmers to produce more and if they respond to my call, I would be a bad Minister

[Shri S. K. Patil]

If I punish them for implementing what I have asked them to do. Therefore, the farmer has got to be protected in some way. At the same time, he has got to be dissuaded hereafter from having more acreage when the sowing starts.

So far as this year is concerned, the situation would be very carefully watched with particular reference to places where there are difficulties, as for instance North Bihar. Somebody said that there is difficulty there because they cannot produce anything else there, and that their sugarcane does not go to gur. I have seen the figures, their sugarcane also goes to gur. But Bihar is a very outstanding example where nearly 60 per cent of their sugarcane really goes to sugar.

Shri S. L. Saksena: East U.P. also.

Shri S. K. Patil: East U.P. also. Therefore, exceptions have to be made in such cases.

Supposing by the liberalisation I have adopted I find a lot of sugar moves and it is possible to reduce the excise duty and thereby increase consumption, then I would be liberal here also, because this is not done to punish the farmers. Nor has it got anything to do with the elections. Please forget that. The farmer community has to remain for all time, for all the elections and not only this election. Therefore, anything that is sought to be done just now does not have the ensuing elections in view. We have now turned the corner, and from a deficit agricultural economy, at least in something we have come to a surplus agricultural economy, and if this is going to be the pattern of our agricultural future, I would welcome it. We shall be able to regulate it. There is no danger and no difficulty. Therefore, the House need not be panicky. What we have got is an enabling Bill. It does not even say 10 per cent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is the rules.

Shri S. K. Patil: The Bill gives the power. The rules are made under the Bill, and we have kept a way out. If somebody tells me that they have been hit hard, and that what remains has got to be crushed as otherwise they would suffer, I think they must have the fullest protection. Areas like North Bihar and East U.P. that come under the same description are covered, but I am talking of Bihar because of the floods and other damage there. I am not talking of the normal conditions of Bihar. Whether they are in Eastern U.P. or Bihar, all these things would be attended to.

The House should realise that if we do not have any such power and if this madness of increasing production goes on to 50 lakhs for instance, a time would come when there would be no space in the stomach to hold all that sugar that we shall be producing in this country, because there is no foreign market of that size.

I have been trying the foreign markets. Some hon. Member asked yesterday why Government should not do something to boost the exports. This House passed supplementary grants in the last session in order that we should boost our exports.

After this explanation, I think there is no reason whatever for any panic or alarm so far as the sugar situation is concerned.

Shri S. L. Saksena: How to consume the surplus of 10 crores?

Shri S. K. Patil: You merely say so because you take it for granted that a part of it at least will not go to gur. Formerly about 27 per cent was going into the production of crystal sugar, but during the last three years it has gone up to 40 per cent. If you allow for that, the 12 crores immediately comes down to 3 crores or something like that, and the problem assumes its proper size. And it

Shri S. L. Saksena: Gur prices.

Shri S. K. Patil: They have not gone down in the market even today, in spite of all the speeches.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"The House disapproves of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Ordinance 1961 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1961) promulgated by the President on the 29th September, 1961."

The Lok Sabha divided:

14.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri N. T. Das (Monghyr—Reserv-ed—Sch. Castes): Sir, my vote has not been recorded properly.

Mr. Speaker: Did he vote for 'Ayes' or for 'Noes'?

Shri N. T. Das: I voted for 'Noes', but it has come wrongly; it is recorded as 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then, it will be one minus for 'Ayes' and one more for 'Noes'.

Division No. 1] ..

AYES

[14.36 hrs.

Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

Ramam, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal

Saksena, Shri S.L.
Sugandhi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Achar, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri
i P.L.
Bidari, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bhulanath
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Damar, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.

Dasappa, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M.I.
Escharan, Shri V.
Ering, Shri D.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M.K.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hanada, Shri Subodh

Hem Rai, Shri
Jain, Shri M.C.
Jamil, Shri Chubatosh
Jogendr Sen, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Pandit J.P.
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Kledar, Shri R.S.
Kistaiya, Shri
Kotok, Shri Liladhar
Krishan Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.

avni Bai Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Mallik, Shri D.C.
Malvia, Shri K.B.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Mohammed Akbar, Shaikh
Mishra, Shri N.R.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Naraindin, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri

Patil, Shri S.K.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman Shri
Raghbir Sahai Shri
Raghunath Singh Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodraba
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramaul, Shri S.N.
Ranbir Singh Ch.
Rane, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sarhad, Shri Ajit Singh
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati L.
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri R.C.

Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiab, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.N.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tariq, Shri A.M.
Tewar, Shri Dwarakanath
Trimmaiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwari, Pandit D.N.
Uike, Shri
Umra Singh, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri R.C.
Wodeyar, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes—9; Noes—96.

The Resolution was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production of sugar in the interests of the general public and for the levy and collection of a special excise duty on sugar produced by a factory in excess of the quota fixed for the purpose, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to any of the clauses. I will put all the clauses together. The question is:—

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, I just sent in an amendment to clause 4 today.

Mr. Speaker: I rule out the amendment. The notice of the amendment is just now on my table. I may not be able even to make out what he has written.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"The Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, you have disallowed by amendment. I suggested my amendment in view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that he was going to consider the possibility of reduction of excise duties because there was no provision in the Bill for that.

Shri S. K. Patil: That need not be in the Bill.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The increase in excise duty is a penal clause for protection. The hon. Minister has assured us that he will see that every cane is crushed by the mill if it is not turned into khandsari or gur. As

the provisions in the Bill go. the mills will always be vigilant not to produce more than the quota for if they do they will have to pay excise duty as penalty. There remains the hon. Minister's verbal assurance. The present Bill is not going to reduce the price of sugar produced and so consumption will remain as it is. The mere fact that you are going to restrict further production means that you are going to hit the cultivator. Sugarcane crop is the one crop which is not failing; other crops are failing and everybody is trying to have sugarcane crop. My submission is that if the hon. Minister is thinking on these lines, that the sugarmills will be made to crush and nothing will be allowed to lie idle, there may be some provision to that effect somewhere. Otherwise, the mills may approach him and say: there is sugar lying idle and I will not crush it. So long as the provision remains as it is, under what power will you permit them to crush more. There is clause 6 and there are some other loopholes also. He can give exemption. But it should be clearly understood that the sugar mills have their propaganda machinery and they will raise a hue and cry. On this question, there must be an assurance to the cultivator that sugarcane will be crushed and nothing will be allowed to remain idle.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): There is only one reason why I want to make an observation at this late hour. I congratulate the hon. Minister for establishing a principle that the State should have control of the production of cereals, sugar and other things. There is a great imbalance in this country in the production of several kinds of commodities, especially so far as the question of fodder is concerned. We want five million acres of land to feed our cattle properly and we are deficient in that. Only four per cent of the total area is given to fodder; while in other countries it is between 25-60 per cent, it is so low here. I find that the cattle in our country are deteriorating and the milk production

in the country is very low and the per capita consumption is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per head while in other countries it is 20 or even more. If we want to do our duty by the Constitution which lays down that the standard of living of the people and nutrition must be raised, fodder cultivation must be undertaken in a larger measure. This can be done only this way. In regard to cereals we are self-sufficient and in course of time by the end of the Third Plan, we will have attained a much higher level of production. Therefore, it is high time that we changed the use of land and its pattern. Today only four per cent of the land is devoted to production of fodder and we want at least ten per cent must be devoted for this purpose. This can only be done in the way in which the hon. Minister is proceeding. Today the principle has been accepted. We find that the cultivators want to cultivate only certain kinds of commodities in a certain way at a certain time. I find in regard to sugar so much objections have been raised in this House that I am rather compelled to say that people think of the special interests of particular areas. Since long, the cultivators of sugar production have been pampered beyond description. I am saying this as a result of my experience over the last 30 years in this House. Protection was given and ultimately sugarcane which was selling at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund is now selling at Rs. 1-7-0 per maund. So far as sugar is concerned, we have not only turned the corner but we are producing a larger quantity than we need. I remember the day when I said to Shri Kidwai something in regard to sugar. He wanted to import some sugar and I said: let all of us drown ourselves in the sea if in this country you have to go on importing even sugar. He gave me a promise that after that no sugar would be imported. I am very glad to find that no sugar had been imported since then. Today the hon. Minister has brought in a Bill which says that the production of sugar should be curtailed to some extent and I wish the

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

whole country and also the States were of this view. The States should be given the power to control production of cereals and other articles in a balanced manner so that the economy of the country may be improved and the people may get the right kind of food or any other thing they need. So far as milk is concerned, which is so deficient, the Gosamvardhan Council appointed a committee and just now it has submitted its report which says that so far as fodder is concerned it must be cultivated on a much larger scale. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister for having taken the courage to establish a new rule, a right rule of controlling the production of unwanted commodities in this country which will meet the needs of our economy.

बौ० रजबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई दोस्तों ने इस कानून के मसौदे के बारे में जो डर जाहिर किया है, वह इस लिए नहीं कि वे कोई किसानों की हमदर्दी में ज्यादा जोर से भावण दे रहे हैं, बल्कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है, वह आने वाले चुनाव के बारे में अन्धाज लगा कर कहा ह। इसी लिए बावजूद चेयरमैन के प्रायंना करने पर उन्होंने चाहा कि इस बारे में ज़रूर गिनती की जाय और डिविजन हो, हालांकि वे सिफ़र नी माननीय सदस्य थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं—कौन नहीं जानता—कि जब से श्री एस० क० पाटिल मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने एक रुपया सात आने के बजाये एक रुपया दस आने फ़ी मन के दाम गन्ने के किसान को दिलाये। गन्ने की तरकी के लिए और किसान के फ़ायदे के लिए उन्होंने सेस को कम किया। अगर किसान के फ़ायदे के लिए आज वह यह समझते हैं कि इस बिल को पास किया जाये और यह कदम उठाया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान उन की सलाह को मानेगा और इस बात का उन के दिल में स्थान

रहेगा। जसा कि उन्होंने कहा है, वह अपने हाथ में अस्तित्वार रख रहे हैं।

इस बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां तक शुगर कोआपरेटिव फ़ैब्रिरीज का सम्बन्ध है, उन पर गन्ने पेलने को कटीती न लगाई जाये। इसी तरह से वाटरलाइंडज एरिया में, स्थान तीर पर पंजाब के वाटर-एड एरिया में, जहां गन्ने के सिवाये कुछ रेंदा नहीं हो सकता, वहां जो कारखाने चलते हैं वहां भी कटीती न लगाई जाये।

मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि किसान के गन्ने को वह बचायेंगे और किसानों का नुकसान नहीं होने देंगे।

Shri S. L. Saksena: Sir, I am sorry that the hon. Minister has not answered the real question. He has admitted that there will be sizable surpluses of sugarcane. But what is he going to do with it? The mills are starting one month late this year. How will they be crushed now? Unless he forces the mills to crush cane in the month of June, they will not be able to do it. Or, he has to give incentives. Can he give an assurance to the House that the price will not be reduced and all the cane will be crushed at the price. After the elections, the millowners will crush only if there is a price reduction. I want him to promise that the price will not be reduced and the standing cane will be crushed at the present prices.

The gur crushed will be some 12 crores of maunds; if the extra is also taken into account it will be 17 crores. If the quantity of gur produced becomes such a large quantity, the price of gur will crash and it will come down to Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per maund. Therefore, he has done nothing to protect the price of gur; he has only done it with respect to sugar.

Thirdly, the Minister has not promised to the House that khandsari

will be taken away from the purview of the excise duty. As I have told the House many times in the past, khandsari and gur are the safety-valves of the sugar industry. If you destroy them, you will destroy this industry. You have destroyed the khandsari and gur industry in the past few years with excise duty. The result is that you are faced with surplus sugar now. Therefore, the Minister must promise to the House that he will remove the excise duty on khandsari.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have nothing more to add to what I have already said.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.51 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN REFINERIES LIMITED

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the motion in respect of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited. Shri P. G. Deb,—absent. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the year 1959-60 and the Review by the Government of the working of the Company, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March, 1961."

I rise to initiate the discussion on this motion with a mixed feeling. I think there is no citizen of India at this time who does not have some idea of the oil map in this country. This map has been expanding in extent and also in depth. This map

has been under study and scrutiny not only by the Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha but also by the people at large. They have all been very watchful of the activities of this Ministry. I believe that we are becoming more and more oil-minded in this country and the kind of indirect education that has been going on all these years has made us very sensitive to the policies dealing with oil, oil refineries and oil prices.

There is one thing which sometimes the people are not able to understand. The Ministry does not give an up-to-date picture either of the oil prospecting in this country or of oil refining in this country or of oil distribution in this country. The information that is doled out to us comes to us in dribs and drabs and sometimes it becomes very difficult for anyone of us to form a clear and coherent picture.

14.52 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Assam is always with us. Gujarat is also sometimes with us. The Punjab is very often not with us. Rajasthan has become a part of the news. I want to put one question to the hon. Minister. Some time back he said that he was going to have Russian collaboration for oil prospecting in Ladakh. What has happened to it? I want to ask him as to what has happened to his promise of prospecting oil in the Andamans. What has he been doing so far as prospecting of oil in other parts of India is concerned? I must say that in the matter of oil prospecting, if there is one State in India which has received a step-motherly treatment at the hands of this Ministry, it is the State of Punjab.

Shri A. M. Tariq: What about Kashmir?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think I will add Jammu and Kashmir to that. When I look at the Punjab, I find that

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the Minister has been sending just token parties for exploration; token drilling parties have been sent there. He has not taken the Punjab very seriously. That may be the case of other States also. So, I want to know what the total picture, so far as the availability of oil or the prospect of availability of oil in the country is concerned. I think our country needs to be informed about this point in as up-to-date a manner as possible. It is not that we should get information only from replies to questions that are put on the floor of the House. I would request the hon. Minister to see that he places this information at the disposal of Members of the House at least once in three months, giving us the total picture of what is happening.

Another point which I want to make is this. The report which I am going to discuss today is one of the most meagre, inadequate, badly produced and badly written reports that I have seen. Only the other day, I was discussing the report of the Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd. I found that that report gave a very full picture of what was happening in that sector of our public enterprise. It was a delight to read that report. When I looked at and went through the second annual report of the Indian Refineries, Ltd., I came to feel that "officialese"—if I can use that expression, could not have been practised at greater length than it has been done here. This report will fill any person who reads it with feelings of dismay, with feelings of inadequacy. He will not be able to know what the situation is. I compare this report with the first annual report, and I think that that report makes much better reading and gives more detailed information than this one. I do not know how and why this change has come about.

I find that we have been having changes too frequently so far as the managing director is concerned in the Indian Refineries, Ltd. I am very

sorry, of course, that the Chairman of this company, my esteemed friend, the late Feroze Gandhi, who signed the first report was not there to sign the second report. I am glad that they have paid some tribute to him and it is a thing which he deserves richly. I wish he had lived longer to give the Indian Refineries the right kind of drive and initiative. But the cruel hand of death snatched him away.

I find that the managing directors of this company are changed very frequently. Why should they be changed? These secrets are known only to the Ministers and the Ministries. There used to be Shri Shrinagesh who was the managing director of the company. He was shifted to Hindustan Steel. I think he was doing very good work, very valuable and admirable work. He had come to understand all the problems of oil refining, but as soon as he got a grip over the whole thing, he was shunted out somewhere else. Then there came another gentleman to take charge of this enterprise. He was also sent away after three months and now somebody else has come. If you look at the personnel of the managing directors of this company, you will find that the Ministry has been dabbling with it by changing it too often. I wish this was not done, because it does not ensure continuity of interest and continuity in the way of promotion of those objectives which we have in view. I think the hon. Minister will tell us why so many changes have been made so far as this Indian Refineries Limited is concerned.

15 hrs.

I welcomed the first report as a dear relation will welcome a newly born child. I wished it well, because we all wish a new baby well. When the second report was presented, we expected that the child would have grown in height and weight and would be alive and kicking. But on reading

the second report, I find that the child is very pale and anaemic; the child is going to be a case of arrested development and stunted growth. The child does not show much promise of growing one way or the other.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Some people are suffering from jaundice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not suffer from jaundice. But I do suffer from one thing, viz., I must call a spade a spade. I must look at reality, and not at promises.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But care should be taken that the spade is not applied to the child itself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I did not follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was only intended for the Minister.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You and I are fond of children. You and I will never harm any child.

What is the progress made in regard to the Gauhati refinery and the Barauni refinery? I find, so many cubic feet of earth work have been done, etc. But even the agreement for land has not been finalised. For the Gauhati project, 270 acres of land are already there. 403 acres of land have been asked for, 292 acres for the township and the balance for water-supply and effluent discharge. (*Interruption*). What has happened to the preparation of site? They have mentioned here all kinds of works—civil engineering works, mechanical engineering works and so on. But I want to ask, what is the progress so far as these works are concerned and why the progress is not as well-defined and as well-regulated as it should be. Of course, I would be told that the progress is according to the schedule, because we do not know the schedule. The schedule is known only to the Minister. I want to know what has happened so far as these things are concerned.

The same thing is there so far as the other refinery is concerned. Of course, the promise is given that the time-schedule will be kept and it will be completed by the end of 1961. But on reading this report, I do not think this is going to happen. Take the question of experts. Of course, some persons have been sent abroad for training. I do not know if all the experts have arrived. The report says that only 28 out of the 48 Rumanian experts have arrived. Therefore, this report highlights more of the shortages and what has not been done and less of what has been done. While reading it, one does not feel very confident that what is aimed at will be achieved.

The same is true of the Barauni refinery project. I think the Gauhati refinery project is a class by itself. The Barauni refinery project also is not something which can fill anybody with much self-confidence. Of course, all these things are mentioned here—land acquisition, preparation of site, etc. But I want to ask what has happened to the detailed project report. Have we got it back from the Soviet Union or not? Has it been prepared once and for all or not?

We read a lot about roads—approach roads, peripheral roads, etc. and hostels. Of course, hostels should be there to accommodate the foreign experts; I do not deny. But I want to know what has happened to this project so far as equipment is concerned and so far as recruitment of staff is concerned.

Para IV (vi) says:

“Orders were placed for all the equipment required for unloading and haulage and other tools and tackles required for the erection jobs and a major portion of these equipment has already arrived at Gauhati and is in use.”

What is the major portion? When we go into the details of these things, we find that they do not make very satisfying reading.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

When I look at the balance sheet, I want to know how these charges have gone up so steeply. If you compare the figures given in the first report and in the second report in regard to electric charges, the rent paid, the charges for advertisement and publicity, etc., they are almost three times as much as before. If you compare the charges of printing and stationery, postage, telephone and telegram charges and the depreciation written off in the first report and in the second report, you find that they are much more now. In the first report, the depreciation written off was only to the extent of Rs. 3,314.88. But this time it is Rs. 47,734.49. I would like to know how all this is happening and how the expenses are going up.

As I said in the beginning, the report does not fill me with any satisfaction. This is not an account of things done. It is an account of things which might be done. Perhaps the Minister would say that all these things are going to be done at the proper time and we are discussing only the report which deals with 1959-60. He would say that so many months have passed and perhaps many things have happened about which I have some knowledge but not a very adequate knowledge. Of course, I must admit that the Minister for Mines and Fuel has been almost a missionary in the cause of oil exploration and refining and distribution. Sometimes he has taken decisions which have not found favour with vested interests, sometimes he has done things about which the commercial interests have not been very happy; but I must say that so far as negotiations go, negotiations for the reduction of price, negotiations for bringing more countries in collaboration with oil business, he has been eminently successful and I have reasons to congratulate him on that. For instance, we are having agreements with Rumania, with the Soviet Union, with the United Kingdom, with France, with Italy and all these

countries for the purpose of our oil exploration.

Moreover, I think he has done one good thing and that is, he has dissociated exploration from refining and distribution. I think that is in conformity with the national will of this country, that is in accordance with the sovereign status of our country, that is also in line with our military strategy. I do not deny him credit for that. I do not deny credit where it is due. He fought a good fight, I must say, with some of these companies who are refining oil for us in our country over prices, and though the profit that he has made by negotiating those prices has not gone to ease the price schedule of these products for the consumers I think the Government has been able to get some money.

But no one can deny that the rate at which we are expanding is not the rate dictated by the needs of our country and the urgent problems of our country. What did we need in 1946? What were our needs so far as these things are concerned and what are our needs going to be in 1966? What are our needs today in the year 1961? Our needs are great and they are growing very fast. I want to ask the Minister what he is doing in order to catch up with the needs that we are having in this country. Of course, these two refineries are there and there will be a third refinery also in Gujarat. The Mysore people are asking for a refinery, the people in the south are asking for a refinery and all those refineries also will come into being in the near future. But I ask him if he has got a blue-print of the needs of our country and the methods of satisfying those needs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, oil is not only a matter of daily consumption, oil is not only a means of transport, oil is also an instrument of military strategy, oil is also an instrument of industrial power. And, I believe that in the matter of oil nobody can be complacent. Our worthy Minister

went abroad and when he came back he said that he went to U.K., France and Italy, he has seen a lot, he has learnt a lot and he has brought a lot. I think that is what he said at Bombay. Of course, he has seen a lot; there is no doubt about it. He has learnt a lot and he also has brought a lot, no doubt. But I want to ask him whether he has learnt as much as he should have. What should he have learnt? He should have learnt that the pace of oil exploration and the pace of oil refining should be accelerated. Has he learnt how to accelerate this pace? He says that he has brought a lot. Of course, he has brought a lot. He has had negotiations with all these firms and in the matter of these things I know he has done a lot of good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to accelerate the speed, and therefore I am ringing the bell.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to ask the Minister only one question. While our needs for oil are proceeding at a galloping rate—this is a phrase which I have taken from the newspapers—has he got anything, any project in view which can keep pace with the galloping rate of our needs of these things?

In the end, Sir, I want to say only one thing to the hon. Minister. He should give a complete picture of prospecting, refining and distribution to the House as it exists at present. He should also ask the department which runs the Indian Refineries to produce a more readable, a more well-informed report. Of course, the refinery is yet in the making. We do not get here anything about the workers' welfare; perhaps, when the two townships are built we will have some idea of what is being done for workers' housing, for giving them medical facilities, education and all that. But I think even now they should be employing some workers. We do not get any idea about them. I think the gentlemen who are responsible for bringing this report should

study the report of Hindustan Antibiotics and see how a report can be produced which is more or less satisfying to a person who does not have to deal from day to day with these problems.

On the whole, Sir, our country is doing very well, and for that I think the credit goes to the House whose Members are so vigilant about anything connected with oil and whose Members keep the Minister always well informed about the needs of the country. Of course, the Minister also is doing quite well in this matter. But I wish that we should have a different picture and a more satisfying picture, a more adequate picture. I want self-sufficiency in this matter. I do not want to depend upon any other country for the supply of our oil. I also do not want a mixed economy in this sector. I am a believer in mixed economy, but I do not want mixed economy in this sector because this sector has very many implications for us. I would therefore say that we should work for the day when the whole project of oil from A to Z can be in the hands of the public sector. I am looking forward to that day, and I hope I will live to see that day when the oil map of India shows only the colour of my government and not the colour of any other company whether it is foreign or Indian. It should be nationalised.

With these words I commend the Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the year 1959-60 and the Review by the Government of the working of the Company, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March, 1961."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I entirely

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

agree with my predecessor who has said that this Report does not contain much information. To that extent I agree with him. Even the Review that has been prepared has been done in a most callous way. For this oil organisation we have been voting large sums of money time and again and we expected at least in the Review, if not in the Balance Sheet, for the year 1959-60 a comprehensive review. Unfortunately that has not been done.

When we consider this Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for 1959-60, we will have to keep in mind the attitude of the management of the foreign owned refineries in our country who refused to refine the crude oil which we were to get from the Soviet Union and the indigenous crude oil produced at Cambay and Ankleshwar. While considering this Report we should also bear in mind the recommendations of the Oil Prices Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. R. Damle.

About the two refineries, one at Nunmati and the other at Barauni, some facts have been given in this Report. They give land acquisition, houses being constructed, some technicians being sent to Rumania and so forth. But what I am told about the laying of the pipeline itself is this. We were to get the pipes from the Rourkela steel plant. I understand that the pipes that have been supplied by the Rourkela steel plant were found to be below the specifications and are, therefore, to be returned, with the result that the laying of the pipeline has been delayed thereby delaying the commissioning of this refinery at Nunmati. However, we are assured as in the Report that the whole refinery will go into production by the end of this year. We were also told in the Oil Pavilion in the Indian Indus-

tries Fair that the Nunmati refinery will go into full stream by the end of this year. I am not aware at what stage it is because I have not visited it.

Coming to the Barauni refinery, the first million ton unit will be commissioned some time towards the end of 1962. The second million ton unit will be commissioned somewhere in 1963 and the whole thing will go into full stream in 1964. In this connection I would like to know whether it is a fact that this refinery at Gauhati is going to incur a loss till the whole refinery is commissioned on account of the disadvantageous agreement that we had with Assam Oil, that is, with Oil India. It is estimated that during the years 1962 and 1963 there will be an annual loss of Rs. 3 crores on account of that agreement under which they were supposed to supply crude to this refinery in Assam. I do not know how far the pipelines have been laid to Barauni and whether the time schedule will be adhered to. Last time when we asked whether the late submission of the project report by the Soviet experts would result in our schedule for commissioning this refinery in Bihar being upset, we were assured by the hon. Minister that the time schedule would be strictly adhered to though there has been delay in getting the project report from the Soviet experts.

The Board of Directors of the Indian Refineries Limited is not working with the speed with which it should. If I may give certain figures about the crude that we are importing from foreign countries, it is to the extent of Rs. 73 crores or Rs. 75 crores per year. If we go forward with these development plans early, we will be able to save this. At the same time our consumption has also been increasing. It is estimated that we have spent on foreign ex-

change for the import of petroleum and its products to the extent of Rs. 79.9 crores in 1959. Of these imports kerosene accounted for Rs. 21.7 crores in 1958 and for Rs. 24.1 crores in 1959; crude accounted for Rs. 36.2 crores in 1958 and Rs. 34 crores in 1959. Our requirements are bound to increase. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan we are to have 13 million tons or so. When we compare the figures of consumption of petroleum products with those of the industrially advanced countries, we find that there is a very big gap between them. For instance, the per capita consumption of petroleum products in India in 1959 was 4 imperial gallons as against 663 gallons in the United States of America, 162 gallons in the United Kingdom, 83 gallons in Japan, 16 gallons in Ceylon and 6 gallons in Pakistan. Pakistan is consuming more petroleum products than we are doing. What I am attempting to show is that the commissioning of these two refineries is very, very important. Their commissioning should be done with great speed. We should accelerate the pace.

I am not unaware of the difficulties that we are facing. We are new to this. But we cannot be new to this for all time. We have had some experience of oil exploration, prospecting and refining during the last ten years. So we cannot plead that our people are completely ignorant. During this period what has happened? While our consumption was increasing the three foreign-owned refineries had been increasing their own production. They have increased their production to more than their licensed capacity. For instance, the Burmah Shell refinery's licensed capacity was only 2 million tons per year. They have increased it. Stanvac have also increased it. What do they tell us? They have increased their production because they have done some technical changes in the method by a new technical device. I remember, when we asked

the foreign-owned companies to just modify their pattern of production so that we could have more of diesel oil and less of petrol, they said, it could not be done without changing the whole refinery as such. Now, they say they have been able to increase the production by adopting certain technical devices. I admit that I am an absolutely lay man with regard to the technique of oil refining. But, we would like to have an answer; how is it that they have been able to increase their capacity more than licensed.

Then, we come to the Gujarat refinery. A few days ago, I happened to have a talk with the Chairman of the Board of directors of Indian Refineries Ltd. I asked him, when are you taking the Gujarat refinery, why is it that the proposed Gujarat refinery has not yet been taken by the Indian Refineries Ltd. He could not reply. Probably he was afraid that I will place whatever he says before the House. He said, it has not been taken up. Why should not the third project which we are going to have, come into this? Why is it a separate entity? What are the difficulties in merging that with this? We are told, there also Soviet experts have been invited, some amount out of the credit they are giving us during the Third Plan period will be utilised for the putting up of this refinery in Gujarat. We would like to know under what grounds this has been kept away from Indian Refineries Ltd.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has been kept away from?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It has not been included in the Indian Refineries Ltd.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In this report?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Gujarat refinery has not been included.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I just remind the hon. Member that the Gujarat refinery has nothing to do with Indian Refineries Ltd.? The organisation known as Indian Refineries Ltd. controls two refineries, the Nunmati and Barauni refineries. The Gujarat refinery is being worked under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. It is incidental to our working that the Managing director of Indian Refineries Ltd. is also a Member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The Gujarat refinery will be the property of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Naturally, therefore, its activities cannot be governed by the Indian Refineries Ltd.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is true. What I want to know is, what are the special reasons?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You want to know that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want that it should be included in this. It should be brought under the purview of this.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think it was also discussed some time back in the House. I will say something about it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: With regard to the laying of the pipe line from Cambay to Bombay, from whatever knowledge I have gained or information I have got from some technical people other than those who are connected with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, they think that this project will not be economical, and it is going to be a very costly affair because of various reasons. There are several rivers over which the pipe line will have to be laid.

An Hon. Member: How many miles?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: One hundred fifty or 200 miles. Sufficient electricity has to be consumed in order to pump this Cambay crude which has got more paraffin content. Otherwise, there is every danger of the crude

getting solid and it cannot have a smooth run through the pipe. Later on, when we are self-sufficient, when the production of crude in our country will meet all our demands, then we can think of this laying of pipe line from Gujarat. Not at this stage. Because, placed as we are, with the production as laid down in the Third Plan, I am doubtful whether we can fully meet the requirements of all these refineries with regard to indigenous crude. Therefore, something has to be imported. It may be from the Middle East or Soviet Union or Rumania. But some quantity of our requirements even during the Third Plan has to be imported and that should be utilised. Therefore, this question of laying of pipe line for refining oil at Burmah Shell should wait till after the Third Plan.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Where is the programme?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You have said it so many times.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not think.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You said, we are going to lay a pipe line because we are envisaging a time when we are going to stop all imports, when you replied.

Then, I want a categorical answer. Because certain newspapers have taken advantage of a question that I put some time ago in this House. The Chairman of the Burmah Shell Refineries, while addressing the Annual General meeting of the Burmah Shell Refineries said—a para is devoted to this—that when they gave up these concessions, the Government had agreed for an increase in the refining capacity. What has made the Government give such an undertaking? The Minister's reply at that stage was that he was not aware of it. A paper, which wrote an article on this, said that the Minister should quit office, that a Minister who said, I am not aware of that statement, a Minister who should always keep him-

self informed about the address of the Chairman of the Burmah Shell Refineries, has not made a very responsible statement. If he had read it, he should have denied it. This is what the paper wrote. Why should the Government give a guarantee, for giving up some duty concession, that the Government have agreed to increase their capacity, to examine on its own merit increasing the capacity of the Burmah Shell Refineries?

I am not going into the financial aspects of this whole question. Because, I know, by various facts and figures, the hon. Minister will say that prospecting for oil exploration and exploitation and refining is rather a time-consuming process and thereby also require a lot of money. Actually, at this period, we should have been discussing the Annual report for 1960-61. We would have had a better picture. But, what I am told is—I make a very general statement—that we are spending much more than what is required. Further, with regard to technical people, I am told that there is a Selection committee, that the General manager of Oil India and other people are on the Selection Committee, that there are some people who want to leave Burmah Shell and Stanvac and join this Refinery, and that the Government do not seem to be very enthusiastic about taking them, because of the fact that they demand high salaries. Anyway, these technical people would be of great help for running these Indian refineries. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to look into one or two test-cases of those who came before the Selection Committee and those who were appointed.

As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma already, there has been a demand from the south that a refinery should be set up in South India; it may be in Madras or anywhere else in South India, because if our experiments on the exploration of oil in the Cauveri Basin or the Godavari Basin are successful, then this refinery can be of great

help. I hope the hon. Minister will very sympathetically consider the request for the setting up of a refinery in South India.

We are told that some training is being given to our experts in Rumania and in the Soviet Union, and also that some people are getting trained in the Institute of Petroleum in France. I would like to know how many have been sent recently to France. For, I find from the report that even after getting trained in the Petroleum Institute in France, they are again being sent to Rumania. I do not know what special reason is there for this. I would like to know whether we shall continue to be sending our engineers and diploma-holders for training abroad, or whether they will be trained very soon at the institute at Dehra Dun.

The development of these Indian refineries is of vital importance to us. The earlier these things are commissioned, the better it will be for our country and for the economy of our country. We have seen the attitude of the foreign-owned refineries in our country, who refuse to reduce their prices. The Damle Committee is not the first committee that has been appointed: Previous to that, a cost accounts officer also had gone into the question. Further, we find that according to the Damle Committee report, some companies which are operating in India have refused to disclose the sources of their supply even to a committee that has been appointed by the Government of India. Until we develop our public sector refineries, we cannot control these people. I have always been demanding from Government that they should be bold enough to take courage in their hands and nationalise these foreign-owned refineries. If Cuba can do it, can we not do it?

Further, we are also getting technical help as well as financial help from countries like the Soviet Union and Rumania, which are also advanced in the petroleum industry. How

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

long are we going to allow these foreign-owned refineries to continue in the way in which they are doing now. Is it good to the economy of our country at all? Therefore, I repeat that these foreign-owned refineries in India should be nationalised. If Government are not courageous enough to take such a bold step, I would at least ask them to accelerate the pace of work in these three public-sector refineries and see that they are commissioned earlier than on the scheduled date, for, only then, our country will prosper.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a happy augury that two refineries in the public sector are already in the offing; the one is at Nunmati and the other is at Barauni. I always feel, and I agree with the hon. Members who have spoken before me, that the public sector in oil has to be developed, and the monopolist tendencies that are to be found in this country, on account of which there are so many difficulties in the matter of negotiations with these companies, must cease, and Government must take—of course, Government are already taking some interest, and I must congratulate them on that—more than ordinary interest in the oil industry in this country.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, while he was trying to evaluate the virtues of oil said certain beautiful things to point out how it is essential for military strategy and military purposes, and how it is essential for running machines in peace-time. I was thinking that I should put it in a different way in one single sentence. Oil moves the wheels of civilisation as much as it moves the wheels of war. It is a rather important industry or important undertaking so far as this country is concerned, and the more the interest that grows in this undertaking, the better it is for our country, because we have seen very recently how even on the Damle Committee recommendations—these recommendations are progressive re-

commendations though I do not say that these recommendations meet entirely our expectations, because they do not go as far as we expect them to go—Government were hard put to come to an agreement with the foreign interests that operate here in this country and who have been trying to put so many hurdles in the way of implementing these recommendations. Now, this is an eye-opener for us as to how the monopoly interests in this country will cease to function, as our public sector develops more and more.

In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is contemplating or is in a position to invoke the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, if these companies prove to be adamant, in order to bring them round. We must be very stiff about it, because they are earning profits in this country, and it is a painful thing to say that their profits are a closed book to us. I do not know if Government have the audit report of their profits, and their assets and liabilities, but as far as my information goes, their profits and assets and liabilities are a closed book to our Government. That is why I say that if these foreign concerns are adamant in the matter of implementing the recommendations of the Damle Committee, Government must try to invoke the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

At the same time, I would also request the hon. Minister whom I described on a previous occasion as the man of destiny, because he presides over the department of oil, and oil, as I have already said, moves the wheels of civilisation as it moves the wheels of war, to see that we develop an adequate distributive machinery in this country. Unless and until we develop an adequate distributive machinery in this country, these hurdles that we are encountering today would continue to exist, and it would be an unhappy thing if these things continue to exist as they are.

Coming to the refineries, so far as the Barauni refinery is concerned, it has not come into existence yet, and only the plan has been drawn up, and except for one or two sentences in the report about the Barauni refinery, this report is silent on that, and it has to be silent, because it is just in the embryo and in the initial stages of development.

As regards the Nunmati refinery, it has transpired that it is going to be inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the 1st January. I would say that that is a golden day for us when the whole nation must be jubilant because on that day we shall see the birth of the only public sector refinery in this country.

There are certain difficulties also. The commissioning of the refinery depends entirely on the completion of the pipeline that would connect the Naharkotiya oil fields with the Nunmati refinery. But somehow or other, the original schedule for completion could not be adhered to. 20th February was the earliest date by which it was said that the pipeline would be completed. But somehow or other that deadline could not be adhered to and it had to be postponed to 15th March. Recently, it has transpired that the pipeline would not be completed by the 15th March either, and it would take a longer time, and the earliest that it could be expected to be completed is the 15th May. That shows that we have to depend entirely on the railways for transport of crude oil from Naharkotiya oil fields to the Nunmati refinery.

There is a trouble. It is said that the railways have agreed to supply wagons to transport crude oil from the Naharkotiya oil fields. They have given verbal assurances that they will provide wagons to carry 500 tons of crude daily from Naharkotiya. It is also said that a stock of 36,000 tons would be built up.

My problem is this. The pipeline that is to carry crude from Naharkotiya

oil fields to the Nunmati refinery to be processed in that refinery is not yet completed and the latest deadline now is only 15th May. The refinery has to depend entirely on railway transport. The railway authorities have given verbal assurances. But if we look at the performance of the railways so far as coal transport in the country is concerned, it is a poor performance, and there is a crisis in coal today. That is why I am apprehensive. It is true that the Nunmati refinery is going to be commissioned on 1st January, but because we have to depend entirely on railways for transport of crude oil, I am afraid that this refinery might suffer a deadlock and there might be some difficulties before the pipeline is completed.

There is another thing. The pipeline would carry not only crude oil from Naharkotiya. It would carry refined products out of the refinery also. The reliance has to be entirely on railways for transport of crude oil to the refinery and refined products from out of it. This might injure the interests of the refinery that is going to be commissioned on 1st January. That is the difficulty.

There is another thing that strikes me. The Indian Oil Company is going to market refined products of the Nunmati refinery. But up till now it has not been decided at what destination the refined products will have to be delivered to the Indian Oil Company. On the other hand, the refinery is going to start work from the 1st January. This means that stock has to be built up during these days by transport of crude oil from Naharkotiya in railway wagons. This is another thing that strikes me, and I hope the Minister would give me a reply to this point.

There is another factor. The fact that the Government have entered into an agreement with the Burmah Oil Company over the price of Naharkotiya crude oil poses a problem. I am told the formula that is evolved between Government and the Burmah Oil Company would put the Government

[Shri Hem Barua]

in a disadvantageous position. My information is that these two refineries, Nunmati and Barauni, would run at a loss until full production is achieved, and full production can be expected to be achieved only by the latter part of 1963. It is also my information that in the initial year of operation, the Nunmati refinery would incur a loss to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. I will be very happy if the Minister enlightens me on these problems that face the oil refinery at Nunmati.

As regards the pipeline that is proposed to be laid from Nunmati to the Barauni refinery, at places in the Bengal sector it comes at points within 5 miles of the Pakistan border, that is, within striking range of Pakistan. Knowing as we do the relations that we have with Pakistan, it creates a serious problem. Only this morning, I consulted the incidents during the last four months.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What else could be done? If he insists on having a refinery in Assam, naturally the pipeline has to pass through places near Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: I will come to that.

In the last four months, more than 100 incidents have taken place—I mean firing incidents by Pakistan against India.

If the pipeline that is to carry crude oil—as well as refined products—from Nunmati to Barauni while crossing the Bengal sector touches at points places not far away from the Pakistan border, places only four or five miles from that border, that comes within striking distance of Pakistan, which in view of our political relations with Pakistan today, is a dangerous thing. I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister from Gauhati about it and he was very kind in replying to it as quickly as possible. I do not have a complaint against any Ministers on that score. He admitted that it would come as near

as that distance. At the same time, he said that we are having security measures to protect the line. That is a good thing. But there are some engineers who told me that the line could have been shifted and that the Bengal Government would be helpful in that. Actually they are engineers from West Bengal who told me that. They showed me certain drawings also. Whatever that may be, when drawing a map for this line, this was not taken into account and now that the map has been drawn and the pipeline is being laid, there is some difficulty. But I hope and trust that the Minister would be true to the assurance that he has given and will see that the pipeline is adequately protected.

15.59 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** in the Chair]

So far as the employment programme of the refinery is concerned, it pains me to say that this refinery started and still exists without an employment programme or an employment policy of its own. It is a painful thing to say that this refinery was the springboard of the disturbances that brought such a shame and rather sorrow to the people of Assam during July last. But it is a fact that in the matter of employment, even the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted by Government was not given effect to so far as this refinery is concerned.

Naturally enough the people there looked at it with hope and aspiration. They had their own dreams and aspirations. But when they found that they were being constantly elbowed out of that crowded table of the opportunities of life, naturally enough they got agitated, and I would say that the reason for the agitation, which was an unfortunate agitation, lay in the absence of an employment policy in this Nunmati Refinery. I always remember Shri Feroze Gandhi's name with great respect. When these matters started, he ran to Gauhati, held

discussions with different people and discovered where the root lay. As long as he lived, he tried to put the record straight, and he gave me an assurance also like that. Because he took an active interest, the employment policy was slightly revised, and the people belonging to the soil got an opportunity in certain avenues of life.

16 hrs.

When the refineries started, even the peons, chaprasis, carpenters and misters did not belong to the soil; they were all brought from outside. Naturally enough, the man who lives there, who feels that it is his own refinery, and that he has fought for it and gone to jail for it and that he should get a due share in the refinery, gets frustrated and agitated when he finds that he is dispossessed of the right to play a part in the growth and development of this public sector undertaking, and that is what happened. Because Shri Gandhi revised the policy, the people belonging to the soil got an opportunity to a certain extent.

What happens with the refinery going into production? It is said that some 400 employees of the refinery will be laid off their work. This is creating a serious apprehension and a serious problem at least in Gauhati, if not in the entire State of Assam. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact. I do not say that all these 400 people to be laid off belong to the State of Assam. They belong to other parts of India also, but then, because the Assamese, people belonging to the State, were the last to come, because they were denied opportunity to get into the refinery when it started working, the axe naturally falls on them, and it is a painful thing to say that out of these 400 workers losing their jobs, 75 per cent. belong to Assam. There are some ancillary industries to be started in the State round about Naharkatiya, like gas plants, etc. I would request the hon. Minister to see that these people are not thrown out of employment, or, if that is not possible, to see that they are absorbed in

these new ancillary industries. It seems even some motor drivers and some technical personnel will lose their jobs. That is why I am concerned about it and I request the Minister and the Chairman of the refinery and other directors to put their heads together and save these people the ordeal of suffering.

I do not like the proliferation of activities in the oil industry. We are going to have two refineries in the public sector. There may be one in Gujarat also. They have not as yet decided whether they will allow a refinery in the South or not. As against this, there are already four refineries operating in the country in the private sector which are managed, organised and administered by foreign interests, and we know how the shoe pinches.

For instance, what about the crude? Out of these four, three have their own sources of supply. Only Dibangi depends on indigenous supply. The price of crude that they purchase from abroad does not reflect the Persian Gulf price, but when we wanted them to cut down the price, they refused. That shows that they have got their tentacles fixed into our body. Only when Russia entered into competition, they agreed to lower the prices. Burmah-Shell lowered it by 7 per cent., and Stanvac and Caltex by 5 per cent. or something like that. There is always unhealthy competition by these foreign interests.

What about the Russian diesel? When the Indian Oil Co. wanted to sell it to the Bombay Electric Supply Undertaking, Stanvac came on the scene and tendered a lower price. Everywhere, at every stage, these foreign companies are proving a hurdle for us, and we do not find a way out.

There has been a lot of proliferation of activities in the field of oil. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is engaged in exploration in certain areas, Stanvac in some other areas, and Caltex in some other areas. These foreign companies, by investing about Rs. 100 crores, control 80 per cent. of

[Shri Hem Barua]

the oil trade in this country. That is why I say that when we enter into agreements with these foreign companies, they must be made to bear in mind that they must attune their policy and programme to the national needs of this country, because we are engaged in an adventure through our ambitious Five-Year Plans and we want this country to develop industrially and we want to go ahead, and oil is bound to play a dominant part in this march or voyage of progress in this country. But if the key to the oil industries lies, as it lies today, in foreign hands, surely that is going to damage our interests, as it has already done so far as crude is concerned, so far as the recommendations of the Damle Committee are concerned. That is why we want the Minister to have a sound oil policy so that these people might be fitted into the pattern of national needs of this country, as long as they are not nationalised, Government do not take them up. I agree entirely with Shri T. B. Vittal Rao when he says that this important industry should be nationalised. If Cuba can do it, why not we? We do not want the history of the Middle East to be repeated in this country, because the oil interests enjoy a monopoly in this country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): This is one of the important subjects to be discussed by this House. This Oil Refinery and Hindustan Steel are the two most important of the public sector undertakings.

There are two or three particularly important points which should serve as a background in discussing this whole matter.

Firstly, there is a great crisis in our foreign exchange position, and as far as oil is concerned, foreign exchange of a very large quantity has to be expended on this.

The second important thing is that oil has to become cheap; it cannot continue to remain at this high price. It is basis of industrialisation. There-

fore, the question of cheap oil is closely linked up with the question of cheaper industrial goods.

Thirdly, we are having this discussion in the background where there is an increase in the world supply. Against the capacity of those who up till now held the monopoly, that is, the Anglo-American monopolists, a new source of supply has come into existence in the world market which is going to help very favourably in bringing down the prices on the one hand and also of making the work of the Indian Refineries Ltd. much easier, giving us crude at a much cheaper price and also the finished product at a cheaper price. We have a much better bargaining position as far as the Anglo-American monopolists are concerned.

The first thing which this Indian Refineries Ltd. report brings to our notice is that very soon Naharkotiya refinery will be in a position to start production. But I would also like to underline what Shri Hem Barua just now stated that unless the pipeline is finalised and we are able to transport quickly the crude from Naharkotiya to Nunmati, it is going to be a bottleneck and it is going to lead to a great deal of loss in the public sector refineries. Since this question is entirely under the control and management of the Assam Oil Co. or the Oil India as it is called, I think it is necessary that Government and this Parliament focus their attention on this particular point.

The second point is regarding the price of oil sold by the Oil India Ltd. to the Indian Refineries. It is strange that the oil will be priced not according to cost of production in India but on the basis of the international monopolists' charge, the oil prices in the Persian Gulf. That is regarding the crude oil which is going to be given to us in Nunmati. The Government has not given us the agreement; they have refused to do so. In addition to what we know, we know that a minimum profit of 13 per cent. on the capital has been guaranteed in the agreement so that the Indian Income-

tax law will not operate if the profits are below that. There is also no time limit for the agreement. From all this we realise that the source of crude supply to us from Naharkotiya is going to be weighted against us as far as the price formula is concerned. That is why the Statesman had stated in its report on July 29, 1961, that—

"The price of Naharkotiya crude oil fixed under the new agreement between the Burmah Oil Co., and ourselves has placed the Indian Refineries Ltd. in a dilemma."

They go on to say that until both the refineries at Gauhati and Barauni reach full production—which will be possible only in 1963—there is going to be—they have calculated it at about Rs. 3 crores of loss. They say that two factors will govern the price. The first is the import price of comparative crude oil from the Middle East. The new agreement between Government and B.O.C. or the Oil India as they call it, secures a net return of 10·8 per cent. on their equity capital of Rs. 28 crores.

In the first year, the Naharkotiya will not be running to capacity. It will be needing only about 750,000 tons of crude oil and, therefore, they say that the price of Naharkotiya crude will have to be fixed at Rs. 115 per ton in order to provide them the stipulated profit. Assuming that the other refinery will also come up, the Naharkotiya refinery cannot but make a loss of Rs. 3 crores in 1962, according to that report. We do not know how much further it will be in 1963 till the production of both the refineries come up.

The question which is of very great concern to this House and to the whole nation is the overcharging of the country as far as oil prices are concerned. In the Estimates Committee, from 1958, we have been exercised over this and we have made our remarks in our reports wherein we have stated that we see no reason why there should be such disparities, as

for example, of one anna per gallon between the price of motor spirit at Bombay and Karachi and 10½ annas per gallon in respect of aviation spirit. This difference would amount to several crores of rupees annually. Even Pakistan is getting them at cheaper prices than we are getting.

We have seen the big controversy that has raged after the Damle Committee report has been published. Many of us do not feel satisfied about the Damle Committee report. But even what is recommended by the Damle Committee is not being countenanced by the foreign oil companies. Therefore, this question has been exercising the minds of both the Government and of the people and all of us in Parliament.

I do not know how the oil companies say that they cannot afford this price reduction. The Cost Accountant who went into the cost of oil has reported that the Burmah Shell made a profit of 36·55 per cent on capital in 1955, 30·20 per cent in 1956 and 31·62 per cent in 1957; Stanvac 28·6 per cent in 1951, 34·7 per cent in 1953 and 21·4 per cent in 1957; and Caltex, of course, gets on top. They made 44·6 per cent in 1951, 48·1 per cent in 1954. We do not know the later figures. Anyway they will not be below 20 per cent.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Gross profits.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Then, of course we will have to go into the accounts and find what is the acceptable expenditure.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Without depreciation!

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Therefore, this question has been exercising our minds.

There is the question of discounts for example. Everybody knows that discounts are being given to the British and American oil companies. Why not they give us discounts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They do not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: They say they will not give unless we accept their right to process a greater quantity of oil in their refineries than the quantity they have been licensed for. How did they get the bigger capacity? They refused to refine for us the Soviet oil when it came to our advantage. Now they say that they will not give at a lower price; they will not give the discount.

According to the agreement with the refineries like the Burmah Shell we know that the price of the finished product will be on a par with that which is imported. Therefore, except that we save some foreign exchange we do not know how the Government is going to overcome this particular clause in the agreement which says that the price at which they are going to give us the refined oil will be the same as the price of that which is being imported. Anyhow the question remains how they have got the bigger capacity. Originally Burmah Shell had a capacity of 2.8 million tons; now they can do 3.5 million tons. Originally it was 2 million; from 2 million it went up to 2.8 million and now it has gone up to 3.5 million. Stanvac: it has gone up from 1.2 million to 1.9 million; and now they say they can process 2.4 million tons. Caltex: it is up to 6.75 lakhs and they say they can go up to 9 lakh tons.

Why should they not give us the low price because in the world market there has been a spurt both in the Italian and Soviet production? According to the Damle Report the oil companies themselves have admitted that they are getting discounts. Why not they give it to us. It is very necessary that our own refineries should start production at the earliest date possible because these people have always tried to bargain from a position of strength thinking that they had a monopoly. When we tried to break that monopoly, they have tried to sabotage every attempt. Now, all over the world the market has become

easier and we are able to get oil from other firms as well as the Soviet Union. So, in this background, we should do everything to expedite the work of the refineries and make ourselves self sufficient as far as possible.

There is one more point which I will mention. Why should there be two bodies in the public sector. Has it already been discussed in this House? That is what the hon. Minister says. I am sorry if I have not been able to follow this particular point. Then, why should the Gujarat refinery be kept under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and why should Barauni and Nunmati refineries be kept under a public limited company? Should they not both be kept within the same corporation or the same statutory body? As they start functioning you will find it much easier to be able to inter-relate them and guide them in a central manner. I would wish that the report should be fuller and should be given from year to year so that the Parliament and the people may understand more fully what is the progress achieved and what are the difficulties that are being encountered and also what is the future perspective for the growth of that company. It is also of the utmost importance that we make a success of the Indian Refineries Limited plus of course the distribution company. It is a separate company. It is the refineries that will give us the immediate benefit of refining the crude oil and produce before the eyes of the people our own products. It will be a big weapon to fight the big monopolists who have built economic empires and even political empires throughout the world. It will be a good thing if we are able to process our crude oil. Lastly, I would join with my friend Shri Barua and Shri Vittal Rao, in saying that we should go forward with nationalisation of the foreign oil companies in the country, now that we are well set in for having our own refineries and our sources of oil as well as on the way for setting up a good distribution machinery.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, I share the feelings expressed by the other hon. Members that the information supplied in this report is scanty and we are not able to get a better picture unless we gather points from some other sources. There has been much controversy about the oil policy in this House and elsewhere. Whatever might be the nature of that controversy and the criticism which might be levelled against that policy or that programme, I can say one thing that as long as these policies are towards the interests of the country and our national cause, we can ignore those criticisms. The policy and the programme seem to be somewhat dynamic but they seem to be involved and complicated and one finds it very difficult to follow the policy and the programme. From the report I find that the present requirements for India could not be met by the recent discoveries and the supplies unless it be that we import crude oil for refinery purposes. For that purpose the Ministry has undertaken some discoveries in the west coast and in other areas. But I find that the discoveries are very promising to start with and when they progress for a year or two it does not seem to be so prospective. We take to drilling operations in areas we expect oil but ultimately something happens and we are not as successful as we hoped. With all that I could only say that in fixing the prices, we have to take into consideration the production, the capital that we have invested and the process that we adopt in refining them. Therefore, it must have some relevance. But ordinarily speaking, crude oil when it is produced and refined and transported, the cost may come to about Rs. 50—60 per ton which is rather expensive compared to the cost of imported crude oil. For that I think there is some reason. There are three units in the public sector and in the absence of complete and effective co-ordination it is not possible to work out a uniform policy so far as the prices are concerned. Many points have been raised by the previous

speakers about the absence of co-ordination and the resulting disadvantage to the consumer as well as the country. When the Commission refuses to supply the needed quantity of oil to the refinery, in spite of having a surplus, it looks as though they do not consider the common interest to the consumer as well as to the country. I can only say that the overhead charges are enormous and the processing cost is also much more. The initial target of scheme, the initial estimated cost goes up by a few crores of rupees ultimately. This indicates that we do not have proper planning so far as estimates are concerned for any scheme. The recent agreement which was entered into by the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company was referred to by the previous speakers.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Which agreement?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The recent agreement between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company on a partnership basis of 50:50. Hon. Members pointed out that it had got some flaws and failings. When the same company enters into an agreement with the Burma Government, it is on 51:49 basis. In Burma I was told that the return is six per cent and that also is to be ploughed back into that country. In our country we have it on 50:50 basis and the return is ten per cent. The Saharan Oil Company has entered into an agreement with the French Government and they have got 65 per cent as their share, as partners. So, there is nothing to appreciate here in respect of this 50 per cent and 50 per cent, unless it is of more advantage to us. Therefore, so far as my understanding of this agreement goes,—much has been said in favour of it and something has been said against it by previous speakers—when compared to agreements entered into with other countries, we are not in a very advantageous position, except perhaps that hereafter there may be a change which

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

may be effected in due course or some modification or provision in the same agreement enabling the Government of India to modify the terms may be made; there may be that contingency. So, I welcome the agreement without passing any criticism.

In certain companies, I find that the foreigners have not opened the flood-gates of their knowledge to the trainees and other experts who are working with them. Though they have done much service in discoveries, the Indian engineers and experts working with the foreign companies are kept in darkness. It is essential that the technical knowhow and technical knowledge must be imparted to the experts of India so that we will be able to build experts of our own, who, in times of emergency, could take charge of the entire work. I want that to be done.

So far as achievements are concerned, it has been said that we have attained much for this reason, namely, in the long run we may be able to be self-sufficient in the supply of crude oil and other refined oils. I can only say that this is only a psychological achievement that we are feeling within ourselves.

So far as the physical aspect is concerned, I doubt very much whether it is in consonance with the physical achievements. I am not in any way discouraging all the policies and programmes that have been followed by the Government of India in this respect. But I would only say this much with a view to see that there must be some sort of caution while implementing our programme. Whenever we produce crude oil or refine it, we must be able to find out whether our product is of a competitive type; whether we have got a competitive capacity vis-a-vis the foreign-owned companies. The foreign-owned companies are experienced companies. They need not have any extra training. As a

matter of fact, they are improving on their own, and we are beginners, almost in the infant stage. Though we have got the capacity, we may not have the competitive capacity to fight with them so far as the price is concerned. Therefore, I would say that we have to go slow in negotiating with other countries in regard to price.

The recent report of the Damle Committee has created much controversy and many of the foreign-owned companies are reluctant to agree to some of its findings, but still, I am sure that on second thoughts, they will certainly yield, in spite of the criticism that has been levelled against the foreign companies who were reluctant, if not altogether resistant in the matter of supply of information needed by the Damle Committee. Yet, the Committee, though they were not given the full data, were able to find out some facts, on a comparison of the agreements that were prevalent in other countries, and they were able to draw inspiration, and they gave a verdict or finding which cannot be challenged even by the foreign companies. Therefore, I would say that the Damle Committee's report is worth considering and the Government's policy thereon should be followed, and I hope that the foreign companies also will come to terms.

So far as Cambay and Ankleshwar and the supply of oil from these fields are concerned—much has been banked upon in this connection—though I find that Cambay was once thought to be a perennial source of supply, there seems to be no such promising aspect now. In Ankleshwar also, it is not promising that much, though there are certain data which might give us the impression that it would be successful. Still, what is down deep, nobody knows, except the geologists and others who get certain data from what Nature gives them. But we have to give some margin for the vagaries of nature also. So, we have to be very cautious with re-

gard to our assessment and all these have to be taken into account while fixing the targets. This is something which you cannot see except through data supplied seismographically, which may fail under certain circumstances. Therefore, Cambay and Ankleshwar, which once gave us much promise, do not make that impression on us now and it looks as though we may fall short of expectations.

Previous speakers have spoken about Gauhati and Barauni refineries. So far as the selection of the site is concerned, I was very much against the site selected for Gauhati—I say this with due respect to other friends—because according to me, it was not well-placed. Now they have made some improvements. But one thing I w^{sh} to say is that the supply of crude oil at Gauhati and Barauni must involve a good deal of freight charges. The supply will not be continuous and without any interruption. There is bound to be some interruption in the supply of crude oil. Therefore, ways must be found out to avoid the possible contingency of interruption in supply from distant places, because we are investing not a few crores of rupees, but tens of crores of rupees in putting these two refineries into operation. We once thought that it might cost about Rs. 10 or 15 crores, but now we find it may go up to Rs. 20 or 30 crores.

So far as reports are concerned, the official reports give one version, but the people who are connected with this industry and who have had experience in exploitation and distribution give a different version. From a study of the reports, I find that in the last year of the second Five Year Plan, the consumption was of the order of 7 million tons or 6 million tons. If we take that as the basis, our requirements during the third Plan may be 30 to 40 million tons. Therefore, when our country needs so much of oil, we will have to see that the prices are on the same level as those of imported ones. But since we are in the

initial stage of the industry, experimenting with it, considering the cost of installation, etc., the cost of our oil is bound to be in excess. We cannot run a race with other countries who have got much experience and who cut short their cost price. We cannot do that, for this reason that we are just in the initial stages, so far as this industry is concerned.

On the whole, I thank the hon. Minister for his dynamism in laying down certain policies both for oil price and oil programme. I wish he will be able to get through his ambitions successfully, consistent with the requirements of our country.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the fag end of the day, I do not propose to take much of the time of the House, more so because the scope is limited to the discussion on the annual report of the Indian Refineries Limited. My friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, initiated the debate. While I listened to him, it occurred to me that perhaps he is too busy with so many other things . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is busy with election work.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: . . . that his criticism seemed to be most uninformed. It appears to me that there is a certain element of comedy in this discussion, and I should state what that element of comedy in this discussion is. Now, a notice for discussion on the Second Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited was given on 14th March, 1961. Since then, for one reason or the other the House has been postponing the discussion till today. It is about ten months or more for which this has been delayed, and it has been taken up just a few hours hours—perhaps 24 or 48 hours—before I lay the final and third annual report of the Indian Refineries before the House for its perusal. Surely, Sir, you will not blame me for the postponement of this discussion which has been delayed from March to 28th Novem-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

ber, 1961. I am quite sure that my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma must have taken note of this.

But there is one thing about which I am quite sure he did not take notice, because his criticism was rather forceful on the issue that the report is not informative. Well, if it is not informative specifically I shall try to see that the next reports are more informative. But may I correct certain of his notions which may have led him to a wrong conclusion? he first report to which he referred with some compliments which it rightly deserves was only a report of the company for the period August, 1958 to March, 1959—a period of about eight to nine months—and within this period the Indo-Rumanian Agreement was signed in October, 1958. When he says that in the first report only legitimate expenditure has been indicated, there is no element of extra expenditure, unnecessary expenditure is much less and it is a more satisfactory report than the second report, he forgets that most of the activities did not start during the period to which the first report relates. The contracts were signed during the first report, the organisation was created and arrangements for training were made. Therefore, much expenditure was not involved in the activities for which the first report was made.

The period to which the second report relates started right earnestly in the months when our activities increased, but I do not wish to go into those details after ten months from the date on which the notice was given by the hon. Member for a discussion. We are now on the eve of submitting to the House the third report which will perhaps give a clearer idea to my hon. friend Shri Sharma and other hon. friends regarding the activities of the Indian Refineries Limited.

Now, having cleared that point, I would like to state very briefly by way of explanation and answering the

criticism of certain hon. friends. So far as the Opposition is concerned, whether it is sugar or food or oil, on the eve of election campaign their criticisms are made more from the point of view of election speeches.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Very uncharitable.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sometime it does occur to me like that I would like to prove it. So far as my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, is concerned, he has not had enough time to study the report and compare all the schedules. But two or three relevant points have been made both by Shri Sharma and Shri Muniswamy as also by hon. friends opposite. I think it is my duty to refer to them.

The most relevant point was made by Shri Muniswamy when he drew our attention to the inflated or increased estimates of expenditure regarding the refinery. He mentioned the figure of Rs. 6 crores or Rs. 7 crores of overestimate or excessive expenditure as he saw it. This is a relevant point and perhaps I owe an explanation to the House as to how these figures compare. I would like to compare this with the cost estimates of the Caltex refinery which is almost of equal dimensions and capacity.

The Caltex refinery had a total investment involvement of Rs. 14.13 crores as against our first estimate of Rs. 20 crores and the second revised estimate of Rs. 17 crores. We have estimated an increased expenditure of Rs. 3 crores over the Caltex refinery of slightly increased capacity. This increased expenditure can be explained as follows. The original estimate of Rs. 10.5 crores of this Nunmati refinery was on the basis of the report given by the Government delegation which was deputed to Rumania. They have said in their report that on the basis of the process pattern selected and the cost of equipment available from Rumania at that time, on a theoretical basis an overall estimate for the project was made taking into ac-

count the figure suggested by the Rumanians themselves for the erection and construction cost in India. They have added that the exact cost can be assessed only after the site conditions were known and the detailed civil engineering estimates were prepared. This was added by them in their report. An important assumption made by the delegation was that the cost of equipment and materials to be obtained from foreign sources would contribute approximately 60 per cent of the total project cost. Certain other assumptions made by the delegation were that the land required for the refinery would be made available free of all charges by the State Governments; supply of fresh water could be obtained from the State Governments' resources at reasonable rates and that the rail-cum-sea freight charges for the transport of equipment and material from Rumania to site would be less than what was previously estimated. When these estimates were undertaken the actual site for the refinery itself had not been chosen. When actually the site was selected and other bases of expenditure were agreed upon, it was quite clear to see that certain expenditure had to be more than what the delegation which went to Rumania had estimated. The Indian Refineries Limited then started reassessing the total project cost and this was now based on actual site conditions which selection was made at a later time. This also paid due regard to all the details given by the project consultants, the Indian delegation deputed to Rumania and other relevant factors. The Indian Refineries Ltd., also appointed a sub-committee to examine these cost figures. While the Indian Refineries Ltd., themselves were anticipating the total investment cost up to Rs. 20.75 crores, excluding township, fresh water supply arrangements and the cost of affluent discharge, it is understood that the Rumanian experts had advised that in determining the project cost, certain other things should be included on which we did not agree. Final cost estimates as approved by the Board of directors and thereafter

by the Government is Rs. 17.70 crores, the details for which have been laid down. When compared with the cost of the Caltex Refinery whose capacity is similar to that of the Nunmati Refinery, this cost appears to be very reasonable.

The elements of increase are mainly two. One is, the cost of construction is substantially higher than it would be either for Vizagapatam or any other part of the country. For every 100 rupees that we have to spend in order to construct a building or a project in this side of the country, we have to spend Rs. 160 there. The cost of materials are almost staggeringly high that side. The cost of transport and freight is very excessive. All these aspects were taken into consideration and therefore, from a purely commercial angle and from an economic point of view, perhaps, the Gauhati Refinery would be quite clearly more costly than any other refinery constructed at a more favourable site.

This also brings me to the question of profitability to which our attention has been drawn by so many hon. Members. They related profitability and the loss to certain agreements that had been concluded recently. I do not wish to refer to that in detail. That can form the subject matter of another discussion. I consider the agreement between the Government of India and the Burma Oil Co., to be a very good agreement, which opens fresh opportunities for foreign oil companies to consider in what situations they should change their attitude to the entire oil industry and its development in India. But, I should submit before the House that the entire question of profitability of a refinery has to be considered from a broad perspective angle. We generally forget that the bigger the refinery, the greater the possibilities of profitability. Perhaps, it is not generally realised that in the Middle East countries, in Iran or Saudi Arabia and near about areas, the installed capacity of annual processing of crude in

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

these refineries is something more than 80 million tons per annum, out of which—I am speaking only from memory now—there are three refineries at least whose annual refining capacity is more than 12 million tons per annum. One of them processes more than 20 million tons of oil. Imagine the profitability of that refinery which processes 20 million tons of oil per annum and a refinery which is installed in a corner of the country whose processing capacity is .75 million tons. Even then, it is not correct to say that the refinery would incur a loss of Rs. 3 crores per annum. There are certain national charges which are calculated for the sake of annual profits, gross profit and all that. And they are surely related to a certain quantity of oil that has to flow to the refinery in a particular time. Obviously, if it is related to a particular profit to the suppliers of the crude oil, in which we are also fifty per cent partners—perhaps, that is not remembered—then there will have to be a minimum profit which will have to be given by the refiners to the Oil India Limited, in which as I said we are fifty per cent partners.

We are already considering the question of how to minimise the national loss that might occur to the refinery if the flow of oil in the first eighteen months or twenty-four months is less than what we had estimated. The easiest thing perhaps for us to do is to stagger the accounting not over a period of eighteen months but perhaps over a few years, say, over five or ten years' time. Therefore, the loss, that is, the national loss that is being referred to by my hon. friend, which according to him—I do not know how—would be Rs. 3 crores can be staggered, and we are considering steps by which to stagger these national losses, so that the Indian Refineries Limited may not have to show those losses. Actually, there are no losses like that.

There are certain other points which were raised by my hon. friends, which

relate more to the basic questions relating to oil industry like oil exploration, refining capacity, the consumption in the country, less of activity in Punjab, which was referred to by my hon. friend from Punjab and so on. These are all questions not very relevantly related to the report which is before the House for discussion however I would like to take all these questions into consideration. This perspective plan of consumption and production, the Damle Committee's report and its adequacy or otherwise, and the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the House with that report etc., are surely very interesting subjects on which Government have specific views. But within the short time available to us, perhaps, I shall not be able to go into all those things. However, there are certain points which I would like to make quite clear.

The total refining capacity of the private sector is 6 million tons. From time to time in the past few years, we have been giving them marginal expansion capacity deliberately and knowingly in order to save foreign exchange. A relation has to develop between the import of crude oil and the processing of it by the refineries, whether they are in the public sector or the private sector, and the foreign exchange that we have to spend. So, if we could spend less money by giving them permission for marginal expansion, then we have to do it. So, from 1.8 million tons to about 2.6 or 2.7 million tons—I do not exactly remember—a particular refinery was allowed to expand. Similarly, the Standard Vacuum Oil company was allowed to increase the quantity of crude oil that was considered necessary to reduce the flow of foreign exchange in the import of petroleum products. We have naturally frozen it now at a particular point, having regard to the perspective project estimates that we have of total capacities that we are going to refine in our country in the oil refineries, whether in the public sector or in the

private sector; so, these marginal expansions that were allowed to the private sector refineries were done with a view to save foreign exchange, and it was a part of the whole plan. It had nothing to do with the permission that they want to seek to expand their refining capacity to a sizable quantity. These distinctions have to be clearly understood.

The other point is that we have three public sector refineries now, and they will have to be expanded to a satisfactory level in order to return adequate profits to us. And these three refineries are public sector refineries managed by two sets of authorities, the one by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, which has to come up soon in Gujarat, and the other two by the Indian Refineries Limited. The Indian Refineries Limited are dealing with the two refineries at Nunmati and at Barauni. They will treat the oil which does not belong to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; they will treat the oil which originally belonged totally to the Assam Oil Company but with whom we had bargained and whom we had persuaded to sell the whole lot to our refineries. At that time, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had not conceived of any refinery. The Indian Refineries Limited was born at a time when conditions were different.

17 hrs.

Later on, when the Oil and Natural Gas Commission came, they legitimately put before Government the question: 'Are we to live only by exploration and taking risk, making small profit in selling crude to the Indian Refineries Ltd. or are we also to be allowed to earn profit which we can be ploughed back into oil exploration and we need not go and ask for money from Government?' It was an arrangement considered proper within the framework of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's functions and it was legitimate to make profit in order to spend it on oil exploration. Therefore, it was an arrangement of convenience

between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Indian Refineries Limited. But I saw to it that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were given refineries to refine their own oil and to make profits on petrochemical industries also. That is the programme before us under which the Commission produce their own oil and utilise it for their own subsidiary industries. Ultimately, of course, the whole thing goes into the common kitty from which we can draw money by borrowing or in other ways.

There are other aspects mentioned by hon. Members, with regard to perspective plans and all that. We have very much before us all those considerations. As I have been saying, it is very difficult for us to give any projection of our estimates with regard to the discovery of oil or production of crude oil. It all depends on our activities. I can sympathise with and very well appreciate the aspirations of my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, when he says, 'Be quick in discovering oil'. We are trying to be very quick in discovering oil. Perhaps we cannot be quicker. With the standard of efficiency and experience and education that we have in this art and science of oil exploration, perhaps the best is being done. As soon as we are able to improve our efficiency and do something more, we shall surely report to the House. But I will put only one thing by way of illustration before the House by which the House can get an idea as to how we are increasing our efficiency. Originally, in Ankleshwar our first well was drilled in about 45 days. Now we are drilling a well in 7-10 days. Our drilling time of a well in Ankleshwar is now between 7 and 11 days as against 45 and 60 when we started this work.

The House will agree with me that our boys are doing a very fine piece of work and are increasing their efficiency. But we have still to increase our efficiency; we have still to learn. When I went there I saw and learnt many things. The more I could learn,

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

the better it would be for the work in which I am engaged.

So all these matters are very much before Government. Within the limited framework of the consideration of the first and second Annual Reports, the cost estimates have been somewhat higher. But the refineries are located at places other than sea ports and also at places consistent with our policy of decentralisation of industries and development of backward regions in the country. All those matters have to be taken into account before we take a decision with regard to the setting up of our projects. All that cannot always mean a lot of profits. Therefore, while we compare our estimates and profitability with those of standard ones outside, we must never forget that there are many other considerations which guide us in the location of our sites for industrial projects. The refinery is now almost ready. Nunmati is going to be on stream on the 1st January. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua gave correct information to the House. This is three months before the schedule. So, I hope my hon. friend Shri Sharma will remember that all the work that has been described in the first and second reports and that is going to be described in the third report, all lead to one object of doing the job in proper time. We have done this job three months before time. This Noonmati refinery will start on the 1st January. Originally the schedule was March, 1962.

The question of delivery of crude oil has been raised, which is quite relevant to the running of this refinery. It is a fact that there has been delay in the laying of pipe lines. The causes have been substantially beyond the control of those who were to do it, and perhaps it could have improved a bit. But the fact is that it has been delayed, and we were quite upset by it, but I am glad to report to the House that the delay that was

originally estimated has been very much shortened now. The pipe line will be ready some time in March. It will be ready before March. It will take about 25 to 30 days, roughly speaking, to test the pumps, the joints and all that and to fill the pipe line with crude oil. We should be ready to take oil from this pipe line some time during March.

Shri Hem Barua: The date line was 15th March, but the most recent information is this, that it will go beyond 15th May.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Let me correct that information. What I am saying now is the final picture. We have agreed among ourselves that the pipe line will be ready to deliver crude to the refinery some time quite late in March, in the third or fourth week of March. This delivery late of crude oil to the refinery is inclusive of testing and filling the pipe with crude oil. What my hon. friend perhaps learnt from some source was that the pipe line would be ready some time in May so far as delivery was concerned. Actually the delivery of crude oil will be made in the third or fourth week of March. So, we have to make strong arrangements only for three months, January to March. We have completed all the arrangements and that there will be no difficulty in the supply of crude oil to the refinery from the 1st of January to the last days of March when we shall get the oil from the pipe line.

The question of freight of crude oil, of petroleum products from that place etc., have been raised. All these are complicated questions, and they will be dealt with in course of time. As our refining capacity increases, the freight load will be less and less.

So far as Barauni refinery is concerned, the first unit will be commissioned in December, 1962 now, as against September or October. I cannot promise that this December, 1962

will not be delayed by a month or six weeks more, because of very heavy monsoons last time and the many difficulties that arose, and some difficulties that took place in our construction programme. At the worst, the Barauni refinery schedule may be delayed by two to four months. The delivery of the equipment for the second stage remains unchanged, that is July, 1962, and the commissioning of the units would be by April, 1963. By the end of 1963 or January, 1964, the refinery will be completed, along with the lubricating oil plant also. By that time, or perhaps 6 months ahead, the Gujarat refinery will also be ready to produce oil.

There is not much that I have to add.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the pipeline near the Pakistan border?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What can we do? There is a narrow piece of land from where the pipeline has to pass. I do not think that from the point of view of defence strategy it makes any difference if it is 5 miles or 10 miles or 15 miles or 50 miles from the frontier. I am hardly competent to deal with such questions except to say that the technicians gave an advice after due deliberation. If the refinery has to be in Gauhati, then the pipeline has got to pass through that piece of land. But we shall see that it is adequately protected.

Shri Hem Barua: What regard to employment?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Another point raised by my hon. friend Shri Rao is the propriety of having a pipe line from Cambay to Bombay. I do not think there is any firm plan to have that for the transport of crude oil from Cambay to Bombay. Among the list of our projects one is to have a pipeline, if at any time we think it is necessary. Just now it is quite true that we have not got adequate quantity of oil over and above Gujarat's requirements to send oil to the Bombay refineries.

What Shri Muniswamy said surprised me. He made the mistake that the source of supply at Cambay is going to be perennial. Nobody can ever claim that a perennial source of supply of oil has been found either in India or anywhere in the world. When Cambay was first discovered I was quite cautious in every statement that I made. Hon. Members will see that I have never given out the production except in the reasonable estimates given by the experts. Even up till now I have not said what is the estimated production per year from Cambay oilfield or Ankleshwar. This is a part of the story of exploration of oil. First estimates are projected by the experts. Later on they are revised; they are revised sometimes up, sometimes down and these revisions go on till oil is produced. When the Assam Oil started, they indicated a bigger estimate; they later on revised it; they have again revised it. This will go on till we produce oil and see how much a particular oilfield is capable of producing.

As I said in my first statement the oil and gas ratio in the Cambay field is not determined. I still think that the gas ratio is more than what we expected. We are likely to get much more of gas than oil from Cambay. All these things are there and they are hardly relevant to the question of refinery.

I think I have covered all the points.

Shri Hem Barua: What about retrenchment in Nunmati?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He wants to know about the employment of sons of the soil.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What have got a policy of seeing to it that all those people who are employed by the refinery are given employment wherever possible. The sons of the soil always get preference. I think I am also a son of the soil as much a Shri Hem Barua is from Assam: I do not distinguish, so far as sons of the soil are concerned, between Shri

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Barua and myself. I am as much a son of the soil of my country as he is.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about nationalisation of foreign owned refineries?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the hon. Minister was right when he said that the minds of all us are preoccupied. My mind is as much preoccupied as his mind because I have never heard from him a more disjointed piece of defence than today. I am sorry that he has not been able to make any points very clear. All the same, as I said in the beginning I look forward to the days when India will have its own oil and its own refineries and when India will be rid of this foreign influence. He has not been able to give any reply to that point though that was the most important point which I wanted to be clarified. He said that my knowledge was not up-to-date. It is quite right. On the floor of this House, today, I found the information which the hon. Minister was giving was being corrected by an hon. Member and if my hon. friend is right, his knowledge is also not very up-to-date. But there is one thing of which I am very conscious that the hon. Minister has taken to his work with a great deal of enthusiasm and optimism. Of course, he says that it is cautious optimism and I have no doubt that as time passes we will be able to give a better account of the refineries that we are building up.

I cannot understand Shri Hem Barua raising the point about the sons of soil. I do not know what soil is or what sons are

Shri Hem Barua: May I explain? Four hundred people will be laid off work and it must be noted that the Assamese people, sons of the soil, were the last to come and join the refinery and they will be the first to go, while in Bengal they say that sons of the indigenous soil must be given 75 per cent of the jobs in any private firm or

undertaking with a salary of Rs. 500 or less than Rs. 500 a month; there is legislation like that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There is no such legislation of that kind.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is only one soil and that is the Indian soil so far as all of us are concerned; all of us are sons of that soil and I do not think that we should raise this point again and again. I have been to the Hindustan Antibiotics factory and I found there workers trained from all the parts of India, even from my own constituency. Nobody talks of the sons of the soil there. We must give due weight to the people where the refinery is located but I do not think that we should carry on this spirit of the sons of the soil too far whether it is Punjab or Assam or U.P. or any other place.

In the end I wish to say that if my information is not up-to-date, it is owing to the fact that that we discuss the reports which came before ten months. What can I do? I said in the beginning that perhaps the hon. Minister would correct me because so many things had happened during all these ten months. I must also say that many things had not happened and the picture that I gave remains in its outline almost unchanged inspite of the reply of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the year 1959-60 and the Review by the Government of the working of the Company, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th March, 1961.

The motion was adopted.

17.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 29, 1961/Agrahayana 8, 1883 (Saka).

[Tuesday November 28, 1961/Agrahayana 7, 1883 (SAKA)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
366	Television in Delhi schools	1739-76	393	Portuguese activities in Goa	1787-88
367	Central Committee on Administration	1743-44	394	Fund for the unemployed	1788
368	Wrong delineation of Kashmir position in U.N. maps	1744-47	395	Naga hostile activities	1788-89
369	National Instruments Factory, Calcutta	1747-49	396	Labour problems in Public sector undertakings	1789
370	Textile Wage Board award	1749-55	397	Industrial disputes	1789-90
371	Sino-Indian border dispute	1755-64	U.S.Q. Nos.		
372	Industrialisation of rural areas	1764-67	710	Industrial Training Institutes	1790
373	Restrictions on Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong	1767-71	711	Fatal accidents in collieries	1791
374	Houses for colliery workers	1771-72	712	Machine Tool Project at Pinjore	1791
375	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	1772-73	713	Mechanical engineering	1792
377	Pyrite deposits in Bihar	1773-74	714	Settlement of Tibetan refugees in Punjab	1792-93
378	Report Tariff Commission on cement production	1774-76	715	Indian Nationals visiting Australia	1793
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1776-1843	716	Labour incentive schemes in public sector undertakings	1793
S.Q. No.			717	Improvement in quality of printing	1793-94
376	Indian tea	1776	718	Administration of public undertakings	1794
379	Inter-Ministry projects	1777	719	Paper mill in J. & K. State	1795
380	Laos	1777	720	Production of tea	1795-96
381	Requirement of drugs	1778	721	Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal	1796-97
382	Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala	1778-79	722	Manufacture of cast iron castings	1797-98
383	International Atomic Energy Agency Fund	1779-80	723	Class IV employees' quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi	1799
384	Price of cement	1780-81	724	A.I.R. centres	1800
385	Indo-Pakistan Payments Agreement	1781-82	725	Ban on the entry of the Chairman, I.S.C.C. for Laos in South Viet Nam	
386	Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	1782	726	Productivity teams on industrial production techniques	1800-01
387	Corruption in C.P.W.D.	1782-83	727	Slum clearance in Calcutta	1801-02
388	Border raids by Pakistan	1783-84	728	National Buildings Organisation	1802-03
389	Promotion of exports	1784	729	Textile mills	1803-04
390	Precision Instrument Factory	1785	730	Export of cashew Kernels	1804-05
391	Doom Dooma Tea shares	1785-86			
392	Marine diesel engines	1787			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
---------------	---------	---------

731 New timings for commercial establishments 1806
 732 Levy on Indians in Ceylon 1806-07
 733 Radio-active dust over Calcutta 1807-08
 734 Trade with Iron 1808
 735 Cement and Paper Pulp Factories in Punjab 1809-10
 736 Export of jute bags 1810
 737 Claims of Sindhi displaced persons in Gujarat 1810-11
 738 Export of wool to U.K. 1811-12
 739 Engineering Export Promotion Council 1812-13
 740 Tea Auction Market 1813-14
 741 Press Information Bureau 1814-15
 742 Publications Division 1815-16
 743 Slum clearance in Delhi 1816-18
 744 Steel production and distribution 1818
 745 All India Radio 1818-19
 746 Sport Commentators of A.I.R. 1819
 747 Production of jute 1819-20
 748 Productivity Centres Conference 1820-22
 749 Committee on National Income 1822-23
 750 Cement factory in Kangra district 1823
 751 Diplomatic Enclave 1823-24
 752 Export of 'Bidis' 1824-25
 753 Export of shoes 1825
 754 Price of jute 1825-26
 755 Joint Stock Companies 1826
 756 Manufacture of cars and trucks 1827
 757 Central Information Service 1827-28
 758 Reorganisation of Ministry of External Affairs 1828
 759 Burmese Industrial Mission 1829
 760 Rehabilitation of Mikir Hills refugees 1829-30
 761 Slum clearance in Delhi 1830
 762 Production of fertilizers 1830
 763 Import licences for wool-taps 1831
 764 Two roomed quarters for Class IV staff 1831

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
---------------	---------	---------

765 Rents for Govt. accommodation 1831-32
 766 Fertilizer factory in Madras State 1832-33
 767 Allottee of quarters 1833-34
 768 Industrial development of Kerala 1834
 769 Sodium Hydrosulphate 1834
 770 Publicity for Indian tea in Iraq 1835
 771 Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi! 1835-36
 772 Small Scale Industries in Punjab 1836
 773 Ball and roller bearings project 1836
 774 Fertilizer Plant at Durgapur 1837
 775 Zinc smelter in Calcutta 1837
 776 Final Report of Wage Board for jute industry 1837
 777 Radio Manufacturing Units 1838
 778 Public sector undertakings 1838-39
 779 Export of handloom fabrics to U.S.A. 1839
 780 Radio-Relay station in Tripura 1839-40
 782 Colonies for displaced persons 1840
 783 Quarters in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi 1840-41
 784 'C' type quarters in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi 1841
 785 Leipzig Fair in East Germany 1841-42
 786 Implementation of recommendations of Sugar Wage Board 1842
 787 Prices of H.M.T., watches 1842-43
 788 Industrial projects in U.P. 1843
 CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1844-46
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the appeal made by him at the Eighth Session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines regarding wage revision in the coal mining industry and the outcome thereof

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda) made a statement in regard thereto

STATEMENT BY PRIME
MINISTER

1846—61

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) laid on the Table White Paper No. V containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between November, 1960 and November, 1961 and made a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

1861

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications:
 - (i) S.O. No. 2245 dated the 15th September, 1961 under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
 - (ii) S.O. No. 2378 dated the 28th September, 1961 issued under section 18F of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
 - (iii) The Shipping Corporations Amalgamation Order, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 2384 dated the 1st October, 1961 under sub-section (5) of section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Salt Department for 1960-61

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1862—64

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 31st August, 1961 to a Supplementary by Shri A.M. Tariq on Starred Question No. 1117 regarding allotment of bungalows to Members of Parliament

BILLS INTRODUCED

1864-65

- (1) The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1961
- (2) The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1961
- (3) The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 1961

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. SUGAR (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) ORDINANCE—
NEGATIVED

1865—1923

Further consideration of the Resolution which was taken up along with the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill, concluded. The Resolution was negatived

BILL PASSED

1865—1923

Further consideration of the Sugar (Regulation of Production) Bill concluded. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed

MOTION RE. ANNUAL
REPORT OF INDIAN
REFINERIES LTD.

1923—74

Shri D. C. Sharma moved the motion that the House take note of the Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited for the year 1959-60. After discussion, the motion was adopted

AGENDA FOR NOVEMBER
29, 1961/AGRAHAYANA 8.
1883 (SAKA)

Discussion on motion re. Tenth Report of the U.P.S.C.