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Phalguna 9, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. LI contains Nos. 11 - 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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CONTENTS

[Second Series, Volume LI—February 28 to March 13, 1961/Phalgun 9 to 22, 1882 (Saka)]

No. 11—Tuesday, February 28, 1961/Phalgun 9, 1882 (Saka).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 373 to 379, 381 to 383 and 403. 1987—2022

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 318 to 372, 380, 384 to 402 and 404 to 425 2022—84

Unstarred Questions Nos. 545 to 557, 559 to 612, 614, 615 and 616 to 683 2085—2173

Motion for Adjournment—

Attack on the Indian High Commission in Karachi 2173—80

Papers laid on the Table 2180—84

Message from the President 2185

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Strike by chipping and painting workers of Calcutta docks 2186—87

Religious Trusts Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 2188

Bills Introduced—

1. Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill 2189—90

2. Appropriation Bill, 1961 2190

3. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill 2191

Railway Budget—General Discussion 2191—2205

General Budget, 1961-62—Presented 2205—47

Finance Bill, 1961—Introduced 2247—48

Daily Digest 2249—62

No. 12.—Wednesday, March 1, 1961/Phalgun 10, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 426 to 430 and 432 to 435 2263—2300

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 431 and 436 to 473 2300—27

Unstarred Questions Nos. 684 to 706, 708 to 777 and 779 to 798 2327—2403

Papers laid on the Table 2403—04

Message from Rajya Sabha 2404

Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill—

Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha 2404

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Banaras Hindu University 2404—10

Resignation of Member 2410—11

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 908 2411

Appropriation Bill, 1960-61—Passed 2411—12

Railway Budget—General Discussion 2412—2531

Half-an-Hour Discussion re. Adivasis 2531—46

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Seventy-seventh Report 254 6

Daily Digest 2547—54

No. 13.—Thursday, March 2, 1961/Phalgun 11, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 474 to 483 2555—93

Short Notice Question No. 2 2593—98

COLUMN:

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 473 and 484 to 515	2599—2621
Unstarred Questions Nos. 799 to 891	2623—281
Observance of decorum in the House	2685—281
Papers laid on the Table	2688—281
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Enrolment of Bengalis residing in Assam on Voters' List	2689—281
Railway Budget—General Discussion	2694—280
Daily Digest	2805—16

No. 24.—Saturday, March 4, 1961/Phalgun 13, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 516 to 519, 521, 522, 524, 543 and 525	2811—49
Short Notice Question No. 3	2846—51

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 520, 523, 526 to 542 and 544 to 561	2851—79
Unstarred Questions Nos. 892 to 937, 939 to 962 and 964 to 973	2875—2929

Motion for Adjournment—

Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Orissa	2929—35
---	---------

Papers laid on the Table

	2934—35
--	---------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Rise in Jute prices	2935—36
Allocation of time for Government Business	2936—37
Business of the House	2937—38
Railway Budget—General Discussion	2939—39

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Seventy-seventh Report	299
------------------------	-----

Resolution re. Prevention of the use of places of religious worship for political propaganda	3092—3038
--	-----------

Resolution re. Trade Union Activities of Government Employees	3038—60
---	---------

Daily Digest	3061—68
--------------	---------

No. 25.—Monday, March 6, 1961/Phalgun 15, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 562 to 568, 570, 571, 574, 576 to 580 and 582 to 587	3069—3113
Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5	3123—32

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 569, 572, 573, 575, 581 and 588 to 604	3123—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 974 to 1106	3139—3232

Papers laid on the Table	3233
--------------------------	------

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

Indian Troops for Congo	3234—97
-------------------------	---------

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa), 1960-61	3237
--	------

Messages from Rajya Sabha	3238
---------------------------	------

Election to Committee—	
------------------------	--

Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority	3238
---	------

Railway Budget—General Discussion	3239—3304
-----------------------------------	-----------

U. P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill	3305—45
--	---------

Motion to consider	3305—45
--------------------	---------

Classes 2 to 4 and 1	3345
----------------------	------

Motion to pass	33
----------------	----

COLUMNS

Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill	3345-70
Motion to consider	3345-67
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	3367
Motion to pass	3367-70
Supplementary Demands for Grants—Railways, 1960-61	3371-92
Business of the House	3392
Daily Digest	3393-3402

No. 16.—*Tuesday, March 7, 1961/Phalguna 16, 1882 (Saka)*—

Obituary Reference	3403-16
Daily Digest	3417-18

No. 17.—*Wednesday, March 8, 1961/Phalguna 17, 1882 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 659 to 622, 664 to 666, 668 to 672, 674, 675, 678 and 679	3419-58
Written Answers to Questions—	

Starred Questions Nos. 605 to 649, 651 to 658, 663, 667, 673, 676, 677 and 680 to 690	3458-3504
---	-----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1107 to 1218 and 1220 to 1301	3504-3617
--	-----------

Motion for Adjournment—

Accidents in Simlabahal and Badruchuk Collieries	3617-26
--	---------

Message from the Prime Minister regarding the death of Pandit G. B. Pant	3626-27
--	---------

Papers laid on the Table	3627-28
--------------------------	---------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
--	--

Seventy-eighth Report	3628
-----------------------	------

Statement re. Attacks on Minorities in East Pakistan	3628-29
--	---------

Statement re. Railway Accident	3629-30
--------------------------------	---------

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill—Introduced	3630
---	------

Business of the House	3631, 3655
-----------------------	------------

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1960-61	3631-54
--	---------

Resolution re. Proclamation in respect of Orissa	3655-3720
--	-----------

Daily Digest	3721-32
--------------	---------

No. 18.—*Thursday, March 9, 1961/Phalguna 18, 1882 (Saka)*—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 692, 694 to 700, 704, 706 to 709 and 711	3733-73
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—	
-------------------------------	--

Starred Questions Nos. 691, 693, 701 to 703, 705, 710 and 712 to 728	3773-89
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1302 to 1399	3789-3847
---------------------------------------	-----------

Re : Motion for Adjournment	3847-48
-----------------------------	---------

Statement re. fall in price of jaggery in Andhra Pradesh	3848-49
--	---------

Paper laid on the Table	3849
-------------------------	------

Message from Rajya Sabha	3849
--------------------------	------

Appropriation (Railways) Bill—Introduced	3850
--	------

Resolution re. Proclamation in respect of Orissa	3850-64, 3865-3909
--	--------------------

Statement re : Explosion in Fireworks Factory	3864-65
---	---------

Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Orissa—	3909-82
--	---------

Demands for Grants (Railways), 1961-62	3983-4060
--	-----------

Daily Digest	4061-68
--------------	---------

No. 19.—Friday, March, 10, 1961/Phalguna 19, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 729 to 737 4069—4104

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 738 to 765 and 650 4104—22

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1400 to 1493 4122—78

Re : Motions for Adjournment—

Death due to falling from train 4179—80

Re : Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 733 4180—83

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

Floods in Ghaggar River 4183—85

Papers laid on the Table 4185—87

Business of the House 4187—88

Orissa Appropriation Bill—*Introduction postponed* 4188—92

Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1961—*Passed* 4192—94

Demands for Grants (Railways), 1961-62 4194—4277

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Seventy-eight Report 4277—78

Private Member's Bills introduced—

1. Essential Commodities (Fixation, Regulation and control of Prices)—Bill by Shri Narayanan Kurty Menon 4278

2. Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 4) by Shri Keshava 4278

3. Political Sufferers Aid Bill by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal 4279

Abolition of Supply of Labour through Contractors Bill by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal

Motion to consider (*Negative*) 4279—4337

Business Advisory Committee—

Sixty-second Report 4338

Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new Chapter VAA) by Shri T. B.

Vittal Rao.

Motion to consider 4338—42

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao 4338—42

Daily Digest 4343—50

No. 20.—Monday, March 13, 1961/Phalguna 22, 1882 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 766, 778, 767 to 769, 773 to 777, 779, 783 to 785, 787 and

792 4351—92

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 770 to 772, 780 to 782, 786, 788 to 791 and 793 to 80 4392—4406

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1494 to 1540, 1542 to 1556, 1558 and 1559 4406—48

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Death of Shri K. Rama Rao due to falling from a running train 4448—54

2. Alleged mishap at Rudrasagar Oil well. 4454—56

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Complaints from Indian citizens in Addis Ababa 4456—59

Papers laid on the Table 4459—60

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and Eighth Report 4460—61

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1987

1988

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 28, 1961 |
Phalgun 9, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Unemployment

+

*373. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) the magnitude of rural unemployment and underemployment in quantitative terms in India; and

(b) the details of measures, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to solve these problems?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Precise statistics are not available.

(b) The various development schemes under the Five Year Plans are creating employment opportunities which will relieve unemployment and underemployment in some measure.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: According to the National Sample Survey there are at least 3 million unemployed and 15 million under-employed. Since co-operative farming and mechanised farming might also aggravate this problem what steps do

Government propose to take to absorb the extra labour that will be released?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): The provisions in the Third Five Year Plan are calculated to absorb about 14 million out of 15 million new entrants during this period. That was not considered good enough. Therefore further schemes have been devised in order to absorb the rest. The hope is that during the period of the Third Five Year Plan, no new addition will be made to the number of unemployed. The various measures that are proposed to be taken in the rural areas are expected to reduce the under-employed.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the employment potential envisaged in the Third Plan, it will remain where it is unless electricity is brought to the rural areas. What plans have Government got to bring electricity to the rural areas so that medium scale industries may be started?

Shri Nanda: In the Plan provision has been made for extending electricity to a large number of villages also.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether there is any proposal to fix minimum wages in the case of agricultural labour in rural areas also as in the case of industrial labour under the Minimum Wages Act?

Shri Nanda: There is provision for fixation of minimum wages. There is legislation relating to that and revisions are made from time to time of the minimum wage scales in the rural areas.

Shri Ranga: Does that mean that Government do not have any specific and definite plans calculated especially to relieve unemployment as well as under-employment in rural areas, as apart from the general hope that various schemes that are thought of in the Third Five Year Plan might possibly make some contribution in this direction?

Shri Nanda: It is not simply a question of hope. Apart from the outlays which are expected to relieve a certain quantum of unemployment there are special measures set out in the Draft Outline and pilot projects about which information has been given from time to time in the House have been initiated to gain experience regarding methods which will increase the quantum of employment and reduce under-employment.

Shri Ranga: Does it not mean that all those specific things that he has mentioned are calculated only to mop up whatever additional labour force would be added on to the total population as apart from relieving existing and growing unemployment in the rural areas?

Shri Nanda: The moment we accept that all the new employment needs will be covered by the arrangements in the Third Five Year Plan, the conclusion is that unemployment will not grow. This is compared to the Second Five Year Plan where there was a net addition of about 2 million to the backlog of the unemployed. This is a very much improved position and it means that because of the stepping up of our investments, we are coping with the problem more successfully.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक देहातों का मम्बन्ध है, अब हमारे कई बांध तैयार हो गये हैं और वहां से विजली भी पैदा होने लगी है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि अब तक इन बांधों की विजली का देहात में किस प्रकार उपयोग क्या जा सकता है

और वहां पर छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधों को किस प्रकार शुरू किया जा सकता है, इस मम्बन्ध में मरकार की कोई निश्चित योजना नहीं है? क्या इस मम्बन्ध में विचार किया जा रहा है कि म्यान-म्यान की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस प्रकार के छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धंधों की योजना बनाई जाये, जिस से विजली का उपयोग हो सके और वह महकारी ढंग में किया जा सके?

श्री नन्दा : इस पर विचार हुआ था प्लान की ड्रापट आउटलाइन बनाने से पहले भी और उस के बाद भी और यही निश्चित हुआ था कि जितना इस बक्त इस बारे में सोचा गया है, उसमें भी ज्यादा इस दिशा में काम हो सके।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बात सोची है कि अनावा विजली के देहातों में हाथ से चलने वाले या डीजल से चलने वाले यंत्रों में विजली उत्पादन कर के, या यंत्र चला कर छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को शुरू किया जाये, ताकि वहां की बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके?

श्री नन्दा : किसी-किसी जगह यह हुआ है, नेकिन वह ज्यादा महंगी चीज होती है।

श्री बजराज सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया कि गांवों में बेकारी का कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है, जिस से इस मम्बन्ध में सही सही आंकड़े प्राप्त किये जा सके। क्या मरकार इस मम्बन्ध का समाधान करने के लिए कोई इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण करने का इरादा रखती है, जिस से गांवों की बेकारी के पूरे आंकड़े जनता के सामने पेश हो सकें और इस मम्बन्ध को मुलझाया जा सके?

श्री नन्दा : ऐसे आंकड़े हैं। मैं ने यह कहा कि वे बिल्कुल नहीं हैं, यह बात नहीं है। नेशनल मेम्प्ल मरवे में आंकड़े मिलते हैं। उन को कुछ ज्यादा प्रिसाइज करना है।

Mr. Speaker: This is a very large Hon. Members will have occasion to speak during the Budget discussion.

पंचकुइयां रोड, नई दिल्ली पर चतुर्थ
श्रेणी के बवाटर
+

*३७४०. ^१श्री भक्त दर्शन :
^२श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १८५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचकुइयां रोड-क्षेत्र के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के पुराने बवाटरों को पिरा कर उनके स्थान पर नये बवाटर बनाने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उन पुराने बवाटरों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी पहले से रह रहे थे, उनके निवास की इस बीच क्या व्यवस्था की गई है या की जा रही है;

(ग) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुन किनने कर्मचारी इस निर्णय से प्रभावित हुए हैं या होने वाले हैं; और

(घ) उन के बच्चों की शिक्षा में व्यापात न पड़े इस के निये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है या मुविधा दी जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट जॉन के क्षेत्र के पुनः विकास की पहली प्रावस्था (फेज) के लिए नवशे और प्रावक्लन तैयार कर लिये गये हैं और वे सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं। पहली प्रावस्था के पहले भाग में पंचकुइं मार्ग क्षेत्र के पुरानी श्रेणी-४ के १८४ बवाटर गिराये जायेंगे।

ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि इन १८४ बवाटरों में रहने वालों को १२०० एकड़ क्षेत्र में नये बवाटरों में, उनका निर्माण पूरा हो जाने पर, स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाये। यह यत्न किया जा रहा है कि जब इन बवाटरों में लोग जा कर रहना शुरू करें, तब तक इस क्षेत्र में विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था भी हो जाये। इन नये बवाटरों के निवासी पास-पड़ीस की वस्तियां, जैसे

नीरोजी नगर, नेताजी नगर इत्यादि, में पहले से विद्यमान शिश्न सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का भी उपयोग कर सकेंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह चर्चा बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई खाग तारीख बताई जा सकती है, कोई डेफिनेट डेट बताई जा सकती है, जब कि इन को वहाँ से हटाया जायगा।

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a fact. This matter has been under consideration for a pretty long time. At one time we were considering renovating and repairing these. But that would itself have involved a big amount. Therefore, we have decided that they should be rebuilt also with greater intensity of population. The plans are now ready for the first phase as I have indicated in my answer and we have approached Finance for sanction.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो नये मकान इन के लिये बनाये जायेंगे, वे मुविधा की दृष्टि से अब के मकानों से अच्छे होंगे ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Surely, these will be better. We propose to give each individual unit a latrine and bath.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट यह आइवासन देने को तैयार है कि जब पंचकुइयां रोड के बवाटर बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे तो जो उनके प्रेजेंट आक्यूप्रेट्स हैं, दुबारा उनको ही सब में पहले एलाट किए जाएंगे ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. We will give first preference to the people who will go out now when the quarters are built. If they so like, they can come back to these.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक और सवाल ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी हाँ !

प्रधानमंत्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं ।

(Small matters are made big and big matters are left alone, I am surprised. Next question.)

श्री भक्त दशंग : यह सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है ।

दादरा और नगर हवेली

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 श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
 पंचित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
 श्री जीतारायण दास :
 श्री राम रमण :
 ३७५ श्री मिश्यूति मिश्य :
 श्री हेम बर्कुप्रा :
 श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी :
 श्री प्र० ग० देव :
 श्री स० अ० मेहदी :
 डा० विजय आनन्द :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दादरा और नगर हवेली की शासन व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट में, जो १३ दिसम्बर, १९६० को सभा पट्ट पर रखी गई थी, की गई सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों की राय लेने का विचार है; और

(ग) ये सिफारिशों संभवतः कब तक कार्यान्वित होंगी ?

विदेश उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी नेनन) :

(क) से (ग). यह रिपोर्ट दादरा और नगर हवेली की वरिष्ठ पंचायत के सामने रखी गई थी। पंचायत ने प्रस्ताव पास करके इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया और यह प्रार्थना की कि :

(१) मुक्त क्षेत्रों की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली एक वरिष्ठ पंचायत का चुनाव करने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाये

जायें और भविष्य में इस पंचायत के पास ही वैधानिक और कार्यकारी शक्तियां रहें;

(२) दादरा और नगर हवेली के प्रशासन की कार्यकारी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए किसी अनुभवी अफसर की सेवाएं प्रदान की जायें;

(३) दादरा और नगर हवेली में डाक-तार सुविधाएं पहुंचाने के लिए अविलम्ब कारंवाई की जाये ।

प्रशासक ने इन प्रस्तावों का समर्थन किया और भारत सरकार को लिखा कि इन पर शीघ्र कारंवाई की जाये । फलस्वरूप भारत सरकार ने भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की सेवाएं सुलभ की और उसने १६ अक्टूबर, १९६० से कार्यकारी जिम्मेदारी प्रहण की ।

भारत सरकार ने दादरा और नगर हवेली में डाक तार सुविधाएं पहुंचाने का भी निर्णय किया है ।

इन बस्तियों की जनता द्वारा एक नयी पंचायत चुने जाने का प्रस्ताव है । यह पंचायत मुक्त क्षेत्रों की विधान परिषद् के रूप में कार्य करेगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the functions of this Panchayat which is going to be invested with legislative powers have been defined and if so, in what directions they will be permitted to enact legislation?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Panchayat is given executive and legislative powers. I think the hon. Member knows what they mean.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the legislative powers of this Panchayat will be similar to those enjoyed by Panchayats or by municipalities in our country, or they will be different?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The position of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is rather special; peculiar. It is not we who are giving them powers. They have taken powers unto themselves by their successful seizure of power there from the Portuguese. So, strictly speaking, they are competent to exercise any powers. Of course, practically speaking, there may be difficulties because of their smallness and all that. In various matters we have helped them by giving an officer. They have done fairly well thus far. We hope they will do better. I might add, questions have been asked in this House as to why we should not put them into the Indian Union completely, bring them in. There is no legal difficulty. I have no doubt they will come into the Indian Union. We thought that it would perhaps be better for them to be stabilised as they are for a little while and then take that step. The change-over, naturally, ultimately would have to be done. But, for the present, it will come in the way of their development, we thought, in various ways and it may be that instead of concentrating on this settling down in this way, all kinds of new problems might possibly arise. But, this is a matter under consideration. Some time or other they will be taken in. Meanwhile, it is doing well.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister referred to development. May I know whether it is not a fact that the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are keen on the pace of development to be quickened and keen also on the laws and pattern of the Indian administration to be applied to these areas and at the same time, in order to effect this, whether they are not keen again on the integration of these areas with the Indian Union and have they not expressed.....

Mr. Speaker: How many have they not? I am not going to allow.

Shri Hem Barua:astonishment at not being integrated so far even after the Hague court judgment?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: By the time the end is reached, I have forgotten what he said in the beginning.

Mr. Speaker: Are they not anxious to get integrated as early as possible?

Shri Hem Barua: About development.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The simple answer is that this Panchayat some time back passed a resolution asking for integration. Of course, they would like integration. As I have said, I have no doubt, that this will take place. This will be before the new changes have taken place.

Shri Hem Barua: About development.

Mr. Speaker: They are anxious about everything.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Prime Minister said that this Panchayat passed a resolution about integration and it was not accepted at that time. May I know whether the Government of India will accept the decision of the legislature which is going to be created there in future if they pass any resolution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About what?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About integration: whether the decision of the legislative body which is going to be created there will be acceptable to us in future?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member means by, acceptable to us. As I said, in theory, they are not functioning even under this great Parliament. In practice, of course, they have to function under all these limitations, and they took the advice of the Administrator who himself is a senior Administrative Officer lent by us to

them. That is, the contacts are close. I do not know what decision they will take. At the most, if a decision is made which appears to us to be harmful, we can draw their attention. There is no conflict in these matters.

Shri Tyagi: What the House is anxious to know is, after the resolution of the Panchayat to get integrated, what was the hitch in integrating them. Are the Ministry sitting idle, allowing the situation to evolve itself into their becoming independent of the foreign State and then offer to be integrated or they are taking any initiative in the matter?

Mr. Speaker: I thought it was answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of initiative. When it appears that it is an appropriate time to incorporate them, there will be no particular difficulty. But, certain processes are at work there, certain development schemes and certain other things, which are satisfactorily working now. If it is incorporated, questions may arise, let us say linguistic questions, political questions which have nothing to do with development and the whole process will become argument and other issues.

श्री विश्वलिमिश्व : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री

जी ने अभी कहा कि उनको अलग रखेंगे और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर आपका रहेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरे फाइव यीअर प्लान के दौरान उनके विकास के लिए क्या कुछ धनराशि आपने अलग रखी है ताकि नागर हवेली और दादरा का विकास हो सके ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह तो मुझे याद नहीं लेकिन बिलफेल इन पिछले ७-८ वर्षों में उन्होंने काफी रूपया जमा कर लिया है उस आमदनी में से जो वही होती है जब कम करके उन्होंने ऐसा किया हो या जैसे भी किया हो लेकिन २०-२२ लाख उन्होंने अलग रखा है, शायद ज्यादा हो । अगर भी उनको जरूरत होगी तो हम देंगे ।

Shri Radha Raman: Partly my question is covered by Shri Bibhuti Mishra's question. I want to know whether any part of the Consolidated Fund of India will be spent on the development of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and with regard to taxes, what will be the pattern of tax structure.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, hon. Members are not hearing what is happening. The hon. Prime Minister said that Rs. 22 lakhs have been set apart and something more will be given. What more is necessary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not say that. It is a question of help. I cannot answer the question what is the pattern of their tax structure. These are small village communities. And normal taxes which probably are put in such communities function. There is no novel tax that I know of. They have been, since they became liberated from the Portuguese rule, setting aside money apart from spending it on schools and other development schemes. They have actually got reserve funds. I do not quite remember how much it is: round-about Rs. 20 lakhs or more. No doubt, this money will be spent on now on development schemes. If they want any more, no doubt we shall help them.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Prime Minister has just now said that it might lead to linguistic and political difficulties if the integration is proceeded with now. May I know whether they speak languages different from those of the surrounding villages of India, or the same languages? If they speak the same language, what linguistic difficulty will be there? And what political difficulty will be there because of this integration? May I know whether there is any possibility of their integration before the coming general election, so that they may be able to take part in the elections?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Most of these people are Adivasis. And in the case of Adivasis, all kinds of claims

are made as to what their language is. It is not such a simple issue. There is a possibility, therefore, that we may get into a linguistic argument, if we integrate them immediately.

Development of Hilly Regions of Uttar Pradesh

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*376. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 331 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state the progress since made in implementing the proposal accepted regarding the appointment of a Consultative Committee for the development of hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): It is understood that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have constituted a committee of Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly at the Divisional level to assist in the preparation and implementation of the Third Plan for the hill areas of the State.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know if the functions of this committee will be the same as those of the committee appointed for the hilly areas of Punjab?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir, Probably, the purpose is the same. It is for the formulation and implementation of the Plan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received any proposal for appointment of such committees during the Third Plan for other under-developed and backward areas in the country?

Shri S. N. Mishra: At the moment, we have information about these two States—Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: My point is that there are under-developed and

backward areas in Punjab also. I wanted to know whether such a committee will be formed for such areas also.

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is only for hilly areas.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: There are other backward areas which are not hilly.

Mr. Speaker: They are only for hill areas.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उत्तर प्रदेश में जो पर्वतीय जिले हैं उन में से कुछ नये सीमान्तक या बांडर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बनाये गये हैं। उन की समस्याओं में कुछ अन्तर हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई है वह केवल उत्तराखण्ड के जिलों के लिये है या कि सभी पर्वतीय जिलों के लिये।

श्री इया० नं० चित्त: मेरा ख्याल है कि यह सभी पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिये हो रही है लेकिन पूरी तपसीलात मेम्बर साहबान वहां पर डिवीजनल लेबेल पर जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उसे जान सकेंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों में इस बात का पता लगाया है कि यह जो कमेटी बनाई गई है उस की कभी बठक भी हुई है और संसद सदस्यों को उस की सूचना भी दी जा रही है या नहीं?

श्री इया० नं० चित्त: हम बहुत सी चीजों का मतालबा राज्य सरकारों से करें, यह मुनाफिय नहीं। मालूम होता है, माननीय मेम्बर साहबान, जिनका ताल्लुक उन राज्यों से है, वे बहुत मेर विवरणों को स्वयम् जान सकते हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some amount is being allotted or has been allotted by the Centre for the development of the hilly regions of U.P., and if so, what is the amount?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have called for information regarding the allocation to be made for the hilly areas.

We expect to get that information very soon.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statements made by the Home Minister and Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding the development of these areas, particularly the area of Uttarkhand, and the anti-Indian propaganda which is being carried on there by certain anti-Indians; if so, will the committee of MPs., and MLAs., take suitable steps to put a curb on those activities?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This committee would be concerned with development work. Presumably, it would not have anything to do with what the hon. Member has in mind.

Shri Manaen: Is it not a fact that the district of Darjeeling is a very backward border district? Do Government think it advisable to appoint a committee for that backward hill district also?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have travelled very far from U.P. to Bengal.

श्री विभूति भिष्म: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना रुपया देगी और स्टेट गवर्नरेट कितना रुपया खर्च करेगी?

श्री इयाह० नं० भिष्म: इस के बारे में मैं ने अभी माननीय भेस्टर के प्रश्न के जवाब में बतलाया कि हम ने राज्य सरकार से इस का व्योरा मांगा है कि वह इस के लिये कितनी लागत की स्कीम जारी करना चाहती है। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है हम ने इस के बारे में जब उन के साथ तमाम प्लैन के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया था उस समय कुछ दराया था। लेकिन अभी इस के बारे में हम कुछ कह नहीं सकते।

श्री विभूति भिष्म: केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या देगी? उन से तो आप मांगते हैं, लेकिन आप को क्या देना है, इस को तो आप स्पष्ट तौर से बतायें?

अम और रोजनार तथा योजना बंडी (श्री नवा): मैं अर्ज करूँ; जिस बक्त हर एक स्टेट का प्लैन बना था उस बक्त उन स्टेट्स की डीप्रेस्ड एरियाज, बैकवर्ड एरियाज और हिली एरियाज, सब की जरूरतें देखी गई थीं और उन की जांच की गई थी और उस के हिसाब से प्लैन का एलोकेशन हुआ था। उस में उन्हें अलाहदा अलाहदा बताना है और वह अपनी स्कीम्स भेजेंगी।

श्री भूत दर्शन: द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के आखिरी दो सालों के अन्दर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये खास तौर से अनुदान प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने रखा था, यानी दो करोड़ ६० यू० पी० के सारे बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिये रखा गया था। उस में से ६० लाख एक बार और ७१ लाख दूसरी बार दिया गया। मुझे बतलाया जा रहा है कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। तो क्या इस कमेटी ने या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सलाह दी थी कि इस कार्यक्रम को न चलाया जाय?

श्री इयाह० नं० भिष्म: इस प्रश्न का उद्देश्य साफ नहीं मालूम हुआ, लेकिन द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में सन् १९५६-६० और सन् १९६०-६१ में कुछ लागत की स्कीमें बहां पर रखी गई थीं और उस में खर्च भी हुआ था। अब तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में किस तरह से कार्यक्रम उपस्थित किया जायेगा इस के सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी बनी है वह विचार करेगी भगवर मेरा ख्याल है कि प्रति वर्ष तो इस की योजना बनेगी ही और उसी के मुताबिक खर्च होगा।

श्री भूत दर्शन: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिये तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुछ ऐलोकेशन किया जा रहा है?

अम्बेडकर महोदय: मैं तक नहीं हुआ।

Edwina Mountbatten Fund

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Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:
*877. Shri S. A. Mehdhi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have allowed State Governments to donate to the Edwina Mountbatten Fund;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any State Government has given any donation to this Fund?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
 (a) to (c). The Edwina Mountbatten Memorial Fund was started in India on October 1st, 1960. Before that, in August 1960, the authorities of the Edwina Mountbatten Trust in London wrote to the Chairman, St. John Ambulance Association of India, requesting her assistance in raising money from St. John Ambulance Units and elsewhere in India. The Chairman wrote to these Units in India and also to Health Ministers of State Governments in view of the late Countess Mountbatten's close association with the Nursing profession, Child Welfare and St. John Ambulance in India. It appears that in response to this request the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Rajasthan Government contributed Rs. 6,680 and Rs. 5,000 respectively to the St. John Ambulance Association of India. Later, when the Indian Fund was started, these contributions were transferred by the St. John Ambulance Association of India to this Indian Fund with a view to conserving foreign exchange.

It has been ascertained that very recently the St. John Ambulance Association of India has received Rs. 3,375 from the Kerala Government and Rs. 2,666 from the Gujarat Government in response to its Chairman's request of August 1960. The St. John Ambulance Association of India has also received formal intimations of

the decisions of the Mysore and Punjab Governments to donate Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively in response to its Chairman's request of August 1960. Presumably these donations will be transferred to the Edwina Mountbatten Memorial Fund in India with a view to conserving foreign exchange.

No request has been made by the Government of India to the State Governments to give donations to the Edwina Mountbatten Memorial Fund. No reference has been made to the Union Government by the State Governments. It is open to State Governments to donate funds for charitable purposes, if they so choose.

The Edwina Mountbatten Memorial Fund itself has made no approach, formal or informal, to any Government for donations.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a long answer. How can we remember it from the beginning to the end?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might have laid a statement on the Table of the House, if it were a long answer.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या यह सही है कि प्रधान मंत्री के भूतपूर्व सेकेटरी, मिस्टर मथाई, इस कोष के सेकेटरी हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री ज्वाहरलाल नेहरू) : जी हां ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या यह भी सही है कि वह बड़े बड़े पूर्जीपतियों के पास कोष में बन एकत्र करने के लिए जाते हैं ?

श्री ज्वाहरलाल नेहरू : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है यह सही नहीं है । यह तो बिल्कुल सही नहीं है कि वह मेरे पत्र लेकर जाते हैं क्योंकि मैंने किसी को इस बारे में कोई पत्र लिखा ही नहीं । लेकिन यह भी सही नहीं है कि वह इस तरह से गये ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the money so far collected and donated by the States is entrusted to him or is with somebody else?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The money is entrusted to a bank.

Shri Hem Barua: Who operates the accounts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The funds are in a bank, and are operated upon presumably by the Treasurer and sometimes by the Secretary. I do not quite know the details.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any control by Government over the functions of this Fund?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government have nothing to do with it.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: प्रधान मंत्री के भूतपूर्व सचिव के अलावा क्या और कोई मरकारी अधिकारी या कोई मिनिस्टर भी इस फंड के संयोजक या प्रबन्धकताओं में हैं?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any Minister or any other person associated with it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not* think so. I am not quite sure now of all the names, but so far as I know, there is none, no other Minister, certainly no other Minister.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the amount donated by the respective State Governments?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That has just been read out in the main answer to the question. I would repeat that before this Fund was started here, an appeal was sent presumably from England to the St. John's Ambulance Association here, of which Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is the chairman, that is, to her. She, on behalf of the St. John's Ambulance

Association, has asked the State Governments to subscribe and some of them subscribed,—and the figures were read out—in response to that appeal. The St. John's Ambulance Association passed on that money—fairly small sums they were—to this new committee that was formed later. This committee as such or the Government have nothing to do with asking the State Governments.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस प्रकार के प्रश्न जिनका सम्बन्ध सरकार से नहीं है लोक सभा के लिए स्वीकृत किये जा सकते हैं?

I want to know whether questions which do not concern Government can be asked in the Lok Sabha and can be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members give notices of questions, and the Speaker admits them. Until the answer is given, he does not know whether Government have any hand in it or not.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is it not a fact that the questions are sent to the Ministries asking them to supply information?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have admitted the question so that a lot of misunderstanding that might otherwise go on whispering campaign etc. may be cleared on the floor of the House. It is now clear that the Government of India have nothing to do with it. It is only the responsibility of some other Government.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: So far as I understand, questions are sent to the Ministries for eliciting information.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to say all that. It is my unique and peculiar privilege to take what steps I can to admit a question or not to admit a question.

*This was subsequently corrected—vide Col. 2010.

Refugees from West Bengal going to Dandakaranya

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378. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plan to serve notices on refugees en bloc living in small camps of West Bengal to leave for Dandakaranya within the stipulated dates or forfeit the relief they get at present;

(b) if so, whether refugees voluntarily going to Dandakaranya will be given some additional Government assistance; and

(c) the number of refugees rehabilitated there so far and expenses incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) 1,725 families have been moved to villages sites. Of these, 1,142 families have already been allotted homestead plots and 651 families, agricultural lands. Rs. 2,07,111 have been advanced to settler families on account of agricultural loans and Rs. 34,050 on account of rural business loans.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate number of families which are still in small camps, and the steps that are being taken to persuade them to go there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna): It has been stated in the answer that notices have been already issued by the Government of West Bengal to the families living in small camps. The total number of small camps is about eight.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know the shortfall so far in the matter of rehabilitation of these refugees in the Dandakaranya area?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: About December, or November, the Dandakaranya Development Authority intimated that they wanted 2000 families by about the 15th of December, 1960, to be sent to Dandakaranya. During the last five months, only about four hundred families have gone.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the reasons for the reluctance of the West Bengal Government refugees to move to Dandakaranya, and the efforts that Government have made to overcome the reluctance during the last three months?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The reluctance is an inherent disease that has gone on during the last so many years. As far as the Dandakaranya Development Authority is concerned whatever was required to be done, and was possible, has been done. Three things were required to be done by the West Bengal Government. The first was that the Chief Secretary should be associated with the project. That has been done. The second was that there should be a whole-time chairman. That has been accepted, and a whole-time chairman has been appointed. Thirdly, it was said that this board should be given a sort of semi-autonomous status. That was also agreed to by the Prime Minister in the meeting with the Chief Minister of Bengal in June last.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total number of displaced persons likely to be moved from West Bengal to Dandakaranya in 1961, and whether those who refuse to go will forfeit their rehabilitation loans?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The number of families in camps in West Bengal is about 20,000 today—I am speaking from memory. Notices had been given last year, but nothing happened. Notices have again been given, but these families do not seem to be moving to Dandakaranya. If they only moved and followed our advice, I should in a position to give the House the actual number.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any reasons have been put forward by those displaced persons who have refused to move, and if so, what they are, and what steps have been taken by Government to remove those difficulties?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The reasons, as far as I have been able to gather during my stay in West Bengal, are as follows. The first is that quite a large number of them have got roots, and they are getting free doles and they do not want to go. Others, unfortunately, are in the hands of certain people who want these people to stay there, whether on account of vested interest or some other interests.

Shri Supakar: May I know what area in Dandakaranya has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes, and what area is under actual occupation by the refugees?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I think about 85,000 acres have been placed by the two State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa at the disposal of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. I think we have tree-felled round about 25,000 acres, and maybe, about 15,000 to 20,000 acres have been fully reclaimed. Only about three days ago, I circulated a detailed progress report on Dandakaranya, to all the Members of Parliament.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that the response is not encouraging from that side, is there any proposal under consideration to

bring in landless people from the local area or from some other States?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not lost hope as yet. This question can be considered then.

*CORRECTION OF REPLY TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 377

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am grateful to you, Sir, I want to correct a statement which I just made in connection with the Edwina Mountbatten Fund. I have just been looking at the names of the members of the committee of the Fund. The names include one Minister of this Government, Shri Krishna Menon, two Governors, namely Shri Sri Prakasa and Miss Padmaja Naidu, and one Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy. If you so wish, I can read out all the names.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let all the names be read.

Mr. Speaker: What is the need?

श्री प्रर्जन सिंह भवीरिया : इस के पदाधिकारियों का चुनाव किस तरीके से होता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कमेटी ने अपने पदाधिकारी चुने ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : पूरे नाम बता दीजिये कृपा होगी ।

Mr. Speaker: How many of them are there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nearly 20.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Next question.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether the hon. Defence Minister asked the permission of the Central Government to join this charitable fund?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I invited him in my personal capacity and his personal capacity.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has he got a personal capacity too?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Honestly, Sir, I do not understand this. This is a private charitable fund and we have proceeded accordingly. It has nothing to do with the Central Government, and there is no harm in any Minister or Governor or anyone else joining a charitable fund. Except that people are interested and I am happy to give the information, what it has got to do with Government's functioning, I do not understand.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

An Hon. Member: This is a very important question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Certain people have been going round the country giving the impression.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. A thousand countries may give or no country may give. It a private fund.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When chief Ministers are there, how can it be a private fund? (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can you decide without hearing us?

Shri Hem Barua: Ministers and Governors and Chief Ministers in their official capacity are going about and collecting money.

Mr. Speaker: So far as Ministers and others are concerned, they are individuals.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are Ministers of the Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is a very extraordinary position to take up. Everyone is put in this Committee because of his or his association with Lady Mountbatten. It has nothing to do with their being Governors or not. The test is personal friendship and association and interest in this fund (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We are going unnecessarily into various details.

Shri Hem Barua: Shri Mathai was involved in shady deals and.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not understand this. I resent and object to these insinuations made either against any of these members or against Shri Mathai. I do not know what hon. Members have got to do with this fund. If they want to subscribe they can do so; if not, they need not do so.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह भवौरिया : इस संस्था के पदाधिकारियों के चुनाव का तरीका क्या है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Mathai was involved in shady deals previously. Why should he be there on that Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid hon. Members are losing hold upon the question and upon the scope of our jurisdiction. It was merely to clear up some misunderstanding that I allowed this question. Going into further details when once it has been said that it is a private fund is not proper for us. It is open to any hon. Member or any person here or elsewhere to associate himself or herself with the fund. The hon. Prime Minister has definitely stated that so far as the Central Government are concerned, they have nothing to do with it. Hon. Members may have many things against anybody in the world, but this is not the occasion nor the forum to ventilate all those grievances, if they have any (Interruptions). I now call every hon. Member to order, and not to pursue this matter further.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: How much money has been contributed by Ministers?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Trespass by Pakistanis

*379. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the joint enquiry at the sub-divisional officers' level has been held regarding the trespass by Pakistanis into the Indian territory at Radhanagar on East Pakistan border on the 16th May, 1960; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). No, Sir, It is expected that the joint enquiry will be held in the middle of March, 1961.

श्री अ० मू० तारिक : पिछले मेशन में मेरे एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए यह कहा गया था कि यह कमेटी फौरन अपना काम शुरू करेगी तो मैं वजह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक यह कानफेस बयों नहीं बुलाई गई और इस के बुलाने में क्या क्या दिक्कतें आईं ?

[پرنسپل سوشن میں مہرے ایک سوال کا جواب دیتے ہوئے یہ کہا کیا تھا کہ یہ کہیں فو، ایسا کام شروع کریں گی تو مہر وچے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ابھی تک یہ کانفرینس کہوں نہیں بلائی گئی اور اس کے پرانے میں کہا کیا دیکھوں آئی۔]

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The question of holding a joint inquiry at the District Magistrate level was raised at the monthly meeting of the district

officers of Tripura and East Pakistan held on the 20th July 1960. This was the reply given last time. This matter was again included in the agenda of the conference of the District Magistrate of Tripura and the Deputy Commissioner of Comilla, East Pakistan, which was held on the 24th February 1961. Consequently, the joint inquiry was fixed to be held in the middle of next month, that is, March.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I asked a simple question. What are the reasons on account of which up to this date this meeting could not be held.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Actually, a joint inquiry was held on the 17th May 1960, the day after the incident. But the Pakistani side gave the opposite version of the facts; they said that this incident occurred in Pakistan territory.

Fibre Glass

*381. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the present position in regard to the production of fibre glass in India and what is the present licensed capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): At present there are two firms licensed for the manufacture of Fibre Glass for an aggregate capacity of 1,600 tons per annum. Of these only one firm has so far gone into actual production which has not been very regular. More proposals are expected to be received.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what are the main raw materials required for the production of fibre glass?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the usual list—calcite, felspar, quartz and sand.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether a licence for the production of fibre glass was issued in favour of a factory which produces calcium carbide near about Tinnevelly?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, that is not one of the factories I referred to.

So far they have not taken any active steps.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would like to know whether Government are aware that in UK and other countries fibre glass is used for moulding boat hulls which compare in cost with that made out of timber? If so, have Government any scheme to popularise boats using hulls made of moulded fibre glass?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are aware of many developments, but such a project is not in the offing.

Textile Industry

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*382. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warlor:
Shri Kodiyan
Shri Punnoose:

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

(a) whether the employment in Textile Industry has gone down during 1959-60 as compared to previous year in spite of increase in spindle capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It has remained practically steady over the years.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know the number of units working and the number closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In all about 17 are closed, and more than 460 are working.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any step is taken to see that the proportion of women employed does not go below 25 per cent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I think the hon. Member is referring to the jute industry where the question of women employees was there. In cotton textile industry, that problem has never been very acute.

Shri Tangamani: During this period, how many new looms have been put

up, and what is the total number of spindles which have been newly installed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question relates to cotton textile mills, not jute mills. As far as cotton textiles are concerned, in the last 10 years, more than 110 new mills have come up.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know the number of women discharged in this period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These questions are hardly relevant to the main question. There are 488 mills. We cannot give an account of every mill for every day. If the hon. Member is interested in a particular mill and wants to know what might have happened in the last three months, I can certainly answer.

Shri Tangamani: What we would like to know is whether during this period there has been a decrease in the employment of women, because several laws which give protection to women have come into force. The point is that there has been a tendency in the textile industry to retrench women to get round these laws.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main question is whether employment has been falling, and I assured the House that there has been no fall in employment. It has been steady over the years. As far as women employees are concerned, in so far as it relates to cotton textile mills, there has been no retrenchment of an acute nature.

Third Five Year Plan

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*383. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Kailka Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's discussions with the Central

Ministries and State Governments on the estimates of the draft Third Plan have necessitated an increase in the total outlay of the plan;

- (b) if so, to what extent;
- (c) whether the estimated increase in the outlay is in the Central sector or in the State sector; and
- (d) what is the final picture of the outlay and resources of the Third Plan as approved by the Planning Commission.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The total outlay in the public sector during the Third Plan is now estimated at Rs. 7,500 crores as compared to Rs. 7,250 crores shown in the Draft Outline. This corresponds to the revised estimate of resources. The plans of States show an increase in outlay of Rs. 200 crores and those of Central Ministries of Rs. 50 crores. A copy of the Resolution approved by the National Development Council regarding outlay and resources in the Third Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 88].

(d) The final picture regarding outlay and resources will be set out in the report on the Third Plan which is now under preparation.

Shri Kodiyan: The statement says:

"Every effort will be made to mobilise the nation's resources to the greatest extent possible..."

May I know what are the special steps contemplated by Government to mobilise additional resources for the Plan?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, every item that has been mentioned in the Plan might yield better results than at present envisaged. We cannot think of original resources every time.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government and the Planning Commission that even though the outlay for the

States has increased by Rs. 200 crores and the State Governments had agreed to raise resources by additional taxation of Rs. 60 crores, the Budgets of the State Governments show no indication of their intention to raise any additional resources by taxation? May I also know what steps are being taken by the Planning Commission to see that additional resources are being raised?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The first year of the Plan should not lead us to any conclusion about it because there are 4 more years and one does not know that even in the present year there may not be more resources than might be in sight now.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Plan expenditure of the States was originally Rs. 3,847 crores. But the statement reveals that now it has been reduced to Rs. 3,725 crores. May I know which of the States' annual Plan expenditure has been cut down?

Shri S. N. Mishra: There has been no slashing down in the Annual Plan. The Annual Plans are based on this Rs. 3,725 crores and the physical programme might add up to Rs. 3,847 crores so far as the five year period is concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is said in the statement:

"Every effort will, therefore, be made to initiate and complete with the shortest time schemes which are vital for development and which will themselves be the means for adding to the resources."

I want to know what are those schemes which Government anticipate to complete during the shortest possible time.

Shri S. N. Mishra: One cannot lay one's fingers on any particular scheme so far as the resources are concerned. These should be mainly different agricultural programmes and similarly programmes with regard to savings and the like.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know when we can expect the final Third Five Year Plan to be discussed by Parliament?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The final draft is expected to be presented to Parliament by the end of this Session; and then it would be up to you, Sir, to decide the time when discussion might take place.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, we are in the midst of the preparation of the final document; and I believe it will be ready before the Session concludes. But whether printed copies can be made available—we have not yet been able to make a clear decision about that.

Shri Nath Pai: In reply to a previous question by Shri Kodiyan, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that this is the first year of the Plan and, therefore, they cannot say how the resources are to be exactly distributed—that is the burden. This is the first year of the Third Plan and it coincides with the election year and the last year of the Second Plan will be coinciding. The Government shows a reluctance to distribute the burden of additional resources during these 2 years. The result is that the burden will have to be unevenly distributed during the other 3 years. If so, what has Government got in mind to see that the burden is not so unevenly distributed, completely forgetting the elections?

Shri Nanda: I do not want to go into the elections.

Mr Speaker: Hon. Members take advantage of the Question Hour to make all sorts of references. These insinuations are not right. I have no objection to hon. Members asking questions like: 'Are there any special reasons for not putting it this year?' or 'Are there any political reasons for not starting with the accumulation of resources this year?'. But when an insinuation is made it stands on a different footing.

Shri Nanda: I would certainly like that even the first year should be as big as it can. Certainly, we want the Centre and the States to do as much as possible. But it cannot be evenly distributed. No Plan is so. There is a step up. Even in the previous Plans the first years started with a lower peak, roughly 14 or 15 per cent and then it went up to 25 per cent or more. Therefore, there is really nothing very unusual in the first year starting at a lower level. That is how stepping up takes place. It cannot be that immediately the average of the five year period starts in the first year. Then how would there be anything to be stepped up?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a fact that in schemes which are started in a particular year, especially those which need a lot of capital and time for construction, the momentum takes place later? Is that not one of the reasons why in the first year there is less of expenditure than in others?

Shri Nanda: It may be one of the reasons.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the Public Accounts Committee has laid down a certain procedure which has been accepted by Government as to how too much should not be left to be spent in the last quarter of the year—in any one year—out of the year's allotment made by Parliament, would Government consider the advisability of adopting a similar procedure for phasing their expenditure in regard to this Five Year Plan?

Shri Nanda: Phasing is being done in view of these considerations that the expenditure is made effective and produces the best results.

Shri Ranga: Has it not been the admitted experience of Government that if too much is allowed to be spent in the last quarter of a year, too much wastage would become inevitable? Has it not, therefore, been the accepted policy of Government that they should not allow too much to be spent in the last quarter of the year?

Shri Nanda: There is no analogy between any one year and the five

Year period of the Plan, as a whole. But still I would concede that there should be no room left for rush in the matter of expenditure towards the last phase.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, may I give a personal explanation? Insinuation was neither intended nor made. It arises out of the position of the State Governments that they have showed no tendency or willingness to increase the taxation which is required for the additional burdens.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I request that Question No. 403, relating to China-Nepal Border Agreement may be taken up and answered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh wants the question relating to the Nepal-China Border Agreement to be taken up. The hon. Minister.

China-Nepal Border Agreement

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

(a) whether China and Nepal have reached an agreement regarding border areas; and

(b) if so, whether the Indian border is affected in any way by the new agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). According to the Press Communiqué issued by the Nepal Government, an agreement satisfactory from the point of view of the two Governments has been reached. We do not have the details of the agreed definition of the Sino-Nepalese border. So far as known, there is nothing prejudicial to our territory.

Shri Tyagi: Have Government made it quite sure that our borders have not been affected by this settlement and that it is not prejudicial to our interests?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is what we have said.

Shri Raghunath Singh: चाइना और नेपाल की बांदर पर जो बात-चीत हुई है, अगर उस में कोई एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, तो उस का असर हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा पर क्या पड़ता है?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: अगर माननीय सदस्य ने गौर से जवाब मुना होता तो उनको अपने सवाल का जवाब मिल गया होता।

Shri Tyagi: Was the Government of India taken into consultation at any stage during these negotiations for we are responsible to defend the borders of Nepal? Were we at any stage consulted in regard to this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how far it is proper for confidential consultations between two countries, especially in such cases, to be publicised; but rather earlier—not at the time of the immediate talks—there have been frequent talks between us and the Nepal Government about these matters.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foodgrain Prices

***318. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the substantial decline in foodgrain prices has not been reflected adequately in the general price structure; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The index number of wholesale prices (1952-53 = 100) for foodgrains declined by about 8 per cent between September, 1960 and January, 1961. During the same period, the all commodities index moved up fractionally from 125.3 to 125.6.

(b) The reasons for this fall in foodgrains prices not being reflected in the general price level is that the prices

of raw jute, jute goods, oil seeds and edible oils have continued to go up because of the shortages in supply resulting from the last year's adverse agricultural season.

पंजाब में अकाली आन्दोलन

*316. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में अकाली आन्दोलन से उत्पन्न स्थिति के बारे में पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्र से कोई निर्देश लिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र ने पंजाब सरकार को क्या निर्देश दिये हैं और क्या पंजाब सरकार ने उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) दिल्ली में अकाली आन्दोलन पर सरकार को कितनी धनराशि व्यय करनी पड़ी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) इस विषय में केन्द्र से कोई निर्देश नहीं लिया गया, परन्तु स्थिति की सूचना केन्द्र को मिलती रही।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) (i) पुलिस द्वारा की गयी खर्च जो विशेष रूप से अकाली आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित माना जा सकता है . 32,104 हॉ

(ii) केन्द्रीय जेल, तीहार में अकाली कैदियों पर खर्च 2.66 लाख हॉ

Infringement of Indian Copyrights in Pakistan

*320. श्री A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of infringements of copyrights of Indian nationals in Pakistan; and

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

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have proposed to the Government of Pakistan the concluding of a bilateral agreement between the two Governments for checking such cases of infringements.

Scholarships to Brilliant Students

<p>*321.</p>	<p>Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Shri P. C. Borooh:</p>
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Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under their consideration a scheme under which they will give scholarships to cover all the educational expenses of brilliant poor students in India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when it would be enforced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c), Government have under consideration a proposal for awarding a suitable number of scholarships to students of outstanding ability. The full details of the scheme have yet to be worked out and a final decision is yet to be taken.

Board of Control for Cricket in India

*322. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 129 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the comments of the Board of Control for Cricket in India regarding certain allegations against itself have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The All India Council of Sports at its meeting held on the 18th January, 1961 took note of the comments received from the Board of Control for Cricket in India on the report of its Sub-Committee and in particular the assurances given by the Board to the Union Ministry of Education to the effect that the Board will be only too glad to receive and implement constructive suggestions and to discuss with them all matters connected with the development of Cricket in the country. The Council decided to leave it to the Ministry of Education to take such further action on the recommendations made in Chapter IV of the Report as considered necessary. These recommendations are being examined.

Italian Collaboration in Indian Oil Industry

Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyen:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Yajnik:

*323.

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached by the Government of India with the Italian Oil Company for the development of Oil Industry in India; and

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

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir; the matter is under negotiation.

(b) Does not arise.

Pumpori and Annapoorna Expeditions

Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
*324. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian teams will arrange expeditions to the Pumpori and Annapoorna Peaks this year; and

(b) if so, the amount of aid, if any, sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) An Indian expedition will attempt Mount Annapoorna III during 1961. We are not aware of any expedition being sent to Pumpori.

(b) A grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for the proposed expedition to Mount Annapoorna III.

नेपाल में तेल-सर्वेक्षण

*325. श्री भक्त दश्मन : क्या इस्पात, ज्ञान और इंजन मंत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि तेल व प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा नेपाल में सर्वेक्षण व जांच-पड़ताल करने का जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था, उस में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और उस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

ज्ञान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० भालूबाई) : नेपाल में अम्लेकांज तक राक्सौल-अम्लेकांज सड़क के साथ साथ भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य किये गये हैं।

एक भूगर्भीय सारेखण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा १६ वर्ग मील का भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण कार्य किया गया है। यह आशा है कि सेत्रीय काल के लिये तैयार किया गया कार्यक्रम मई, १९६१ तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Panna Diamond Mines

*326. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new tube-line containing some rare variety of Diamonds has been discovered in the Majahagawan Diamond Mine in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to exploit these new diamond deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The existence of some pipes have been brought to light.

(b) National Mineral Development Corporation is conducting intensive prospecting in the area and the pipes are being sampled to calculate the thickness of these pipes.

Coal Export to Ceylon

*327. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to permit the Singareni Collieries Company to export coal to Ceylon in view of its proximity to Ceylon;

(b) the collieries from which coal is being exported to Ceylon; and

(c) what is the total quantity of coal exported during 1960 and the amount realised thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) The export is through trade channels, and the supply is drawn from as many as thirteen collieries in Bihar and West Bengal.

(c) The total exports amounted to approximately 1.4 million tons, valued at Rs. 5.4 crores. Of these, the export to Ceylon was 36,958 tons.

Kerala Families in Andamans

*328. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan;**
Shri M. K. Kumaran;
Shri Warior;
Shri Kodiyan;
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to peasant families in Kerala to settle down in the Andamans; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have decided to settle 20 Kerala families in the Andamans during 1961.

(b) According to the Colonisation and Settlement Scheme of Andamans, each agriculturist family selected for settlement in Andamans is given 5 acres of cleared land for paddy cultivation and 5 acres of hilly land for homestead and horticultural purposes. In addition to the above, each family is given the following financial assistance:—

(i) RECOVERABLE LOAN

House building	Rs. 800
Purchase of Plough cattle	Rs. 700
Cost of utensils	Rs. 130
Seeds & manures	Rs. 100
	—
Total	Rs. 1730

(ii) EX-GRATIA GRANT

Subsistence Allowance	Rs. 840
Passage	Rs. 210
	—
Total	Rs. 1050
	—
Grand Total	Rs. 2780

Evening Colleges

*329. { Shri Kodiyan:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri Damani:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the desirability of running evening colleges has submitted their report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission have examined the report and come to any conclusions; and

(d) if so, the nature of the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Hindi Books

*330. { Shri Warior:
 Shri Kodiyan:
 Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to supply Hindi books free of cost to schools of non-Hindi Regions has been put into operation; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 3,500 books have been received for consideration under the Scheme. These books are being considered by a Committee constituted for the purpose.

Industrial Estates in Universities

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

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 165 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the further progress made in the scheme to start small industrial estates in selected universities in the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The present position in regard to the setting up of Industrial Estates at the five Universities finally selected for the purpose, is as given below:—

(i) Osmania University:

Schemes for the manufacture of following products have been received from the University and are under the process of scrutiny and finalisation in the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation:

(a) Bicycle parts.

(b) Scientific instruments.

(c) Drawing, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments.

(d) Furniture making.

(ii) Jadavpur University:

Schemes for setting up following workshops have been received from the University and are under process of scrutiny and finalisation in the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation:

(a) General Metal Polishing workshop including enamelling and painting.

(b) Electrical workshop for making regulators, starters etc.

(c) General Engineering workshop.

(iii) M.S. University of Baroda:

Schemes for manufacture of different items of production are being drawn up by the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation in consultation with the authorities of the University.

(iv) Allahabad University:

The question of setting up an Industrial Estate at the University has not yet been finally settled.

(v) Rajasthan University:

It has been decided to set up units for manufacture of the following five products out of which only one scheme for Laboratory reagents has been received from the University and is under scrutiny of the Central Small Scale Industries Organisation:

- (a) Electrical measuring instruments.
- (b) Scales, weights and measures.
- (c) Laboratory reagents.
- (d) Radio parts.
- (e) Fountain pens, pencils.

Progress of Community Development Work

***332. Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of economic editors and commentators from the U.K. and West Germany made a recent study of the progress of the community development work in India; and

(b) if so whether they have sent in their report?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation was not required to submit any report to the Government and as such no formal report has been received from the delegation.

Eastern Zonal Council

{	Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
	Shri Raghunath Singh:

{	Shri Hem Raj:
	Shri Naval Prabhakar:
	Shri Bhakt Darshan:

{	Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Home Minister has been drawn to a statement made by the Minister of Planning, Government of Assam to the effect that the Eastern Zonal Council was yet to be an effective agency to thrash out outstanding inter-State problems and that the hesitancy on the part of the Union Government to interfere in State subjects were the main reasons for the Zonal Council not becoming an effective "Clearing House"; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to make the Zonal Councils more effective instruments for settling inter-State disputes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the scheme embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, the Zonal Councils are intended to be advisory in character and there is no proposal before Government to amend the States Reorganisation Act to vary this scheme.

Foreign Private Capital

***334. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what new measures have been adopted by Government to facilitate a larger flow of foreign private capital specially in private sector?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No new measures of the kind referred to by the Hon'ble Member have been introduced in the recent past.

Loss of Production in Steel Plants

***335. { Shri Morarka:**

Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss of production in all the three steel plants for want of adequate supply of raw materials during the last one year;

(b) the steps taken to safeguard against such situations; and

(c) whether there was any other reason except raw materials for the low production in some plants?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Though there has been some loss in production, it is difficult to assess this in quantitative terms.

The loss of production in the three steel plants has been mainly on account of two reasons—(1) stoppages in the functioning of blast furnaces and (2) want of adequate supplies of raw materials.

There were four occasions when production in the blast furnaces at Rourkela was interrupted. The blast furnace No. 1 was shut down once from 10th to 15th September, 1960. Operation of blast furnace No. 2 was stopped thrice during the year on 12th May 1960, 10th June 1960, and 10th September, 1960. At Rourkela there has been no loss of production in the units already in operation for want of adequate supplies of raw materials except slight shortage of coal during May and June 1960. During these two months the supply of Jharia coal was unsatisfactory. Production at Rourkela suffered to some extent due to defective quality of the material mostly coal and iron ore.

At Bhilai there has been no loss of production on account of stoppage of blast furnaces and production has been on the whole satisfactory. It was only in June and July 1960 that production dropped. This was because, of the low stocks of iron ore and poor receipts of coal. Consequently production in the coke ovens, and in turn the blast furnaces, had to be restricted. The trouble was not so much as the lack of ore as the transport of ore from the mines to the railhead. The stock position of raw materials at Bhilai has improved considerably. All the commissioned units are now in

regular operation. The iron ore mines at Rajhara and the limestone mines at Nandini have been fully mechanised. As a result of concerted measures taken to improve the transport of coal, good results have been achieved.

At Durgapur, there was only one stoppage of blast furnace on the 17th June 1960. There has been no loss of production on account of shortage of raw materials at Durgapur in the units already commissioned but there was some delay in the commissioning of the second blast furnace and the second coke oven battery. The stock position of raw materials has improved considerably and all the units already commissioned are in regular operation.

Jawalamukhi Drilling Project

{ Shri Hem Raj:
*336. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
[Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 649 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the drilling of well No. 2 at Jawalamukhi has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results obtained therefrom?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No indication of the presence of gas or oil was found.

Arrest of Shri Rachhpal Singh

*337. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a warrant of arrest against Shri Rachhpal Singh and the same could not be served on him because he had taken shelter in a holy shrine of Delhi; and

(b) if so, for how many days was the warrant kept in abeyance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and

(b). A number of warrants of arrest were issued against Shri Rachhpal Singh during the last eight months which could not be executed as he had taken shelter in the Gurdwara Sisganj. The first of these warrants is dated 18th June, 1960. He has, however, since surrendered himself to the police on the 22nd February 1961.

U.S. Steel Mission

*338. { Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a two-member U.S. steel mission came to India to advise on the development of top and middle management talent for the Indian steel industry and other allied matters;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the mission; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Two American experts on training have come to India to assist the Hindustan Steel Limited in the establishment of an overall training plan.

(b) The Mission is preparing its report, which is expected to be ready by March 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

N.C.C.

*339. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to expand the National Cadet Corps has been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1191 in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd December 1960, progress made in the expansion of NCC, NCC Rifles and Officers Training Units of NCC, up to the 15th November 1960, was indicated. Since then the following expansion has taken place:—

NCC Senior and Junior Divisions

About 8,000 cadets (some units are in the process of being raised).

	cadets
NCC Rifles	85,000
Further enrolment expected before the end of the financial year.	48,000
OTU	125
Further augmentation by about 125 cadets is expected in the next 3 or 4 months.	

2. Proposals for 1961-62 provide for the following expansion:—

	cadets
NCC Senior and Junior Divisions	26,500
NCC Rifles	40,000

Export of Scrap

*340. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of scrap during the period 1960-61 has shown any improvement as compared to 1959-60;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not what special efforts are being made in this direction?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While in 1959, the total quantity of scrap exported was 267,400 tons, in 1960 it had increased to 314,294 tons.

(c) Does not arise.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

***341. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mc-Murry team has submitted any report on the management of Hindustan Steel Limited; and

(b) whether the Government of India have considered the report and if any reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Limited is contemplated in the light of its recommendations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The services of Mc-Murry, a firm of management consultants were engaged by Hindustan Steel Limited and the report has been submitted to Hindustan Steel. It is for the Company to take such action as they deem fit.

National Awards

***342. Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to the various State Governments that they should start a scheme according to National Awards scheme in Centre for the meritorious services rendered by the people for the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have started the schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

National Physical Efficiency Drive Scheme

***343. Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what progress the scheme of national physical efficiency drive has made so far; and

(b) at how many places it has been tried and with what results?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched by the Government of India in February, 1960.

2. During the first year of the "Drive" 400 Testing Centres were sanctioned by the Government of India for the country as a whole. As per reports received the "Drive" was well received in the country. The "Drive" was taken up by all the States/Union Territories except Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and L.M. and Andamans.

3. In the light of the experience that had been gained during the first year of the "Drive" and the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation, the policy for the "Drive" has been revised with effect from the year 1961. The salient features of the revised policy are as follows:—

(i) Testing Centres should be set up in all educational institutions of the level of High/Higher Secondary School and above, recognised gymnasiums, akharas, vyayamshalas, sports clubs, etc., where adequate facilities for conducting the tests are available.

(ii) Tests should be held four times in a year at each Testing Centre.

4. Necessary instructions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territories to take up implementation of the Scheme during 1961 according to the revised policy.

Coal Mining Operations

***344. Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has any definite proposals for intensifying coal

mining operations in the collieries of the public sector;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme for intensifying the operations; and

(c) whether the Corporation intends having foreign experts in coal mining and whether and definite arrangements have been made to get the specialists in coal mining industry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The National Coal Development Corporation will be called upon to raise an additional 17 million tons of coal during the Third Five Year Plan. Apart from increasing the production from existing mines, the corporation intends to open new mines in Kathara, Ramgarh, West Bokaro and Jharia for coking coal, and in certain other areas for non-coking coal. The exact location of these mines can be determined only after the drilling data become available. Meanwhile, a tentative field-wise distribution of the additional coal production and the yearwise phasing thereof have been drawn up by the Corporation. Planning is proceeding accordingly.

(c) Negotiations are under way to secure foreign experts to assist the Corporation in regard to certain difficult aspects of open cost and underground mining, erection and maintenance of central workshops, and washeries. It will be sometime before these reach a final stage.

Chinese Nationals in India

*345. { Shri Goray:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Koratkar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Chinese nationals living in India have been told to leave

the country, as their activities have been found undesirable;

(b) how many of them have left the country as directed; and

(c) what do Government propose to do in regard to those who are continuing to stay in defiance of the order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 66.

(b) Four have left and another three are making arrangements to leave shortly.

(c) They are being proceeded against under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act, 1946.

Survey of Ground Water Resources of Rajasthan

*346. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether any detailed survey of ground water resources in Rajasthan specially the Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions has been conducted?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Selected areas of Rajasthan have been explored by the Geological Survey of India. A statement containing the results of the exploration is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Details of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India are as follows:

Selected areas of Rajasthan in the districts of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Churu, Sikar and Jodhpur were explored for ground-water resources in 1956-57. In a total area of 80,000 square miles (210,000 sq. km.) ten exploratory boreholes were drilled. Only one of these test wells, was converted into production well for irrigation. The rest were abandoned as the yield from them was low.

The details of these boreholes are shown below:

District	Number of Exploratory boreholes	Number of wells converted into production wells.
Barmer	1	..
Bikaner	2	..
Churu	1	..
Jaisalmer	4	1
Jodhpur	1	..
Sikar	1	..
TOTAL	10	1

1. *Chandhan area*: On the basis of one 950 ft. (289.56 metres) deep test well, the Chandhan area has been recommended for large-scale ground water development. The thickness of the aquifer in this test well is about 660 feet (201.15 metres) giving an yield 55,000 U.S. gallons per hour (210,000 litres per hour).

2. *Bikaner and Jodhpur Division*: Three holes were drilled in this area—one each at Palana and Ratan-garh in Bikaner division and the third at Khara in Jodhpur division. All the boreholes were abandoned as no favourable aquifer was intersected.

Oil Survey of Punjab and U.P.

*347. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress with regard to the survey of the U.P. and Punjab regions for finding oil reserves;

(b) what are the prospects; and

(c) whether any traces of oil have been spotted so far?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Geological

and geophysical survey operations are being carried out and a few structures have been delineated (nine in Punjab and two in U.P.) which require further investigations.

(b) Not possible to say at present.

(c) No, Sir.

Oil Survey of North-Bihar

*348. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey has been carried out in the districts of North-Bihar in search of oil by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the names of the places where survey work has been carried out in different districts of Bihar; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Seismic surveys have been carried out in Muzaffarpur, Motihari and Raxaul in Bihar. The survey work is still continuing and it will take some time before the results become available.

राष्ट्रीय विरोधी गतिविधियाँ

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :
 *३४९. श्री हेमराज :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री यादव नारायण जाधव :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के समाचार मिले हैं कि भारत में कुछ साम्राज्यिक संगठनों की राष्ट्रविरोधी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह समाचार मिले हैं कि कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भी

ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस विषय में कोई निर्णय करने जा रही है?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दाता) : (क) और (ख). जो नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Engineers and Scientists

*350. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for improving the prospects in service conditions of competent engineers and scientists and other technical personnel is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). This question was considered by the Second Pay Commission. The Commission's recommendations have been accepted in general by the Government of India.

Fleet Air Arm Base

*351. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 119 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the nature of decision taken for location of the fleet Air Arm Base of the Navy?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No decision has yet been taken.

Kolar Gold Fields

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Damani:
*352. Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Koratkar:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that geological experts are hopeful about the existence of other deposits of gold ore in the vicinity of Kolar gold fields in Mysore;

(b) if so, the likely effects thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Mysore Government have asked the Central Government to take over the gold mines?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The results of the investigation about the existence of other deposits of gold ore have not been encouraging so far. The investigations are, however, continuing.

(c) The Government of Mysore are agreeable to the taking over of the mines by the Central Government and the proposal is under consideration.

पुरातत्व विभाग का शासकीय समारोह

*353. श्री भवत बर्जन :
श्री नरसिंह :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री २३ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या २३१५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पुरातत्व विभाग की शताब्दी मनाने के लिये क्या-क्या तैयारियां की जा रही हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० बास) : केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग अपने शताब्दी समारोह के सिलसिले में नीचे लिखी तैयारियां कर रहा है :—

- (i) एशियाई पुरातत्व पर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाना,
- (ii) 'इंडिया धू दि एजेज' पर एक प्रदर्शनी,
- (iii) केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग के इतिहास का प्रकाशन, और
- (iv) 'रेलिक्स आफ दि पास्ट' नामक ग्रंथमाला का प्रकाशन ।

West Germany Investment in India

*354.

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

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 164 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the negotiations with the West German Government regarding investment of their capital in India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The position remains the same as that stated in reply to Starred Question No. 164 on 16th November, 1960.

Coal Supply

*355. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new system of coal supply has been introduced; and

(b) if so, with what effect?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In order to make the best use of available transport capacity, a new procedure has been adopted in the matter of allotment of wagons for movement of coal from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields. Under this procedure, the Coal Controller makes his allocations for ten days at a time, leaving the day-to-day allotment of wagons to the Railways. The effect of the procedure is being watched.

Iron Ore from Barsua Mines

*356. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular supplies of iron ores from the mechanised mines in Barsua have commenced by now;

(b) if so, the amount of iron ore supplied to Rourkela Steel Plant upto the 1st February, 1961 from Barsua mechanised mines; and

(c) what is the f.o.r. cost of one metric ton of iron ore supplied from Barsua mines to Rourkela at present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is too early to determine the cost as the mechanised plant is still in the trial stage.

Cost of Production in Steel Plants

*357.

Shri Morarka:	Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
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Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of various products produced in the three steel plants has been calculated;

(b) if so, their comparison with the production in other steel plants in India as well as with the cost of imported products; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up a costing section?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The three steel plants in the public sector are in the early stages of production and in none of them have all the departments been commissioned. A realistic assessment of the cost of production can be made only after the plants have been in full production for some time. However, costing branches have been set up in the three steel plants and considerable progress has been made in the implementation of uniform cost accounting procedures.

Personnel for Indian Aircraft Carrier

*358. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youngmen trained to operate on the Aircraft Carrier which has been added to the Indian Navy; and

(b) the special emoluments offered to youngmen who are to serve on the Aircraft Carrier due to the hazards involved in it?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) None.

Code of Conduct for Policemen

*359. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive code of conduct for policemen prepared to form part of their basic training all over the country has been accepted by all the States;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not accepted it so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). To ensure high standards of behaviour certain basic principles were embodied in the form of a code of conduct for policemen and circulated to State Governments for their consideration. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal are examining the matter and that all other States have adopted them.

Seizure of Undeclared Goods from Missionaries

*360. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time in October, 1960, two Reverend Fathers and three Reverend Sisters were held up by the Bombay Customs and undeclared goods worth nearly Rs. 2 lakhs were seized from them;

(b) whether, later on, they got the licences and got the clearance; and

(c) if so, the details of the goods seized and later on cleared by them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Bombay Customs seized goods worth about Rs. 1,05,400 brought by two Reverend Fathers and three Reverend Sisters on the 14th October, 1960, as they were not declared.

(b) Clearance was allowed later, on the strength of an import licence and a Customs Clearance Permit furnished by these persons. A personal penalty of Rs. 250 was imposed on one of these persons under section 167(37), Sea Customs Act, for misdeclaration and a personal penalty of Rs. 1000 was imposed on each of the other persons on the same grounds.

(c) Five lists giving the details of the goods are placed on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 89].

Retention Price of Steel

*361. Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to provisionally increase the retention price of steel by Rs. 25 per ton with effect from 1st April, 1961;

(b) what will be the official selling price of steel, at an average, per ton after the proposed increase in retention price is effected;

(c) what was the total revenue from the steel Equalisation Fund from year to year since the surcharge was levied for the first time; and

(d) how much of it was utilised to meet the annual loss on imported steel and how much was credited to the consolidated fund?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The average retention prices of steel has been increased by about Rs. 45 per ton with effect from 1st April, 1960. This is purely provisional and subject to adjustments after the recommendations of the Tariff Commission are received. A reference to the Tariff Commission is being made separately.

(b) The selling prices of steel, which are statutorily fixed and notified, have not been changed as a result of the increase in retention prices. However independently the price of black sheets and galvanised sheets was increased. The selling prices are not always revised with every revision in the retention prices.

(c) A statement giving the year-wise gross accruals to the Equalisation Fund is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 90].

(d) An amount of Rs. 45.12 crores have been used during the period 1943-44 to 1960-61 to subsidise import of steel. The transactions of the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund are routed through the Consolidated Fund of India with effect from 1st April, 1957.

जबलपुर में दंगे

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र मायुर :

श्री आसर :

श्री वीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंहजी :

*362. श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री वाजपेयी :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

श्री तंगामणि :

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर में दंगा दबाने के लिये फरवरी, १९६१ के प्रथम सप्ताह में सेना बुलाई गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सेना ने क्या सहायता दी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) :

(क) जबलपुर के असेंकिक अधिकारियों की प्रार्थना पर सेना ने नगर में शान्ति और शासन बनाये रखने में नियत प्रणाली और प्रथा के अनुसार उनकी सहायता की ।

(ख) सेनिक दलों ने अशांत क्षत्रों में भ्रमण किया, चौकियां स्थापित कीं, और दो बार, बिना बल के प्रयोग के, जन समूहों को हटाया ।

Nepal Government Leaflets in Darjeeling and Sikkim

*363. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leaflets in support of the Royal take-over in Nepal published by the Nepal Government were distributed in Darjeeling and Sikkim; and

(b) if so, which are the agencies that undertook such work and whether the present Government of Nepal informed the Government of India about this matter?

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

(a) and (b). It is true that certain leaflets and pamphlets were distributed in Darjeeling. We have no information whether this was done in Sikkim.

It appears that the distribution of these leaflets etc. was organised by Sant Bir Lama who is Bada Hakim of Illam and Jhapa (Bhadrapur) serving under the Government of Nepal. He carries on business also in Darjeeling.

Suggestion for Increase in Excise Duty on Tea by Assam

*364. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have suggested to the Government of India for an increase of one anna per pound in the excise duty on tea to make up the loss of revenue that Assam is likely to suffer as a result of the Supreme Court's judgment invalidating the carriage tax on tea; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

*365. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Osman Ali Khan:**
 { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations for obtaining a loan for the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Negotiations for obtaining a loan for the expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant have not been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical Service

*366. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 147 on the 16th November, 1960 and state the upto-date progress made with regard to the setting up of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Certain amendments have recently been proposed to the draft rules for the two Services which are under consideration in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. Approval of the Government to the promulgation of those rules will be obtained as soon as they are finalised.

Financial Aid to Gurukulas

*367. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 106 on the 16th November, 1960, and state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board regarding financial aid to Gurukulas;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Central Sanskrit Board on the subject are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 91].

(c) The recommendations of the Board have been accepted by Government and the Gurukulas have been requested to send their requirements.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि के
लिये मौखिक परीक्षा

*३६८. { श्री भक्त दशन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :]

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा की परीक्षाओं में मौखिक परीक्षा के लिये रखे गये अंकों को कम करने के प्रश्न के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और
 (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assam Refugees

*३६९. { श्रीमती Ila Palchoudhuri:
श्री Chintamoni Panigrahi:
श्री Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have requested the Government of India for financial assistance in connection with rehabilitation of Assam refugees in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto; and

(c) the quantum of assistance given?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). A request has been received from the West Bengal Government that a part, if not the whole, of the expenditure incurred by that Government in looking after the persons who had migrated to West Bengal from Assam in connection with the recent disturbances in the latter State should be met by the Central Government. This request is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Cracker Explosions in Delhi

*३७०. { Shri Raghunah Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Assar:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three persons were injured when a cracker exploded with a big bang near the crossing of the Parliament Street and Connaught Circus on the 10th January, 1961;

- (b) the kind of the cracker;
- (c) whether any person has been held in this connection; and
- (d) how many such cases of explosions occurred in Delhi and New Delhi during November, 1960, December, 1960 and January, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
 (a) Three persons received minor injuries when a cracker exploded near a bus stand in the vicinity of Regal Building on Parliament Street on the 10th January 1961 at about 7 P.M.

(b) It is reported that it was a throw-down type of cracker containing a mixture of potassium chlorate and arsenic sulphide tied in a piece of cloth with jute strings.

(c) No person has yet been arrested in this connection.

(d) No explosions occurred in Delhi in the months of November and December, 1960. There were 8 cracker explosions during January 1961. They are under investigation.

Wealth Statements of Government Employees

***371. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wealth statement is obtained every year from all officers of Government of India; and

(b) whether such statements also cover the conditions of employment of their sons, daughters and sons-in-law or daughters-in-law either by way of contracts, agencies or in services, which they secure either from the Government or from private firms which have a direct dealing with the Department in which the officer is employed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
 (a) No; returns relating to immovable property only are obtained ever year from Class I & Class II officers.

(b) No.

हिन्दी शाटंहैन्ड और टाइपराइटिंग शिक्षक

*372. **{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने "हिन्दी शाटंहैन्ड और हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग शिक्षकों" के कुछ पदों के लिये विज्ञापन दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने इन्हीं पदों के भरने के लिये अपने स्तर पर १४ फरवरी, १९६१ को एक परीक्षा ली थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन पदों के लिये समाचार-पत्रों में विज्ञापन दिया गया था या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को कोई परिपत्र भेजा गया था या भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले उन सभी स्टेनोग्राफरों को, जो इन पदों के लिये अंहं थे, बुलाना आवश्यक समझा गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो किस कसौटी के आधार पर उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा में बैठने के लिये बुलाया गया था और वे कहां कहां से आये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा नियमित भरती के समय तक अस्थायी रूप से एक पद के लिये १४ फरवरी, १९६१ को एक परीक्षा ली गई थी ।

(ग) और (घ). नियोजन तथा प्रशिक्षण के महानिदेशक तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार व राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों को उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों के नाम भेजने के लिये निष्का गया था । इस से पूर्व भारतीय सरकार

के स्थापना अधिकारी (Establishment Officer) के कार्यालय को भी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के नाम भेजने को लिखा गया था। उम्मीदवारों से कुछ प्रायंत्रा पत्र सीधे भी प्राप्त हुये हैं। परीक्षा के लिये बुनाय गये उम्मीदवारों के नामों का विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्र०	नाम	स्थान
१	हित सरन शर्मा	नई दिल्ली
२	पी० एन० महरा	अजमेर
३	प्रेम प्रकाश भारगवा	जयपुर
४	एम० सी० गुप्ता	मवाई माधो-
		पुर
५	हरी राम अग्रवाल	अजमेर
६	यमुना प्रसाद भिंह	कलकत्ता
७	मोहन लाल शर्मा	अजमेर
८	वी० के० खन्ना	नई दिल्ली
९	एच० सी० श्रीवास्तव	अहमदाबाद
१०	कर्णेश लाल शर्मा	अजमेर

Jamming of Radio Broadcasts by China

*380. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 797 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the result of the inquiries regarding interference experienced in the Cantonese and Kuoyu language broadcasts of All India Radio;

(b) whether the origin of disturbances has been located; and

(b) if not, the nature of efforts made to trace the origin of the disturbances?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) No

reports indicating definite interference to Cantonese and Kuoyu language broadcasts of All India Radio have been received since September, 1960. The reception of this service has been reported to be generally satisfactory.

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

Export of Iron Ore to Czechoslovakia

*384. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

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

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has been carrying on negotiations with the Czechoslovakian Government on the purchase of iron ore by that country;

(b) if so, whether the negotiations have concluded; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) to (c). Talks between Messrs. Matalimex of Czechoslovakia and the State Trading Corporation regarding deliveries of iron ore during 1961, have concluded. There is nothing special to be reported to the House.

Cheap Radio Sets

*385. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) the progress made towards manufacture of cheap radio sets in India;

(b) whether cheap radio sets are available in the market;

(c) if so, the names of the manufacturers and price of that radio set; and

(b) whether that radio set has been tested and certified by the Indian Standards Institute?

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

STATEMENT

(a) A number of radio manufacturers have already commenced production of cheap radio sets and others have plans to produce them on a regular production basis, during 1961.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of some of the radio manufacturers who have produced cheap radio sets are given below:—

1. M/s. I.R.P. (Radio) Private Ltd., Bombay-12.
2. M/s. Eastern Electronics, Faridabad.
3. M/s. Indian Plastic Ltd., Bombay-67.
4. M/s. Mulchandani Radio & Electrical Industries Private Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. S. P. Gramophone, Jullundur City.
6. M/s. National Radio Corporation, Panipat.
7. M/s. Mckenzie Philip (India) Private Ltd, Delhi-6.

These two firms (6th and 7th) are small scale units.

The price of cheap radio receivers is Rs. 125 to the customers excluding local Sales Tax.

(d) This is not necessary nor does the Indian Standards Institute undertake this work.

सूती वस्त्र का उत्पादन

*इदूर. { श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री :
 { श्री प्र० च० बस्ता :
 { श्री रामेश्वर टाटिवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की मिलों की प्रार्थना सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में सूती कपड़े के उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है उसे देखते हुये कपड़े की कमी बनी रहेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने सूती कपड़े की कमी को दूर करने का क्या उपाय सोचा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

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

विवरण

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सूती कपड़े के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य ६ अरब ३० करोड़ गज रहने का विचार है। इस प्रकार दूसरी योजना के अन्त समय जितना उत्पादन स्तर वा उसके मुकाबले में २ अरब १० करोड़ गज के लगभग बढ़ि होगी। सब की राय यह है कि यह लक्ष्य वास्तविक है और आशा है कि इससे तीसरी योजना की प्रवधि में कपड़े की मांग पूरी हो सकेगी। निम्नलिखित उपाय करने से इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(१) मिल के कताई क्षेत्र का इतना विस्तार करना जिससे २ अरब २५ करोड़ पाँड़ सूत के संभरण को सुनिश्चय किया जा सके जिसकी प्रावधयकता ६ अरब ३० करोड़ गज कपड़ा तैयार करने के लिये होगी ;

(२) विकेन्द्रित क्षेत्र में गहन कार्ब करना ;

(३) मिल के बुनाई विभाग का फूल विस्तार करना ।

Review of Administrative Procedure

***287. Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has been assigned the work of reviewing the administrative procedures and practices so as to streamline these;

(b) whether his report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken on it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) At the request made by the Planning Commission in October 1960, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari agreed to assist the Commission in the study of two sets of problems bearing on the strengthening of the administration in the States. These problems relate to (i) administrative personnel at different levels in the States in connection with the implementation of the Third Plan, and (ii) issues arising in the field of district administration from the introduction of democratic institutions at the district and block levels.

(b) and (c). This is not a formal enquiry and no formal report as such is proposed to be brought out by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari for submission to the Government. These studies will assist the Planning Commission in considering the measures to raise administrative efficiency and improving implementation in relation to the development plans.

Indians in East Africa

***288. { Shri P. C. Borooh:**

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent letter of Mr. V. R. Boal, Editor of 'Tanganyika Herald' published from

Dar-es-Salaam regarding the situation in which people of Indian origin were placed in the region;

(b) whether the letter has been examined in view of the actual conditions prevailing there; and

(c) what attitude has been taken by Government in that regard?

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

(a) to (c). In August last Mr. V. R. Boal, Editor of the 'Tanganyika Herald' published from Dar-es-Salaam, wrote to the Prime Minister about the future of Indians living in Tanganyika. A reply was sent to Mr. Boal that the Government of India were, certainly, interested in safeguarding the legitimate interests of Indians and, whenever occasion arises, will endeavour to do so. India has always been in favour of the freedom of the African people and, therefore, welcome the impending changes there. Indians should face the situation with courage and sympathise with the African movement for freedom.

Modern Satgram Colliery

***289. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

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

(a) whether all workers laid off from the Modern Satgram Colliery, Asansol in November 1960 have since been taken back to work;

(b) if not, the number left out;

(c) whether those cases have been referred to arbitration; and

(d) whether the arbitrator has given his award?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). No worker

was laid-off, in November 1960, by the management of the colliery. Some workers were, however, discharged/dismissed after disturbances in the colliery in October-November, 1960. The question of their re-instatement

is under conciliation. If conciliation fails, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Imp) will give his award, as was agreed to between the parties.

Cement Factories

*390. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the number of cement factories to be installed in the public and private sectors during the Third Five Year Plan State-wise; and

(b) the places of their location?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 92].

Recall of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal

*391. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Congolese Government recently demanded recall of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, Special Representative in the Congo of the U.N. Secretary-General; and

(b) if so, how has this demand affected his functioning there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports that President Kasavubu demanded the recall of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal on the ground that he had lost the confidence of the people and the authorities in the Congo. The text of the correspondence, exchanged on this matter, between President Kasavubu and the Secretary-General of the U.N. was also released. In the U.N. Secretary-General's reply it was made clear that

Shri Dayal, as the Secretary-General's Special Representative in the Congo, was not a diplomatic representative accredited to the Government of the Congo and was not, therefore, subject to a demand for recall. Shri Dayal still continues to function in the Congo as the Secretary-General's Special Representative.

Repairs to Bungalow Allotted to Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs

*392. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major repairs had to be carried out in the bungalow allotted to the Secretary General of the Ministry of External Affairs for his residence in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the major items of repairs and the expenditure incurred on it; and

(c) what was the cost of additional furnishings provided?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The bungalow No. I, Clive Road, New Delhi, which was under occupation of the former Health Secretary for many years, was allotted to the Secretary General of the Ministry of External Affairs. Before occupation of the house by him, opportunity was taken of the vacancy to carry out certain essential major repairs which could not be deferred as the house is rather an old one. Similar repairs are/have been found to be necessary in other old houses too. The total cost of such repairs, which would have had to be carried out in any case was Rs. 15,695.

2. It may be added that it was also considered necessary to carry out some additions and alterations to the bungalow. The sanctioned cost of

these additions and alterations is Rs. 14,000.

3. Sanction for supply of furniture costing Rs. 11,880 has also been accorded. Rent will be charged for the furniture as for any other 'A' class bungalows.

Charges Against Shri Rajeshwar Dayal

*393. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Jaja A. Wachuku, Chairman and Mr. Mohamed Sopiee, Vice-Chairman of the U. N. Conciliation Commission have levelled certain charges against Shri Rajeshwar Dayal's way of functioning in the Congo; and

(b) if so, what are those charges?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports in the press to the effect that Mr. Jaja A. Wachuku Chairman and Mr. Mohamed Sopiee, Vice-Chairman, of the U.N. Conciliation Commission, levelled certain fantastic charges against Shri Dayal in the course of a private conference with the Secretary-General of the U.N. when he visited the Congo in January, 1961. As is known Shri Dayal, in his capacity as the Secretary-General's representative in the Congo, functions as an international civil servant. Government have, therefore, no official knowledge of these allegations and do not wish to give any credence to them whatever.

Indo-Burma Conference

394. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any boundary dispute was referred to the Indo-Burma Border Conference at District Officers' level held at Moreh from 10th to 12th January, 1961;

(b) whether the Lokchao boundary post dispute has been settled in the conference;

(c) whether the Naga rebel activities and the Teak extraction dispute also were discussed; and

(d) the conclusions of the conference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) to (d). There is no boundary dispute as such. From time to time, District Officers on the Indian and Burma sides of the border meet to consider questions of mutual interest. In January 1961, District Officers of the Burma Government and the Manipur Administration met at Moreh and, among other matters, agreed that as the boundary between India and Burma at the sector near Moreh followed the middle line of the Lokchung river, the boundary post now placed on the Indian side of the Lokchung river should be correctly shifted to the middle of the bridge. They were also of the view that encroachment by cultivators from one side of the border on to the other and the unauthorised extraction of timber might be more easily checked when the existing boundary pillars, which are temporary, are replaced by permanent pillars. Other questions, such as the removal of the scrap iron of the Bailey bridge at Moreh, as well as, the construction of a road through Burma territory to eliminate the diversion across Indian territory, for a distance of about 1½ miles, of the Tamu-Kalewa road were also discussed and settled. There was no specific discussion of Naga rebel activities.

Tagore Centenary

*395. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society of Britain has taken the initiative in organizing plans for country-wide celebration of the centenary of the birth of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore throughout the anniversary week in May, 1961; and

(b) what other countries are also organising such celebrations in connection with the centenary?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any countrywide celebrations organised in the United Kingdom. The Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society are arranging some programme in London on two days, namely, 12th and 13th May.

Tagore centenary celebrations are being organised in many countries.

Corruption Charges by Shri C. D. Deshmukh

*396. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a test case of alleged corruption cited by Shri C. D. Deshmukh was referred to Shri S. R. Das, former Chief Justice of India for examination;

(b) whether the examination has been completed; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, a certain case was referred to Shri S. R. Das by Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

(b) and (c): Shri S. R. Das took a great deal of trouble to examine this case and came to the conclusion that it lacked substance.

Development of Calcutta

{ Shrimati Renu
Chakravarty:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhaduria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

*397. Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what is their reaction to the proposal for the development of the city of Calcutta and whether it has been included in the coming Plan;

(b) whether the World Bank has been approached for funds;

(c) whether the Central Government have not agreed to release part of Pl. 480 funds for this purpose;

(d) if not, how much is to be allocated;

(e) whether American experts are being sent to work out details of the agency to be entrusted with this work; and

(f) will U. S. foreigners be members of this Board and if so, what will be their powers?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (f). Problems relating to the City of Calcutta have been under the consideration of West Bengal as well as the Government of India. Some studies have been already undertaken by the State Government and by the World Health Organisation. With a view to assisting in the preparation of a Master Plan for Calcutta, the Ford Foundation have been requested to arrange for a team of experts. No approach for funds has been made so far to the World Bank or to any other agency. However, in the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 10 crores is being made at the Centre, and it is understood that a similar provision is likely to be made in its plan by the West Bengal Government.

Tea Exports

{ Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Sugandhi:
*398. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that tea auctioning and broking for exports in

Calcutta are virtually monopolised by a handful of non-Indian firms who vehemently resist the entry of Indian units into this line of business; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by the Government to expand auctioning and broking arrangement for export of teas?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Publicity units of the External Affairs Ministry

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

(a) the number and names of those countries where the Publicity Units of the Ministry of External Affairs are functioning;

(b) what publicity material these units have produced and distributed during the year 1960 with regard to India-China border disputes; and

(c) what other "Communication Channels" were utilised by these units to educate the public opinion in the foreign countries with regard to India's case and stand taken on India-China border disputes?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 93].

Indians held in Nepal

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

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published on page 7 column 8 in the *Hindustan Times* of the 5th February, 1961 under the caption "Four Indians held in Nepal";

(b) if so, whether the facts stated in it are correct; and

(c) if not, what action has been taken to remove the wrong impression created by such publication?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). The information given is correct. An Indian national with his son and two daughters entered Nepal and were distributing some leaflets when they were arrested.

Safeguards Proposed by International Atomic Agency

*401. { **Shri Goray:**

{ **Shri P. C. Borooh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what kind of safeguards were proposed by the International Atomic Agency for rendering technical assistance for supply of fissionable material to the member-nations; and

(b) whether it is a fact that India did not accept safeguards because they constituted an infringement on our sovereignty?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) A copy of Resolution No. GC(IV)/RES/71, together with a copy of document No. GC(IV)/108/Rev. 1, which explain the principles and procedures for the attachment and application of safeguards adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency at its Fourth General Conference in September-October, 1960, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See index No. 2686/61].

(b) India voted against their adoption, as their implementation would affect countries which go to the Agency for assistance, but not the industrially and atomically advanced countries which do not need Agency assistance; their incidence would, therefore, be strongest on the industrially underdeveloped countries and

their effect would thus be discriminatory, tending to widen the gap between the advanced and under-developed countries.

Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh

*402. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private firm has approached Government of India expressing their willingness to set up an aluminium plant near Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) what action Government contemplate to take in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). An application has been received from a firm for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the setting up of a 20,000 tons aluminium smelter in Madhya Pradesh (at Annapur or near Korba) with the collaboration of a Swiss firm. The proposal is under consideration.

Rebate to Handloom Weavers

*404. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend rebate benefit to the handloom weavers who use the imported art silk yarn from Germany for weaving sarees;

(b) whether Government are aware that such sarees have a good market and large number of weavers in Madras State weave such designs; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the handloom weavers organisations in Madras in this regard?

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

Manufacture of Sulphur from Amjor Pyrites

*405. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether examination of the proposal for manufacture of sulphur from Amjor Pyrites has been completed;

(b) if so, results thereof; and

(c) what will be the comparative costs of production of sulphur from Amjor Pyrites and Gypsum?

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

STATEMENT

Some preliminary trials have recently been conducted at the Works of Messrs. Orkla of Norway with Amjor Pyrites for the manufacture of sulphur therefrom. These trials have shown the need for more extensive plant scale trials before any definite conclusions can be reached. Negotiations in this regard are in progress with the Norwegian firm. If these further trials prove satisfactory a Detailed Project Report would be commissioned.

A realistic estimate of the cost of production of sulphur from pyrites would be available only after the Detailed Project Report has been received. However, it is estimated that the cost of production of sulphur from gypsum would be very much higher than the cost of production of sulphur from pyrites.

Public Undertakings

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri Achar:
 Shri Sampath:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:

*406.

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

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce annual awards to encourage Government industrial enterprises which exceed their production targets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are contained in the brochure being placed on the Table of the House today.

Public Undertakings

Shri A. M Tariq:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri Ayyakannu:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Special Standing Committee which would include Members from both the Houses of Parliament, to examine the working of the establishments in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Sir, the matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

Factories Act, 1948

Shri Kodlyan:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

*408. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 205 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for the amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 with a view to provide better safety arrangements in factories have been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, when the amending bill is expected to be brought before Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The proposals are still under the consideration of the Government.

पंजाबी सूचा

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
 श्री मो० ब० टाकुर :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
 श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 श्री विभूति मिथ :
 श्री बी० च० शर्मा :
 श्री प्र० के० देव :
 श्री मे० के० कुमारन् :

*406.

या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंजाब में चल रहे अकाली आनंदोलन को समाप्त करने के लिये किसी प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अकाली नेताओं ने पंजाबी सूचे के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री से भेंट की थी और यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है ;

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री ने सन्त फतेह सिंह से उपबास तोड़ने के लिये जो अपील की थी क्या वह मानवीय सहानुभूति की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर की गई थी अथवा किसी प्रकार का समझौता करने के लिये की गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या प्रधान मंत्री पंजाबी सूवे के निर्माण के बारे में अब भी अपने पुराने विचारों पर कायम हैं अथवा उनमें कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है?

विवेश उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी भेनन):
(क), (ख), (ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने कई एक मार्वजनिक भाषणों में, जो अखबारों में मुक्तस्त्र छापे गये थे, साफ तौर पर बता दिया था। संक्षेप में वह यह था कि पंजाब का कोई बंटवारा पंजाब और भारत दोनों के लिये और इसके साथ ही पंजाब के सिखों व हिन्दुओं के लिये भी हानिकारक होगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ने सन्त फतेसिह से उपवास तोड़ने के लिये जो अपील की थी वह इन्हानी हमर्दी से और एक ऐसी प्रक्षेपन के घटना, जो बहुत से लोगों के दिलों में कड़वापन छोड़ जाती, को होने से बचाने के आम सार्वजनिक कारणों से प्रेरित थी।

प्रधान मंत्री को कोई ऐसी वजह दिखाई नहीं दी जिससे कि वे पंजाब के किसी बटवारे के विषय पर अपने विचार तबदील करें।

Central Government Employees Union

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

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

(a) what positive steps have been taken to get the grievances of those Central Government Unions and Federations redressed whose recognitions were withdrawn after the July 1960 strike;

(b) whether labour machinery has at all worked in this direction; and

(c) if not, why?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). As already mentioned by the Home Minister, the entire question of relationship between Government and its employees is under review.

Export of Art Goods to America

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

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the Delhi 'Hindusthan Standard' dated the 25th December, 1960 that heads of the purchasing department of some of the largest department stores in America have expressed the view that there are bright chances for exporting art goods to America provided emphasis was laid on quality and reliability and not on cheapness;

(b) whether any enquiries have been made in this connection with a view to exploring the possibilities of increased export of art goods to America; and

(c) if so, result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the possibilities of increased export of handicrafts to the U.S.A. and accordingly various steps are being taken to promote export of these goods to that country, as also to other countries. Exports of handicrafts are on the increase.

Development Plant for Sikkim

*412. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Development Plan for Sikkim has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No Sir, the Plan is still under consideration.

Government Rules

*413. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than four hundred sets of rules and regulations governing the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether there has been an attempt to revise and rationalise the rules to put them in a more co-ordinated, concise and comprehensive form; and

(c) the progress made in that direction?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving an account of the possibilities of rationalisation of Rules & Regulations operating in the Ministries, the direction in which further work is required and the progress made so far is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 94]

Talks with Nepalese Foreign Minister

*414. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Assar:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foreign Minister of Nepal had had talks with him on the recent developments in that country; and

(b) how far they have been helpful in removing the misunderstandings between the two countries?

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

(a) and (b). The Foreign Minister of Nepal, during his visit to Delhi recently, met the Prime Minister and had a long talk with him in the course of which he explained the viewpoint of the Government of Nepal in regard to recent happenings. There was no question of misunderstanding. The relations between the two countries continue to be normal.

Fertilizer Plant at Alwaye

*415. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 10,000 tons of plant capacity of fertilizer at Alwaye has been lying idle for some months past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the average monthly expenditure of this factory?

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

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The erection of electrolysis plant was completed in March 1960. It could not be commissioned until August 1960 because electric power was not available. In August 1960, 8,000 kW. of power became available and trial runs were carried out during the months of August and September. An additional 10,000 kW. of power became available from 1st February, 1961 and 75 per cent. of the total capacity of this plant is now being utilized.

The erection of the ammonia plant was completed in November 1960 and the plant was commissioned in December 1960. The production of ammonia from the new plant is now 30 tons per day as against the installed capacity of 40 tons a day.

The erection of the ammonium phosphate plant was completed in December 1960 and trial runs are in progress. Present average production is about 30 tons a day.

The new plants would be able to run at full capacity when 6,000 kW. of additional power becomes available.

It would thus be seen that only the electrolysis plant remained idle from March 1960 to August 1960 for want of power supply.

The monthly expenditure figure for the expansion unit is not separately available. The total monthly expenditure of the entire factory is Rs. 28.23 lakhs.

پاکستان کو نیمیں سامنے کا سंभر

*४१६. { **डा० رام سوہنگ سیہ :**
شی خبوبی میٹھ :
شی احمدیت سیہ سرہنہ :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिन्धु-पानी सन्धि के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान को जो धन दिया जाना है उसके बदले में पाकिस्तान लोहा, सीमेंट आदि निर्माण सामग्री प्राप्त करना चाहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रश्न पर दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच चर्चा करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) नियमित रूप से इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव हमें नहीं मिला है

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Famine in Kasai Province of Congo

*417. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kasai province of Congo was stricken by famine;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have received any request for

aid for the famine stricken province of Congo; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports that the South Kasai area of the Congo was recently afflicted by severe famine conditions. The Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, which is co-ordinating relief for the famine stricken area, has approached us for aid in the form of shipping facilities for foodgrains from donor or supplier countries to the Congo and, if possible, also for a gift of foodgrains from India. The requests are under Government's consideration.

Trade with Goa

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to carrying on limited trade with Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any more relaxation of restrictions is likely to be made; and

(d) if so, the nature and scope of relaxation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. Government have decided to permit limited trade with Goa effective from 1st April 1961, or earlier, if possible.

(b) The details are still under examination.

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

Paper Insulated Cables

*419. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that paper insulated cables are in short supply;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the present production capacity of the few existing factories can meet the present requirements of the country; and

(c) what steps are being taken or contemplated to remedy the scarcity of the supply?

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

(b) and (c). The capacity at present in operation is not sufficient to meet the country's demand. However, licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have been issued to industrial undertakings for creating more capacity in this line of manufacture. With the implementation of these, it is expected that the country's requirement of Paper Insulated Power Cables will, by and large, be met.

Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth

*420. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the period from 2 weeks to 3 weeks in a year for giving the enhanced rebate of 10 nP. per rupee on sale of handloom cloth; and

(b) whether any representation has been received from the handloom weavers' organisations in this regard?

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

Scooters

*421. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government in sanctioning new manufacturing licences for scooters;

(b) whether the present units are potentially capable to expand to the target figures of the demand of scooters calculated for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the quota of import licences given to the present manufacturers is adequate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Like any other industry, schemes for the manufacture of scooters are examined with reference to their economic and technical soundness, phased manufacturing programme, terms of foreign collaboration, location, etc., and approved, if found suitable, provided the installed capacity of the units already licensed is insufficient to meet the expected demand.

(b) The existing units are licensed for specified capacities. With the existing machinery, these units would be incapable of producing beyond their licensed capacity so as to meet the demand of scooters estimated for the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) The existing manufacturers of scooters are getting adequate licences for imported components and raw materials to meet their production requirements.

Indian Film Festivals in Foreign Countries

*422. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for organising Indian Film festivals in foreign countries has been proposed by the Export Promotion Committee for Films;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The Export Promotion Committee for Films, at its Fourth Meeting held in New Delhi on 17th January, 1961, recommended that Festivals of Indian films should be organised in foreign countries for promoting the export of Indian films and suggested that the first Festival may be held at Djakarta

and Bangkok. Government have approved the suggestion and it is proposed to hold a festival of Indian films in Djakarta and Bangkok in April 1961. The details of the festival are being worked out in consultation with the film industry.

Expenditure on Diwali Illuminations

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

(a) the amount of money spent by Government on illuminations on the occasion of last Diwali; and

(b) out of which budgetary grant this expenditure was incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). An expenditure of Rs. 2,540 was incurred on illumination of the Rashtrapati Bhavan from the funds placed at the disposal of the Military Secretary to the President out of the 'Inauguration Grant' provided for in Demand No. 96—Other Civil Works—'Charged'.

Sindri Fertilizer Plant

***424. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Mahavir Tyagi:**

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

(a) whether the capacity of the fertiliser plant at Sindri has been increased by 60 per cent. of the original; and

(b) if so, the original capacity, and the present rate of production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The original installed capacity is 71,120 M. tons. per year in terms of Nitrogen or 3,55,600 M. tons of Ammonium Sulphate.

The installed capacity of the additional plants set up under the Expansion Scheme is 47,750 M. tons per

year in terms of Nitrogen, which is approximately 60 per cent. of the original installed capacity. In terms of the actual fertilizers to be manufactured, the additional capacity installed is 24,890 M. tons of urea and 1,42,240 M. tons of double salt per year.

The effective production capacity which is always lower than the installed capacity is about 67,000 M. tons of Nitrogen for the original plant and 40,150 M. tons of Nitrogen for the Expansion Plants

The production during the period April 1960 to January, 1961 has been at the annual rate of 61,000 M. tons of Nitrogen in the original plant and about 14,550 M. tons of Nitrogen from the Expansion Plants.

U.P.S.C. Advertisements

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

(a) whether it is a fact that since the 4th February, 1961 Hindi newspapers have to publish advertisements of Union Public Service Commission in English;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that previously such advertisements used to be published in Hindi newspapers in Hindi only?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This has been done on a suggestion made by the Chairman, Union Public Service Commission, for the following reasons:—

(i) to secure the accuracy of the text; and

(ii) to enable the use of Indian language newspapers with higher circulation than English newspapers in certain centres for the purpose of English advertisements also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Vacant Houses in Dalhousie

545. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to utilise houses lying vacant in Dalhousie;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) when all those houses are likely to be occupied?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Defence accommodation at Dalhousie is being utilised by the Defence Services. The accommodation available is occupied, except that some quarters may remain vacant from time to time depending on the strength of the personnel entitled to accommodation. This is only a seasonal fluctuation. No specific scheme for utilising civil accommodation that may be vacant is under consideration.

कोयले की कमी

५४६. श्री राठ स० तिवारी : क्या इस्पात, लाल और ईचन मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात बनाने वाले कारखानों में एसे कोयले की कमी है जो भट्टियों में काम में लाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार के कोयले का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और सीधी जिले के सिंगरौली नामक स्थान में कई सौ कर्गमील क्षेत्र में जो कोयला पाया गया है क्या वह इस्पात भट्टियों के कार्य में नहीं लाया जा सकता ; और

(ग) यदि सिंगरौली का कोयला इस्पात के कारखानों में प्रयोग के लिये उपयुक्त है तो उसे उपयोग में लाने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

इस्पात, लाल और ईचन मंडी (तरवार सर्वे सिंह) : (क) इस समय इस्पात

कारखानों की भट्टियों में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले कोयले की कमी नहीं है।

(ख) जी हां, सीधी जिले के सिंगरौली नामक स्थान में पाया गया कोयला इस्पात भट्टियों में प्रयोग में लाने के योग्य नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Income tax arrears in Orissa

547 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of income tax arrears on the 1st January, 1961 in Orissa?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total amount of effective income tax arrears on 1st January, 1961 in Orissa was Rs. 1,13,22,000.

Arrears of Taxes in Maharashtra

548. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Gift Tax, Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax from the assessees in Maharashtra on the 1st January, 1961;

(b) the period from which due; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b): A statement giving this information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

(c) The following steps, as provided in the Gift Tax, Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax Acts, are taken where necessary, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case:

(i) Levy of penalty;

(ii) Issue of a certificate to the Collector who, on receipt of this, proceeds to recover the arrears of tax as if they were arrears of land revenue;

(iii) Attachment of the defaulter's movable properties by issue

of distraint warrants in big cities, where there is a provision for recovery of municipal taxes in this manner;

- (iv) Issue of a notice asking the disbursing officer to deduct the arrears of tax from the salary of the defaulter at the time of payment thereof, if the defaulter happens to be a salaried employee; and
- (v) Issue of a notice in writing asking any person from whom money is due or may become due to the defaulter to pay forthwith so much of the money as is sufficient to satisfy the arrears of tax mentioned in the notice.

For the facility of recovery of arrear taxes by the issue of certificates to the Collector, the Central Board of Revenue has taken steps and made arrangements with the State Governments for the appointment of Special Revenue Officers exclusively for direct taxes collection work.

Report on Agricultural Development in Mexico

549. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 949 on the 29th November 1960 and state:

(a) whether the report of the officer of the Reserve Bank of India deputed to Mexico to study agricultural development has since been prepared;

(b) whether the report has since been considered by the Reserve Bank; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The report of the officer of the Reserve Bank of India deputed to Mexico to

study agricultural development is still under preparation.

Grants to Bombay and Poona Universities

550. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants were given to the Bombay University and the Poona University for organising cultural festivals; and

(b) if so, the amount of grants given during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far separately to the two Universities for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall):

(a) Bombay University—No, Sir;

Poona University—Yes, Sir;

	1959-60	1960-61
(b) Bombay University	nil	nil
Poona University	Rs. 2,329	Rs. 2,719

Aid to Sanskrit Organisations in U.P.

551. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant was given to the voluntary Sanskrit organisations or institute working in U. P. during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the names of such institutes and the amount given to each?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Name	Amount	1959-60	Rs.
1. Rishikul Vidyapeeth Brahmacharya Ashram, Hardwar	8,000		
2. Sanatan Dharam Pravar- dhanī Sanskrit Pathsala, Mohdawal (Basti)	3,000		

	Name	Amount
3.	Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindaban.	Rs. 10,000
4.	Gurukul Kangari Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.	1,00,000
	1960-61	
5.	Gurukul Kangari Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.	75,000 as an instalment out of a grant of Rs. 1 lakh.
6.	Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Jwalapur, Hardwar	11,800
7.	The Editor, Sanskrit Saket, AYODHYA	1,000
8.	Suryodaya, Varanasi	1,750
9.	Sri Radhakrishna Sanskrit Pathshala, Deoria	1,800
10.	Smt. Bhagirathi Trust Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Chunar.	1,000
11.	Robertsganj Sanskrit Vidyalaya and Kanya Vidyalaya, Robertsganj, (Mirzapur).	2,000
12.	Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Parishad, Lucknow	5,800
13.	Shri Sangved Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, Tamshwar-nath, (Deoria).	500
14.	Shri Daavi Sampad Adarsh Brahmacharya Mahavidyalaya, Shahjahanpur	1,000
15.	Shri Vilweshwar Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Meerut	4,000
16.	Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathshala, Deoria	500
17.	Shri Madhav Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Gobardhan, Mathura	2,000
18.	Hindi Sahitya Pustakalaya Samiti, Maurawan, (Unnao)	2,000
19.	Shri Vidya Dharama Sanjivan Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Deoria	7,000
20.	Shri Tewari Vedic Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Old Kanpur	1,500
21.	Shri Badrishkish Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Simli, (Chamoli)	500
22.	Shri Nimbari Mahavidyalaya Vrindaban	2,000

Girls' Education in Maharashtra

552. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government to the Government of Maharashtra for education of girls in the State during 1960-61; and

(b) whether any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education in Maharashtra?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A sum of Rs. 4.89 lakhs has been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers at the elementary stage.

(b) Yes Sir, a new sub-scheme for provision of hostel facilities in middle and secondary schools for girls has been approved under the scheme for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers. The Government of Maharashtra have sent six applications out of which administrative approval for Rs. 1,46,250 has been accorded to the State Government for three institutions; the allotment for each State being about Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

Income Tax Arrears

553. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the income-tax arrears outstanding at the end of each financial year from 1954-55 to 1959-60 according to Commissioners charges;

(b) the number of assessees who belong to the different groups of Rs. 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000 and above against whom arrears stand; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to liquidate those arrears?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The required

information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 96].

(b) The arrears of tax are not classified according to the grades of income of the defaulters. It is therefore not possible to furnish this information.

(c) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 96].

Goods Seizure at Air-Ports

554. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of articles seized by the Customs authorities at different air-ports since 1st September, 1960; and

(b) the method adopted in disposal of seized goods?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The following articles were seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities at different air-ports from the 1st September, 1960 to the 31st January, 1961:—

S. No.	Item	Approximate quantity	Approximate value
Rs.			
1.	Gold . .	15.763 Kg. (1351 tolas)	1,65,000
2.	Currency	74,000
3.	Precious stones	9360 carats	15,15,000
4.	Jewellery . .	26.288 Kg. (2254 tolas.)	2,85,500
5.	Watches . .	1046 Nos.	60,500
6.	All others (miscellaneous)		4,13,400

(b) The disposal of seized goods which are confiscated and vest in Government is made as under:—

- (i) Gold and crude jewellery, classifiable as bullion, is made over to the Mint;
- (ii) Currency is credited to Government;
- (iii) Consumer goods are generally sold by public auction. If, however, they do not attract a fair bid in auction, they are offered for sale by tender;
- (iv) Sale of the goods by private negotiation is also resorted to in cases where due to the existence of a ring or other reasons they cannot be sold for a fair price by auction or tender;
- (v) Certain banned articles like playing cards, cigarettes and watches have been known to be purchased by dealers who use the purchase receipts as a cloak for smuggled goods. Such articles are, therefore, offered, wherever possible, to co-operative societies and/or recognised clubs for distribution to their members at reasonable prices;
- (vi) Goods which are considered to be injurious to public health and morals such as dangerous drugs and obscene materials and also deteriorated consumer goods such as medicines and edibles, are destroyed.

Educational Tours of Teachers

555. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount given so far by the Central Government to the State Governments under the Central Scheme of Educational tours of teachers during 1960-61 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Administrative approval to the following States for the amounts shown against each has been given during the year 1960-61.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount in Rupees
1.	Bihar	948
2.	Kerala	631
3.	Maharashtra	891
4.	Orissa	522
5.	Uttar Pradesh	923

Sanctions for the Tours mentioned above will be issued on receipt of expenditure statements from the State Governments.

2. Sanctions to the following State Governments for the amounts for the tours undertaken during the years mentioned against each have so far been issued during the year 1960-61.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount sanctioned	Year in which Tours under-
Rs.			
1.	Assam	1817.00	1958-59
		676.06	1960-61
2.	Kerala	939.00	1959-60
3.	Orissa	356.00	1959-60
4.	Uttar Pradesh	658.88	1959-60

Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme

556. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the total number of candidates selected for award of scholarships under Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme during 1960-61 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Fifty-eight candidates were selected for award of Scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme for 1960-61. State-wise break-up is given below?

Andhra Pradesh	.	1
Bihar	.	5
Delhi	.	1
Jammu & Kashmir	.	2
Kerala	.	2
Madhya Pradesh	.	1
Madras	.	10
Maharashtra	.	2
Mysore	.	4
Orissa	.	5
Punjab	.	5
Rajasthan	.	2
Uttar Pradesh	.	11
West Bengal	.	7
TOTAL	.	58

Hindi and Sanskrit in U.S.A. Universities

557. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are universities in the U.S.A. where Hindi and Sanskrit are taught; and

(b) if so, whether these languages are taught by Indians or by other teachers and whether they are taught as optional subjects or as compulsory ones?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Indian Embassy in Washington.

Displaced Political Sufferers

559. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in implementing the scheme formulated to provide houses or land to the displaced political sufferers; and

(b) the number of persons who have been benefited so far by this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). 518 applications were received by the Ministry of Rehabilitation from displaced political sufferers requesting for allotment of houses or land. The eligibility of all the applicants was checked and it was found that only 201 of them were eligible for provision of alternative accommodation. 42 of them have been provided with built-up accommodation and the remaining 159 have been allotted plots in Lajpat Nagar and Kalkaji.

Hostels for Girls Students

560. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of hostels established exclusively for girl students at the University level and their location;

(b) whether the Central Government is financing any of these hostels; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) On the basis of the available information, a statement indicating the number of hostels exclusively for girls students and their location is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 97].

(b) and (c). No financial assistance is provided for the running of these hostels.

Steel Re-Rolling Mills in Maharashtra

561. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel re-rolling mills are to be set up in Maharashtra during the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, whether any quota of steel has been fixed for allotment to the re-rolling mills to be set up; and

(c) the number of steel re-rolling mills to be set up in the Marathawada region of Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan with locations thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The question of licensing steel re-rolling mills to meet the regional requirements of Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan is being examined along with other unserved and underserved areas of the country. Supply of raw material to such units will be considered only after they have been licensed. However, since April 1960 general permission under the Iron & Steel Control Order has been given for setting up or operating small re-rolling mills employing less than 50 workers provided no import of equipment is involved and only locally available scrap is used as raw material.

Grant for Scientific Research in Rajasthan

562. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Rajasthan Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for pursuing scientific research;

(b) whether any grants were made for general development of higher scientific education in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). While no grants have been paid to the State Government for the general development of higher scientific education in Rajasthan, a sum of Rs. 6,48,578 has been paid so far to the Rajasthan University by the University Grants Commission in connection with the implementation of the schemes of higher scientific education and research under the Second Five Year Plan.

Medical and Public Health Services For S.C. and S.T. in Rajasthan

563. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent in Rajasthan during the Second Five Year Plan period out of the allotted amount for the Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government for the execution of Medical and Public Health Services; and

(b) the nature of medical and public health services rendered to the Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) During the first four years of the Second Plan period, Rs. 2.27 lakhs under the State Plan schemes and Rs. 7.58 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

(b) The Services rendered are provision of drinking water wells, conversion of step wells into draw wells, construction of dispensary buildings, supply of simple medicines and reservation of T.B. beds. One medical-cum-propaganda van has also been purchased for serving tribals.

Political Sufferers in Rajasthan

564. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of relief or aid given to political sufferers in Rajasthan State by Central Government per annum;

(b) the number of political sufferers district-wise in Rajasthan getting such help per annum; and

(c) the number of cases, if any, under consideration of the State and Central Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A

statement giving the information given below:

STATEMENT

Year	Total amount given.	No. of political sufferers.
1955-56	8,000	2
1956-57	1,200	2
1957-58	4,600	4
1958-59	2,500	5
1959-60	1,500	6
1960-61 (till 18-2-61)	200	1

(c) None so far as the Central Government is concerned.

Production of Poppy in Rajasthan

565. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total yearly production of poppy in Rajasthan during the last four years;

(b) total excise duty realised year-wise during the last four years; and

(c) the method of assessment followed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a)

Opium Year (1st Oct. to 30th Sept.)	Production (Kgms.)
1956-57	1,48,441
1957-58	1,98,493
1958-59	2,28,689
1959-60	3,17,783

(b)	Calendar year	Excise duty on opium. Rs.
1957	.	38,76,965
1958	.	39,97,903
1959	.	15,73,558
1960	.	Information not available at present.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक

५६६. *श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :*
श्री कुम्भार :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों से भारत आने वाले ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों के बारे में अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ग) १९५८ से लेकर १९६० तक (प्रति वर्ष) कितने ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारक भारत आये ;

(घ) क्या किन्हीं ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों को आगामी वर्ष में भारत आने के लिये द्रष्टांक (बीसा) दिये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितनों को ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (धी वास्तार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सन् १९५८, १९५९ तथा १९६० में भारत के लिये प्रवेश पत्र दिये गये विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों की संख्या क्रमशः २२३, २८२ तथा २३६ है । इनमें से वास्तव में (यहाँ) कितने आय, यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रवेश पत्र प्रमिम रूप में नहीं दिये जाते हैं ।

Central Prohibition Committee

567. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Prohibition Committee has suggested to the States that drinking in public premises such as, hotels, restaurants and clubs should be stopped; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken by the States so far in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) As already stated in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 477 on 21st November, 1960, the Central Prohibition Committee at its first meeting held in November last made certain recommendations in this regard. These have since been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territories for consideration.

(b) Requisite information is awaited from the States.

National Youth Centre, New Delhi

568. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2160 on the 6th September, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in regard to allotment of land for the development of National Youth Centre, New Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply are still examining the request for the allotment of land.

Steel Production in Ordnance Factories

569. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 136 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether proposals relating to the balancing and modernising the capacity of ordnance factories for steel making have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, partly. The proposals relating to the modernising of facilities for production of alloy and special steels at Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore, was approved by Government in January, 1961. The proposals relating to setting up of an integrated alloy and special steel plant by expending existing facilities at Ordnance Factory, Kanpur, are still under consideration and are expected to be finalised by September, 1961.

(b) Sanctioned proposals for Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore, envisage modernisation of heating and handling facilities as well as balancing of rolling capacity with the melting capacity. It is expected that on implementation of these proposals, the steel melting capacity at Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore, will be of the order of 5,500 tons per month of which approximately 500 tons will be utilised for forging work and the balance 5,000 tons, re-rolled into billets, bars, rods and sections. The project has been phased to ensure as far as possible that production is also continued with the least interruption. The project has been planned to be completed in a period of 3½ years.

Firing on Tribals at Churachandpur

570. { **Shri S. A. Mehdil:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manipur Police fired on the tribals at Churachandpur in the last week of December, 1960; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). On the 30th December, 1960 about 1,000 tribals people surrounded and attacked the Churachandpur police station in order to forcibly obtain the release of two persons who had earlier in the day been arrested from the neighbouring village of Kotlian. In spite of repeated requests and warnings the crowd did not disperse but continued to attack the police station. Some shots were also fired at the police. In this situation the Manipur police resorted to firing to disperse the crowd and in self defence. Two persons were injured as a result of the police firing. The District Magistrate, Manipur, is conducting an inquiry into the incident.

Hospital in Congo

571. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the hospital started by the Government of India in Congo;

(b) how long it is proposed to be continued; and

(c) the total amount spent on the same so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The personnel and equipment for the 400 bedded Military Hospital sent to Congo, continue to provide medical cover for the U.N. Forces in Congo. The Hospital is at present functioning at three places in that country viz., Leopoldville, Luluabourg and Conquillatville.

(b) It is not possible to indicate, at this stage, how long the present arrangements will have to be continued in Congo.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Kothagudium

572. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister, of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the proposal to set up a low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Kothagudium during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The question of including the proposal to set up a Low Temperature Carbonisation plant at Kothagudium in the Third Five Year Plan was considered, but it cou'd not be included in the Third Plan due to paucity of resources.

Geological Survey of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

573. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to carry out a detailed geological survey of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred in this connection?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Systematic geological survey in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands is being carried out by Geological Survey of India. It is also proposed to continue the same during the following year.

(b) No separate financial provision is made for carrying out geological survey in individual States/areas, the expenditure incurred being met from

the sanctioned grant of the Geological Survey of India for the country as a whole.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

Shri Kodiyan:

574. { Shri Warior:

Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to extend the principle of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service to the public sector undertakings also; and

(b) if so, by what time it is to be enforced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The public sector undertakings have been advised to follow, as far as possible, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency the reservation orders of the Government of India in this behalf. Most of them have agreed to do so.

बहियों का तस्कर-व्यापार

***५७५. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रमनाथ सिंह :
श्री राम हर्ष गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि भारत में बहियों का तस्कर-व्यापार बहुत बढ़ गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी मत है कि इस तस्कर-व्यापार से करोड़ों रुपय की बहिया भारत में आ रही है;

(ग) भारत में किन-किन बन्दरगाहों और केन्द्रों में यह तस्कर-व्यापार अधिक होता है;

(घ) अब तक सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) गत तीन महीनों में चोरी-छिपे लाई गई कितनी घड़ियां पकड़ी गई और उनका मूल्य क्या था?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी वेसाई) :

(क) और (ख). सीमा शुल्क (कस्टम्स) भू-सीमाशुल्क (लैण्ड कस्टम्स) और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क (सेप्ट्रल एक्साइज) अधिकारियों ने १६५६, १६५७, १६५८, १६५९ और १६६० में क्रमशः लगभग १,३४,००० रुपये, ३,५६,००० रुपये, ६,६०,००० रुपये, १७,६६,००० रुपये और ३२,६६,००० रुपये के मूल्य की चोरी छिपे लायी गयी घड़ियां पकड़ीं। यह मत है कि ज्यादा मूल्य की घड़ियां पकड़ी जा रही हैं, पर इसमें यह निष्पत्ति निकालना सही नहीं होगा कि चोरी-छिपे किया जाने वाला व्यापार बढ़ रहा है या करोड़ों रुपये की घड़ियां भारत में लायी जाती हैं।

(ग) यह ठीक-ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता कि बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी-छिपे कहां व्यापार किया जाता है। फिर भी और स्थानों के के मुकाबले बहुई, दिल्ली और गोप्ता की सीमा में ज्यादा घड़ियां पकड़ी गयी हैं।

(घ) सरकार ने घड़ी प्रादि गैर-कानूनी चीजों का चोरी छिपे किया जाने वाला व्यापार रोकने के लिये कई कानूनी और अमली कार्रवाइयां की हैं। इन कार्रवाइयों में य शामिल हैं—(१) चोरी छिपे किया जाने वाले व्यापार की रोक याम का लगने वाले सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों के जांच-पड़ताल करने के अधिकार बड़ा दिये गये हैं; (२) जिन पानी

में चलने वाले और हवाई जहाजों के बारे में सन्देह पैदा हो जाता है उनकी तलाशी अच्छी तरह ली जाती है; (३) समुद्र-तट और भू-सीमा के जिन भागों से आना जाना आसान होता है उनमें नियमित रूप से और आकस्मिक रूप से भी गश्त लगाया जाता है; (४) प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर तुरन्त जोरदार कार्रवाई की जाती है। चोरी छिपे व्यापार करने वालों पर समुद्र सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम शुल्क अधिनियम (गी कस्टम्स एक्ट) के अनुसार भारी जुर्माना किया जाता है जिसमें गैर-कानूनी माल की जब्ती भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा, उपयुक्त मामलों में मुकदमे भी चलाय जाने हैं ताकि अपराधियां को ऐसी कड़ी सजा मिले जिसमें और लोग चोरी छिपे व्यापार करते हुये डरें। विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय संगठन (फील्ड आर्गेनेशन) चोरी छिपे किये जाने वाले व्यापार को बन्द करने के लिये जो कार्रवाइयां करते हैं उन्हें ज्यादा कारगर ढंग से एक सिनियरिटे में लाने के लिये बैन्ड में राजस्व सूचना निदेशालय (डाइ-रेक्टरेट आफ रेविन्यू इंटेलिजेन्स) काम करता है।

(ङ) प्रकटबार से दिमान्डर, १६६० तक लगभग ४,१०,००० रुपये के मूल्य की चोरी छिपे लायी गयी ६०८४ घड़ियां पकड़ी गयीं। इन आकड़ों में पूने के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क संप्रहालय (कलेक्टरेट आफ सेप्ट्रल एक्साइज) द्वारा पकड़ी गई घड़ियां शामिल नहीं हैं। क्योंकि इस संप्रहालय के सम्बन्ध में पूरी सचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Central Acts in Regional Languages

576. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to have authoritative editions of Central Laws, Acts and Rules in regional languages; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the scheme and details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). No scheme

has yet been prepared, but the question of preparing and issuing editions of Central Laws, Acts and Rules in regional languages is under examination.

Supply of Pig Iron and Steel to Punjab

577. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab has complained about the supply of pig iron and steel to Punjab; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and short-falls in the supply of pig iron and steel in 1960-61?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There have been complaints about supply of pig iron and steel in the Punjab. The complaint about short supply of steel is generally in respect of categories like sheets and wires, the supply position of which is not quite easy at present. During the period April-December, 1960, about 66,000 tons of steel and 58,000 tons of pig iron have been supplied to the State of Punjab and this cannot be considered as unsatisfactory.

Mid-Day Meals to School Children in Punjab

578. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab has sought any aid in regard to their scheme for mid-day feeding of the children in the schools; and

(b) if so, the aid sought and the Government of India, reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Educated Unemployment in Orissa

579. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 706 on the 24th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether 3,000 new teachers allotted to Orissa during 1960-61 period, under the scheme to provide relief to educated unemployed, have been appointed;

(b) if not, the number of new teachers appointed during this period upto 1st February, 1961, under this scheme;

(c) whether the number of new teachers to be appointed during 1961-62 has been also allotted to Orissa; and

(d) if so, the number?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Scheme does not provide for any new allocation of teachers after 1960-61.

Basic Education in Orissa

580. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total sums given to the Government of Orissa for promotion of basic education during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount utilised so far during the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a).

1958-57.	Rs. 7.99 lakhs.
1957-58.	Rs. 7.95 lakhs.

Grants for 1958-59 and 1959-60 were sanctioned category-wise, i.e. elementary education, secondary education, university education and other Schemes. In 1960-61, grants are being given for Education as a whole. It is, therefore, not possible to give separate information for "Basic Education" for 1958-59 onwards.

(b).

1956-57. . . Rs. 7.03 lakhs.
1957-58. . . Rs. 8.66 lakhs.

As explained above, it is not possible to give this information in respect of the remaining years of the Second Plan.

Revision of Lists of S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

**581. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Sanganna:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 705 on the 24th November, 1960 and state whether any decision has been taken on the suggestions of the Orissa Government regarding the revision of the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Orissa by now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No, Sir.

Oriya Drama

582. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has given grants for promotion of Oriya Drama during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, to whom and the amount of assistance given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). During 1960-61 the Akademi has so far given the following grants for activities which, amongst others, include promotion of Oriya Drama:—

- (i) Rs. 1,500 to National Music Association, Cuttack.
- (ii) Rs. 7,000 to Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi, Bhubaneshwar.

Fishing by Vessels of West Bengal Government near Orissa Sea Coast

583. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of fishing vessels of West Bengal Government fishing near the sea coast of Orissa was discussed in the meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council at Patna on the 23rd January, 1958;

(b) whether the Home Minister suggested the matter to be discussed between the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal; and

(c) if so, what was the ultimate result of this discussion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes;

(b) Yes;

(c) The matter is still under correspondence between the two State Governments.

Exhibition of Japanese Books and Paintings

584. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Exhibition of Japanese Books, Paintings and Dolls was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) whether the exhibits were also displayed at other places in India, and, if so, where;

(c) whether similar Exhibitions of Indian Art and Culture had been arranged abroad during the preceding year; and

(d) if so, where?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. At Calcutta and Madras, and will also be displayed at Bombay very soon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At Zurich, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Alexandria, Cairo, Djakarta, Santiago and Sao Paulo.

Free Education in Tripura

585. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Administration is considering any scheme of awarding scholarships to poor students who should be allowed free tuition upto tenth or eleventh standards; and

(b) if so, when it is being introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indians in UNESCO Secretariat

586. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals working in UNESCO Secretariat and its important agencies at present; and

(b) the procedure of appointment therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) As on 15th October, 1960, seven Indians were holding posts in professional category in the Unesco Secretariat and eleven Indians were employed as experts under the Unesco Participation and Technical Assistance Programme and on Major Projects.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 98].

Statistical Institutes

587. **{ Shri Morarka:**
{ Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating creating more statistical institutes for compiling vital statistics;

(b) if so, when such institutions would be set up; and

(c) the encouragement which Government propose to give to some of the existing institutes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Compilation of vital statistics is the responsibility of the State Governments and this work is being done in their own offices. No scheme for the creation of statistical institutes for compiling vital statistics has been received by the Centre.

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

Banks in Liquidation

588. **{ Shri Nathwani:**
{ Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of banks in liquidation today;

(b) date since when they are in liquidation;

(c) total dividend paid by each to depositors and shareholders so far; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the liquidation proceedings?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 99].

(d) The liquidation proceedings in respect of the banking companies are conducted by the liquidators under the general supervision and directions of the High Courts in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Companies Act, 1949. The question of amending the relevant provisions of the Act with a view to expediting the liquidation proceedings has been under continuous examination by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and necessary

amendments to this effect are made from time to time. Mention may be made in particular of the Amending Act of 1953 containing special provisions for the speedy disposal of the winding up proceedings and the further amendments enacted in 1959 and 1960.

Steel and Iron allotted to Punjab

589. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel allotted for small scale industries in Punjab State during each of the 5 years of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied to small scale industries each year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

(In metric tons)

Year	Allotment	Despatches/ Supplies
(i) Steel :		
1956-57	16,358	1,430
1957-58	8,323	6,103
1958-59	19,343	12,583
1959-60	40,183	10,875
1960-61	55,806	18,183 (April to Dec. '60).

(ii) Pig iron :

There is no separate quota of pig iron for Small Scale Industries. Prior to 1st July, 1959 allotments were made according to calendar year. From 1st July 1959 quota system for pig iron was abolished and all concerned can get pig iron without any authorisation or quota certificate. Statistics of despatches are not available prior to January, 1960. The quantities of pig iron allotted to the State were:—

		tons
1957	:	12,718
1958	:	85,135
1959	(Jan to June '59).	42,900

Despatches to Punjab State during 1960 were 76,493 tons.

दिल्ली में हरिजनों के लिये भूमि

५६०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या यूह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अभी तक हरिजनों के लिए ६६ गांवों में भूमि अधिग्रहण की है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

यूह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). २१ गांवों में भूमि अधिग्रहण की जा चुकी है, तथा १५ गांवों में गांव नमा की शामलात जमीन बाटने के लिए चुन ली गई है। ये २१ गांवों में भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए अधिसूचनाएं भेजी जा रही हैं।

Invitees to Independence Day and Republic Day Celebrations

591. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shreenarayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of invitees to the functions held on the 15th of August, 1960 at Red Fort and on the 26th January, 1961 at Rajpath;

(b) what is the break up of number of official and non-official invitees on both occasions; and

(c) what is the criterion of their selection and whether political sufferers approved by the political sufferers relief committees set up in different States also find any place as such in the invitees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The number of invitees was as under:—

15th August 1960—about 14,000.

26th January 1961—about 50,000.

(b) Roughly 25% of the invitees for 15th August, 1960 and 27% of invitees for the 26th January, 1961 were officials and their wives: this included officials of Delhi Administration and those who came from outstations. The remainders were non-officials, foreigners etc.

(c) **OFFICIALS:** For the Independence Day 1960 all officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above were invited, and in the case of the Armed Forces, officers down to the rank of Colonel were invited. For Republic Day Parade 1961 all officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above were invited and from the Armed Forces, all officers down to the rank of Major and 50% of those of the rank of Captain and below (and their wives) were invited. In addition, invitations were extended also to the office bearers of Staff Councils and Recognised Staff Associations.

NON-OFFICIALS: Subject to the limitation of available seats the aim is to extend invitations to as many persons as possible from different categories of the population; preference is normally given to persons visiting Delhi from abroad or outside Delhi. Invitations for persons permanently resident in Delhi are mainly issued on the basis of lists given by the Delhi Administration.

As regards political sufferers approved by the Political Sufferers Relief Committees, the question of issuing invitations arose only in the case of the political sufferers residing in Delhi. In conformity with the practice generally adopted in the case of other residents of Delhi, no invitations were issued directly through the Political Sufferers Relief Committee, Delhi. Invitations were issued, however, to such of the individual political sufferers as were included in the lists forwarded by the Delhi Administration. The question of issuing invitations to political sufferers of States other than Delhi has not arisen as no request was received for invitations for such persons from any of the States.

Third Five Year Plan

592. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign experts and economists who were invited during the last two years to study our plans and opine or comment on the draft Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how many have submitted reports to the Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No foreign experts and economists have been specifically invited by the Government of India during the last two years to study the Third Five Year Plan or express opinions on it. Two delegations of economic and financial editors and commentators, one from U.S.A. and the other from U.K. and West Germany, visited India during November-December, 1960 in response to Government's invitation to study the progress of India's development programmes. They were not required to submit any report to Government. From time to time, missions sent out by international bodies as well as individual foreign scholars associated with academic institutions in the country have studied problems connected with India's economic development and in certain cases, they have published or offered their comments and suggestions.

Avoidance of Double Taxation

593. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Agreements on Avoidance of Double Taxation concluded during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the stage of negotiations that are going on with other countries for avoidance of double taxation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Agreements on avoidance of Double Taxation were concluded with Japan and West Germany during the year 1960-61. The details of these agreements have been published in the Gazettes of India dated

the 14th June, 1960 and 15th September, 1960 respectively.

(b) Negotiations with France and Greece are in progress but they have not yet reached a conclusive stage. A delegation from Finland will be arriving in India next week for starting negotiations.

Smuggling

594. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Air Force Truck was used for smuggling Japanese dye boxes from Bombay Dock and was seized on Saturday the 7th January, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) It has been alleged by the Civil Police that a truck belonging to the Air Force, driven by a civilian driver, was used in an attempt to smuggle Japanese dye boxes from Bombay Dock on 7th January, 1961. The consignment of dyes was seized by the Civil Police on the same date.

(b) The matter is under investigation. The civilian driver has been arrested and charge sheeted. He and two civilians of the Dockyard have been remanded to Police custody for further investigation. No Air Force personnel is known to be involved.

Removal of Untouchability in Madhya Pradesh

595. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is aware of the scheme implemented by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the removal of untouchability;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-Harijans volunteering to do the sweeping work are given some special allowance; and

(c) whether the Government of India is meeting any portion of the

expenditure incurred by the State Government in putting their special Scheme into action?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, in so far as the schemes approved for Central assistance are concerned;

(b) The Government of India have no information; and such a scheme has not been proposed by the State Government for Central assistance;

(c) Does not arise.

Income Tax Levy

596. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Tribes are exempted from certain kinds of Income Tax, and Scheduled Castes are not exempted;

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

(c) how many persons belonging to scheduled castes are paying Income-tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Members of the Scheduled Tribes as defined in clause (25) of Article 366 of the Constitution, residing in any area specified in Part A or Part B of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and also of the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura are exempt from tax on their income subject to the condition that such persons are not in the service of the Government. No such exemption is available to the members of the Scheduled Castes.

(b) The exemption which is restricted to the Tribes of certain hilly areas originates from a Notification issued in 1922 i.e., about 39 years ago.

(c) No statistics in this regard are available nor is it possible to compile them because assessees are not classified caste-wise.

Welfare of Backward Classes

597. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has redistributed the money set apart for the welfare of backward classes so that there is no shortfall at the end of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the amount redistributed to meet this shortfall?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Among the States, *inter se*, redistribution was not called for, as no State Government has so far intimated to the Central Government that it will not be able to utilise the Plan outlay in full.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Freight

598. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state what was ocean freight paid by the oil refineries and oil companies of India during 1960 and what was the proportion of amount paid to Indian shipping companies and foreign shipping companies?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The information asked for is not readily available.

Portraits of National Leaders

599. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an authorised list of national leaders whose portraits can be hung in the offices of both the Defence and Civil departments of the Union Government; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Republic Day Parade

600. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of invitation cards issued for various blocks for Republic Day Parade in New Delhi;

(b) the number of seats in various blocks; and

(c) the details of the arrangements made for Members of Parliament?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 100].

(c) A block of seats closest to the President's Dais was earmarked for MPs. The rows of chairs were tiered so as to give a good view of the Parade from all the seats. This block had a frontage of about 30 yards. To avoid inconvenience, tiered stands which used to have ordinary planks of wood for seating were redesigned and chairs were placed on them.

Salar Jung Museum

601. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to step up the pace of development of Salar Jung Museum and Library at Hyderabad;

(b) the approximate book valuation of articles stored and exhibited in various sections of the Salar Jung Museum;

(c) the number of visitors who visited the Salar Jung Museum in the past three years and of those who visited the National Museum, Calcutta during the same period; and

(d) the places where National Museums are proposed to be established in India besides the aforesaid two National Museums?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The following development

programme has already been put into operation:—

- (i) Preparation of catalogues and identity cards of art objects and books.
- (ii) Setting up of photographic section and conservation laboratory for the Museum.
- (iii) Re-organisation of children's section by introducing dioramas and charts.
- (iv) Setting up of Reference Library for scholars and a Reading Room for the general public.
- (v) A series of lectures in collaboration with the M.S. University of Baroda have been arranged for the training of staff in conservation methods, taxidermy, display and labelling methods.
- (vi) Training for Library staff in conservation methods at the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

(b) Not known as no valuation lists/registers were maintained by the late Nawab Salar Jung.

(c) The number of visitors per year is given below:—

Year	Salar Jang Museum, Hyderabad	Indian Museum, Calcutta
1958	1,61,451	12,48,603
1959	1,68,215	14,47,031
1960	1,89,167	13,17,153

(d) New Delhi; it has already been set up.

Encouragement to Coal Mining Concerns

Q22. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the shift in policy, if any, during the year 1959-60 or 1960-61 re-

garding encouragement by the Ministry to coal mining concerns in private sector to extend the collieries to the new areas;

(b) the areas acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 by the Central Government with the intention to prospect for coal by itself during the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and the current year giving the specified localities under different notifications along with information whether actual coal production according to fixed targets has been achieved in all of them and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what specific areas were acquired by private collieries during the above periods and what results were achieved by them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There has been no radical change in Government's policy in the matter of development of coal fields by the private sector.

(b) and (c). Two statements I and II) giving the requisite information are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 101].

Children Act, 1960

Q23. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Children Act, 1960 (No. 60 of 1960) has come into force in any Union territory so far;

(b) the probable dates of issuing notifications for enforcing the Act in different areas of Union territories; and

(c) whether preliminary steps are being taken to expedite the enforcement of the Act in all Union territories as soon as possible and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India propose to enforce the Act initially in the Union territory of Delhi

and steps are being taken to frame rules under the Act. The Act can be enforced only after the rules have been formulated.

Public Holidays

604. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new order has been issued by the Central Government regarding public holidays; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

It has been decided that the total number of holidays to be observed in the offices of the Central Government, wherever they are situated, should consist of the three National holidays, namely Republic Day, Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday and thirteen effective public holidays. In other words, apart from the three National holidays, which will be compulsory holidays, the remaining thirteen holidays will be chosen from year to year so as to include important religious festivals which do not fall on Sundays or other closed holidays. However, the number of public holidays in any one year will not exceed 16.

2. In addition to the 16 closed holidays, each employee may also be permitted to avail himself of any two holidays to be chosen by him out of the list of restricted holidays which will also be declared every year.

3. As regards the Central Government offices located outside Delhi and Simla, the 13 public holidays to be observed can be suitably varied ac-

cording to festivals of local importance. Similarly, the Heads of Offices in those places can draw up their own list of 'restricted' holidays. In preparing the lists of closed and 'restricted' holidays, the Heads of Offices should, however, ensure that—

(i) The holidays intended for minority communities included in the list of closed holidays for the Government of India offices at Delhi and Simla should, as far as possible, be included in their list of closed holidays.

(ii) If for any reason any particular holiday cannot be included in the list of closed holidays, it must find a place in the list of 'restricted' holidays.

4. The above orders apply to civil offices doing work of a Secretariat nature and not to organisations or departments where the nature and conditions of work are different from ordinary Secretariat work. Holidays to be observed in such organisations or departments, which will include industrial, commercial, trading and executive establishments, will be as prescribed by the Ministries/Heads of Departments concerned from time to time.

Pakistani Nationals at Calcutta Test Match

605. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Pakistani nationals came from East Pakistan to see the Test Cricket Match in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, how many?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Closure of Kilns

606. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of kilns were closed down in Ghaziabad about the end of December last on account of scarcity of coal; and

(b) if so, the number of such kilns closed down and the extent of unemployment caused by this closing of the kilns?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There has been a general shortage of brick burning coal in Uttar Pradesh. Government have received no specific report about the position in Ghaziabad.

Counterfeiting of Currency

607. Shri Bibhutti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian currency is being counterfeited by some international gangs;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by Government till 31st January, 1961;

(c) the names of those countries who are offering cooperation to India;

(d) the total losses incurred by Government till 31st January, 1961;

(e) the persons connected with counterfeiting business arrested and punished; and

(f) to what extent counterfeiting is checked?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The appearance of forged 100 rupee notes in a number of foreign countries gives grounds for such suspicion.

(b) The introduction of a special note for issue in the Persian Gulf Area, banning the import of Indian currency in excess of Rs. 75/- per

person, training of Customs and Police Officials in the detection of forged notes and systematic investigation by the police of all cases involving forged 100 rupee notes are some of the steps taken by Government to reduce the import and circulation of such forged notes.

(c) The Government has sought the assistance of the International Criminal Police Organisation and the member countries in unearthing the sources of the forgeries. The matter was raised in the conference of the International Criminal Police Organisation held in Washington in October 1960 and the member countries unanimously agreed to give all possible assistance to India in checking the incidence of the forgeries.

(d) No loss has been incurred by the Government due to the circulation of forged notes.

(e) 17 persons are reported to have been arrested on account of these forgeries. A few cases are pending in courts, but information is not available yet about the persons convicted and punished.

(f) The measures taken by the Government have led to a marked decline in the smuggling in of forged 100 rupee notes.

Education of Army Personnel

608. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government of India have any schemes in operation or proposals to educate the officers and soldiers of the Indian Army regarding the main and fundamental features of our Constitution?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The main features of our Constitution form part of the syllabus at the National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy where precommission training is given to Army cadets. After commissioning, officers are also required to study the above subject to enable them to answer certain papers in their Promotion Examinations.

As part of Army Educational programme, the Other Ranks are taught Citizenship which includes teaching of the main and fundamental features of our Constitution.

Profits on British Investments in India

609. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1085 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) the amount repatriated to the U.K. by way of profits on British investments in India in 1947, 1957 and 1959; and

(b) what proportion the repatriated profits bear to the total U.K. investments in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Data for 1947 are not available. Profits remitted to the U.K. during 1957 and 1958 amounted to Rs. 23.0 crores and Rs. 23.6 crores respectively. Figures for 1959 are not yet ready.

, (b) About 6%.

Central Government Employees

610. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Central Government employees have been dismissed, removed from service, or compulsorily retired up-to-date on account of participation in the strike of July, 1960;

(b) how many had their increments stopped or had been reverted to lower grades and scales of pay;

(c) how many are still suspended or served with show-cause notices; and

(d) whether Government propose to permit the employees against whom disciplinary action has been taken at Departmental level to appeal to a judicial or semi-judicial body?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) to (c). The position on 15th February 1961 was as following:

(a) Dismissed/removed from service	327
Temporary employees discharged from service	183
Compulsorily retired from service	18
(b) Information not available.	
(c) Number still under suspension	364
Departmental proceedings still pending	389

(d) The employees who were punished had the right to appeal to the appropriate authority according to the relevant statutory rules. The question of permitting the employees to appeal to a judicial or semi-judicial body does not arise.

Schools in Cantonments

611. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of primary schools and high schools in the Cantonments;

(b) what is the policy of Government as regards giving financial help to those schools; and

(c) whether Government have received any memoranda asking for financial help to these educational institutions?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 388 primary schools and 128 high schools.

(b) Out of the schools mentioned in reply to (a) above, 109 primary schools and 9 high schools are run and maintained by Cantonment Boards themselves. In addition, Cantonment Boards give grants to recognised primary schools and primary sections of high schools managed by private bodies, generally on the recommendations of the State Education authorities.

(c) No memorandum of general application to such schools in Cantonments has been received by the Government.

Iron and Steel requirements for Punjab

612. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of iron and

steel for Punjab during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) how much of it was supplied?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

(In metric tons)

(i) Steel

Allotment

Despatches

Demand requirement.

146,544

65,429

232,134

(excluding quotas issued by Central Sponsoring authorities.)

“ ”

(Despatches include despatches to Stockists and represents despatches against current and outstanding orders).

(ii) *Pig Iron*

Requirements.

230,000 tons

Supplies/despatches 57,507 tons (April to December, 1960).

Archaeological Finds

614. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1023 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the persons who did the carbon 14 determination of the objects excavated in the Mauryan site of Kumarhar and of Rupkund remains;

(b) whether there are facilities in any of the laboratories of India to do carbon 14 determination;

(c) whether there are institutes in India other than the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology which have subjected their archaeological finds to carbon 14 determination;

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, what are those institutes and the laboratories which did the carbon 14 determinations for them;

(e) whether any archaeological samples of the Department of Ar-

chaeology were sent to the National Physical Laboratory for carbon 14 determinations;

(f) if so, the result thereof; and

(g) whether National Physical Laboratory has got the necessary equipment for carbon 14 determination?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Dr. S. D. Chatterjee and his colleagues.

(b) Facilities are reported to exist in the Department of Physics of the University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (1) Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, got their material tested in the Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania.

(2) The Archaeology Deptt. of the Andhra Pradesh got their material tested in the laboratory of the British Museum.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) As the research scientist engaged in this specialised work left before completion of enquiries, it has been temporarily discontinued.

(g) Yes, Sir.

Archaeological Excavations by Universities

615. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants for archaeological excavations done by various Universities are given by the Department of Archaeology;

(b) if so, what are the Universities benefited and what is the amount granted to each during the past five years;

(c) who are the experts in these Universities so benefited;

(d) whether Government have fixed any criteria for these grants;

(e) which of the experts are also members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board;

(f) whether there is a proposal for making these grants through University Grants Commission; and

(g) if the answer to part (f) above be in the negative, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1955-56 Nil

1956-57	Nil	Rs.
1957-58	Calcutta University	2,500
1958-59	Allahabad University	6,000
	Banaras University	5,000
	Calcutta University	6,000
1959-60	Nil	

(c) The grants are given to the Universities for conducting archaeological excavation. Therefore, the ques-

tion of benefiting individual experts does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) This does not arise as grants are made to Universities and not to any individual experts as such.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Because these are *ad hoc* grants given exclusively for conducting archaeological excavations.

Recommendations of Working Journalists Wage Committee

616. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the various newspapers against the proprietors of which complaints have been received up to this date to the effect that they have not implemented the recommendations of the Committee regarding the wages of working journalists from the date the recommendations have taken effect;

(b) the action taken against each of them; and

(c) the extent to which there has been improvement in each case as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The implementation of the recommendations of the Committee is within the 'State sphere'. The available information is given below:—

Andhra Pradesh

One complaint has been received from an individual working journalist regarding fixation of his pay. The matter has been taken up with the management by the State Government.

Bihar

A few cases of non-implementation have been noticed in five establishments, and the matter is under investigation by the State Government.

Madras.

The management of Ananda Vikatan has not yet implemented the recommendations and the workers have therefore, been advised to make an application for recovery of money due to them.

Maharashtra

Of the eight complaints received, only one appeared to be genuine. The management concerned is having direct negotiations with the Union.

Uttar Pradesh

Twelve complaints were received and appropriate action has been taken.

West Bengal

One complaint was received and it was referred to the Labour Court for determination of the dues of the working journalists.

Delhi

Seven complaints were received and appropriate action taken on each case.

Indian Nationals in Laos

617. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals residing in Laos at present; and

(b) whether they are suffering from any disabilities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The number of Indian nationals residing in Laos, at present, is estimated at about 100.

(b) As far as Government are aware Indian nationals residing in Laos do not suffer from any special disabilities.

Code of Discipline

618. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government since September, 1960 from employers charging the labourers for violation of the Code of Discipline; and

(b) the action taken on all those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 41.

(b) (i) In 19 cases violations of the Code were brought to the notice of the parties concerned or their Central Organisations.

(ii) In 3 cases parties were brought together and settlements reached.

(iii) 3 complaints were not substantiated on enquiry.

(iv) 11 cases, being in the State sphere, were referred to the respective State Governments for action.

(v) 5 complaints are under investigation.

Export of Oilseeds and Oil Cakes

619. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that outlook for export of oilseeds and oil cakes is better;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken to increase export of these commodities;

(c) the total amount earned by export during 1960-61 so far; and

(d) the names of the countries to which exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Oilseeds are not allowed

export as a general policy in the interest of the crushing industry in the country. Small quantities of H.P.S. ground-nut for which there is special demand from the U.K., Netherlands and Canada for eating purposes and for use in confectionary and minor oilseeds namely, niger and kardi are allowed export. Small quantities of sesamum seed are also allowed export. Export of groundnut expeller, linseed and copra oilcakes is allowed on quota basis. Export of other oilcakes is licensed liberally. There is good demand for certain oilseeds and oil cakes in foreign countries but exports depend on available surpluses and competitive prices.

(c) The total value of export of oilseeds and oilcakes in April-November 1960 amounted to Rs. 10.4 crores.

(d) Oilseeds and oilcakes were mainly exported to U.K., Canada, Germany W., Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Denmark and Yugoslavia.

Indian Embassies and Missions abroad

620. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class I officers of the Government of India serving as on 1st January, 1961 in the Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad; and

(b) the total foreign exchange allowed for such officers during the year, 1960?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The total number of such officers was 356.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Printing and Writing Paper Factories

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of setting up some factories in private sector in Maharashtra for

manufacturing printing and writing paper is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this connection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Out of the applications so far received under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for licences for the establishment of industrial undertakings in Maharashtra State for the manufacture of paper, seventeen have been licensed and 5 are still under consideration.

Leather Industry in Madras

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

(a) what specific steps have been taken to develop the leather industry in Madras during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the total funds allocated to Scheduled Caste organisations during the above period for encouraging to take to the leather industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 102].

Cottage Industries in Madras

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an emporium for cottage industries in Madras;

(b) whether this has been finalised; and

(c) if so, when it will be set up and at what place?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no proposal to set up an emporium for cottage industries in Madras with Central assistance, in addition to the following which are already functioning there:

1. Cottage Industries Sales Emporium, Madras.
2. Handicrafts Emporium, Madras.
3. Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.
4. Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Madras.
5. Handloom House, Madras.
6. Coir Show Room and Sales Depot, Madras.
7. 'Lilliput' Small Scale Industries Emporium, Madras.

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

Handloom Industry of Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom industry of Maharashtra is losing export market to U.S. since 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the means so far adopted to gain over export market to U.S.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have no information, as figures of export of handloom cloth are maintained only on an All India basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Public Sector Enterprises

625. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether an up-to-date statement of the Directors of various public sector enterprises will be laid on the Table stating the period for which the present Directors have been on the Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): All the latest Annual Reports of the public sector enterprises—Corporations or Companies—are laid on the Table of the House by the respective Ministries.

These reports contain the names of all the Directors. If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires to have the latest list of any particular Corporations or Companies, which he has in mind, I will be glad to furnish the same.

Middle and Low Income Group Housing Schemes in U.P.

626. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given year-wise to U.P. under the middle and low income group housing schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of the houses constructed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 103].

Local Development Works in Uttar Pradesh

627. { Shri Sarju Pandey:
\ Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to U.P. for the local development works during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State in these respective years?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The following amounts were allocated to U.P. for local development works:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs).
1956-57.	87.50
1957-58.	113.41
1958-59.	74.47
1959-60.	71.25

(b) As reported by the State Government the following amounts were utilised:—

Year.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1958-57.	102.224
1957-58.	106.163
1958-59.	75.627
1959-60.	66.124

Production of Khadi in U.P.

628. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in U.P. State during 1960-61 (month-wise); and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) On the basis of the information so far received, the production of Khadi in U.P. State during 1960-61 has been as follows:—

Month	Production (in sq. yards)
April .	7,18,325
May .	7,70,677
June .	8,29,367
July .	9,03,604
August .	12,40,637
September .	13,34,742
October .	14,19,536
November .	15,07,404
December .	1,52,224
TOTAL .	88,76,036

(b) No target for the production of Khadi during 1961-62 has been fixed so far.

Slum Clearance in Himachal Pradesh

629. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Himachal Pradesh during

the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the schemes on which the amount has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh Administration are neither implementing the Slum Clearance Scheme nor has any amount been specifically earmarked for them under the Scheme during this period.

Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh

630. Shri S. N. Ramaul: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how much quota of steel, brass, zinc and wool was allotted by Himachal Pradesh Administration district-wise for small scale industries during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 to quota-holders;

(b) the names of the quota-holders and the quantity of material supplied to each of them;

(c) how much finished goods the quota-holders manufactured each year against the quota supplied to them; and

(d) the number of labour employed by them in their factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). It is not possible to collect all this information. If however, the hon'ble Member desires to have any information with respect to any particular unit or units, I would be glad to supply the same.

Tea Crop

631. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crop of tea was less during 1959;

(b) whether one of the reasons of the lesser crop is short supply of fertilizer; and

(c) the reasons of less supply?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir. Production of tea in India during 1959 was 719.68 million lbs. as against 717.00 million lbs. in 1958 and 685.20 million lbs. in 1957.

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

Coirolite

632. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 44 on the 14th November, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in completion of investigation for the industrial and commercial use of substance known as 'Coirolite'?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The possibility of adopting the laboratory method used in the preparation of "Coirolite" for the industrial production of the material has been examined, it is observed that the equipment that is presently being used by the Plastic Industry requires to be modified before proceeding with commercial exploitation of the process. The question of modification of equipment is receiving the attention of the Central Coir Research Institute.

Automobile Industry

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

(a) whether measures suggested by Jha Committee for putting existing automobile industry on sound lines have been finally considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Government's decisions on the various recommendations and suggestion of the Jha Committee were announced in the Ministry of Commerce

& Industry Resolution No. A.E. Ind.-1(90)/60, dated the 6th September, 1960. The Resolution was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the same day.

Industrial Estates

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

(a) how many sheds in Industrial estates have gone into production; and

(b) what is the total outlay, production and employment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In the 50 Industrial Estates which have started functioning 1016 sheds have gone into production. The outlay on the construction of these estates is Rs. 8.67 crores. The estimated annual production of the Industrial Units in these estates is Rs. 11.46 crores and the number of persons employed is approximately 13600.

जिला विकास कार्यक्रम

335. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या श्रम प्रीर रोडगार मंडी १८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के श्रावारांकित प्रश्न मंस्त्रा १६८३ के उनर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की तृष्णा करेंगे कि शाहजहांपुर (उ.प्र.) के दिना विकास कार्य क्रम के अन्तर्गत रोडगार की मंभावनाओं के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई थी, उन सिफारिशों को भारे देश में लागू करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्री उष-मंडी (श्री आविद धर्ली) : जिला-स्तर पर रोडगार की मंभावनाओं के बारे में नमूने के तौर पर की गई जांच के सुझावों को राज्यों की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने मध्य योग्य में रखा गया है। यह जानकारी गज़ा मरम्मारों में मिली सूचना के आधार पर है।

Rural Housing Programme

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

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to intensify the rural housing programme during the Third Plan; and

(b) the amount to be spent in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The amount to be spent on rural housing during the Third Plan period will be known only when the Plan is finalised. Efforts are, however, being made to obtain the maximum possible funds for this purpose, consistent with the claims of other Development programmes and keeping in view priorities to be accorded.

The steps necessary to intensify the rural housing programme during the Third Five Year Plan would depend on the quantum of funds that may be actually made available for the purpose. Some of the more important aspects of the rural housing programme, which will have to be given greater attention during the Third Plan period are, however, indicated in section 4 of chapter VI of the "Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline", which observes:

"Under the third Plan, it will be essential to link up the scheme more closely with the community development movement and to give greater attention to the setting up of brick kilns, manufacture of building components, extension of area for building new houses and improvement of housing conditions for agricultural workers, specially landless. The organisation for providing technical assistance should be strengthened."

Power Houses Maintained by C.P.W.D.

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

(a) the places where the Power Houses are maintained by the Central P.W.D.; and

(b) the number of workmen, according to each category of post, employed in every Power House separately?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 104].

Indian Nationals Kidnapped by Pakistanis

638. { Shri Assar:
\ Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1923 on the 16th December, 1960 and state the progress made up till now to get back the remaining two Indian nationals who were kidnapped by the Pakistanis on West Bengal-East Pakistan border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The East Pakistan authorities have alleged that these two persons were arrested by them for attempting to smuggle jute and paddy from Pakistan. The Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, has suggested to his counterpart in Pakistan that a Joint Enquiry be held as to the circumstances leading to the apprehension of these Indian nationals.

Nagas

639. { Shri Ramji Verma:
\ Shri Sampath:
\ Shri S. A. Mehdhi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga hostiles killed a Naga woman proceeding from Mao to Khuzama on the 17th December, 1960 at Imphal;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Naga woman was killed in an exchange of fire between the Army Patrol and the Naga Hostiles; and

(c) the details of the incident?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). On the 17th December, 1960, the hostiles fired two rounds in the direction of a Road Protection Party just outside Khuzama village in Nagaland near Manipur border. One woman who was on her way from Mao village in Manipur to Khuzama was injured by the hostile fire and subsequently died of the injury.

Accommodation for Government Employees

640. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state what progress has been made in 1960 as compared to 1958 and 1959, in respect of providing Government Quarters for Class IV employees and other employees drawing below Rs. 500 per month in Delhi and New Delhi as compared to those drawing Rs. 500 and above?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. K. C. Reddy): The statement below gives the position in respect of general pool accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi.

	1958		1959		1960	
	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability	Demand	Availability
(a) Class IV employees	17,454	6,552	17,454	6,726	19,255	7,859
(b) Other employees drawing less than Rs. 500 per month.	36,267	16,751	36,267	16,483*	47,597	17,148
(c) Employees drawing Rs. 500 and above per month	4,604	2,263	4,604	2,759	5,078	2,782

*The figures of availability for the year 1959, against item (b), are less than the corresponding figures for the year 1958 due to the fact that certain quarters of classes to which employees drawing less than Rs. 500/- per month are entitled were upgraded to higher classes along with the similar upgrading of other residences.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

641. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any small scale industries in Orissa have received credit facilities from the State Bank of India under its "Pilot Scheme" so far;

(b) if so, what are those small scale industries;

(c) whether Builders' Hardware, Padlocks, Agricultural implements, Bicycle and Paints industry in Orissa

have received any encouragement by now; and

(d) if so, the nature of encouragement given so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 105]. The pilot scheme having proved successful and useful, the scheme now applies practically to all the branches of the State Bank of India in all parts of the country.

States and Third Five Year Plan

642. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ceiling of outlay for the Third Five Year Plan for each state has been fixed;

(b) if so, what would be the total Third Plan outlay for each State against its original demand;

(c) the major heads on which the total outlay has been distributed for each State; and

(d) whether any individual State will be permitted to enhance its outlay, if it agrees to increase its resources?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Third Plan outlays for States have been approved by the National Development Council vide their resolution of January 14, 1961. A statement indicating the outlays together with a copy of the resolution of the National Development Council are placed at the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 106].

(d) This is the general approach, but in each case the proposal requires careful consideration.

Survey of Coir Industry

643. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry has of late been conducted into the conditions of labour employed in the coir industry;

2010 (A) LSD—6.

(b) if so, what are its findings; and
(c) what ways and means have been suggested to improve their lot?

The Deputy Minister of Planning, Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). In 1960 the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla conducted an enquiry into the conditions of labour in the Coir industry on a sample basis for bringing upto date the data contained in the reports of the Labour Investigation Committee. The findings of the enquiry were published in the December, 1960 issue of the Indian Labour Journal, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The object of such enquiries is to collect factual information relating to labour conditions, which would be available to the appropriate authorities for further consideration of the problem.

National Productivity Council

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

(a) whether seminars on management development were held at some of the important industrial centres in the country in January-February this year under the auspices of the National Productivity Council;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) how many?

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

(b) Kanpur, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Calcutta, Delhi, Jullundur, Cuttack, Poona, Kolhapur and Bangalore.

(c) Thirteen.

Travelling Allowance to Refugees from Assam

645. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposed payment of some travelling

allowance to the refugees from Assam by the Government of Assam;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how many families were to receive the proposed travelling allowance?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). At a meeting held on the 30th December, 1960 between the Union Minister of Rehabilitation, Minister of Rehabilitation, West Bengal, and the Finance Minister of Assam, it was decided that when the eligible migrants from Assam who are in camps in West Bengal go back to Assam, they will be given:—

(i) free railway warrants,

(ii) journey allowance, and

(iii) dispersal doles.

(c) The number of families in camps in North Bengal is reported to be about 6000. Those families which are declared eligible and return to Assam will be entitled to the benefits mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

Manufacture of Automobile Parts

646. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how long it will take for all major component parts of automobiles assembled in India to be manufactured here; and

(b) the total quantum of foreign exchange resources that is now being utilised for importing component parts of automobiles assembled or partly manufactured in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) All the major components of automobiles with the exception of a few proprietary items like carburetors and distributors are expected to be manufactured indigenously by 1963.

(b) The foreign exchange allocations currently made to the automobile

manufacturers and automotive diesel engine manufacturers for the import of component parts for the manufacture of automobiles in the country are of the order of Rs. 30 crores per annum.

Licences for new Industries

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

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

(a) the names of the business firms who have been given licences for the establishment of new industries in 1960;

(b) names of those who are to be given licences during 1961; and

(c) the basis on which licences have been granted?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The lists of the licences—new and for expansion—issued every month are published in the Journal of Industry and Trade which gives *inter alia* names of the parties also. Copies of these Journals are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Licences under the Act are granted after examination of the applications actually made for the purpose. It is not possible to forecast the names of the units to be licensed during 1961.

(c) Licences are granted on the basis of applications made. The factors taken into consideration are the demand and supply position of the product to be manufactured, the technical and financial soundness of the scheme, imports involved, export potentialities, choice of location with regard to regional development, raw material, water, power and transport facilities.

Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore

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

(a) whether production has been increased during 1960 in Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) how it compares with 1959 figures; and

(d) whether any new item is to be introduced for production during 1961?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir: 948 machine tools were produced during 1960 as against 616 in the year 1959.

(d) During the year 1961, a high-speed Turret lathe and its associated family of lathes are contemplated for manufacture.

Perfumes

649. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of perfumes during the year 1960; and

(b) whether the production was purely indigenous or with any foreign collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total output of the perfumes in the year 1960 was 95149 kg.

(b) Partly indigenous and partly with foreign collaboration.

Diploma Holders in Journalism

650. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2150 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the holders of diploma in journalism are employed in government service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the place and nature of employment and the scale of pay?

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

(b) Diploma in journalism is prescribed as a qualification for employment in posts such as Publicity Officer, Field Exhibition Officer, Sub-Editor, Journalist, Information Assistant, Documentation Assistant, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Hindu Displaced Persons Occupying Muslim Property

651. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry was made under the Evacuee Property Act in connection with complaints made by Muslim citizens of West Bengal that their property had been taken over by Hindu migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, what was the number of complaints made and how many of them were found to be genuine;

(c) action taken to restore the properties to the Muslim owners;

(d) whether it is also a fact that steps to solve the problem arising out of East Pakistan refugees squatting upon houses of Hindus and Muslims in various parts of West Bengal are under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(e) if so, details thereof and progress made in connection therewith?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Under the West Bengal Evacuee Property Act of 1951 which regulates the restoration of properties to Muslims who had left for East Pakistan in 1950 but returned to India by the 31st March, 1951, 35,349 applications were received upto June, 1960. Of these 12,808 cases were found to be genuine.

(c) Of the 12,808 genuine cases, properties have been restored in

12,550 cases. In most of the remaining 258 cases, restoration of possession has been ordered, but implementation has not been completed pending arrangement of alternative accommodation for the refugees occupying the premises.

(d) and (e). The restoration of such properties is regulated by the Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons and Eviction of Persons in Unauthorised Occupation of Land Act of 1951. There are 834 such properties belonging to Muslims, at present occupied by 5,257 families, and 941 such properties belonging to Hindus and others at present occupied by 14,335 families. It has been decided to have a detailed survey of all these properties, to be completed within a month or so, after which the several aspects of the question will be examined.

L.I.C. Funds for Housing Schemes

652. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the result of efforts made to secure additional funds for middle income group housing schemes from the Life Insurance Corporation during 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It has not been found necessary to approach the Life Insurance Corporation for additional funds for the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme during the current financial year, as the amount of Rs. 3 crores already made available by the Corporation was enough to satisfy the total demand of the States for loan assistance under this Scheme for this year.

Efficiency Code

653. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1047 on the 30th November 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in exploring the means for realising the objectives regarding Efficiency Code?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A report on the basis of the replies received to the questionnaire is under preparation by the Committee.

Demarcation of Rajasthan-West Pakistan Border

654. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 579 on the 30th November, 1960 and state the progress made so far in the demarcation of Rajasthan-West Pakistan border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Out of a total length of about 644 miles of this border, about 355 miles have been demarcated by placement of boundary pillars.

Bridge Construction Works in Tripura

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

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Ministry for undertaking the bridge construction works on the road from Kanchanpur bazar to Jagadbandhupur in Tripura;

(b) if so, the amount so far granted in this matter;

(c) the type of bridges that are expected to be constructed; and

(d) whether tender is going to be invited to undertake the construction works or the same are to be carried out by negotiation with some contractors?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3,58,000.00.

(c) Semi-permanent timber bridges.

(d) Tenders were invited and work has been awarded to the lowest tenderer.

Small Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

656. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allocations for the development of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the progress made so far in this respect?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The funds released, to the State Government of M.P. for the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan ending 31st March, 1960 and the expenditure incurred upto 30th September, 1960 are given below:

<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>			
	Amount released	Expenditure incurred	
	Grant	Loan	
Small Scale Industries	26.66	59.93	60.47 (including State share)
Industrial Estates	..	46.41	43.52

For 1960-61 funds will be released by the middle of March, 1961.

The schemes taken up are making satisfactory progress. Training in 18 centres, under the schemes technically approved by the Government of India have been started. The important schemes of wood preservation at Indore, the Cycle Parts Factory at Guna, the pressed Metal Industry at Vidisha and the Umbrella Ribs Factory at Mhow continued to make satisfactory progress.

It was contemplated to construct 12 Industrial Estates in the Second Five Year Plan. The Industrial Estates at Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal have already started functioning and the construction work of the Burhanpur Estate is completed and that of Jabalpur Estate is also almost completed. The construction work of the Estate at Raipur has come upto roof level

and that at Sagar to plinth level. The preliminary work for the Industrial Estates at Ratlam, Bilaspur, Durg and Satna have been completed. The Industrial Estate at Ujjain will be constructed by a Coop. Society formed for the purpose.

Staff of A.I.R., Gauhati

657. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the All India Radio, Gauhati (Assam) found it difficult to go to Radio Station and left Gauhati during the riots in Assam in July, 1960;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether from other stations of All India Radio, staff members were transferred to work in Gauhati; and

(d) if so, from where?

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

(b) 44.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Staff were transferred from Calcutta, Cuttack, Srinagar, Lucknow, Dharwar, Jullundur, Ranchi and Bombay Stations of All India Radio.

तीसरी वंचवर्ती बोलना

इए. श्री विजूति विष्णु : क्या बोलना मर्दी यह बोलने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार ने तीसरी वंचवर्ती बोलना के प्रारूप की प्रतियां विभिन्न प्रांतिक भाषाओं में लगवाई हैं?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसनी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

योजना उपलब्धी (सी इया० नं० मित्र):

(क) जी है।

(म)

प्रारंभिक भावा	प्रतिवेदी की मंडपा
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१. हिन्दी	१०,०००
२. उर्दू	६९००
३. बंगाल	२,०००
४. तामिल	१,०००
५. तेलुगु	१,०००
६. उडिया	१,०००
७. मराठी	१,०००
८. गुजराती (छा रही है)	१,०००
९. मलयालम	१,०००
१०. पंजाबी (तंदार की जा रही है)	१,०००
११. कन्नड़	१,०००

जहाँ तक असमिधा मंस्करण का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्यम सरकार ने कहा है कि जब तक तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दे दिया जाता तब तक इन्तजार किया जाय और उसके बाद अन्तिम रिपोर्ट को मिया में अनुवाद किया जाय।

(ग) प्रबन्ध नहीं उठता।

South Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association

659. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 47 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received any report from the delegation sponsored by South Indian Plywood Manufacturers' Association, Calicut;

(b) if so, the suggestions made; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An interim Report has been received. The Association have promised to send a second report containing concrete proposals for accelerating exports which is awaited.

(b) The suggestions made in the interim Report are:

(i) Every factory should set apart a minimum of 10 per cent of its tea chest production for export.

(ii) The Association should take up the responsibility of collecting the panels from members and sending them on to Colombo, as that would give the importers a guarantee.

(iii) The price of a set of tea chest in Ceylon would be about Rs. 2 less than indigenous cost of production. To cover the difference, Government should make available timber at a workable price.

(iv) India should import larger quantities of copra and arecanuts from Ceylon and, in return, Ceylon should import larger quantities of tea chests from India.

(c) The matter will be gone into in details on receipt of the Second Report which the Association have promised.

Zircon

660. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Zircon is imported for foundries in this country;

(b) what is the annual import and at what cost; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Rutile, a substitute for Zircon, is available in the country in abundance?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Barium Chemicals Factory in Andhra Pradesh

661. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Barium Chemicals Factory at Dornakal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the products proposed to be produced there; and

(c) the cost and capacity of the factory?

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

(b) Blanc Fixe (Pigment Quality)
Barium Chloride (Technical Quality)

Barium Chloride (B.P. Quality)

Barium Sulphate (B.P. Quality)

Barium Nitrate

Barium Carbonate

Barium Sulphide

Barium Hydroxide.

(c) The approximate cost would be Rs. 50 lakhs. The capacity of the project is to manufacture 4650 tons of different Barium Chemicals per annum.

तिलक में भूटानी बस्तियों के बारे में चीन को पत्र

662. चीन चांगजाव पहाड़िया : क्या प्रबाल बंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन सरकार ने भारत सरकार के उस पत्र का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है जिसमें तिलक में भूटान की आठ बस्तियों का प्रश्न भूटान द्वारा प्रार्थना करने पर उठाया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मम्बन्ध में भीर क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रबाल बंडी तथा बैंडेशिक-कार्ड बंडी (चीन चांगजाव नेहून) : (क) और (ख). जो हाँ । जवाब या इंतजार है। भारतीय प्रधिकारी दल ने चीनी प्रधिकारियों से बातचीत करने के दोरान में उनका ध्यान फिर में इस ओर प्राकृष्ट किया था ।

Indian Embassy in Nepal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one of our Embassy Officers in Kathmandu (Nepal) was manhandled there by the people in December last year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the name of the official;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nepali press and the Nepal Government have suggested for the recall of that official; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A report had appeared in a section of the Nepalese Press alleging that an officer of the Indian Embassy at Kathmandu was assaulted. The allegation was totally false and a contradiction was issued by the Embassy.

(c) and (d). It is true that certain Nepalese papers suggested the withdrawal of the officer but no such suggestion has been received from the Government of Nepal.

Demonstration against Planning Minister in Gujarat

664. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state.

(a) whether there was a demonstration at Modasa (Gujarat) against

the Planning Minister and many persons were arrested; and

(b) if so, the cause of demonstration?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a demonstration at Modasa (Gujarat) and a few persons were arrested.

(b) The cause of demonstration was the Udaipur-Himmatnagar Railway alignment.

*** Supply of Stationery to District Central Excise Office, Satara**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that stationery is not supplied to the District Central Excise Office and their branches of Satara Distt. (Maharashtra) for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that stationery for the year 1958-59 was lost in transit in Railway; and

(d) if so, the reason why another stationery was not supplied?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Dr. K. C. Reddy): (a) No. Indents sent by the Superintendent, Central Excise, Satara District for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were complied with by the Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta to the extent possible. The subordinate offices under him are, not entitled to place indents direct on the Stationery Office.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such loss has been reported to the Government of India Stationery Office, Calcutta.

(d) Does not arise.

Newsreels in Urdu

666. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Films Division is under orders to exclude Urdu from the list of thirteen languages in which newsreels are to be made; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such exclusion?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tea Cultivation

667. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been framed for encouragement of Tea cultivation in hill areas of U.P., Punjab and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the total acreage under tea in the hill areas of U.P.?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kasungo): (a) Neither Government nor the Tea Board have received any schemes from the Government of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh for the encouragement of tea cultivation in their areas. As regards Punjab, the State Government have recently forwarded to the Tea Board a five-year research scheme for the development of tea culture in the hilly areas of the State with financial assistance from the Tea Board. The scheme is at present under examination by the Board.

More than the expansion of tea areas, what is needed is improvement of the quality of tea produced in these areas, for which steps are being taken by the Board.

(b) 5092 acres as on 31st March, 1960.

Silk Industry in U.P.

668. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Silk Board has considered the question of developing Silk Industry in lower hill regions adjoining the Himalayan region of U.P.; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Actual User Licences

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

(a) the specific grounds on which the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports revalidates Actual User Licences;

(b) the reasons as to why port licensing authorities have been authorised to revalidate actual user licences in some cases;

(c) the percentage of actual users' licences revalidated by the Chief Controller to total Actual User Licences, both in terms of numbers and values, during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(d) the same percentage regarding revalidation by port authorities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Actual Users' licences are revalidated by the Licensing Authority when he is satisfied, on the basis of the original documents produced before him, that

(1) although the Actual Users had taken all possible measures to effect shipment within the period of the validity of the licence, the goods could not be shipped for reasons beyond the control of the importers as well as shippers abroad; and

(2) the refusal to grant extension will cause real hardship and dislocation in the normal production programme of the licensee.

(b) Port licensing Authorities already had powers for revalidation of actual user licences issued by them up to a maximum period of 3 months. In view of representations from the trade and industry and also with a view to removing the time lag and expediting disposal, they have been delegated powers recently for revalidation of all Actual Users' licences except those issued under the Capital Goods Licensing Scheme, in consultation with Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and other Technical Authorities, whatever necessary.

(c) and (d). Precise information is not readily available. It is, however, estimated that not more than 10 per cent. of the Actual User Licences have been revalidated.

Import of Aluminium, Copper etc.

670. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any agreement between the Governments of India and Canada for importing aluminium, copper and nickel, etc. in India; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government of Canada make available some imports of aluminium, copper and nickel under the Colombo-Plan Aid Programme. Broadly the arrangement is that consumers in India place orders on firms in India who are normally acting as agents of Canadian manufacturers and suppliers of these metals.

For 1960-61, a sum of Canadian \$11.7 million has been offered to India under the above programme for

import of these metals as detailed below:—

Aluminium \$5.5 million (11176 metric tons approximately)

Copper.....\$5.5 million (4674 do)
Nickel.....\$7 million (183 do)

TOTAL \$11.7

Allocations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

671. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council which met in Delhi on 14th January, 1961 considered increased allocation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

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

(c) what is the present allocation for their benefit during the Third Plan period; and

(d) whether a portion of increased allocation decided by the National Development Council will be utilised for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The National Development Council did not go into the details of allocations for various sectors or development heads.

(c) The allocations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are currently being considered in the Planning Commission and will be presented to the Parliament in the final Report.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal

672. **Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission of the Rehabilitation Ministry has been obtained for creating new posts in the Rehabilitation Department of the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any such permission has been given in last 6 months of 1960; and

(c) if so, for how many posts?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No. The State Government are free to reduce, keep in abeyance or create new posts without prior concurrence of the Ministry of Rehabilitation within the financial ceiling fixed from year to year.

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

Bridge Between Gobardanga and Media

673. **Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any money was sanctioned by the Central Rehabilitation Ministry for constructing a bridge between Gobardanga and Media refugee colonies; and

(b) if so, the amount granted and the amount utilised?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of a bridge between Gobardanga and the Media colony in December, 1959, but as detailed plans and estimates for the works were not received from the Government of West Bengal up to the middle of November, 1960, the sanction was cancelled. No expenditure was, therefore, incurred.

Manufacture of Tractors

674. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:**
Shri Koratkar:

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

(a) whether any factory has been set up for manufacturing heavy tractors; and

(b) if so, where and what will be the annual production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A new company known as M/s Limac Ltd., Madras has been formed for implementing a scheme for manufacture of

earth moving equipment such as crawler type heavy tractors, shovels, etc. The location of the factory will be in Madras and the capacity for crawler tractors will be fixed after the firm goes into production.

Land for Press Association Co-operative Society

675. { Shri Tangamani:
 \ Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Association has made any representation to the Ministry to recommend their case for expediting the proposal of getting land for the Press Association Co-operative Society; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry in this connection?

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

(b) The application received from the Press Association Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., New Delhi for allotment of a plot of land for residential purposes was forwarded and recommended to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi for consideration. Action in this matter has to be taken by the Delhi Administration.

विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्में

६७६. वी विषय विषय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों को सोक्रिय बनाने और उनके प्रचार के लिए सरकार ने कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) इस विषय में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशर)

(क) और (ख) : भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के उपायों के बारे में सरकार को मलाह देन के लिए एक निर्यात प्रोत्साहन-समिति बनाई गई है। समिति ने फिल्मों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म समारोहों और व्यापारिक मेलों में भाग लेने और भारतीय दूतावासों के द्वारा फिल्मों का अवधारणायिक प्रदर्शन करने के प्रतिरिक्षण जैसे गुप्ताव दिए हैं उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार है :—

(१) भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में वितरण के लिए एक मुबेनीर (परिचय पुस्तक) का प्रकाशन।

(२) भारतीय दूतावासों की मार्फत संभावित धारकों के सामने चूंकि हुई भारतीय फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन।

(३) विदेशों में जानेवाले-व्यापारिक शिष्टमंडलों द्वारा निर्यात-प्रोत्साहन।

(४) वितरण और नियांत करने वालों की जानकारी के लिए भारतीय व्यापार प्रधार मण्डलों में फिल्म-व्यापार मंडली सूचनाएं प्राप्ति करना।

(५) विदेशों में भारतीय फिल्मों के समारोहों का आयोजन।

इन उपायों को कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए कार्यवाही हो रही है।

Licences for starting new Industries

६७७. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 681 on the 5th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the business firms who have been fined and had been given new licences by Government for starting industries; and

(b) whether a statement will be laid on the Table about the new licences given to each business firm since the time of their being fined for violation of foreign exchange rules?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Lists of firms and individuals who are granted licences for starting new industries or for effecting substantial expansions to their existing industries are published regularly every month in the Journal of Industry and Trade issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Care is taken to see that such firms who have committed any major violation of Foreign Exchange Rules or Rules and Regulations under the Import Trade Control Act or under the Industries Act are not granted industrial licences. It is not possible to collect details as required in (b) for the last several years since these regulations under the different Acts have been enforced. But if the Honourable Member desires any information pertaining to any particular firms or parties who have committed any major violation of these rules I would be glad to furnish the details and full information about the same.

Nagas

678. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials and non-officials killed by the Naga hostiles in the months of December, 1960 and January, 1961 in NHTA and Manipur; and

(b) the action taken by Government against them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 107].

(b). The people are coming forward in increasing numbers to give information about the hostile movements. The Government are determined to continue intensive operations against the hostiles until law and order is fully restored in Nagaland.

Handloom Industry in Rajasthan

679. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from Rajasthan Government for giving assistance to handloom industry during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During 1959-60, the Rajasthan Government had proposed to put up schemes for the development of Handloom Industry to the tune of Rs. 9,11,654 and during 1960-61 to the tune of Rs. 15,56,848. The total amount approved against these schemes of the Rajasthan Government was Rs. 7,76,348.50 during the year 1959-60 and Rs. 3,25,435 during the year 1960-61.

Production of Khadi in Punjab

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

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Punjab during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement containing the required information is given below.

On the basis of the reports so far received, the production of Khadi in Punjab during 1960-61 is as follows:—

(in square yards)

Months	Punjab. Production of Khadi during 1960-61
April	6,85,391
May	5,69,175
June	6,81,886
July	7,42,985
August	4,47,290
September	4,33,077
October	5,24,894
November	6,28,558
December	6,72,569
TOTAL	53,85,825

(b) No targets for the production of Khadi for 1961-62 have been fixed so far.

Hire Purchase Scheme of Tea Machineries

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

(a) the number of applications received by the Tea Board in respect of Hire Purchase Scheme of Tea Machineries;

(b) the number of applications disposed of so far;

(c) whether the amount of money out of two crores of rupees sanctioned for the purpose has been actually disbursed;

(d) whether there will be any surplus amount after the applications have been disposed of; and

(e) if so, how the surplus money is going to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 131 applications under the Scheme were received within the last date prescribed for submission of applications viz. 31st August, 1960.

(b) So far, 10 applications involving Rs. 26.22 lakhs have been finally accepted and 4 have been finally rejected.

(c) No amount has been actually disbursed so far.

(d) and (e). It is too early to give a precise answer.

Controlled Raw Material for Industries

682. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of various controlled materials used as raw material in large-scale and small scale industries respectively during the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether complaints have been brought to the notice of Government from the small scale industrialists about the shortage of controlled raw material; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mansbhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I annexure No. 108].

Small Scale Industries Board

683. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Small Scale Industries Board was recently held in Trivandrum;

(b) what are the main decisions or recommendations made in that meeting; and

(c) to what extent those recommendations have been accepted and implemented by the Central and various State Governments?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 109].

(c) The recommendations will be considered by Government and communicated to the authorities concerned for appropriate action.

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ATTACK ON THE INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION IN KARACHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of a number of adjournment motions—as many as eight—and also calling attention notices on the same subject. The purpose is this. I will read only the first one: assault on the office of the Indian High Commission in Pakistan. This is the substance of the calling attention notices also. News has appeared in the newspapers.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the submission? Let us know the position.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I can well understand the feeling among the hon. Members in regard to these occurrences in Pakistan, more especially the attack on our Chancery there. I shall state the facts as have reached us.

On the 24th February, at 3.30 P.M., there was a small demonstration in front of the Chancery in Karachi protesting against the Jabalpur disturbances. This procession consisted of about 25 street urchins carrying single banner in one black flag. That is on the 24th. They shouted objectionable slogans against the Prime Minister and otherwise also rather provocative slogans. A large contingent of police on duty which had warned the High Commission in advance of the demonstration dispersed them after half an hour of ineffective slogan shouting.

Then, the next day there were two demonstrations—on the 25th February. The first was led by a procession of about 400 school children and a few college boys. They shouted slogans in front of the Chancery for about half an hour from 12.30 to 1 P.M. and then dispersed.

The second procession consisting of about 600 persons, composed principally of goondas, came later to the Chancery at 3.30 P.M. and after a few minutes of passive slogan shouting against India and the Prime Minister started throwing stones and brickbats at the Chancery, practically breaking all the windows and seriously damaging the cars of the High Commission and our officers, parked outside in the compound of the Chancery. A funeral pyre was lit in front of the Chancery and burning sticks and rags thrown into the building. Although the compound gates were closed and the mob was not allowed to go into the Chancery premises by the police, some of our personnel were hurt by stones thrown into the Chancery and by glass splinter. The High Commissioner reports that the injuries were superficial. He himself had received a minor scar on the nose from a flying glass splinter.

What is most objectionable about the incident is that all this was done with some sort of an obvious police complicity. The police had advance information and they had indeed warned the High Commission of the possibility of demonstration. The demonstrations lasted full thirty minutes with merely a hundred policemen present and looking on. About Forty policemen had come to the spot in advance and others arrived apparently after the demonstration started. The police allowed a truck and one or more donkey cart filled with stones to be brought into the locality and unloaded in front of the Chancery while all other traffic was diverted from the area. The demonstrators helped themselves to these stones

with which they pelted the Chancery premises while the police looked on. The High Commission's telegram to us says that finally at 4.40 P.M. the police blew their whistle and the crowd melted away leaving our compound littered with thousands of stones, broken glass and burning rags. That is, in so far as these incidents are concerned.

The acting High Commissioner called on the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan immediately after the incident and protested strongly against all these happenings. He also handed over to the Pakistan foreign office an *aide-memoire* requesting the Foreign Secretary to enquire into these incidents and ensure that full protection was given to the Indian High Commission and its officers. He had also added that the Government of Pakistan would no doubt offer appropriate restitution and adequate compensation for the damage suffered.

The Foreign Secretary, Shri Ikramulla, told the Acting High Commissioner that he was sorry to hear of the incident and he was surprised at what had happened and he would make enquiries into the matter and promised to speak to the Foreign Minister in Rawalpindi on the telephone. He is reported to have added that whatever be the rights and wrongs, there should have been no violence and the Indian High Commission was entitled to protection. That is in so far as Karachi is concerned.

Next day, after this report came in, our Acting High Commissioner again saw the Pakistan Foreign Secretary who told him that the Foreign Minister had telephoned to him from Rawalpindi expressing his great regret at what had happened. A protest was also made here by our Commonwealth Secretary to the Pakistan High Commissioner in Delhi. These are the facts.

There was some continuation of this and subsequently section 144 or some equivalent section was applied by the authorities in Karachi. Yesterday, I think, some trouble continued—not in our Chancery but—in city generally. But I had not got a full report of that and I do not wish to say much about it before I have accurate details.

Shri Muhammed Elias: The incident of such a serious nature which has happened in Karachi has roused the indignation and anger of all the people in India especially the minority community here; they are very much perturbed over this. Every section of our people has condemned these things that had been done in Karachi. It has a chain reaction. It has started from the speech of President Ayub Khan. He has made a speech at Dacca and he has compared the Jabalpur incident with the murder of Patrice Lumumba. In this respect, we want to say to President Ayub Khan that he should not interfere with the internal affairs of India. Although I belong to the Opposition Communist Group and I have got many differences with the Prime Minister, I can very confidently say that so long as Prime Minister Nehru is there, there is no danger to the life and property of the minority community. But a section of the people in Pakistan, including President Ayub Khan are interfering in this matter and they are creating trouble in India.

In this respect, I want to appeal to the Prime Minister to look into this matter. He should also try to make President Ayub Khan understand that he should not interfere with Indian affairs. At the same time, the incident in Karachi should not be taken as an act of the people of Pakistan. It is an act of hooligans. It has also been condemned by the democratic students' organisation and many other sections of people in

[**Shri Muhammed Elias**]

Pakistan. We should tell the Pakistani people that here in India, the people belonging to the minority community are safe due to the good-will of the majority community here. The Jabalpur incident also has been condemned by every section of the people in India.

I am expressing this feeling because I come from the minority community and every man belonging to the minority community is very much perturbed by this incident. That is why I am expressing my feeling about these happenings which have occurred in Karachi and which have been witnessed during the last two or three days.

In this respect, I want to request the Government to ask the people of our country not to take any retaliation, as the Prime Minister also stated yesterday at the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party, and all Members of the House should try to make our people understand the strength, the unity and the friendship between the people of Pakistan and the people of India so that we can build a good friendship between these two neighbouring countries.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I also gave notice of an Adjournment Motion. My point is this. I have discovered a method to see that a Mussalman here will not think that he belongs to a minority community nor the Hindus will think that they belong to the majority community. We shall investigate the ideas here and we shall propose this to Marshal Ayub Khan there. Let us investigate these ideas which make us so angry and enraged. I believe that if you try my experiment, it will be good. I do not ask anything for myself. I just beg you: please constitute a department to investigate ideas

which create these disturbances. Who will be the minority? Only the rogues and hooligans will be a minority. A good Mussalman is our brother and a good Hindu is our brother. We are Hindus and we are Muslims. We pray to one God, and that is the idea which we should give to the people. I remind our Prime Minister that in this very House I said that I shall go to Pakistan. I went to Pakistan and my going to Pakistan helped India and Pakistan to come closer together.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I just want to make one point. In today's newspapers an unfortunate piece of news has come to the effect that five people had been killed in Khulna, in East Pakistan, and there is also another piece of news which is disheartening. It is reported that another mandir—Shri Narayan Mandir—was also attacked in Karachi by hooligans. I wish this is incorrect. I want to know whether the Prime Minister has got any information about this, and if so, he may give it.

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the mandir?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, and also about the five people who were killed in East Pakistan.

Shrimati Remka Ray (Malda): I have given a Calling Attention Notice regarding the killings and arson in Khulna, and because of these things a lot of people are extremely perturbed. I would request the Prime Minister to let us know what exactly is the position.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There is one point on which I beg to seek information from the Prime Minister. From the statement, as I heard, it seems that the most alarming and surprising information is that the hooligans of Pakistan just responded like disciplined soldiers to the whistle of the police who were standing by. If that is so we would

naturally conclude that the policemen had brought them and that it was a State-managed affair. In that case, it is most alarming and unconventional that even the authorities should be a party to some sort of hooliganism. The very fact that the hooligans responded to the whistle goes to show that the whistle could have been sounded earlier.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): As I understand it, the whole trouble started after the statement of Gen. Ayub Khan at Dacca. We should unequivocally say in this House and through this House to the people outside that we, the people belonging to the minority community here, are perfectly able to protect ourselves and our rights under the present set-up of our Government and under our able Prime Minister like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru we are surely protected, and we think that no interference from Gen. Ayub Khan or anybody in this matter should be there.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Ray has given a Calling Attention Notice about the happening in Khulna.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I have no information about it. I can enquire. The Home Ministry possibly knows it. But in the course of my remarks which I just made, I said that there was some continuing trouble in Karachi yesterday about which I do not wish to go in detail because I have not got all the facts. It appears to have been rather a mixed kind of trouble; that is to say, there were some continuing demonstrations near a temple or something like that, and some processions were also taken yesterday in connection with the Congo, that is, pro-Lumumba demonstrations, which came into conflict with the police because of section 144. Something has happened but not, I think, of any major dimension. Otherwise we would have had some further particulars.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Khulna?

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Is it not a fact that all processions and meetings were banned, under the military rule, in Pakistan. If that is so, how is it that the processions were allowed to proceed? This point was not referred to in the Prime Minister's reply.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, it is unnecessary to pursue this matter further. I do not give my consent to the Adjournment Motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Khulna, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: They will make enquiries.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) RULES.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 176 dated the 11th February, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2672/61].

PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN RESPECT OF STATE OF ORISSA AND ORDERS ISSUED UNDER HIGH COURT JUDGES (CONDI- TIONS OF SERVICE) ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table (i) a copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1961 under article 356 of the Constitution, in respect of the State of Orissa.

[**Shri Datar**]

under clause (3) of the said article. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2673/61].

(ii) a copy of each of the following Orders, under sub-section (2) of Section 23A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954:—

(i) The Assam High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 3100 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(ii) The Orissa High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 3101 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(iii) The Calcutta High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 6 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(iv) The Mysore High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 7 dated the 7th January, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2674/61].

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Shri Datar just now laid a copy of the proclamation issued by the President in respect of Orissa. I would like to bring to your notice the fact that the supplementary demands for grants for 1960-61 for the Orissa State Government could not be passed and therefore the salaries for the Government officers could not be given. Then again, the budget for 1961-62 has not been presented there. It has also to be passed here. The general budget of the Centre is going to be discussed here from the 7th onwards. So, I would like to know when the Orissa budget is going to be brought up here.

Shri Datar: All these questions are before the Government, and they are considering them.

Shri Panigrahi: Will those demands for grants pertaining to Orissa be

taken up before our general budget is taken up? Otherwise, there would not be enough time.

Mr. Speaker: The proclamation is an extraordinary affair. Those demands for grants will also be dealt with in the same way.

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACTS AND BROCHURE ON PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS TO PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) The Companies (Appeals to the Central Government) Amendment Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93 dated the 21st January, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2675/61].

(b) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195 dated the 18th February, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2676/61].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 121 dated the 1st February, 1961 making certain further alterations in Schedule X of the Companies Act, 1956, under Sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2677/61].

(iii) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3 dated the 2nd January, 1961 issued under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and

Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2678/61].

(iv) A copy of Brochure entitled "Presidential Awards to Public Sector Undertakings". [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2679/61].

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (INSPECTION OF UNIVERSITIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): With your permission, on behalf of Dr. K. L. Shrimali, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the University Grants Commission (Inspection of Universities) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 287 dated the 4th February, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2680/61].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, AND WEALTH TAX ACT AND SCHEMES PREPARED UNDER BANKING COMPANIES ACT.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 154 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 155 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 156 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 157 dated the 11th February, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 158 dated the 11th February, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2681/61].

(ii) A copy of the Wealth Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 271 dated the 4th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2682/61].

(iii) A copy of each of the following Schemes under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:—

(a) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Prabhat Bank and its amalgamation with the National Bank of Lahore, published in Notification No. S.O. 406 dated the 20th February, 1961.

(b) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Nagpur and its amalgamation with the Bank of Maharashtra published in Notification No. S.O. 407 dated the 20th February, 1961.

(c) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Indo-Commercial Bank and its amalgamation with the Punjab National Bank, published in Notification No. S.O. 408 dated the 20th February, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2683/61].

CONCLUSIONS OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON PLANTATIONS.

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Conclusions of the Fourth Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at Calcutta on the 9th November, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2684/61].

12.19 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received a Message dated the 24th February, 1961, from the President. I am going to read it out to the House now. The usual practice is that the Message from the President on the motion of thanks is received by the House standing. Therefore, hon. Members may kindly stand in their seats.

The President's Message is as follows:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the address I delivered to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1961."

Members may kindly resume their seats.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Are we following a new practice?

Mr. Speaker: After all, we would like to enhance the prestige of the President and of the Parliament.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is one of us; we are a democracy.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone is competent to be a Prime Minister, but there is one Prime Minister. Everyone is competent to be President, but there is one President for the time being. I leave it to the House. There is no harm. It is not a new thing. I am not starting it this year. It was done last year.

12.22 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
STRIKE BY CHIPPING AND PAINTING WORKERS OF CALCUTTA DOCKS

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Under Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter or urgent public importance and I request that he make a statement thereon:

"Strike by some 5000 chipping and painting workers of Calcutta docks since 3rd February, 1961 demanding direct booking and payment under the Calcutta Dock Labour Board as in force in Bombay since 1958."

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I may inform the hon. Member that the strike has since been called off.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What were their demands and were they satisfied? I would like to know all that from the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Abid Ali: There were three demands—double pay for work on holidays, each worker to be paid Re. 1 more for night work and thirdly direct booking and payment by the Calcutta Dock Labour Board. The third demand was not possible to be implemented because it is not included in the scheme. With regard to the first two demands, negotiations were conducted between the workers' representatives and those of the employers. Just now I received intimation that the strike has been called off. Information in regard to the demands is still awaited.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it not a fact that the demands put forth by the dock workers are in force in Bombay since 1958? To get those demands which are legally operating in the Bombay docks, the workers in Calcutta had to go on strike from 3rd February and the strike had continued till this morning. May I know

why Government did not take any action *suo motu* without the workers going on strike?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us have all the facts. If the workers feel satisfied and if they have withdrawn the strike, should we press it further now at this moment without knowing all the facts?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They went on strike on 3rd February and continued to be on strike till this morning. Why was it that the Government was not susceptible to their demands and did not take action, but allowed them to go on strike?

Shri Abd Ali: Whenever we receive complaints from workers, we convene a meeting of the workers' representatives and employers' representatives and our conciliation officers do their best to see that an amicable settlement is reached. But if one of the parties becomes obstinate, we have no powers to force them. Our efforts fortunately succeeded and the strike has been called off.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before the strike, is it a fact that the workers made these demands and if so may I know whether the conciliation officer or the Regional Labour Commissioner did intervene or not? If not, what are the reasons for not intervening in the matter?

Shri Abd Ali: I have not got exact information on this point. But as a matter of procedure, it is the duty of the conciliation officers that whenever they receive any complaints, they should enquire into them and try to bring about reconciliation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But did they actually intervene or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister said that information is not available with him. He will collect it and he will supply the information.

12.25 hrs.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts be further extended upto the 31st August, 1961."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know the reasons for extending time till the next session.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The committee received several memoranda from various organisations and the committee examined several witnesses. The committee is scheduled to meet on 20th March, to examine some more witnesses. This Bill has aroused a lot of controversy in the country and we want to do justice to various organisations to represent their points of view. That is why much time was taken. We hope we will conclude the deliberations before August, 1961.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts be further extended upto the 31st August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

12.26 hrs.

**RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES
(REPEAL) BILL***

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957 and to make certain provisions consequential thereto.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): On a point of order. Before we dispose of the constitutional objection to this Bill, my submission is we should not proceed with this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Constitutional objections to the Bill being introduced?

Shri Mahanty: Yes. My objections arise under articles 280 and 281 of the Constitution. You will find that there are statutory provisions in the Constitution to allocate proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is talking of the contents of the Bill. Unless it is introduced, how can we go into the contents?

Shri Mahanty: I am opposing it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His objections relate to the contents of the Bill. Let the Bill be introduced and let the hon. Members have the Bill in their hands. Unless it is introduced, how can we go into the contents?

Shri Mahanty: If that is your desire.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not only my desire, but that is the legal position.

Shri Mahanty: Can I not object to the introduction of a Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can, but not on this ground that what it contains will not be within our jurisdiction. That has to be taken up at a later stage.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957 and to make certain provisions consequential thereto."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1960-61."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 28-2-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES
COMMISSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the general discussion on the Railway Budget, for which 14 hours have been allotted. I might state that according to the usual rule that we have followed, there will be a time-limit of 15 minutes for each individual Member, and about 20 minutes to half-an-hour in the case of leaders of groups or hon. Members who are set up as the spokesmen of their groups.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister has presented the budget in this House on the 11th of this month. Since the budget was introduced, it has been discussed threadbare in the other House and the hon. Minister also has given a considered reply to the debate yesterday. We had also the privilege of going through his reply. Therefore, I shall not go into many of the points which have been raised in the other House and which he has covered; but I dare say that a num-

ber of hon. Members will raise the question of the operational efficiency and various other connected matter but I must confess that he has painted a rather bright picture as if very little has yet to be done, and I do not agree with his conclusion. Only the other day, the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1958-59 was submitted to us and there many irregularities were pointed out. They have also pointed out two cases of avoidable loss—in one case about Rs. 34 lakhs was lost and an issue dragged on for three years and in another case they have mentioned the case of overpayment of Rs. 8.97 lakhs—and they have suggested that we must intensify our efforts to improve the technical capacity etc. So, if the Public Accounts Committee goes into this matter, they would have a lot of other things to say about the subsequent years also.

As I have pointed out, the motto of such an administration like the railways should be to serve the people. I do not say that nothing has been done in this regard. Actually, there are items for which the Ministry could take credit but, taken by and large the kind of service in a planned period the people have a right to expect from the railways has not been forthcoming. As others may join this trend I will take only three specific points to explain and clarify what I really mean. My first point will be on the question of amenities, quarters and the way the railway stations have been constructed. Secondly, I will point out the way the certain sectors of the railways have been neglected or ignored. My third point, a minor point, will be the question of trade unions and also staff matters.

Coming to the first point, I would like to point out that the Second Plan has been made out in a way that most of the industrial sectors are covered. Whenever there has been a demand that new lines should be constructed in certain areas we were told

[Shri Tangamani]

that we are giving top priority to industries.

But, I submit, we should toe a new line in the Third Plan. In other words, a large number of people and a large number of areas must be covered by rail. It is known that, by and large, a large section of the people and the goods are carried only through the railways. That is why I say that instead of spending a lot of money on development of certain stations and ceremonial platforms it is necessary that all the railway stations are made more or less to a particular specification. -

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a point which he has replied to in the debate in the other House, namely, the function of the Research and Designs Department. Although we have set apart about Rs. 70 lakhs for research and they may be designing various things, let them also design stations in various areas with the minimum comforts. If they divert or direct their attention to some problems of that nature they would have gone a long way. So, I submit that such a rational approach is needed. This practice is followed in several countries in Europe. As the hon. Minister himself knows, even the minimum requirements like lavatory facilities and drinking water are still wanting in several stations. I would like to mention that in areas like Kerala there is considerable rain during the monsoon season. So, it is necessary that all the platforms there should have covered sheds. This has been raised by many of the members from Kerala and I must say it has not been attended to at all. This is the first point which I would like to emphasize.

If this particular point is accepted, then on the construction of new lines a policy is likely to be evolved. Having said this, I would only mention certain areas so that the hon. Minister

and the House will also be in a position to know how certain areas have been neglected. If we go to the south of Vindyas, we see the whole of Andhra has been neglected. Except for the main line connecting Calcutta and Madras, the Grant Trunk line and some branch lines a big sector in Andhra Pradesh is left uncovered by the railways. Therefore, top priority must be given to the construction of the Kazipet-Gudurt line. Many proposals have been made, I believe, by the representatives of the Andhra Pradesh Government and also several political parties in Andhra Pradesh.

In the same way, if you take Kerala, for example, in the old Malabar district there is only one line connecting Madras with Mangalore. Mangalore, particularly South Kanara district, is not covered by rail at all except for this solitary line. If we come to Kanyakumari district in Madras State, Kanyakumari has no rail link at all although, I believe, an engineering and traffic survey was there for linking Tinnevelly-Kanyakumari-Nagercoil-Trivandrum. I am mentioning this to show areas which have not been covered by rail must be covered in the Third Plan period.

We have not been told what is the priority which is going to be given in the matter of construction of new lines. I understand that both Madras and Kerala State have submitted several proposals and I say that they must be given top priority. I do not propose to mention the various proposals that have come as they are well-known to the Ministry. They must be given full attention, not because of political reasons, as the hon. Minister mentioned while introducing the budget.....

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I have not mentioned political reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though that was not political according to the Minister, it was political according to the hon. Member.

An hon. Member: It is a matter of opinion. The facts are the same.

Shri Tangamani: So the question of priority to the construction of new lines must be looked into.

My second point, as I have already mentioned, is on the question of attitude to certain railways. Let us take the Southern Railways, for example. From the Explanatory Memorandum we find how there has been allocation on the question of doubling or construction of new lines. From page 37 we find for the doubling of the track between Tiruvottiyur and Gummidiipundi, the Grant Trunk line, the anticipated cost is Rs. 183 lakhs, the budget provision for 1961-62 is Rs. 20 lakhs and the balance to complete the work is Rs. 163 lakhs. The same will apply to Perambur also. For the doubling of the track between Morappur-Bommidi and Mavelipalayam-Sankaridrug the anticipated cost is Rs. 189 lakhs. The provision for 1961-62 is Rs. 20 lakhs and the balance to complete the work is 169 lakhs. If you take even the development doubling from Gudur to Manubolu, out of Rs. 89 lakhs which is expected to be the anticipated cost, the budget provision for 1961-62 is Rs. 8 lakhs.

Take the case of improvements to Perambur Carriage Works. Out of the latest anticipated cost of Rs. 85 lakhs, the provision for 1961-62 is only Rs. 2 lakhs and the balance required to complete the work is Rs. 82 lakhs.

I have given these instances to show how when the anticipated cost is X, the amount that has been set apart for 1961-62 is a very paltry sum and the balance required to cover the entire Plan period is going to be considerable. That shows a certain attitude to particular portions of doubling existing lines.

As I mentioned in connection with the first point, what is now holding us from doubling the line from Madras to Tuticorin? If we are going to develop Tuticorin harbour, is the doubling of Madras-Tuticorin line not

important? Again, if you are going to have the second shipyard at Cochin, is it not necessary that the doubling of Madras-Cochin line should get top priority? Even as regards the alterations of stations and of various other matters, the Explanatory Memorandum shows that there has been a kind of neglect in so far as the Southern Railway is concerned.

My next point is about the recognition of the various trade unions. This is a point which has been raised repeatedly, but now it has gained some new importance after the end of the strike. I believe that recognition of the various trade unions has been withdrawn. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation had *de facto* recognition. Now that *de facto* recognition does not exist. In the south, where I come from, there is a Southern Railway Employees' Sangh which is affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I would request the hon. Minister to send for the report of the Regional Labour Commissioner who, when he visited this particular union, found that there were no office-bearers and no records. He could not find out whether there were any members at all. Ultimately, they could not submit this account and because they could not submit this account the registration itself was cancelled. But I find that the union continues to enjoy the privilege and only the other day the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, presided over one of their important meetings in Vijayawada.

Now the Southern Railway Labour Union and the Employees' Union have amalgamated themselves with Shri S. Guruswami as President. By any method of checking, whether by checking up the membership as it exists or by any other method, we will be able to convince the hon. Minister that that union deserves certain recognition. Here the attitude should not be such that the benefits which should accrue to the employees do not accrue because they are not

[Shri Tangamani]

affiliated to a particular central trade union organisation.

Then in the cut motions, notice of which I have given, I have mentioned the demands of the All-India Retired Railwaymen's Federation as per their memorandum of 30th April, 1960. Those who have retired between 1st April, 1947 and 31st March, 1957 should also get the pension benefits. There is also need to provide family pension to about 1,000 employees retired between 1st April, 1955 and 31st March, 1957. I have also submitted that they should get two sets of P.T. Orders a year and should also get season ticket facilities at concessional rates on the suburban railways. They must also get passes for their school-going children.

Another point, though it is a minor point, which I would like to mention is that in the old Malabar area a number of flag stations are being converted into train halts. I believe my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, has already sent a memorandum to the hon. Minister saying that the proposal to convert nearly 18 such stations should be dropped. There are stations like Kannapuram and Elumalai as well as several other stations, mostly in the Kerala sector.

Two more minor points and I conclude. One is about the question of increasing house rent. In the Railways, particularly in the ex-SIR, I believe, only 2½ per cent of the salary of the employees was deducted as house rent. It was raised to 10 per cent and latterly it has been raised to 12½ per cent. There has been a demand that this should be reduced to 5 per cent.

Then there are certain demands pertaining to the ex-SIR portion of the Southern Railway. I have mentioned several points in my cut motions. One is about the commercial clerks. I have also mentioned about the Conductor Guards as also about shunting

drivers. The privilege that has been extended to those who are in other Railways has been denied to them, which is peculiar.

So, as I have already stated, the Budget, although it has not shown any fresh increment in fares, leaves a lot of things to be desired. I dare say that there has been criticism from the various State Governments and various political parties on how the contribution which was being made by the various States has been reduced. The House has chosen to fix the amount of taxation at Rs. 12½ crores and only a portion of it is going to the various States. Because that has been denied to the various States as the House has passed that Resolution on the recommendations of the Convention Committee, various ways must be devised for otherwise helping these areas. They should not confine themselves to limiting the amenities to Rs. 3 crores as has been mentioned in the recommendations of the Convention Committee.

Having said this, I once again want to state that during the post-strike period it is necessary that those who have been sent out of service, particularly from the South Eastern Railway, Eastern Railway, Perambur Works and the Integral Coach Factory, must be reinstated with some admonition so that those who have really done a very good job and those who have produced more than what was scheduled in the Integral Coach Factory are not made to suffer.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, an important but unfortunate fact about our railways is that they are unable to move the traffic that is offered to them. This is not a new feature. This is a characteristic feature of the railways for years now. The railways appear to be satisfied not by moving the traffic that is offered but by operating within the target fixed by the Planning Commission. That is not a very happy and satisfactory position

because it affects not only our industrial development but also our export trade. I am told that iron ore is not being exported to the extent that it could be exported because of movement difficulties within the country. You may deny it but it has been said. You may have a fight with the other Ministry concerned. The position is such that we must devise a plan so that all the traffic that is being offered can be moved. It will have to be moved primarily by the railways, but other modes of transport will also have to be requisitioned. Of course, there is a committee which is now considering the question of roads and railways. It will take some time.

The railways are expected to move about 235 million tons of originating traffic during the Third Five-Year Plan. But what will be the tonnage that will require to be moved as a result of the Plan? It will be over 300 million tons—anything between 325 million tons and 350 million tons. How is that going to be moved? Will the roads be developed to that extent? Or, to what extent can we take advantage of coastal shipping? We have a coast-line of about 4,500 miles and it would be necessary, I believe, to develop our coastal shipping so that much of the traffic could be diverted to ships or steamers plying along the coast and the railways may be relieved to carry goods internally. It may be that we have not got an adequate number of ships or steamers. But there is one way of overcoming that difficulty temporarily, and that is by chartering ships or steamers. That will require some amount of foreign exchange, but probably it will be better for the industrial development of the country and for maintaining our export trade than going on in the present fashion. I would request the hon. the Railway Minister to tell us as to what he thinks should be done and how this problem could be met.

The next point that I want to take up is about railway finances. Of

course, one is not happy about the financial position of the railways. One might get a wrong impression from the report of the Railway Convention Committee that since the dividend has been increased from 4 to 4½ per cent, therefore the railways are in a better position financially not only to pay the dividend but also generally. But that is not so. As anybody who has gone through the papers will know, the surplus on the present rates and fares expected in the Third Plan is only about Rs. 11 crores, which is not a very high figure. Then, the depreciation fund has gone very low, the development fund is inadequate, and loans have to be taken from the Central Government.

The railways are treated both as a public utility concern and as a commercial concern, and I believe they get the worst out of both the worlds. The railways have to give many facilities which the other commercial concerns do not give; yet they have to give them, because it is said that they are a public utility concern and that they should do it in the national interest. That is all right. But when it comes to a question of the rate of dividend, then it is said that they must pay more and more so that the general revenues get more. But a commercial concern would not have given many other facilities which the railways give, nor would it carry many of the essential commodities at a rate which is very uneconomic. Yet the railways are asked to contribute more and more to general revenues. I do not think the two are compatible and I could not really find out adequate reasons as to why the Railway Minister had accepted the 4½ per cent contribution. If he was trying to help the Finance Minister it was all very well. But no commercial concern would have agreed to do it. I have had something to do with business, and as a businessman I would not have agreed to that contribution being paid, because the railways cannot afford to pay that amount. Because, while they are increasing the

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

contribution, they are at the same time borrowing more and more from the general revenues in order to finance expenditure out of development fund. That is not a very healthy state of affairs nor something which can be said to be commercialiy sound. I wanted to know as to what the Railway Minister proposes to do. The Railway Minister has been building up a case for increasing rate and fares. I do not think there is probably any other alternative.

But two things have to be remembered. One is this. It is not that there has not been an increase in rates and fares. Only some time ago the Mudaliar Committee enquired into the question and made certain recommendations, and the rates were increased. Therefore, it will not be fair to say now that there has been nothing done. The Neogy Committee also referred to this question. Of course, they have not made any final report, but in the preliminary report they refer to this problem and they say that the railways have to consider the question of raising the rates and fares. But at once they say that, in the second place, they will have also to consider the repercussion of such changes on the general economy of the country.

Now, the general economy of the country has to be considered from two points of view. One is the effect on industrial development. This may adversely affect industrial development. Secondly, suppose the rates are increased. Then there may be more competition from the roads, unless road transport is controlled. I think what the railways want is that the rates should be increased and that road transport should be controlled so that road transport does not compete with railways. Now, that is not a very fair proposition.

But the Neogy Committee, in their preliminary report, also say that alternatively the railways should con-

sider what changes are required in the nature and extent of the financial commitment of the railways to general revenues. I think the hon. the Railway Minister should give his serious consideration to this matter also; because, instead of raising the rates, if the contribution to the general revenues could be reduced that would bring some relief to the railways.

So far as the efficiency of operation of the railways is concerned I shall not say much, because that point was taken up in the other House and dealt with exhaustively by an independent Member and also by the Railway Minister. But I would like to offer my thanks to the railway administration for providing us with a brochure on the performance of the railways which I have found to be very informative and interesting. It was given last year also. It is very informative and I must thank the railway administration for providing us with that booklet.

The Railway Minister derived a lot of satisfaction from certain comparisons he made with 1958-59 about operating efficiency and cited four indices. I shall not go into that question because it was also taken up by an hon. Member in the other House. And it was said that the comparison was not quite fair because it was with the year 1958-59 which was not a good year for the railways and except for net ton miles per engine hour, the other indices do not come out so favourably if a comparison is made with some earlier years, 1955-56 and 1956-57. I do not think that point was met adequately by the hon. Minister in his reply. I was in the Rajya Sabha listening to his reply yesterday.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will meet it here; there should be something for this House!

Shri Bimal Ghose: Another point in this connection was with regard to

fuel consumption. That problem has been long before the railways and I do not think that any solution has been arrived at. What are they going to do about it? The railways are expected to carry about 79 to 80 million tons of originating traffic more in the Third Plan. How are they going to do it. I want to know what is their plan for dieselisation and electrification and what is the requirement of diesel and electric locomotives and how they expect to procure those. I want to know the numbers and the sources of procurement also.

But one fact remains. The railways know it, the administration knows it full well that they cannot get good quality coal. However much they may put up inspection officers and all that, they will not get coking coal, they will not get selected A and selected B grade coals, they will have to be satisfied with B and C grade coals and with supplies from coal-fields in the outlaying areas. I was told once that the Nizam's State Railway worked with B grade coal supplied by the Singareni Collieries and yet they operated very economically. I want to know why even if the ash content is high we cannot work as economically as the Nizam's State Railways did. Have any enquiries been made in that regard and what is the result?

Another important point is about washeries, non-coking coal washeries. Coking coal washeries have been set up in four or five places which will supply coal only to the steel mills. But the railways will have to set up non-coking coal washeries. This matter has been hanging fire for at least two or three years—if not three or four years. The railways are aware and conscious of the need for non-coking coal washeries. I do not know which department will set them up. But whichever department it is, the Government has to take a decision. And I want the hon. Minister to tell us as to how many washeries he wants to set up in the Third Plan period and when he expects those washeries

to come up. Will they come up before 1962 or 1963, any washery in regard to non-coking coal?

I have only two or three other small points, and even though I might take five more minutes I think, Sir, that I may finish now itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he can finish within the next four or five minutes, he may do so.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am also not well and I would not take much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So he may conclude now itself.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The preliminary report of the Neogy Committee mentioned about the size of Railway zones and the form of administration. They did not come to any final conclusion on these matters which are very important. But, they seemed to favour smaller zones and larger decentralisation. I should like to know what is the current thinking of the Railway Administration on these matters.

13 hrs.

The last point that I want to make is the electrification of the Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway. It has been delayed. I want to have an assurance that it is not being delayed. I have an idea that it was to be completed by 1961. I should like to know when it will be completed.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: 1963-64.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, the speech of hon. Member is being conditioned by the hon. Minister moving his head from side to side and to and fro.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only signs cannot give a reply. It will have to be given by a speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I hope the matter will be expedited.

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

Another matter is the re-modelling of the Sealdah station. The hon. Minister is aware that the Sealdah station is unable to cope with the passengers that pass through the station. It is too small. I understand that the re-modelling plan of the Sealdah station is now under execution. I should like to know when it will be completed and when adequate facilities will be provided for the Sealdah station.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion will be carried on tomorrow. Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 5 o'clock to listen to the Budget speech of the Finance Minister.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I rise to present present the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1961-62.

2. With the close of the current year, we shall be completing a decade of planned development and we shall be launching on the Third Five Year Plan. Honourable Members will, I am sure, agree that the last 10 years have been a period of striking development in almost all sectors of the economy. Large investments have been made in agriculture, irrigation and power, major as well as medium and small industries, transport and social services. We are perhaps too near these events to be able

to assess their full impact or significance. I venture to think that despite various difficulties, we have succeeded in creating a new dynamism in the economy. The public sector has gone forward and has taken on tasks which were entirely new. The private sector also has advanced considerably. All over the country—in the cities and in the towns as also in rural areas—one sees the beginning of new developments in various directions.

3. The First Five Year Plan was a relatively modest effort, both in its scope and its dimensions. Though the Plan was fulfilled satisfactorily, it became clearer, even as we were proceeding with it, that unless we accelerated the tempo of development, it would not be possible to lift our people out of poverty.

4. The Second Five Year Plan was, in consequence, a bolder and more ambitious one. It aimed at larger increases in production, investment and employment. It was conceived in terms of a long-term strategy of development. Our objective is to develop in the country, at as early a date as possible machine-building capacity on a scale which would enable our development to proceed without dependence on the import of capital goods. To achieve this, progress has to be made over a wide field—in the production of metals, particularly iron and steel, in the establishment of plants intended to produce heavy machinery, as well as in the development of the necessary techniques and skills. Even while we are proceeding with the development of machine-building capacity we have to strengthen the agricultural base and to provide for the other basic needs of our growing population.

5. Honourable Members are aware that in the course of the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan, we were confronted with major difficulties in regard to resources, particularly external resources. It became

necessary for us to make certain adjustments in the Plan and to confine our attention primarily to the fulfilment of what came to be described as the "core" of the Second Five Year Plan. The target of outlay in the public sector was cut down from Rs. 4,800 crores to Rs. 4,500 crores. As the Second Five Year Plan draws to a close, we expect to exceed the revised target and to attain an outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores.

6. As a result of this effort at development planning over the last 10 years, industrial production has increased by about 66 per cent and agricultural production has gone up by 33 per cent. We have added substantially to the installed capacity for steel and for a number of engineering industries including machine-making. The chemical industries have also grown rapidly. At the same time, we have greatly strengthened the basic services and amenities such as fuel, power, transport and irrigation which provide the foundation for rapid economic growth.

7. During the Second Plan, the total additional taxation has been of the order of Rs. 1040 crores of which nearly Rs. 800 crores were at the Centre. The resources arranged by mobilisation of private savings, mainly through loans, small savings and provident funds have yielded about Rs. 1,400 crores and the extent of deficit financing during the Plan period is expected to be about Rs. 1100 crores as compared to Rs. 1200 crores originally envisaged. This is satisfactory as far as it goes. We are now embarking on a bigger Plan and we shall have to make a greater effort to direct our resources through channels which lead to greater development and progress.

8. The Third Plan in its final shape is expected to emerge shortly. The House will have ample opportunity to discuss it in due course. I shall, therefore, dwell only on some of its salient features and what it means in terms of the problem of providing adequate resources for it. At the last meeting of the National Development Council, we were confronted with a very difficult choice. On the one

hand, our best estimates of resources that we could hope to mobilise lead us to the conclusion that outlays in the Plan should be limited to Rs. 7,500 crores. On the other hand, the programmes for which there was necessity and readiness to proceed to a higher target added up to a higher figure. The Council has decided that for the purposes of physical planning, programmes with a ceiling of Rs. 8,000 crores should be prepared but the financial limit of Rs. 7,500 crores must be adhered to. The fact that we shall have larger programmes worked out will enable us to start on their execution as soon as resources are in sight. At the same time, we cannot and must not take on commitments beyond our resources. Throughout the Third Plan we shall have to be careful to see that reliance on what is popularly described as deficit financing is strictly limited. The size of the Plan, in other words will depend upon our tax effort and our ability to mobilise savings. No one would be happier than I if we are in fact in a position to raise resources to a higher figure than the target of Rs. 7500 crores.

9. Our estimate of resources for the Third Plan postulates that the surpluses of various public enterprises should be available for financing the Plan. Besides Railways for which there are separate arrangements, Government have in the last decade invested large sums in various industrial undertakings in the public sector. It is of basic importance that these enterprises should function on sound commercial principles and should make adequate profits which can be ploughed back into further investments.

10. Apart from the limitations regarding internal finance, we have to bear in mind the crucial significance of external finance or foreign exchange in our planning. The requirements of external assistance for the next five years as envisaged in the Draft Outline are of a very substantial order and we do not propose to exceed this limit. It is essential, in this context, that we should reduce expenditure of foreign exchange in

[Shri Morarji Desai]

every conceivable direction and step up the level of exports. In the detailed phasing of the Plan, we shall have to ensure that the foreign exchange gap in terms of actual outgoing during the Third Plan, which we expect to fill by external aid, does not exceed the estimates set out in the Draft Outline.

11. Development activities of this magnitude, with all the limitations which we face, are not an easy task. They call for sacrifices. They necessitate a willingness to go without many things. They involve a restraint on consumption in order that more resources are available for investment. The degree of hardship which this development entails can be alleviated to some extent by external aid. Such aid has been available to us from friendly countries in the Second Plan period and has enabled us to make substantial progress with our 'core' projects, in spite of the acute position in regard to foreign exchange with which we were faced in the middle of the Plan. I am greatful to all those who have helped us. But ultimately it is through our own efforts and our own sacrifices that we can build our future.

Review of Economic Conditions

12. Following usual practice, I now propose to review briefly the economic conditions in the country during the current year. The detailed assessment of the emergent economic trends has been made in the Economic Survey which has been circulated along with the Budget papers. The Survey also draws attention in broad terms to the considerations and objectives which should guide our fiscal and monetary policies during the coming year. I shall not, therefore, go into the details of the economic situation but shall confine my remarks to the salient features of 1960-61.

13. During the year, the economy advanced in several respects. Investment, both public and private, was at a high level and the upward trend in industrial production was accelerated. The agricultural season of 1959-60

was, however, not so favourable. This reduced the domestic availability of foodgains and raw materials. To an extent, the shortage was met through additional imports. Nevertheless, there was a significant rise in the prices of agricultural raw materials as well as in the overall level of whole-sale prices. The outlook in respect of agricultural and industrial production in the coming year is, however, distinctly better. There is every hope that the upward trend in industrial production will be maintained.

Production

14. Agricultural production in 1959-60 did not come up to our original expectations owing mainly to adverse climatic conditions. Food production at about 72 million tons was about 5 per cent less than in the previous year. There was also a substantial decline in the output of cotton, raw jute and oilseeds. Sugarcane, however, recorded a welcome increase of 6·6 per cent.

15. For the current agricultural year, the prospects are better. The Kharif crop is expected to be as good as, if not better than the excellent crop of 1958-59, and Rabi sowings have also been satisfactory. The output of cotton this year will also be substantially larger than last year. A further increase in sugarcane production is expected. For jute and oilseeds, however, the outlook is not equally promising.

16. Industrial production in the first ten months of 1960 showed an increase of 11·5 per cent over the corresponding period of 1959. The rate of increase is the highest we have achieved so far. The increase has occurred in almost all industries and it is gratifying that it has been relatively larger in the case of intermediate products and capital goods. Marked increases occurred in iron ore, iron and steel, industrial machinery, paper and paper board, chemicals, cement, general and electrical engineering goods and transport equipment. The output of mill cloth—about 5000

million yards—was also slightly higher than in 1959 in spite of the shortage of supplies of Indian cotton.

17. There has been a substantial addition to production capacity in a number of important industries. Industrial activity in the country is getting diversified, and I am particularly happy to find that a large number of small and medium enterprises is coming up to establish new lines of production and to expand the existing ones. As the House is aware, legislation was undertaken to facilitate the introduction of a scheme of credit guarantee in respect of loans from commercial banks to small scale units under the aegis of the Reserve Bank of India. The scheme is making good progress and about 300 applications have been sanctioned during the last 7 months.

18. The expansion programme of the two steel works in the private sector has been practically completed. The three public sector steel plants have made steady progress and the next few months will see the commissioning of all the blast furnaces, steel melting shops and rolling mills in these plants. The production of finished steel in 1960 was about 2.2 million tons and it is expected to reach 3.5 million tons in 1961. The steel expansion programme, together with the development of mining and transport constitutes the sinews of our industrial development and has been given a very high priority in our Third Plan.

19. The production of coal in 1960 was about 51 million tons as compared to 47 million tons in 1959. Most of the new mines in the public sector are now in production. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has continued its search for oil in Jwalamukhi and Hoshiarpur areas in the Punjab, in Cambay and Ankleshwar areas in Gujarat and in the Rudrasagar areas in Assam. On the basis of the results of exploration in Gujarat, it has been decided to set up a large refinery, which will be financed from the recent Soviet credit.

20. A notable new field of development, the foundations of which were laid in the Second Plan and which will receive special emphasis in the Third Plan, is machine-building. The first phase of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal has already been completed and orders are now being placed for its second phase by utilising British credit. Other projects in the field of heavy machinery, which will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan, include the Heavy Machinery Plant at Ranchi, the Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur, both of which are being financed out of Soviet credits, as well as the Foundry Forge which is being set up with Czechoslovak collaboration. The Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore has already attained a higher level of production than was originally envisaged and is now engaged in a programme of expansion. Development in machine-building capacity in the private sector is also proceeding at a satisfactory pace and considerable progress has been made with the manufacture of the plant and machinery required by the sugar, paper and cement industries.

Monetary Trends

21. During the year, money supply with the public increased by Rs. 219 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 171 crores in 1959. A major factor in this expansion was bank credit. Government's indebtedness to the banking system increased much less than in the previous year. The expansionary effect of these developments was countered to a small extent by a decline in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank.

22. The deposits of scheduled banks rose in 1960 by Rs. 65 crores as compared to Rs. 254 crores in the previous year. This large reduction is due in the main to the revised procedure regarding the placement of rupee counterpart funds arising out of P. L. 480 imports. These amounts were, until last year, deposited with the State Bank of India which used to invest them along with their other funds in Treasury Bills or dated Government

[Shri Morarji Desai]

securities. This arrangement gave a somewhat distorted picture of the volume of deposits in scheduled banks and their investments in Government securities. It was accordingly decided, in consultation with the American authorities, that these moneys would, with effect from the 12th May, 1960, be deposited directly with the Reserve Bank of India who would invest them in special securities of the Government of India. Further it has been arranged that from July 1960, for a limited period, the past accumulations with the State Bank of India would be transferred to Government in monthly instalments of Rs. 12 crores. Even after making allowance for the effect of these revised arrangements, the rise in bank deposits in 1960 was somewhat smaller than in 1959.

23. The expansion of bank credit by the scheduled banks was on the other hand much larger—more than twice the expansion in 1959. In consequence, the credit-deposit ratio went up from 53 per cent at the end of 1959 to 62 per cent at the end of 1960. If P. L. 480 deposits are excluded, the ratio works out to 72 per cent in December 1960 as compared to 63 per cent a year ago. This strain on the resources of commercial banks has resulted in an increase in their borrowings from the Reserve Bank despite a decline in gilt-edged securities in their portfolios.

24. The upward trend in equity prices noticed since 1958 gathered further momentum and a speculative boom developed about the middle of the year. The index of prices of variable dividend securities moved up by about 14 per cent in the course of the first seven months of 1960. Commodity markets were also buoyant. With a view to check these speculative trends the Reserve Bank introduced several measures designed to restrain the total amount of credit creation. The bank rate remained unchanged but penal rates were imposed on borrowing by banks above certain limits. There is no doubt that while the banks must endeavour to meet the legitimate

needs of production and trade, every care must be taken to prevent excessive credit creation. There has been a break in share values since July 1960 partly as a result of the tightening of credit, partly in consequence of the steps taken by the stock exchanges themselves by adjusting their margin requirements, and partly through some changes in the working policies of the capital issues control. The index of variable divided securities which had risen to 182 by the end of July 1960 stood at 165 about the end of the year.

25. In passing I might also refer to the Refinance Corporation which was set up in 1958 to assist banks in financing medium-sized industries. We have during recent months substantially enlarged the scope of its operations by extending the facilities to a larger number of banks as also to State Finance Corporations and selected State Co-operative Banks, increasing the period of loans from 7 to 10 years, where necessary, and giving a larger discretion to the Corporation in regard to the industries to be assisted. These modifications, held possibly by the stringency of funds, have resulted in an increase in the loans disbursed from Rs. 85 lakhs in 1959 to Rs. 141 lakhs in 1960, while the loans advanced in the month of January 1961 exceeded Rs. 70 lakhs.

26. The banking sector has a very important role to play in the mobilisation and husbanding of resources for our developmental plans and Government are therefore vitally interested in its health and vitality. The House is aware of the steps that we have taken to safeguard the interests of depositors including the powers to facilitate reconstruction or amalgamation of banks. Recently, we have promulgated an Ordinance to remove certain difficulties experienced in their reconstruction or amalgamation with other banks and to permit amalgamation under the Banking Companies Act with the State Bank of India. These measures will help to strengthen some of the more vulnerable units

of the Indian banking system, which, I am convinced, is basically strong and sound. Government are determined to take whatever steps may be necessary for the efficient management of banks and for protecting the interests of the depositors.

Prices

27. The index of whole-sale prices which was 117.9 at the end of 1959 rose to a peak of 127.4 by the middle of October 1960, but declined to 124.3 at the end of the year. The average for 1960 works out at 6.5 per cent, higher than for 1959, the rise in respect of industrial raw materials, mainly oil seeds, raw cotton and raw jute, being 18 per cent, and in manufactures 11 per cent. Rice prices rose by about 7 per cent, while wheat prices declined by 11 per cent; the index of foodgrains, taken as a group, has shown a small fall. We have been keeping a continuous watch over the trend of prices and in the case of specific commodities such as cotton, jute and groundnuts taken suitable steps like the introduction of quota system and the enforcement of credit restrictions supplemented by the tightening of margins in the commodity markets. Towards the end of 1960, the price index of rice, however, fell significantly. There was a seasonal rise in the index in the month of January which at the end of the month stood 126.2 as compared to 119.2 at the end of January last year. The working class cost of living index has shown only a small increase, the index being 124 for December, 1960 as compared to 122 a year earlier.

28. The rising trend in prices has persisted almost throughout the Second Plan. Some price increases are inevitable in a developing economy. It should, however, be our aim to ensure that in the period of the Third Plan, the prices of the essential goods that enter into the common man's budget remain relatively stable. The Plan has been drawn up with due regard to this objective. A substantial increase in food production is the foundation on which the

Plan rests, and I should like to take this opportunity of appealing both to our farmers and to the official and non-official agencies concerned with development in the rural areas to concentrate their effort on achieving the target of 100 million tons set out in the Draft Outline of the Plan.

29. Government have in hand sizeable stocks of foodgrains amounting to 2.5 million tons, and, thanks to the agreement in respect of P. L. 480 imports signed last year with the United States, they also have an assurance of further supplies in the coming years. While this second string to our bow is essential as well as welcome, it should be regarded primarily as a stand-by to get over the bottlenecks which have impeded us in the past in achieving our targets of increased agricultural production.

Balance of Payments

30. The balance of payments situation during 1960-61, the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, took a turn for the worse. The Sterling assets held by the Reserve Bank of India on the 17th February, 1961 were Rs. 157 crores which are Rs. 46 crores lower than at this time last year. A part of this decline is attributable to the repayment of the stand-by credit from the International Monetary Fund amounting to about Rs. 11 crores. This repayment increases our borrowing capacity from the Fund and is not therefore a matter of concern. Apart from this, however, there has been a substantial fall in our balances on other accounts, a detailed analysis of which is set out in the Economic Survey.

31. The decline which has taken place in our foreign exchange reserves during the current financial year gives cause for reflection and concern. First of all, it underlines the importance of stepping up our export promotion efforts. This is not an easy task in a developing economy where the standards of living are as low as they are in India. But an increase in our export earnings is vital to the success of our Plan. One of the weaknesses

[**Shri Morarji Desai**]

from which our industrial economy suffers is that, with the exception of a few industries like jute, cotton textiles and tea, most industries look to the vast domestic market and do not exert themselves to sell abroad. Considering that the supply of raw materials, components, spare parts and other essentials for our industries constitutes such an important element in expenditure of foreign exchange, it is essential that every industry which depends on imports should endeavour to earn at least part of the foreign exchange it spends by selling its products abroad. Greater attention to this consideration will have to be paid in the future. Government, for its part, will stand ready to help export industries in every way—by more liberal treatment in the matter of foreign exchange allocations, by speedy refund of internal taxes and duties levied on such products as are exported and in other ways.

32. We shall have to be even more careful about expenditure of foreign exchange. There has been a considerable tightening of import control restrictions. There are, however, various other ways in which foreign exchange is spent. One of these is expenditure on travelling abroad for one reason or another. It has been necessary to tighten allocations of foreign exchange for educational purposes by weeding out some of the less beneficial courses of study abroad. For other purposes too a stricter policy is being followed. There is a significant number of persons who, it appears, go abroad without any release of foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank but who are able to provide themselves with funds by various other devices. It is not my intention, at this stage, to place a ban on travelling abroad by people who have not received an allocation of foreign exchange, because there are quite a number of people who genuinely go as guests, on scholarships, and through other legitimate means. At the same time, the House will agree that we cannot allow the existing state of affairs to continue. I, therefore, propose shortly to provide

for the submission by persons going abroad of a form containing information about the manner in which they are finding the foreign exchange for themselves. Cases of a doubtful nature will, where the facts warrant, be further pursued.

33. Our efforts to promote exports and to save on imports will not, however, solve our foreign exchange problem. The ultimate solution can only be found through the efforts we are making to develop the country industrially and economically. While we are engaged in this process, we shall need massive external aid. We had started our Second Five Year Plan with our sterling balances around Rs. 746 crores. We are now embarking on a bigger Plan with our reserves at a much lower level. In doing so, we are appreciative of the fact that in the world outside there is now a general recognition of the need to help us in our developmental effort and there is an acceptance of the position that our aim is to achieve a rate of progress which cannot, in any sense, be said to be over-ambitious.

Foreign Assistance

34. During the year 1960, the World Bank sanctioned two loans—Rs. 33 crores for the development of our Railways and Rs. 10 crores for the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. The U.S. Development Loan Fund granted loans amounting to Rs. 107 crores for various power projects and for the construction of a fertiliser plant at Trombay. The U.S. Export-Import Bank extended a second credit of Rs. 24 crores. The United Kingdom Government sanctioned two loans totalling Rs. 20 crores to pay for capital goods purchased in that country. Of the \$ 100 million aid promised by the West German Government in 1958, \$ 40 million were authorised in 1959 and the balance of \$ 60 million in 1960. Among the other loans and credits negotiated during the year were Rs. 14 crores by Poland, Rs. 11 crores by Switzerland and Rs. 19 crores by Yugoslavia.

35. The third meeting of the consortium of the countries helping India

was convened by the World Bank in September 1960 in Paris, chiefly for making a preliminary assessment of our requirements for the Third Plan. Following this meeting, the U.K. Government have offered a sum of Rs. 67 crores as initial assistance for our Third Plan and the Government of West Germany have agreed to our placing orders in that country up to Rs. 28 crores, besides consenting to the postponement of a major portion of the repayments falling due in the current and the next year on account of the loan for the Rourkela Project. The House will recall that in 1959 the Government of U.S.S.R. had agreed to make available an amount of Rs. 179 crores as an initial credit towards their collaboration in the Third Plan Projects. This has been supplemented by the offer of an additional credit of about Rs. 60 crores for which an agreement was signed last week.

36. The Commodities Agreement under P.L. 480 of the value of Rs. 636 crores signed with the United States in May last provides for the import of 18 million tons of wheat, 1 million tons of rice and also certain quantities of maize, milo, cotton, tobacco and soya-bean oil. The foodgrains imported under this agreement will enable us to build up sizable reserves. The total value of commodities covered by the agreements so far signed under P.L. 480 amounts to a little over Rs. 1,096 crores.

37. We continued to receive assistance from the Colombo Plan countries, the grants of Canada both for projects and in the shape of key commodities like non-ferrous metals deserving special mention. We were also helped by assistance from the United Nations and its specialised agencies and from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. While we have been receiving aid from the more advanced countries, we have, for our part, been ready and willing, within the limit of our resources, to help other countries by providing training facilities and services of experts under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of Colombo Plan as

well as in other ways. The aid to Nepal during the current and next year would amount to Rs. 6 crores. In addition, we have continued to assist our neighbours, Sikkim and Bhutan in their development plans.

38. In the five years of the Second Plan period, the total foreign loans and credits covered by formal loan agreements are of the order of Rs. 1,517 crores of which Rs. 1,387 crores are on Government account, including the carry over of unspent balance from the First Plan amounting to Rs. 87 crores. The total utilisations during the Second Plan period are estimated at Rs. 752 crores, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 722 crores to be carried forward to the next Plan. Of this balance, Rs. 329 crores are for credits which are intended for financing the projects included in the Third Plan.

39. We have been receiving aid from friendly countries throughout the Second Five Year Plan. I should like, at this juncture, to pay a special tribute to the role of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development under the leadership of its President, Mr. Eugene Black, in organising meetings of a consortium of countries who have jointly been discussing the question of aid to India in a friendly and constructive spirit.

Finance Commission

40. As Honourable Members are aware, the award of the Second Finance Commission for the devolution of resources from the Centre to the States covers the five years ending 1961-62. The Second Finance Commission had, however, experienced considerable difficulties in assessing the requirements of the State Governments as the period covered by their recommendations extends over both the Second and Third Plans. They had, therefore, recommended that the period of the Finance Commission's award should, in future, be made to coincide with that of the Plan. The Third Finance Commission was, accordingly, constituted

[Shri Morarji Desai]

in December last and it has been requested to give its recommendations for the four years from 1962-63 to 1965-66. As on the previous occasions, the Commission will, in addition to making recommendations on the sharing of Taxes on Income and Union Excises, advise on the grants to be paid to the States which are in need of assistance, keeping in view the requirements of the Third Plan and the efforts expected of them to raise additional revenues. The Commission will also report on the changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution of the Estate Duty and the manner in which the grant payable in lieu of States' share of Tax on Railway Fares should be distributed amongst them. As the Tax on Railway Fares is being abolished with effect from 1st April, 1961, the recommendations of the Commission for the distribution of the grant in lieu of this tax will take effect from the next year.

Changes in Accounts

41. For some time past, it has been felt that the existing accounting structure, which has continued more or less unchanged ever since it was drawn up at the time of the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935, should be rationalised and recast in the light of the subsequent Constitutional changes and the rising tempo of Government developmental expenditures. The matter was reviewed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and it has been decided that the changes may be phased over a period of two years. The changes introduced in the coming year have been explained in detail in the Explanatory Memorandum.

42. I shall refer only to the important items. As Honourable Members know, the group head "Civil Administration" includes not only budget heads dealing with administration such as 'General Administration', 'Audit', 'Police' and 'Jails' but also major heads pertaining to developmental activities of Government such as 'Education', 'Agriculture', and 'Medical'. Apart

from the fact that the nomenclature 'Civil Administration' is somewhat misleading, the budget in its present form, does not indicate separately the expenditure incurred by Government on its administrative activities and on social and developmental activities. To remedy this defect, the group head "Civil Administration" is being split up into two: "Administrative Services" and "Social and Developmental Services". The splitting up of group head "Civil Administration" will assist Honourable Members to assess the growth of administrative expenditure more correctly.

43. With the exception of certain statutory grants, grants-in-aid to State Governments have hitherto been recorded subjectwise under the relevant major heads of account and provided in the grants concerned. These grants are, however, not final expenditures of the Central Government on those activities but are merely transfers of resources from the Centre to the States. They are, accordingly, being segregated under a separate head 'Grants-in-aid to States' and the provision included in a single composite demand. The various types of grants namely statutory, plan and non-plan, will however be indicated separately under this head according to the Ministries administering them. This arrangement will give at one place the total of the grants from the Centre to the States and will also facilitate integrated control on the utilisation of these grants.

44. I might also refer to another change which might be of interest to Honourable Members. Payments to States of their share of Union Excise Duties have so far been shown as expenditure under the major head '2-Union Excise Duties'. These amounts are also in the nature of transfer of resources to the States and will hereafter be shown under a distinct major head "States' Share of Union Excise Duties".

45. It has also been decided that expenditure on labour and employment, which is at present exhibited under

the heads 'Miscellaneous Departments' and 'Miscellaneous', should from the next year be recorded under a new major head "Labour and Employment".

46. I am sure the House will welcome these changes which will help to give a clearer picture of the purposes for which sums are being provided in the budget.

Financial Year 1960-61

47. The budget for the current year, as finally approved by Parliament, placed the revenue at Rs. 919.65 crores and expenditure at Rs. 980.35 crores, with the resultant revenue deficit of Rs. 60.70 crores. According to the present assessment, the revenue now is likely to amount to Rs. 923.72 crores and expenditure to Rs. 957.38 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 33.66 crores.

48. The gross revenue shows an improvement of Rs. 40.13 crores due mainly to better realisations of Union Excise Duties and Income-tax including Corporation Tax, but these improvements will be largely counterbalanced by the increase of Rs. 36.06 crores in the States' share of taxes. In the net, the revenue will show an increase of Rs. 4.07 crores. The receipts of Rs. 163 crores from Customs are at about the same level as estimated in the Budget. Union Excises including Additional Excises will yield Rs. 394.98 crores, an increase of Rs. 15.37 crores over the original estimate. This increase is spread over most of the items, notably, tobacco, refined diesel oil and motor vehicles, and is attributable to improvement in production and larger clearances during the year. The Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax are expected to increase by Rs. 25 crores due mainly to the completion of a larger number of assessments pertaining to earlier years and better realisations than originally anticipated. The share of income-tax payable to the States will at the same time go up by Rs. 34.92 crores as a result of larger collections during the year and arrears payable for earlier years. This will, however, be partially neutralised by a reduction of Rs. 7.43 crores in the

ad hoc grants to the States in lieu of the loss in their share of income-tax following the changes in the Company tax structure, for which provision is made in the expenditure estimates. The surcharge on iron and steel, which is transferred to the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund, is likely to yield Rs. 2.1 crores less, while the grants under the P.L. 480 programme will drop by Rs. 5 crores.

49. The revenue expenditure this year is now estimated at Rs. 957.38 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 980.35 crores. Defence Services account for Rs. 266.72 crores and Civil Expenditure for Rs. 690.66 crores.

50. The saving of Rs. 17.43 crores in the Civil Expenditure is the cumulative effect of changes over several heads. Debt services will show a saving of Rs. 2.24 crores due chiefly to smaller issues of market loans and treasury bills, partly counter-balanced by larger payment of interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits and savings certificates. The transfer of the surcharge to the Steel Equalisation Fund and of the grant under P.L. 480 to the Special Development Fund together will account for a fall of Rs. 7.1 crores. As I mentioned earlier, the ad hoc grants to the States in lieu of income-tax will drop by Rs. 7.43 crores but the grants to States for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees will increase by Rs. 2.41 crores.

51. The net expenditure on Defence Services this year is estimated to show a saving of Rs. 5.54 crores. This is mainly due to a lower expenditure on the purchase of stores and equipment than was originally anticipated.

Financial Year 1961-62

52. For the coming year, at the existing level of taxation, I am budgeting for a total revenue of Rs. 962.92 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 1,023.52 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 60.60 crores.

53. The revenue from Customs is expected to show a modest increase of

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Rs. 1 crore over the current year's revised estimate, whereas Union Excises are likely to improve further by Rs. 11.26 crores and Taxes on Income and Corporation Tax together by Rs. 6 crores. The contribution from Railways is expected to increase by Rs. 16.23 crores due mainly to the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. The rate of dividend will increase from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. Further, the Railways will be paying an additional annual contribution of Rs. 12.5 crores to the General Revenues in lieu of the Tax on Railway Fares, which will be distributed amongst the States by way of grant. The profits of the Reserve Bank will show an increase of Rs. 2½ crores over the current year's amount of Rs. 40 crores and the grant under P.L. 480 is estimated to go up by Rs. 5 crores. The share of Income Tax payable to the States is expected to be lower by Rs. 6.19 crores next year mainly on account of smaller payment of arrears in respect of earlier years. These improvements, however, will be partly counter-balanced by decreases under several heads, notably, surcharge on iron and steel which will drop further by Rs. 3.4 crores as a result of the provisional increase in the retention price of steel.

54. Civil Expenditure next year shows an increase of Rs. 49.94 crores over the current year's revised estimates. In view of the changes in the classification of accounts to which I have referred earlier, the figures for 1961-62 are not quite comparable with the corresponding figures for the current year. I shall however, make allowance for the effect of these changes under the appropriate heads while commenting on some of the important provisions. The growing volume of internal and external borrowings accounts for an increase of Rs. 9.55 crores under Debt services. The variations in respect of the surcharge on iron and steel and the grant under P.L. 480 referred to above will also be reflected on the expenditure

side. Excluding grants to States, which will now be exhibited separately, and transfer of the surcharge mentioned earlier, Social and Developmental Services are expected to cost Rs. 32.88 crores more next year. This increase is spread over almost all the heads and is attributable chiefly to the implementation of the schemes included in the Third Plan. The ad hoc grants payable to the States in lieu of loss in their share of income-tax following the changes made in the Company tax structure will go up by Rs. 2.76 crores. Excluding the grants payable as a result of the abolition of the tax on Railway Fares to which I have referred earlier the grants to the States next year will decrease by Rs. 18.35 crores mainly on account of the discontinuance of the grants for raising the emoluments of low-paid employees which were payable only during the Second Plan period. The Third Finance Commission is expected to take this factor into account in assessing the needs of the State Governments for assistance from the Centre.

55. The net expenditure on Defence Services next year shows an increase of Rs. 16.2 crores. Army estimates will go up by Rs. 9.2 crores, whereas Navy and Air Force together will require Rs. 3.54 crores more. The Non-effective Charges also account for an increase of Rs. 3.46 crores attributable chiefly to the recent decision to extend to the military pensioners with retrospective effect the benefit of temporary increase in small pensions admissible from 1st April, 1958 on the Civil side. The overall increase in Defence Estimates is due mainly to the additional commitments of Armed Forces including the expansion of certain establishments and provision for payments to Service Officers on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Capital Expenditure

56. Excluding the adjustment for the transfer of assistance from the United

States to the Special Development Fund, which is technically classified as capital expenditure, the current year's budget provided Rs. 371 crores for capital outlay. The corresponding figure is now estimated at Rs. 416 crores, an increase of Rs. 45 crores. On account of larger imports, particularly of wheat, the net expenditure on the purchase of foodgrains will increase by Rs. 30.48 crores. The requirements for the construction of border roads are likely to exceed the original estimate by Rs. 13.5 crores. An additional amount of Rs. 7.95 crores will be required for exploration of oil by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, while payments of Rs. 8.27 crores had to be made to the World Bank under the Indus Waters Treaty. These increases will be partly counter-balanced by shortfalls under certain other items of capital expenditure. Detailed explanations for the variations under other heads have, as usual, been given in the notes on the Demands for Grants and in the Explanatory Memorandum.

57. The corresponding provision for capital outlay next year is Rs. 454 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 38 crores over the current year's revised estimate. This increase is spread over a number of heads and reflects the additional requirements in the first year of the Third Plan. Railways will be spending Rs. 36.38 crores more for their capital outlay but the net expenditure on purchase of foodgrains will go down Rs. 26 crores. Of the other major increases, mention may be made of Rs. 7.7 crores under border roads, Rs. 8.46 crores for industrial development, Rs. 5.2 crores for the development of land acquired by the Delhi Administration and Rs. 2.83 crores for the construction of food storage godowns.

58. In addition to the direct capital outlay just mentioned, the estimates provide Rs. 356.07 crores this year and Rs. 409.22 crores next year for loans to States and Rs. 174.37 crores this year and Rs. 170.60 crores next year for

loans to other parties including Port Trusts, Government-owned Corporations and foreign Governments.

59. Provision has been included in the next year's estimates for a total expenditure of Rs. 943 crores for implementing the Plan of which Rs. 181 crores would be on revenue account and the balance of Rs. 762 crores as capital outlay including loans. In addition the Railways will provide Rs. 23 crores from their own resources. These estimates include a provision of Rs. 352 crores for assistance to States Rs. 90 crores in the Revenue budget and Rs. 262 crores in the Capital budget. It is expected that the States will find Rs. 200 crores from their own funds, thus making up an outlay of Rs. 552 crores for the State plans. The outlay on the Central portion of the Plan will aggregate to Rs. 814 crores. In all, the total Plan outlay in the first year of the Third Plan both for the Centre and the States will be of the order of Rs. 1166 crores. In making these provisions, we have borne in mind the needs, for proper and careful phasing. A substantial portion of the provision during the coming year relates to the Second Plan projects which will be carried forward to the Third Plan and a relatively modest provision has been made for the new projects which require much preparatory work.

Ways and Means

60. The overall deficit for the current year was estimated in the original budget at Rs. 153 crores. According to the present assessment, this deficit now expected to come down to Rs. 15 crores. The improvement of Rs. 138 crores is the result of a number of factors. The revenue deficit is now expected to go down by Rs. 27 crores. The revised procedure regarding the deposit of P. L. 480 funds with the Reserve Bank of India, to which I have alluded earlier, accounts for investments in special securities of Rs. 240 crores that is Rs. 108 crores on account of transfers from the State Bank of India and Rs. 132 crores due

[Shri Morarji Desai]

to net fresh accruals. The opening cash balance exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 19 crores. This improvement of Rs. 286 crores will be partly offset by an increase of Rs. 45 crores in capital expenditure mentioned earlier, decline of Rs. 84 crores in the net internal and external borrowings and worsening to the extent of Rs. 19 crores under other debt heads.

61. The Budget had assumed credit for market loans at Rs. 250 crores including Rs. 25 crores from Prize Bonds. During the year two loans were floated: 3½ per cent Bonds, 1966, and 4 per cent Loan, 1980 for a total sum of Rs. 175 crores. Conversion facilities were also offered to the holders of 2½ per cent. Loan, 1960, 4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70 and 2½ per cent Hyderabad Loan, 1955-60 maturing during the year. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 180·70 crores including Rs. 74·6 crores by way of concession.

62. The Prize Bonds are expected to yield a sum of Rs. 12·5 crores by the end of the year. As Honourable Members are aware, during the first few months of the introduction of the scheme, the sale of these bonds was very brisk but thereafter the demand for them has slackened appreciably. I believe, however, that these bonds have much attraction for a large mass of the people and with more intensive and co-ordinated efforts on the part of both non-official and official organisations, particularly in the States, it should be possible to improve substantially on the recent performance.

63. The House will recall that in pursuance of the decision for the gradual funding of a part of the ad hoc Treasury Bills held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India. Treasury Bills of the value of Rs. 300 crores were converted in 1958-59 and another batch of Rs. 150 crores in 1959-60, into dated securities. We have continued this process during the current year by conversion of another batch of Treasury Bills worth Rs. 50 crores.

64. Small savings have, during the last three years, shown encouraging results. The net collections last year aggregated to Rs. 84 crores. During the first ten months of the current year net collections have exceeded the collections for the corresponding period last year by Rs. 19 crores, and we are, for the first time, likely to end the year with a net collection of Rs. 100 crores. The co-operation and response which the large masses of people have shown in contributing to the success of the Small Saving movement is very heartening and augurs well for the future. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the assistance rendered in this direction by non-official agencies—particularly the Advisory Boards at the Centre and the States—and the official organisations under the various Ministries. I hope these encouraging trends will receive further momentum in the Third Plan which places the receipts from this source at Rs. 585 crores. It would, however, not be wise to rest on our oars and take the present improvement for granted. A greater intensification of our efforts will be necessary in order to achieve that target. Development involves sacrifice and the essence of democratic planning is that the sacrifice should be evenly spread and should be forthcoming readily and voluntarily. I invite every citizen to participate in this sacrifice and to save more in order to invest more in the Small Savings Schemes.

65. In the budget for the coming year, I have taken a credit for a gross market borrowing of Rs. 235 crores. For small savings, I have taken a net credit of Rs. 105 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 5 crores over the likely receipts this year. On the basis of our present assessment, the foreign assistance expected during the coming year is estimated at Rs. 421 crores. The net investment of P.L. 480 Funds is likely to be of the order of Rs. 96 crores including the transfer of Rs. 36 crores from the moneys formerly deposited with the State Bank.

66. I may now state, in brief, the overall budgetary position next year. The revenue deficit at the existing level of taxation is expected to amount to Rs. 61 crores (actually 60.6 crores). Net capital outlay is estimated at Rs. 454 crores, loans to State Governments and others at Rs. 580 crores and debt repayments at Rs. 167 crores. The total outgo of Rs. 1262 crores will be met to the extent of Rs. 235 crores from public borrowings in India, Rs. 105 crores from small savings, Rs. 421 crores from foreign assistance, Rs. 176 crores from loan recoveries, Rs. 96 crores from the investment of P.L. 480 Funds and Rs. 104 crores from miscellaneous receipts, leaving an overall budgetary deficit of Rs. 125 crores.

67. I shall now turn to the taxation proposals for the coming year.

18 hrs.

68. Taxation in a developing economy plays a vital part: It is more than a mere budgetary device to pay for the cost of Administration. It is an instrument of economic policy.

69. I have already emphasized the importance of our tax effort in raising resources for the Plan. The Third Plan envisages an increase in tax-revenue from 8.5 to 11 per cent of the national income. It is no longer a question of trying through taxation to cover the deficit on revenue account from year to year. We have to raise resources for the Plan as a whole. It is clear that every one must contribute towards the task of development on which we have embarked. It has been my endeavour, however, in framing my proposals to see that the tax burden does not fall too heavily on any one section of the community. It has, therefore, been necessary to have a large list of items over which the tax burden is spread. I have also aimed at securing that the incidence of taxation on lower income groups is very small. Finally I have tried to ensure that through our tax system we further our economic objectives.

We have to see that by our tax policies we discourage imports and

encourage exports. It is also necessary to discourage consumption and encourage investment.

70. The proposals I am about to present both for direct taxation and for indirect taxation have these objectives in view.

Customs and Union Excises

71. In regard to Customs my proposals envisage the raising of the rates of duty on 41 items. The changes in rates of duties have been explained in detail in the memorandum circulated with the budget papers. I will, however, refer to some of the important changes.

72. I propose to increase the existing duty on betelnuts by 80 nP per kilogram. This will serve to some extent to mop up the high margin of profit on this commodity. The proposal is estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 57 lakhs in a year. It is proposed to step up the existing duty on unmanufactured tobacco by about 50 per cent. This is likely to give Rs. 89 lakhs annually. The existing duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on certain textile manufactures will be raised to 100 per cent *ad valorem*. This will be consistent with the generally higher rates of duty on other textile items. The proposal will bring in additional revenue of Rs. 68 lakhs. Similarly, the duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, on iron, and steel manufactures is to be increased to 50 per cent *ad valorem*, the extra annual yield being Rs. 1 crore approximately.

73. Manufacture of machinery is developing fast in the country. As a measure to assist its growth, it is proposed to raise the import duty on machinery and components. My proposal for this item is two-fold, firstly to raise the statutory rate of duty from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem*, except in regard to the items on which there is a commitment under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and secondly to raise the concessional rate

[Shri Morarji Desai]

of duty at present applicable to certain types of machinery exempted under executive notification from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The general policy of the Government has been to keep the duties on capital goods as low as possible. The increase being small should, however, make little difference to the cost of production. The proposal is estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 7.76 crores.

74. I propose to increase the duty on spirits, wines and malt and to impose a duty on hops and expect as a result an annual yield of Rs. 24 lakhs.

(The existing duty on electrical and other instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified is proposed to be raised by an addition of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.) It is also proposed to increase the existing duty on railway material for permanent way and rolling stock and their component parts by 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the estimated extra annual yield from these two changes being Rs. 1.48 crores.

The duty on the residuary item of "all other articles not otherwise specified" falling under entry 87 of the Tariff Schedule is to be raised by 10 per cent *ad valorem*, the additional yield being Rs. 2.43 crores.

75. I am also proposing a small increase in duty on newsprint. In 1937, the statutory rate of duty on newsprint was 25 per cent. For convenience, however, the duty was fixed by notification at certain specific rates which then worked out to about 25 per cent. The statutory rate of duty on paper including newsprint has since increased to 40 per cent plus excise duty, whereas the specific rates on newsprint have remained almost the same. On the other hand, the price of newsprint has increased considerably in the interval, with the result that the *ad valorem* incidence of the specific rates of duty now works out to less than 5 per cent as against the rate of 25 per cent when it was ori-

ginally fixed. It is proposed to raise this duty to about 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The change is being given effect to by a notification. The estimated yield as a result of this change is Rs. 38 lakhs a year.

76. Tea which is one of our very good foreign exchange earners has lately been losing ground in the international market. In order to encourage its export, it is proposed to reduce the export duty on tea by 9 nP. per kilogram, that is by about 17 per cent, resulting in a loss of Rs. 2 crores.

77. The net effect of these changes will be to increase the Customs revenue by Rs. 16.95 crores.

78. Following the changes in excise duties to which I shall refer presently, provision is being made, wherever necessary, for the levy of countervailing import duties so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage. The additional revenue resulting from the countervailing duties is expected to be Rs. 12.32 crores a year.

79. Turning to Union Excise duties, I propose to make changes in the rates of duty in respect of 14 commodities already subject to the levy and to impose the duty on 18 new commodities.) +

80. With the object of restraining consumption of tea and assisting its export, I propose to increase the excise duty on loose tea by 5 to 8 nP. per kilogram. The rate on package tea is, at the same time, being reduced by 6 nP. per kilogram, as the present rate of duty is leading to a shift in the customary trade. These measures will yield Rs. 1.98 crores. With a similar object, the rate of duty on coffee is also proposed to be increased by about 33 per cent, bringing in Rs. 38 lakhs.

Tobacco has been one of our stable revenue earners. Major changes in its tariff structure were made in 1957 but

experience has shown the need for some simplification and rationalisation. In order to discourage lower rated tobacco being used as a substitute for tobacco bearing a higher rate, it is necessary to narrow the difference between the two rates. It is also necessary to step up the duty on stalks. The structure of duty on air and flue cured tobacco and on cigarettes and on cigars and cheroots is being simplified. These changes will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 2.58 crores.

81. With the improvement in the standards of living, consumption of kerosene has been rising and as the production of kerosene in the country falls short of our requirements, large quantities have to be imported. It is necessary to slow down the rate of increase in use of kerosene, particularly superior kerosene and with this in view I propose to increase duty on it by about 46 per cent, raising the incidence of duty to Rs. 95.55 per kilolitre. This, with the existing additional duty of Rs. 4.45 will mean a total duty of Rs. 100 per kilolitre. Inferior kerosene which is generally used in rural areas, is being exempted from this increase by a notification. Additional revenue from this will be Rs. 2.84 crores.

Because of the high difference in duty between refined diesel oil and diesel oil not otherwise specified, there is a growing tendency to use the latter in admixture with the former. Partly to correct this imbalance, I propose to raise the duty on diesel oil not otherwise specified by Rs. 28.15 per metric tonne. This will give a revenue of Rs. 1.33 crores.

82. The rayon yarn industry is in a buoyant condition and is earning substantial profits. I propose to step up the duty on yarn of all categories and on staple fibre by about two-thirds. This measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1.69 crores.

I am also increasing the duty on vegetable product by Rs. 2.80 per quintal, that is 100 kilograms. This is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs a year.

Paints and varnishes and paper industry are now firmly established and these commodities are in a position to contribute further to the exchequer. I propose to raise the duty on paints and varnishes by about 25 per cent and on paper and paper-boards by 36 per cent to 59 per cent. I do not, however, propose any increase in the duty on printing and writing paper. The additional revenue from paints and varnishes and from paper and paper-boards is estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 2.37 crores respectively.

83. The large gap in the rates of duty on fine and medium 'A' varieties of cotton fabrics has resulted in a major shift in production from fine to medium 'A' cloth. To correct this to some extent, I propose to raise the basic duty on medium 'A' grey fabrics by 25 per cent. The excise levy on processed cloth is also being increased by small amounts. These measures are expected to yield Rs. 4.72 crores.

The concession which is given at present to small units in the form of total exemption from duty or duty at a reduced rate in respect of units employing less than a specified number of power looms has led to abuses and difficulties in administration. To remedy this, full exemption will be admissible only to such units as do not employ more than 2 looms in respect of cotton, rayon and silk fabrics and one loom in respect of woollen fabrics. The slab rates of compounded levy are also being adjusted suitably.

84. It is in the interest of development of match industry in the country that only one size of match box should be produced for general use and the size considered most suitable is a box of 50 sticks. To encourage

[Shri Morarji Desai]

this standardization through fiscal measures rather than compulsion, I propose to make certain changes in the pattern of duty on matches. The sailing rate of duty is proposed to be revised from 57 nP per 1000 sticks to 65 nP per 1000 sticks. The rates of duty on the standard boxes of 50 will, however, be kept almost at the present level and the increased rate will affect only matches packed in non-standard boxes. At the same time, as a measure of encouragement to the cottage sector of the industry which uses bamboo for making splints, the concessional rates are being further liberalised. These proposals are not likely to result in any appreciable change in revenue. To give sufficient time to the industry to adjust itself to the new requirements it is proposed to continue the present concessional rates on boxes in 40s and 60s for a further period of 3 months. +

85. Medium and small size factories producing cycle rims which were mostly dependent on replacement market for disposal of their products are having a difficult time. Consistently with our policy to help smaller units, I propose to grant certain concessions which will give relief to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs a year to them.

86. With the industrial expansion in the country it is now possible to spread the excise net wider. I propose to impose small specific duties on soda ash, caustic soda and glycerine, a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem* on coal tar dyes, of 10 per cent on patent or proprietary medicines not containing alcohol and of 25 per cent on certain articles of cosmetics and toilet preparations. Patent and proprietary medicines containing alcohol are already subject to duty under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act. These items taken together are expected to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 1.8 crores.

Similarly it is proposed to levy a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on cellophane and on plastic powders and other semi-finished plastic material. I expect a revenue of about Rs. 50 lakhs from these.

87. It is proposed to levy a small specific duty on mill-made cotton and woollen yarn and I hope that at least a part of the duty will be absorbed in the cost of manufacture. This step will also bring within the excise net hosiery and certain other fabrics which do not bear any duty at present. This duty will not, however, apply to yarn in hanks used in weaving on handlooms such as dhoties, sarees and other common varieties of cloth and to yarn spun from shoddy wool used in the fabrication of coarse articles. I expect a revenue of Rs. 5.55 crores from this levy.

88. My next proposal is to levy excise duties ranging from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem* on glass and glassware and China and porcelainware including crockery. Provision is being made for a lower rate of duty for laboratory glassware used mostly in educational or research institutions. The revenue from these two items taken together is estimated at Rs. 1.80 crores.

The House will recall that last year a duty was levied on aluminium in certain forms. I now propose to place two other non-ferrous metals, namely, copper and zinc, which can to some extent substitute aluminium, on the same footing, and am accordingly levying a duty of Rs. 300 per metric tonne on sheets and circles and 10 per cent *ad valorem* on pipes and tubes. I

also propose to bring aluminium pipes and tubes in line with those of copper and zinc. This proposal is estimated to yield a revenue of about Rs. 80 lakhs.

89. I also propose to levy a duty on wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery and refrigerators. The duty on air-conditioning machinery and refrigerators is proposed to be levied at 20 per cent. In the case of wireless receiving sets I propose a ceiling rate of 20 per cent *ad valorem* for sets valued at more than Rs. 300 each and concessional rates for cheaper sets, those valued upto Rs. 150 each will be completely exempted from duty. I expect a revenue yield of Rs. 83 lakhs from these sources.

90. My last proposal under this head is to put an additional excise duty on mill-made silk fabrics in lieu of sales tax levied on such fabrics by the States. The States have agreed to this proposal.

91. The net effect of all these proposals is an additional revenue of Rs. 30.90 crores of which Rs. 2.3 crores will accrue to the States, as their share.

Direct Taxes

92. I am proposing only one change in the rate structure of personal income tax. At present, earned income is taxed at a concessional rate through a scheme of differential rates of surcharges under which earned income above Rs. 1 lakh bears a lower surcharge of 5 per cent while the whole of unearned income bears a special surcharge of 15 per cent of the basic income tax and super tax. The maximum slab rate of tax, including surcharge, on unearned income is thus 84 per cent while it is 77 per cent in the case of earned income above Rs. 1 lakh. The justification for a different treatment in favour of earned income, however, diminishes as the income and with it the capacity to pay increase and I consider that earned incomes above Rs. 1 lakh should be subjected

to tax at a rate nearer to that at which unearned income is taxed. Accordingly I propose to increase the rate of the present special surcharge of 5 per cent on earned income above Rs. 1 lakh to 10 per cent of the basic tax. *

93. I have proposed a few changes with regard to the taxation of companies in order to rationalise the present tax structure, and to encourage capital formation. We are encouraging companies to have a wide equity base. Capitalisation of reserves and of premium on shares is an important device to ensure that a company does not dissipate its reserves through higher dividends. The super-tax payable by companies on bonus issues has, it would appear from recent experience, discouraged this process. Now that the tax on excess dividends has been abolished, I consider it desirable both from the revenue point of view and from the point of view of widening the equity base of companies to reduce the tax on new bonus issues from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent. The Controller of Capital Issues will, however, continue to ensure that bonus issues are not sanctioned except after a careful scrutiny of the proposals. *

94. My next proposal relates to the rate of super-tax payable by companies on dividends received by them. Under the law as it stands, there is a concessional rate of super-tax on dividends received by a parent company from its subsidiary, while inter-corporate investment on a minority basis is taxed at a higher rate. I feel that we should not, through our tax laws, encourage the formation of subsidiaries. Consistently with our broad social objectives, our tax laws should help to enlarge rather than restrict the scope for public participation in all joint-stock companies. I have one more consideration in mind. Because of the more favourable treatment given to income derived from subsidiaries, foreign investors in Indian companies are tempted to ask for a majority

[Shri Morarji Desai]

holding. The tax on a minority shareholding by a foreign company is substantially higher than on an Indian company with a minority investment. The investment of foreign capital can make a major contribution to our programmes of industrial development. We do not, rightly give any tax concessions to the foreign investor as such. At the same time, we should not impose a higher tax on inter-corporate investment from outside which comes in with government's approval than on similar Indian investment. Having regard to all these considerations, I propose that the rate of super-tax on dividends paid on inter-corporate investment, whether Indian or foreign, and whether on a majority basis or a minority basis, should be fixed at 20 per cent. In order that this change does not affect investments already made under different assumptions, the new rate of taxation will apply to investment in companies formed after 1st April, 1961.

95. My other proposal relates to the taxation of royalties received from Indian enterprises by foreign companies. The present rate, inclusive of income-tax and super-tax, comes to 63 per cent. which, it appears, is higher than the rate in any other country. The incidence of this high rate of tax is borne in the last analysis by our own industry because the foreign interest concerned naturally asks for a rate of royalty which would give an adequate return to it after deduction of taxes. In order to enable Indian industry to secure technical collaboration on more favourable terms, I propose to reduce the tax on royalties payable on agreements approved by the Central Government after the 31st March, 1961, to 50 per cent.

96. During recent years, there has been a growing tendency on the part of companies and their directors and executives to entertain on a lavish scale at the expense of companies. While a certain amount of entertainment is unavoidable and indeed

necessary in the interest of the business of the company, such expenditure quite often is out of all proportion to the benefit to the company. This ostentation and extravagance have an unhealthy effect on the society and go ill with the need for economy and our ideal of social equality. This state of affairs is partly facilitated by the fact that such expenses are counted as business expenditure for the purpose of tax. In order to correct the situation, without penalising expenditure on a reasonable scale, I have proposed that entertainment expenses in the case of companies should be admissible within specified limits as expenditure for the purpose of tax.

97. I shall now briefly refer to the more important of the amendments which I have proposed in the Income Tax Act. At present development rebate is allowed at the rate of 40 per cent of the cost in the case of a ship and at the rate of 25 per cent in the case of other plant or machinery. It is proposed to reduce the rate of 25 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of machinery or plant installed after the 31st March 1961. The development rebate of 40 per cent in the case of a ship will continue unaffected. I also propose that where a company is amalgamated with another company or where a firm is converted into a private company and machinery or plant on which development rebate is admissible to the predecessor is transferred, the development rebate already allowed in respect of the asset transferred will not be withdrawn and any unutilised portion of the rebate will be available to the successor company, subject to appropriate conditions.

98. The period of tax exemption for foreign technicians, where contracts of service have been approved by the Central Government, varies between 24 and 36 months at present. It is proposed to make such exemption available for a uniform period of 36 months. Further, if after this period of thirty six months, the technician's

services are retained in India and the employer pays tax on the technician's salary, the amount paid as tax by the employer will not be treated as part of the employee's income. This concession is proposed to be given for a period of 24 months after the expiry of the initial tax-free period of 36 months. Both these concessions will apply automatically to technicians whose contracts have been approved under the existing regulation.

99. Another amendment authorises public financial institutions, approved by Government, which have been set up to promote industrial development by providing long-term finance, to claim as a deduction, appropriations made to a special reserve account, of sums not exceeding 10 per cent of the total income of each year till the amount carried to the reserve account becomes equal to the paid-up capital of the institution.

100. Honourable Members will be interested in another proposal which seeks to extend the benefit of the 5 years' tax holiday provided under section 15 C of the Income Tax Act to newly started hotels which satisfy certain conditions. The object of this concession is to provide an incentive for the building of hotels which are intended to cater mainly to the tourist traffic earning foreign exchange.

101. In order to stimulate construction of housing for the use of persons in low income group, I propose to provide for a deduction of Rs. 600 per annum from the annual value of new residential units completed after 31st March, 1961. This concession will be available for a period of three years only from the date of completion. Further, I propose to provide for an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent to business undertakings for premises constructed by them for their employees drawing not more than Rs. 200 per month.

102. I shall not take the time of the House in dilating upon the remaining amendments to the Income

Tax Act as these are of a minor nature and have no revenue significance.)

103. The changes in direct taxes will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 3 crores.

Net effect of the proposals

104. I may briefly state the net result of my proposals. The changes in the Customs duties will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 29.27 crores. Excluding the amount of Rs. 2.3 crores transferable to the States, Union Excise duties will bring in Rs. 28.6 crores. The minor changes in Income Tax and Corporation Tax are expected to yield an income of Rs. 3 crores. As a result of these proposals, an additional revenue of Rs. 60.87 crores will accrue to the Centre. This will completely wipe out the revenue deficit and give a nominal revenue surplus of Rs. 27 lakhs. The overall deficit will consequentially be reduced from Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 64 crores and will be met by the expansion of Treasury Bills.

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Conclusion

105. The taxation proposals which I have just outlined will, no doubt, impose an additional burden on the people, though my aim has been to minimise its incidence on the weaker sections of the community. I would, however, have failed in my duty if, on the threshold of the Third Plan, I had called for a smaller effort. We have set ourselves the onerous task of raising the standard of living of our people and of speedily building up a self-sustaining economy. We are doing this with the willing consent of the people through democratic processes. There can be no respite from sweat and sacrifice.

106. Our efforts in mobilising resources for the Second Plan have been impressive. By raising additional revenue of about Rs. 800 crores through fresh taxation we have, over the five year period, not only met our entire revenue expenditure from our current income but have also financed capital

[Shri Morarji Desai]

expenditure to the extent of about Rs. 130 crores from current surpluses. In addition, we have assisted the States by way of revenue grants of the order of Rs. 700 crores, over and above their share of Income Tax and Union Excise Duties. At the same time, we have kept deficit financing well within the limits originally envisaged. I venture to submit that these are not insignificant achievements.

107. Our objectives and targets during the Third Plan are more ambitious. Throughout the next five years, it must be our endeavour to keep the pressure on prices under check by raising additional revenues and mobi-

lising savings so as to ensure that deficit financing is kept within the limit of Rs. 550 crores envisaged in the Draft Outline. We are making a good beginning in this direction, in the first year of the Plan.

108. We have chosen for ourselves certain social and economic goals. We must do our utmost to achieve them. This will mean hard work and sacrifices for some time to come. But there is promise of a rich reward in the shape of higher standards of living, more employment opportunities and a better socio-economic system. The tasks that we have undertaken are of great moment for the future of the country. We dare not falter at this crucial stage.

SUMMARY OF FINAL ESTIMATES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

REVENUE	Budget 1960-61	Revised 1960-61	Budget 1961-62
Customs . . .	1,62,50	1,63,00	{ 1,64,00 +29,27*
Union Excise Duties . . .	3,79,61	3,94,98	{ 4,06,24 +28,60*
Corporation Tax . . .	1,35,00	1,37,50	{ 1,40,00 +1,00*
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	52,94	40,52	{ 50,21 +2,00*
Estate Duty	10	9	9
Taxes on Wealth	7,00	7,50	7,00
Taxes on Railway Fares	11	(—)12	..
Tax on Expenditure	90	90	80
Gift Tax	80	80	80
Opium	5,69	5,82	6,25
Interest	15,71	14,87	13,84
Administrative Services	84	99	97
Social and Developmental Services	52,35	51,46	47,00
Currency and Mint	57,22	57,85	60,63
Civil Work	3,04	3,38	3,75
Other Sources of Revenue	39,73	38,66	39,28
Posts and Telegraphs—Net Contribution to General Revenues	47	46	77
Railways—Net Contribution to General Revenues	5,64	5,06	21,29
TOTAL REVENUE	9,19,65	9,23,72	{ 9,62,92 +60,87*

*Effect of budget proposals.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

EXPENDITURE	Budget 1960-61	Revised 1960-61	Budget 1961-62
Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues	32,81	32,20	30,46
Irrigation	17	13	15
Debt Services	74,59	72,35	81,90
Administrative Services	60,59	61,53	58,27
Social and Developmental Services	2,07,17	1,98,52	1,73,46
Currency and Mint	10,27	10,87	11,56
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	20,32	21,59	21,73
Pensions	10,11	10,33	1,041
Miscellaneous —			
Expenditure on Displaced Persons	20,28	20,28	11,28
Other Expenditure	1,11,70	1,07,07	42,75
Grants to States, etc.	51,81	51,87	2,10,93
States' Share of Union Excise Duties	74,52	75,10	76,33
Extraordinary Items	33,75	28,82	10,87
Defence Services (Net)	2,72,26	2,66,72	2,82,92
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,80,35	9,57,38	10,23,52
Deficit (—)	(—)60,70	(—)33,66	{ (—)60,60
Surplus (+)			{ (+)60,87

*Effect of budget proposals.

18.25 hrs.

**FINANCE BILL, 1961

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the fin-

ancial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-1962."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

18.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday March 1, 1961/Phalgun 10, 1882 (Saka).

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 28-2-61.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Tuesday, February 28, 1961, Phalgun 9, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 1987-2022

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. S.Q. Subject COLUMNS

373 Rural unemployment . . .	1987-90
374 Class IV quarters at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi . . .	1991-93
375 Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	1993-99
376 Development of hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh . . .	1999-2002
377 Edwina Mountbatten Fund . . .	2003-06
378 Refugees from West Bengal going to Dandakaranya . . .	2007-13
379 Trespass by Pakistanis . . .	2013-14
381 Fibre glass . . .	2014-15
382 Textile industry . . .	2015-16
383 Third Five Year Plan . . .	2016-21
403 China-Nepal border agreement . . .	2021-22

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 2022-2173

336 Jawalamukhi drilling project . . .	2034
337 Arrest of Shri Rachhpal Singh . . .	2034-35
338 U. S. steel mission . . .	2035
339 N.C.C. . . .	2035-36
340 Export of scrap . . .	2036
341 Hindustan Steel Ltd. . . .	2037
342 National awards . . .	2037
343 National physical efficiency drive scheme . . .	2037-38
344 Coal Mining Operations . . .	2038-39
345 Chinese Nationals in India. . . .	2039-40
346 Survey of ground water resources of Rajasthan . . .	2040-41
347 Oil survey of Punjab and U. P. . . .	2041-42
348 Oil survey of North-Bihar	2041-42
349 Anti-National activities	2042-43
350 Engineers and scientists	2043
351 Fleet Air Arm Base	2043
352 Kolar Gold fields	2044
353 Centenary celebrations of Archaeological Department	2044-45
354 West German Investment in India	2045
355 Coal supply	2045-46
356 Iron ore from Barsua mines	2046
357 Cost of production in steel plants	2046-47
358 Personnel for Indian aircraft carrier	2047
359 Code of conduct for policemen	2047-48
360 Seizure of undeclared goods from missionaries	2048-49
361 Retention price of steel	2049-50
362 Disturbances of Jabalpur	2050
363 Nepal Government leaflets in Darjeeling and Sikkim	2051
364 Suggestion for increase in Excise Duty on tea by Assam	2051

S.Q. No.	
318 Foodgrain prices . . .	2022-23
319 Akali agitation in Punjab . . .	2023
320 Infringement of Indian Copyrights in Pakistan . . .	2223-24
321 Scholarships to Brilliant students . . .	2024
322 Board of control for cricket in India . . .	2024-25
323 Italian collaboration in Indian oil industry . . .	2025-26
324 Pumponi and Annapoorna expeditions . . .	2026
325 Oil survey of Nepal . . .	2026-27
326 Panna Diamond mines . . .	2027
327 Coal export to Ceylon . . .	2027-28
328 Kerala families in Andamans . . .	2028
329 Evening colleges . . .	2029
330 Supply of Hindi books . . .	2029
331 Industrial estates in Universities . . .	2030-31
332 Progress of Community Development work . . .	2031
333 Eastern Zonal Council . . .	2031-32
334 Foreign private capital . . .	2032
335 Loss of production in steel plants . . .	2032-34

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
365	Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant	2052
366.	Indian Economic Service and Indian Statistical service	2052
367.	Financial aid to Gurukulas	2052-53
368.	Viva-Voce tests for I.A.S. etc.	2053
369.	Assam refugees	2053-54
370.	Cracker explosions in Delhi	2054-55
371.	Wealth Statements of Government employees	2055
372.	'Hindi Shorthand and Typewriting Instructors'.	2056-57
380.	Jamming of radio broadcasts by China	2057-58
384.	Export of iron ore to Czechoslovakia	2058
385.	Cheap radio sets.	2058-59
386.	Production of cotton textiles	2059
387.	Review of administrative procedure	2061
388.	Indian in East Africa	2061-62
389.	Modern Satgram colliery	2062-63
390.	Cement factories.	2063
391.	Recall of Shri Rajeshwar Dayal	2063-64
392.	Repairs to Bungalow allotted to Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs.	2064-65
393.	Charges against Shri Rajeshwar Dayal	2065
394.	Indo-Burma border Conference	2065-66
395.	Tagore Centenary	2066-67
396.	Corruption charges by Shri C.D. Deshmukh	2067
397.	Development of Calcutta	2067-68
398.	Tea exports	2068-69
399.	Publicity Units of the External Affairs Ministry	2069
400.	Indians held in Nepal	2069-70
401.	Safeguards proposed by International Atomic Agency	2070-71
402.	Aluminium Plant in Madhya Pradesh	2071

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
404.	Rebate to Handloom weavers	2071-72
405.	Manufacture of sulphur from Aruj Pyrites	2073
406.	Public undertakings	2073
407.	Public undertakings	2073
408.	Factories Act, 1948	2073-74
409.	Punjabi Suba	2074-75
410.	Central Government Employees Unions	2075
411.	Export of art goods to America	2076
412.	Development plan for Sikkim	2076
413.	Government rules	2077
414.	Talks with Nepalese Foreign Minister.	2077-78
415.	Fertilizer Plant at Alwaye	2078-79
416.	Supply of construction material to Pakistan	2079
417.	Famine in Kasai Province of Congo	2079-80
418.	Trade with Goa	2080
419.	Paper insulated cables	2080-81
420.	Rebate on sale of handloom cloth	2081
421.	Scooters	2081-82
422.	Indian Film festivals in foreign countries	2082-83
423.	Expenditure on Diwall Illuminations	2083
424.	Sindri Fertilizer Plant	2083-84
425.	U.P.S.C. advertisements	2084
U.S.Q. No.		
545.	Vacant houses in Daltousie	2085
546.	Shortage of coal	2085-86
547.	Income tax arrears in Orissa	2086
548.	Arrears of taxes in Maharashtra	2086-87
549.	Report on Agricultural Development in Mexico	2087-88
550.	Grants to Bombay and Poona Universities	2088
551.	Aid to Sanskrit Organisations in U.P.	2088-89
552.	Girls' Education in Maharashtra	2089
553.	Income tax arrears	2089-91

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
554.	Goods seizure at Airports . . .	2491-92
555.	Educational tours of teachers . . .	2092-93
556.	Commonwealth scholarships Scheme. . .	2093-94
557.	Hindi and Sanskrit in U.S.A. Universities . . .	2094
559.	Displaced political sufferers . . .	2091-95
560.	Hostels for girl students . . .	2095
561.	Steel-Re-rolling mills in Maharashtra . . .	2095-96
562.	Grant for scientific research in Rajasthan . . .	2096
563.	Medical and public health services for S.C. and S.T. in Rajasthan . . .	2097
564.	Political sufferers in Rajasthan . . .	2097-98
565.	Production of poppy in Rajasthan . . .	2098-99
566.	Christian Missionaries . . .	2099 2100
567.	Central Prohibition Committee . . .	2100
568.	National Youth Centre, New Delhi . . .	2100
569.	Steel Production in ordnance factories . . .	2101
570.	Firing on tribals at Churachandpur . . .	2101-02
571.	Hospital in Congo . . .	2102-03
572.	Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant at Kothagudium . . .	2103
573.	Geological survey of Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	2103-04
574.	Reservation for S.C. and S.T. in public undertakings . . .	2104
575.	Smuggling of watches . . .	2104-06
576.	Central Acts in regional languages . . .	2106-07
577.	Supply of pig iron and steel to Punjab . . .	2107
578.	Mid-day meals to school children in Punjab . . .	2107
579.	Educated unemployment in Orissa . . .	2107-08
580.	Basic education in Orissa . . .	2108-09
581.	Revision of lists of S.C. and S.T. in Orissa . . .	2109
582.	Oriya drama . . .	2109

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
583.	Fishing by vessels of West Bengal Government near Orissa sea coast . . .	2110
384.	Exhibition of Japanese books and Paintings . . .	2110-11
385.	Free education in Tripura . . .	2111
586.	Indians in UNESCO Secretariat . . .	2111
587.	Statistical Institutes . . .	2111-12
588.	Banks in Liquidation . . .	2112-13
589.	Steel and iron allotted to Punjab . . .	2113-14
590.	Land for Harijans in Delhi . . .	2114
591.	Invitees to Independence Day and Republic Day Celebrations . . .	2114-15
592.	Third Five Year Plan . . .	2116
593.	Avoidance of double taxation . . .	2116-17
594.	Smuggling . . .	2117
595.	Removal of untouchability in Madhya Pradesh . . .	2117-18
596.	Income-tax levy . . .	2118
597.	Welfare of backward classes . . .	2119
598.	Oil freight . . .	2119
599.	Portraits of National leaders . . .	2119
600.	Republic Day Parade . . .	2120
601.	Salar Jung Museum . . .	2120-21
602.	Encouragement to coal mining concerns . . .	2121-22
603.	Children Act, 1960 . . .	2122-23
604.	Public holidays . . .	2123-24
605.	Pakistani Nationals at Calcutta Test Match . . .	2124
606.	Closure of kilns . . .	2125
607.	Counterfeiting of currency . . .	2125-26
608.	Education of Army personnel . . .	2126-27
609.	Profits on British Investments in India . . .	2127
610.	Central Government employees . . .	2127-28
611.	Schools in cantonments . . .	2128
612.	Iron and steel requirements for Punjab . . .	2129-30
614.	Archaeological finds . . .	2129-31
615.	Archaeological excavations by universities . . .	2131-32

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
616	Recommendations of Working Journalists Wage Committee	2132-33
617	Indian nationals in Laos	2133
618	Code of discipline	2134
619	Export of oilseeds and oil cakes	2131-35
620	Indian embassies and Missions abroad	2135
621	Printing and writing paper factories	2135-36
622	Leather industry in Madras	2136
623	Cottage industries in Madras	2136-37
624	Handloom industry of Maharashtra	2137
625	Public sector enterprises	2137-38
626	Middle and Low Income Group Housing Schemes in U. P.	2138
627	Local Development works in Uttar Pradesh	2138-39
628	Production of Khadi in U. P.	2139
629	Slum clearance in Himachal Pradesh	2139-40
630	Small scale industries in Himachal Pradesh	2140
631	Tea crop	2140-41
632	Coirolite	2141
633	Automobile industry	2141-42
634	Industrial estates	2142
635	District Development Programme	2142
636	Rural Housing Programme	2143
637	Power Houses maintained by C.P.W.D.	2144
638	Indian nationals kidnapped by Pakistanis	2144
639	Nagas	2144-45
640	Accommodation for Government employees	2145-46
641	Small scale industries in Orissa	2145-46
642	States and Third Five Year Plan	2147
643	Survey of coir industry	2147-48
644	National productivity Council	2148
645	Travelling allowance to refugees from Assam	2148-49

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
646	Manufacture of automobile parts	2149-50
647	Licences for new industries	2150
648	Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore	2151
649	Perfumes	2151
650	Diploma holders in journalism	2151-52
651	Hindu D. Ps. occupying Muslim property	2152-53
652	L.I.C. funds for housing schemes	2153
653	Efficiency Code	2153-54
654	Demarcation of Rajasthan—West Pakistan border	2154
655	Bridge construction works in Tripura	2154
656	Small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh	2155-56
657	Staff of A.I.R., Gauhati	2156
658	Third Five Year Plan	2156-57
659	South Indian Plywood Manufacturers and Association	2157-58
660	Zircon	2158-59
661	Barium Chemicals Factory in Andhra Pradesh	2159
662	Note to China re : Bhutanese in claves in Tibet	2159-60
663	Indian embassy in Nepal	2160
664	Demonstration against Planning Minister in Gujarat	2160-61
665	Supply of stationery to District Central Excise Office, Satara	2161
666	News reels in Urdu	2162
667	Tea cultivation	2162
668	Silk industry in U.P.	2163
669	Actual user licences	2163-64
670	Import of aluminium, copper etc.	2164-65
671	Allocations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2165
672	Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal	2165-66
673	Bridge between Gobardanga and Meda	2166
674	Manufacture of tractors	2166-67

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
675	Land for Press Association Co-operative Society	2167
676	Indian films in foreign countries	2167-68
677	Licences for starting new industries	2168-69
678	Magas	2169-70
679	Hindloom industry in Rajasthan	2170
680	Production of Khadi in Punjab	2170-71
681	Hire Purchase Scheme of Tea Machineries	2171-72
682	Controlled raw material for industries	2172
683	Small Scale Industries Board	2172-73
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT		2173—80

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of eight adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the recent attack by Pakistani demonstrators on the Indian Chancery in Karachi :—

Sarvashri Prakash Vir Shastri, Premji R. Assar, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, A. K. Gopalan, M. Elias, K.T.K. Tangamani, Hem Barua, Braj Raj Singh and S.M. Banerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Raja Mohendra Pratap

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

2180—84

(1) A copy of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 176 dated the 11th February, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

(2) A copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1961 under article 356 of the Constitution, in respect of the State of Orissa,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

under clause (3) of the said article.

(3) A copy of each of the following Orders, under sub-section (2) of Section 23A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954:—

(i) The Assam High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 3100 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(ii) The Orissa High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 3101 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(iii) The Calcutta High Court (Vacation) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 6 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(iv) The Mysore High Court (Vacation) Order 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 7 dated the 7th January, 1961.

(4) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) The Companies (Appeals to the Central Government) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 93 dated the 21st January, 1961.

(b) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195 dated the 18th February, 1961.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 121 dated the 1st February, 1961 making certain further alterations in Schedule X of the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of Section 641 of the said Act.

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3 dated the 2nd January, 1961 under clause 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

- (7) A copy of Brochure entitled "Presidential Awards to Public Sector Undertakings".
- (8) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Inspection of Universities) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 287 dated the 4th February, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.
- (9) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 154 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 155 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 156 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 157 dated the 11th February, 1961.
- (e) G.S.R. No. 158 dated the 11th February, 1961.

- (10) A copy of the Wealth Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 271 dated the 4th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

- (11) A copy of each of the following Schemes under sub-section (11) of Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949:—

- (a) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Prabhat Bank and its amalgamation with the National Bank of Lahore, published in Notification No. S.O. 406 dated the 20th February, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

- (b) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Nagpur and its amalgamation with the Bank of Maharashtra published in Notification No. S.O. 407 dated the 20th February, 1961.
- (c) Scheme for the reconstruction of the Indo-Commercial Bank and its amalgamation with the Punjab National Bank, published in Notification No. S.O. 408 dated the 20th February, 1961.

- (12) A copy of the Conclusion of the Fourth Meeting of the Ninth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at Calcutta on the 9th November, 1960.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

2185

The Speaker communicated to the Lok Sabha the message from the President expressing his great satisfaction at the expression of thanks by the Members of Lok Sabha for Address delivered by him on the 14th February, 1961.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

2186-87

Shri Braj Raj Singh called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the strike reported to by the chipping and painting workers of Calcutta docks.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) promised to furnish the information in regard thereto.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

2188

Time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee on the Religious Trusts Bill was extended upto the 31st August, 1961.

COLUMNS

BILLS INTRODUCED

2189-91

- (1) The Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill, 1961.
- (2) The Appropriation Bill, 1961.
- (3) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1961.
- (4) The Finance Bill, 1961.

BUDGET (GENERAL),
1961-62—PRESENTEDCOLUMNS
2205-47

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1961-62.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1961/ PHALGUNA 10, 1882 (Saka)—

Further General Discussion on the Railway Budget, 1961-62 and consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill, 1961.

RAILWAY BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION 2191—2205

General Discussion on the Budget (Railways), 1961-62 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.