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Monday, February 22, 1960
Phalgun 3, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 22, 1960/
Phalgun 3, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of Government Accommodation

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*267. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 | Shri U. C. Patnaik:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1477 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several hundred Government employees who either themselves or whose fathers or mothers own houses in New Delhi/Delhi, but who are in occupation of Government accommodation allotted by the Directorate of Estates without obtaining certificates of eligibility as required under the rules;

(b) whether any return has been specifically called for from the allottees of the Government accommodation to verify the correct position in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether such a return is proposed to be called for?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. There are about 90 cases of this nature in the general pool in which decision has not yet

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been taken regarding eligibility for Government accommodation.

(b) and (c). All Government servants are required to furnish this information in a prescribed proforma while submitting annual applications for Government accommodation and accepting its allotment. If the house is acquired subsequently, the necessary information is to be furnished within 7 days. It is not considered necessary to call for any other return.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that when the Government employees who are not able to reside with their parents who own houses in Delhi or New Delhi apply for a certificate of eligibility considerable time is taken before a certificate is granted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Naturally, Sir, many questions have to be looked into before such a certificate can be granted; very often it involves an on-the-spot enquiry also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In some cases the delay extends to six to ten months. Do Government propose to reduce the time lag because it adversely affects the Government officers?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We would like to do the work as expeditiously as possible, but, I have been told, very often even a legal examination of the title deed is involved and it necessarily takes time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Can the rules not be modified to fix a time limit of two months before a certificate is granted?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not think, Sir, it can be done.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if this procedure has been examined by the SRU unit in the Finance Ministry or whether any advice has been sought from them in this matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am sorry, Sir, I am not aware of the exact position.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the Government is aware of this fact that some Government officers have given their own houses at a big rental to some other people and they themselves are staying in Government accommodation; if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This question, actually, is with regard to that matter. When the new rules were brought into being in 1957 we came to know of 160 such cases. They are gradually being examined and 90 such cases yet remain to be examined.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Government have in their possession the number of houses owned by the parents of Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir; in the answer I have indicated that every year Government officers who have been allotted Government accommodation or applied for Government accommodation have to supply all such information in a prescribed proforma.

Second Heavy Electrical Project

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

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

(a) when and where the Second Heavy Electrical Project will come into being; and

(b) whether any programme has been finally drawn up in regard to this project?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government have decided to establish a plant for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipments during the 3rd Five Year Plan period with Czech. assistance, by utilising a portion of the Czech. credit of Rs. 23·1 crores made available to the Government of India, for which an Agreement was entered into on the 24th November, 1959. Copies of the Agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

Another plant for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipments has also been included among the projects to be established under the 1500 million roubles credit extended by the Government of the U.S.S.R.

Details relating to the above two projects are yet to be drawn up in consultation with the Czech. and Soviet experts.

A committee of Indian experts has been constituted to advise the Government in discussions with the Czech. and Soviet experts.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government can give an idea about the expected output that will accrue when these two plants will come into operation?

Shri Kanungo: This is only at a very preliminary stage of discussion and no forecast can be given.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the second project that is mentioned will also be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Kanungo: It has not yet been decided; it is under discussion.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government have in their preliminary discussions fixed up any place for the setting up of these two heavy electrical plants?

Shri Kanungo: As I have already said, it is only at an idea stage, and it is being discussed with the Czech and Soviet experts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what the expenditure that is likely to be involved in the import of heavy electrical equipments to this country by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, and how it is expected to meet the gap in the import of heavy electrical equipments?

Shri Kanungo: We cannot give a forecast now.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much of the Czechoslovakian credit of Rs. 23.1 crores will be spent on the second heavy electrical equipment project which is going to be set up in the Third Plan?

Shri Kanungo: The whole matter is at a preliminary stage; the capital outlay and all that have not been worked out yet.

Shri Damani: May I know whether Government is considering or will consider the question of putting up this plant at a suitable place in Rajasthan where electricity is abundant?

Shri Kanungo: Let the question of plant be decided.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether in view of the fact that the first plant was about to be established—here was a proposal—in Kerala, at least when the second plant comes up Kerala will get a square deal?

Shri Kanungo: I hope Kerala will be one of the places to be considered along with others.

Mr. Speaker: All suggestions may be sent to the hon. Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement says that there are two projects, one by the Czechs and the other by the Russians. Without having an idea of our requirements of electrical equipments, how could the Minister say that we are in need of two or three

plants by the end of the Third Plan? There must be some idea about it.

* **The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** Discussions are going on. We have divided the end products between these three plants. A committee has been appointed to survey the actual site.

Shri Basappa: With regard to the second heavy electrical equipments project, may I know whether any temporary office will be located in Delhi?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Office will remain the same; it will be the office for heavy electrical equipments at Bhopal, but there will be a subsidiary office in Delhi also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the statement it is said that a team of Indian experts has been constituted. May I know how many members are there and who are they?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are seven persons headed by Shri Hayath, Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission.

Commission of Inquiry on Dalmia Concerns

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*269. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 877 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the progress since made by the Commission of Inquiry in the investigation of the affairs of Dalmia concerns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The Commission at its public hearing on 1st February, 1960 handed over the statements containing particulars of numerous transactions related to four more companies viz., Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Limited, Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co. Limited, Vastra Vyavasaya Ltd. and Dalmia Dadri Cement Limit-

ed in respect of which they have called for elucidation or explanation of the persons concerned. This completes the investigation stage of the inquiry into seven out of the ten companies. The statements of matters relating to the remaining three companies as also regarding the remaining part of the business of Allenberry & Co. (P) Ltd. are also in course of preparation and are expected to be delivered to the persons concerned by the end of March next.

Copies of the statements of matters have been placed in the library of the House.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister stated that the statements had been handed over to Messrs. Dalmia and others. May I know whether they have replied to the allegations contained in those statements?

Shri Kanungo: We have no information, but the arrangement is that when the last bunch of statements are given to them by the end of March the replies are supposed to be handed in two weeks' time.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate amount of loss to the public in these companies?

Shri Kanungo: That can only be ascertained after the enquiry is completed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the approximate time after which the Commission is likely to submit its report; whether it will be in 1960 or not?

Shri Kanungo: Yes; the time by which it is expected to receive the report is September, 1960.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the procedure adopted to deal with the report of the Commission of Enquiry?

Shri Kanungo: The report of the Commission will be submitted to Government, and the Government will then decide what steps they will take.

Shri Punnoose: We are hearing about this business from the year 1955. May I know how long it will hang fire?

Shri Kanungo: The Commission was appointed in December, 1956, but matters were held up by courts; in fact, the clearance from the Supreme Court was obtained in April, 1958.

समाचारपत्रों में सरकारी विज्ञापन

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*२७०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम हुण गुप्त :
श्री रामेवर टाइपो :
श्री च० च० भट्टाचार्य :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारीखित प्रश्न संस्था २५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इंडियन एस्टेट्स न्यूज़पेपर सोसाइटी और एडवर्टाइजिंग एसोसिएशन द्वाके इंडिया से समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन देने की प्रणाली के बारे में प्राप्त ज्ञापन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है; और

(ल) यदि हो, तो उस पर क्या नियंत्रण किया गया है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री च० च० जोशी) : (क) और (ल). प्रश्न में बताये हुए पत्र के बाद इन संस्थाओं के साथ कुछ बातचीत हो चुकी है जोकि कुछ और समय तक चालू रहने की संभावना है।

[(a) and (b). Consequent to the letter mentioned in the question, exchange of views and discussions have taken place with the associations concerned and are likely to continue for some time more.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह बताने की कृपा की जाएगी कि समाचारपत्रों की

इस संस्था की ओर से जो मांग की गयी है वह क्या है, और इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक हो सकेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण नीति (डा० केसकर): कूँकि इस मामले में बातचीत चल रही है और डिस्कशन हो रहे हैं, मैं बहमता हूँ कि जो निर्णय ही सकता है उसके बारे में भी कोई तकरीब रखना उस निर्णय के लिए हानिकारक होगा। लेकिन इतना मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता सकता हूँ कि वे मुख्यतः आटोनामस कार-पोरेशन्स जो गवर्नमेंट चलाती है उसके बारे में है।

श्री भक्त दांवर : मात्र यह सत्य है कि जो आटोनामस अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उनके विज्ञापनों के बारे में कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं रही है, और क्या गवर्नमेंट यह विचार भी कर रही है कि इनके भी जो विज्ञापन समाचारपत्रों को दिए जायें वे इसी मंत्रालय के द्वारा दिए जाएं?

डा० केसकर : जी हाँ, दोनों बातें सत्य हैं।

Shri Tyagi: Are the rates for advertisements paid to various newspapers uniform, or do they vary according to the amount of circulation of each newspaper?

Dr. Keskar: It is not possible to have uniform rates for all papers. The rates will depend not only on the circulation but also on the standing of the paper; not for Government advertisements alone but even for commercial advertisements.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what was the amount paid last year towards advertisement cost to the various newspapers?

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry, I have not got the figures. There is another question; it is an Unstarred Question, in which the reply has been given.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that a large number of advertise-

ments are generally tenders of autonomous bodies and Government projects—they form the bulk of advertisements in the newspapers—will the Government consider the feasibility of issuing bulletins incorporating all such tenders so that those who are interested in such tenders may subscribe to those bulletins and the public may not be bothered with advertisements in the press?

Dr. Keskar: It is an interesting suggestion and I shall certainly be glad to consider it.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society is powerfully led by newspaper magnates, and the association of Indian advertising agencies is dominated by foreign advertisers. May I know whether Government have any clear-cut idea of their own to help the weaker papers or are they led by these two powerful bodies who take everything for themselves and whose leading papers are overflowing with advertisements?

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member is aware that we do everything to help the weaker papers though he is not satisfied. I have had occasions to explain in the course of discussion what we are trying to do. The second point is, even if we might consider that a particular organisation does not represent all papers, as it represents a large number of papers, if it puts up something to Government, Government has to consider it.

Shri Tyagi: What is the policy of the Government with regard to giving advertisements to various political bodies when they hold their meetings and issue souvenirs, etc. Is it a settled policy that all political parties will receive such advertisements uniformly or are there particular parties patronised by the Government?

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry, I am not able to reply to this question here, because I would like to look into the details. Subject to correction, I may say that there is a separate question regarding this subject and I shall

certainly put forward all the facts in reply to that.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the English language papers in the States are getting more advertisements from the Government of India than the language papers in the States and, if so, may I know whether any complaint by the AINEC has been received by the Government?

Dr. Keshar: I am not aware of any complaint that English papers are receiving more advertisements in the States, but generally speaking, this has been voiced in Parliament, that language papers are getting less money for advertisements, which is also true.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can allow generally only one supplementary to one hon. Member.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it a fact that Government are giving advertisements to one political party mainly, which is having its branches in all the States in India, now?

Dr. Keshar: No, Sir. It is not true.

Shri C. R. Pataudi Raman: Is any preference given to Indian advertising firms so far as the Government advertisements are concerned?

Dr. Keshar: We are trying to encourage Indian advertising agencies to the best extent possible. Of course, this cannot be done in a rigid way, because there are advertisers who have a tradition and who are not always able to help Indian advertisers. Indian advertisers also must have sufficient standing and experience to carry out the work, but by and large, we have been doing it and I am glad to say that a number of Indian advertising agencies are coming up and becoming more and more established.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Morarka rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow. When I call the next question,

some Hon. Members stand up and want to put a question. What can I do?

Shri Morarka: I got up earlier.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow.

श्री मरका दर्शन: यहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, जिस संस्था की ओर से यह ग्रापन सरकार को दिया गया है वह अंग्रेजी के कुछ बड़े बड़े समाचारपत्रों की ही संस्था है। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करते समय क्या इस बात का ख्याल रखा जाएगा कि उस निर्णय से अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों की तरह हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को भी समान लाभ पहुँचेगा?

डॉ. केशवर: यह कहना सही नहीं है कि जिस संस्था का माननीय सदस्य विक कर रहे हैं वह बड़े बड़े अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों की संस्था है। बल्कि वस्तुत्वात् यह है कि वह संस्था करीब देह सौ के दैनिक पत्रों की संस्था है जिसमें केवल एडवरटाइजमेंट के लिए काफी हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र सम्मिलित हैं।

Shri Morarka: May I know, when these advertisements are given on behalf of autonomous corporations, whether they are given by the Government or by the corporations themselves?

Dr. Keshar: There is no definite rule about it. A number of advertisements are given on behalf of the Government and a number of corporations are giving their own advertisements.

Export of Tobacco

*271. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Baghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has broken all previous records in tobacco exports;

(b) the total quantity of various types of tobacco exported during the last year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep the export trend up?

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

(a) Tobacco exports recorded the highest figure in the year 1958.

(b) and (c). Two statements are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 68].

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the Government is going to undertake a tobacco growing project with the assistance of a German tobacco expert for producing tobacco suitable to the German taste. May I know whether this tobacco growing project will be established?

Shri Satish Chandra: A German expert came to India about a year and a half ago and in Guntur district we established a five-acre farm and tried some experiments. This year the experiment is being tried on a larger scale on 100 to 150 acres. If the results prove satisfactory we may be able to produce tobacco which will meet the requirements of the German market.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is mentioned that tobacco is displayed in international exhibits and trade fairs. May I know where it has been exhibited so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is displayed in every international exhibition and fair in which India participates.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it a fact that in the latter half of 1959 tobacco exports had gone down, especially the exports to Japan, and, if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the export to Japan which is a traditional market for Indian tobacco?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been some fall in the export of tobacco in 1959 not so much due to lesser exports to Japan as to the United Kingdom

which has purchased larger quantities from Rhodesia and Nyasaland and other countries in Africa. And that has resulted in the accumulation of Natu tobacco stocks. In fact, most of the exports are Virginia flu-cured.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know the names of the countries to which chewing tobacco is exported?

Shri Satish Chandra: The exports of tobacco for chewing purposes were about 75 lakh lbs. in January to November, 1959. I cannot give the names of the countries just now.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the first part of the statement it is said that tobacco monopolies and cigarette manufacturers in foreign countries are supplied with samples. The real Indian cigarette manufacturers with complete Indian capital and management are only one or two and there is a complete monopoly by the foreigners. Then there are also tobacco monopolies. May I know if Government is watching the situation in such a way that tobacco monopolies and foreign manufacturers get tobacco from us at fair prices?

Shri Satish Chandra: Tobacco is not grown only in India. It is grown in many countries of the world and the international prices determine to a large extent the prices in this country also.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it a fact that the tobacco growers of Andhra Pradesh are facing a serious economic crisis on account of the buyers of the exporting houses refusing to purchase their tobacco?

Shri Satish Chandra: The presumption of the hon. Member is not correct. There is not much of a crisis. There was some accumulation of Natu tobacco. But as I said, out of the accumulation of about 8 million lbs. sometime ago, about 7 million lbs. have been lifted by now. There is now hardly 1 million lbs. in stock.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement, I find that export of Virginia flu-cured tobacco has fallen from

Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 6.5 crores. In 1958, 9,038 crores lbs. were exported valued at Rs. 1,355 lakhs. In 1959, it has come down to 6.5 crores lbs. valued at Rs. 1,166 lakhs. What is the reason for the short-fall and to which country has the export diminished?

Shri Satish Chandra: It can be attributed to two reasons. Firstly, there are crop variations. The size of the crop is different from year to year. A portion of tobacco crop was spoiled this year due to excessive rains at a particular moment of time. Secondly, as I said just now, U.K. purchased more tobacco this year from Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why no Indian tobacco is used for the manufacture of mixture for pipes? May I know what is going to be done to use Indian tobacco for this purpose?

Shri Satish Chandra: If some party comes forward to produce that mixture, we shall certainly give a licence.

Displaced Persons at Sealdah Station

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 *273. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether displaced persons have since been shifted from Sealdah Station; and

(b) if so, the number of families so shifted?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Out of 479 displaced families squatting at Sealdah Station premises on the 27th November, 1959, 87 families have been dispersed. I may add that we have been informed by the State Government that another 82 families will shortly be removed from the Sealdah Station.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister said that about 400 to 500 families still remained. I want to know how long it will take to rehabilitate all the refugees who are there in the Sealdah Station?

Shri P. S. Naskar: As I stated, out of those 500 families, about 87 families have been removed and 82 will be removed. So, the net number will be 310 families which will remain. The State Government is doing everything possible to remove them from the Sealdah Station. I may add that the displaced families are reluctant to leave the Sealdah Station, because they have some income there.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a previous question, we were told that there was a decision between the Central Government and the State Government not only about the Sealdah Station refugees, but others also. May I know the nature of the decision about the complete evacuation of Sealdah Station refugees or providing alternate employment to the Sealdah Station refugees?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The nature of the decision is that the State Government will persuade the displaced families squatting at the Sealdah Station to go back to their original place of rehabilitation. So far as those who are not displaced persons, i.e., those who do not have the documents, are concerned, the State Government have their own scheme to disperse them from the Sealdah Station.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since the matter has been pending for a very long time, may I know what are the hurdles in the way of the Government in clearing the Sealdah Station of the refugees?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This has not been pending for a very long time. A year ago, the number of families was more than 1,000. The present number is about 300. So, we have dispersed about 700 families in a year. About the remaining 300 families, the State Government do not want to give more priority than the camp inmates.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Does the hon. Minister's reply include the displaced persons settled on the approach roads, to the station and if not, how are they going to be dealt with?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Ministry of Rehabilitation is only concerned with the 400 families or so that remain at the Sealdah Station. About the others, the Ministry is not concerned.

Shri Bimal Ghose: These displaced persons are squatting just opposite the station.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): May I divide the problem into two parts? One relates to the displaced persons and the other relates to the local population. We are only concerned with the displaced population. As regards the local population their number is much greater than the D.P.s. and the State Government are conscious of that fact. They are also taking action. There is hardly anything I can do in the matter.

Rise in Price of Cloth

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Shri Harish Chandra

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Halder:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

*274.

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

(a) whether Government have taken any note of the steep rise in the price of cloth;

(b) what accounts for the rise; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that prices of cloth both at the wholesale and retail stages have increased during the recent months.

(b) The reasons adduced for these increases are:—

(1) Rise in prices of Indian and foreign cotton;

(2) Higher manufacturing cost of account of several factors including increased dearness allowance; and

(3) Speculative activity on the part of the trade.

(c) One of the primary causes of the speculative activity was the shortfall in the Indian cotton crop during the last season. To make good the shortage Government have arranged for imports of adequate quantities of foreign cotton, short staple as well as long staple, and the Industry have been assured that the production will not be allowed to suffer for want of raw materials. Arrangements for distribution of Indian cotton have also been made. Government have been in touch with the representatives of the Industry, who in turn have been taking steps to curb speculation and bring down prices. The spokesmen of the Industry have announced that, should the situation warrant, they would even be prepared to stamp prices on the cloth, and open their own depots in important centres for distribution of yarn to weavers. These steps have already had a steady effect on the market and it is expected that prices will come down still further in the coming weeks. Government are closely watching the position.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the increase in the price of cloth, to what extent it is justified by the rise in the price of cotton and to what extent it is due to undue profiteering by the gentlemen in the trade?

Shri Kanungo: On the average, the maximum rise could be said to be round about 15 to 16 per cent. It is difficult to give a break-up by varieties. But certainly a large part of it is justified by the rise in the cotton prices and in coal, freight and other charges.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It is stated in para (b)(3) of the statement that one of the reasons for the increase is the increase in dearness allowance. May I know whether Government are aware that if the wage board recommendation is accepted, it will further increase the price, with the result that the consumers will have to pay more and also our export trade will be hampered?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In the statement, it has been said that the spokesmen of the industry have said that should the situation warrant, they would stamp the prices on the cloth. May I know at what level those speculative activities are practised—at the manufacturing stage, at the cotton mill level or the cloth mill level?

Shri Kanungo: By the action of Government in the form of more imports of cotton, in the last fortnight there has been a significant reduction in the prices.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we are told that there was speculation. At what point was it?

Shri Kanungo: It is difficult to spot it out. There are speculative markets in cotton. There might be speculation at the distribution end.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: To a spokesman of the industry they announced that, if the situation warrants, they would even be prepared to stamp the

prices. Should I take it that no prices are stamped at present? If so, what are the reasons? Will Government do it now in view of the rising prices?

Shri Kanungo: At present, the prices are not required to be stamped. As I said, the tendency in the last three weeks has been to lower down the prices, and I believe that step will not be necessary.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Is it not a fact that the Chairman of the Forward Markets Commission has stated very clearly that the rise in prices is mainly due to speculation? And if there is violation of the ceiling prices fixed by the Government, what steps have the Government taken to prevent that?

Shri Kanungo: There has not been, what you call, violation of ceiling prices to a large extent. Government has taken the step of importing quite a large number of bales of cotton because the cotton crop of the last two years was bad.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Is it a fact that out of date machineries of the mills are also responsible for low output and high cost of production? If so, may I know whether Government have made any effort to assess the difficulties faced by the mill-owners to modernise their machineries?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, the process of modernisation is being helped by Government, as far as possible. But the argument that inefficiency of production is rather widespread is not correct.

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of cloth has declined in the last four or five weeks?

Shri Kanungo: Not as much as they should.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether this benefit of 20 per cent rise has gone to the manufacturer, and not to the trader? Is that the conclusion of the Government, if it is due to the rise in price of the cotton?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, the cost of production has increased mainly because of the rise in the price of Cotton.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: My name is there. May I put a supplementary?

Mr. Speaker: It is not there.

Shri Hem Barua: It ought to be there.

Mr. Speaker: It is not there. A question can be admitted or rejected. I do not know why it is not here. I will look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, may I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot decide on its admissibility off hand; I can only proceed by my record. If I have not admitted it yet, and if he has something to ask, I will allow him again.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a different question altogether.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a different question altogether, how can I allow it?

Shri Hem Barua: Now may I put a supplementary on this question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I have already allowed a number of questions. Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, no proper answer has been given, though the matter is one over which the whole country is concerned, the rise in price of cloth. The hon. Minister, while replying, just blamed trade and industry for the sorry state of affairs. Now the answer here is that it is simply due to the cost of cotton, which will not satisfy the country. How can you expect the House to be satisfied with that answer?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Government felt concerned over this matter, and it is no doubt true that the consumers have suffered during the last few weeks. It is difficult for us to say as to who is entirely responsible for the rise in prices. It is true that there has been shortage of cotton, and on account of short-supply of cotton the traders have speculated at their level. That is point No. 1. Secondly, I have no doubt that the wholesalers of cloth have also indulged in speculation when there was shortage of cotton and they perhaps accumulated stocks. But, as soon as this development took place, Government took immediate measures to counteract this development and, as far as I can say, we have succeeded to a substantial extent. The shortage of cotton has been met by import of cotton, and as soon as an announcement was made that substantial quantities of cotton will be imported from America, the speculators, I mean the hoarders and others, they felt depressed and the price immediately came down by, say four or five per cent. But, besides that, we have taken constructive measures. We have discussed with the Advisory Council of the Textile Mills, and there also we have taken other definite steps. And I am glad to say that the manufacturers have fully co-operated with us. I do not think that much has been done at the manufacturers' level, but in any case, I have every hope that the manufacturers will co-operate with us. Even if they do not co-operate—Of course, I have every hope they will co-operate, and they have done it so far—I have no doubt that the prices will come down soon; and, if necessary, if any further step is called for, Government will not hesitate to take that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The clothes will have to be stamped.

Mr. Speaker: We can deal with this matter further in the discussion on the budget.

Modernisation of Woollen Industry

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a departmental committee to enquire into the problems of the rehabilitation and modernisation of the country's woollen industry; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof?

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

(b) A committee appointed under the National Industrial Development corporation is examining all aspects relating to modernisation and rehabilitation of machinery in the Indian Woollen Mills and soon it will submit a report.

Shri Damani: May I know by what time the Committee will submit its report?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Within three or four weeks. Their recommendations are awaited.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the industry has approached the Government for financial help for modernisation and rehabilitation of their plants and, if so, whether any action has been taken on that so far?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly the reason why the Committee was appointed. The Woollen Mills' Federation approached the Government for going into the question of modernisation and rehabilitation of the woollen textile mills, and several proposals have come to us. Our main difficulty is that most of the woollen mills are proprietary concerns; they are neither private limited companies nor public limited companies under the Companies Act, and that has debarred the NIDC from advancing loans to them. The matter is under examination.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the Government is considering the

question of giving any export incentives, similar to that of the textile industry, for importing raw materials against their exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter has been under constant examination, but that is a separate matter, because wool industry mostly depends on wool tops. Therefore, furthering the export of finished fabric is rather more difficult than in any other industry.

Shri Damani: What steps have the Government taken to improve the quality of raw wool in the country and how far have they been successful?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as raw wool is concerned as the hon. Member is aware, it is not used for the worsted fabrics, on which this question was tabled, on which most of the mills are working. Raw wool is being used for rugs and shawls, and in that there has been expansion in production as well as export.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Is the Government aware that the rise in prices of woollen yarn has also affected the hosiery industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter was fully considered the other day, and we appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner to finally decide about the allocations to the spinners, hosiery manufacturers and shawl and carpet manufacturers and if there is any difference of opinion Government will give its final decision.

Shri Heda: May I know whether this committee would be entrusted with the problem of the coarse wool that is produced in the South or is it confined entirely with the finer varieties which are produced in the hilly areas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as this particular question is concerned, it relates to the woollen textile industry, which does not use, rather cannot use, the short-staple raw wool. As far as

raw wool production in India is concerned, it is utilised by the carpet and rug industry, and every assistance is given to them.

Manganese Labour Welfare Fund

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

(a) the stage at which is the legislation for the constitution of Manganese Labour Welfare Fund organisation;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of taking up this legislation during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Legislation had to be postponed because of a fall in the prices and export of manganese ore. The position is being watched and the Bill will be introduced as soon as the prices stabilise and the export trade improves.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A few months ago, actually a notice to introduce the Bill was given. May I know whether the criterion for introducing any labour amenity measure is that whenever there is depression the first casualty will be labour?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There is no question of labour being the first casualty. But it is a fact that the Bill was drafted and Government was anxious to introduce it. But in the meanwhile the industry suffered as there was fall in prices and export. Therefore, there was opposition from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. We have to appreciate their difficulties and so postponed the introduction of the Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was first discussed in the Standing Labour Committee in 1957. The Industrial Committee on Coal other than Mines discussed this in 1958. Was not there depression when we were discussing this Bill?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): May I state that it is very good to have welfare? It is very necessary. We must make an advance in these directions. But it is much more important that the workers should have their employment. The conditions in the industry is such that their employment is being threatened. Their existing wage scales are in jeopardy. Therefore, we are taking steps to see that these primary interests are preserved. As soon as conditions improve sufficiently, we shall go ahead with the Bill also.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Fluctuations in the raw material prices are always there. How far is it correct to link welfare work with the rise or fall in prices?

Shri Nanda: If a welfare arrangement had been established, it will not be taken away because of any small change in the conditions. But the decline in exports and the prices secured for the exported quantity has been so substantial that before we go ahead with the new measure which will entail even a small burden, we must make sure that it will not have repercussions.

Shri Joachim Alva: The State Trading Corporation has almost cornered the entire manganese stocks. They hold a whip hand in the economy of the manganese trade. Manganese trade is entirely dependent on advances made on exports. Why have Government neglected the mine-workers' condition specially when many of the manganese mines are running on very primitive lines and the workers have not got even the bare amenities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The assumptions of the hon. Member are not quite correct. The State Trading Corporation does not hold the monopoly or anything like that. State Trading Corporation has no mining operations. It does not advance money for mining operations.

Shri Tangamani: Why did the Government not bring such a welfare scheme when there was boom in the industry?

Shri Nanda: Everything that is possible and is good could not be done one, two or ten years ago. As things proceed we think of new things and we do them.

Hotel Ashoka and Janpath Hotel

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

(a) what is the total amount spent on Ashoka Hotel and Janpath Hotel so far;

(b) whether these projects have been completed or any more amount is being spent on them; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to wipe out past and current losses?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The total amount spent on the Ashoka Hotel (inclusive of land furniture and furnishings, air-conditioning and other equipment)—Rs. 2,71,87,341. The total amount spent on the Janpath Hotel (exclusive of land but inclusive of furniture and furnishings, air-conditioning, sanitary and electric equipment)—Rs. 64,78,140.

(b) The projects have been completed, but improvements and renovations are carried out from time to time. In the case of the Janpath Hotel additions and alterations costing Rs. 4,34,336 have been sanctioned.

(c) There are no current losses either in the case of the Ashoka Hotel or the Janpath Hotel. The past losses are likely to be wiped out by current and future profits.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there is any dispute about the work executed particularly about the excavation and the construction at the Ashoka Hotel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri Morarka: May I know the nature of the dispute and the amount involved?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to have separate notice.

Shri Morarka: May I know the total loss suffered by these two Hotels up till now?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as the Janpath is concerned, till the end of the year 1957, the loss came to about Rs. 14,000 and up to December, 1953 the profits were about Rs. 66,000, that is, up to December, 1958, I should think the total profits made by Janpath amount to a little over Rs. 50,000.

So far as the Ashoka is concerned, the loss upto the 30th September, 1957 was Rs. 37.70 lakhs, which included depreciation, development rebate and interest amounting to Rs. 30.56 lakhs, and up to the 30th September, 1958 that is, during the second year, the loss was Rs. 15.76 lakhs, and depreciation, development rebate and interest came to Rs. 23.74 lakhs. For the six months ended the 31st March, 1959, the loss was Rs. 2.22 lakhs including depreciation and interest. There is an indication that we will end this financial year with some decent profit.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our President, after a tour of the South East Asian countries, addressed a letter to the different Ministries not to indulge in luxury buildings and adventures..... (Interruption)? If so, would this be borne in mind when putting any unnecessary fri's, renovations and additions to Ashoka and Janpath Hotels?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hotels have to maintain certain standards and expenditure which is considered desirable will have to be incurred.

Shri Hem Barua: About the renovation.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member wanted to ask a question, which has been answered.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is true that there is a proposal before the Government to carve out a wing in Janpath Hotel with a view to enable the middle-class men to go and stay there because the tariff rates are very high and they cannot stand the strain?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Hotel is very popular. During the last month, for instance, on several occasions the hotel was completely full. There is a different proposal for having a cheap hotel put up.

Shri Achar: May I know the rate of interest that the Government charges to these concerns, that is, the Ashoka Hotel and the Janpath Hotel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Ashoka Hotel had borrowed at 5 per cent. interest.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister said that they have spent nearly Rs. 70 lakhs on the Janpath Hotel. While you have spent about one-third on the Janpath, the Ashoka Hotel gives the appearance of a durable and massive building, whereas in Janpath Hotel, the windows are rickety, structurally the rooms are very bad and the building as a whole is not as good a massive structure and durable as the Ashoka Hotel. What supervision did the Ministry exercise in the construction of this building for Janpath Hotel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the actual cost of construction of the Ashoka Hotel building is concerned, it is Rs. 1,42,00,000 and the cost of construction of the building for Janpath is only Rs. 32 lakhs.

Shri C. D. Pande: And has the same number of rooms.

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that the tariff rates in the Ashoka Hotel have recently been revised? If so, to what extent and what is the likely effect of that?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Since the starting of the hotel towards the end of 1956, there has been a revision

twice in the tariff, on each occasion involving an increase by Rs. 5 per bed. The clientele has been steadily mounting up.

शाल और गुदमे

*२५८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में शाल और गुदमे बड़ी संख्या में तैयार किये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन के निर्यात के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया है?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government are aware that shawls and rugs are being produced in some quantity in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Suitable arrangements for export of these shawls etc. have been made through the measures being taken for the promotion of export of all the handicrafts from all parts of the country through several agencies.

श्री पद्म देव : जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जब कभी यहाँ पर कोई प्रदर्शनी होती है तो लोग हिमाचल की चीजों को बहुत ही पसन्द करते हैं। तो क्या कोई ऐसी तज्वीज है कि दिल्ली में इन चीजों का एक एम्पोरियम लोला जाय?

श्री मुभई शाह : हम अलग अलग जगहों के एम्पोरियम तो नहीं लोलते, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश की चीजों को लोग बहुत ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं, यह ठीक है। इस लिये उन्हें एम्पोरियम में प्रामिनेन्स दी जाती है और माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि हैंडीकॉम्प कारपोरेशन की इमदाद की वजह से इस साल सबा करोड़ रुपये का हैंडीकॉम्प्स का एक्स्पोर्ट हुआ है।

श्री पदम देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि हिमाचल में जितनी चीजें गांवों में, खास तौर पर सदियों में, तैयार होती हैं वह मार्केट में इसलिए नहीं आ सकती कि लोगों को इस का ज्ञान नहीं है और कैटियों के दामों में चीजें बिकती हैं। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न किया जायेगा कि वह चीजें इकट्ठी की जा सकें और बाजार में आ सकें?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हिमाचल प्रदेश ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भारत सरकार ने इस साल ४८ हजार ८० की इमदाद दी है और अगले साल १ लाख, २० हजार ८० की इमदाद दी जा रही है। हमें आशा है कि इन सब प्रयत्नों से हिमाचल प्रदेश हैन्डीक्रॉफ्ट्स में तरक्की करेगा।

श्री पदम देव : सरकार का यह प्रशंसनीय प्रयत्न आशीर्वाद के योग्य है। क्या इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रयत्न भी किया गया है कि यह जितना रुपया आप देते हैं वह ठीक तरह से इस्तेमाल होता है या लोगों को फायदा पहुंचता है भी या नहीं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तो बात यह है कि पैसा जब उनमें देते हैं तो मेम्बर साहबान की सही फरियाद होती है कि पैसा कम दिया गया लेकिन अगर जरा उदारता से बैकवड़े ऐरियाज को छेवलप करने की कोशिश करें तो कुदरती तौर पर यह चिन्ता होती है कि वह पैसा सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया जायगा या नहीं। हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि यह पैसा सही ढंग से इस्तेमाल किया जायगा और उसके द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश को ही फायदा होगा और मेम्बर साहबान को यह जान कर भी खुशी होगी कि इस साल आल ईडिया हैन्डीक्रॉफ्ट्स बोर्ड हिमाचल प्रदेश की इनटॉसिव सर्वे करा रहा है।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of shawls and rugs produced yearly in Himachal Pradesh and the requirements of the people of

Himachal Pradesh, and if it is a cottage industry, what is the daily income of a worker?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Such statistics as to the number of rugs and shawls produced are not readily available, and it will not be worthwhile collecting them, but I can say that production is steadily increasing from all the reports that we have been receiving, and the wages they are getting are also fairly satisfactory compared to the general level of wages in other industries there.

High Cost of Industrial Production

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*279. { Shri Damani:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1748 on the 18th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the constitution and terms of reference of the *Ad hoc* Study Groups to make a study of the cost of production in certain selected industries have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Shri Damani: May I know by what time Government will take a decision to form this committee and its terms of reference? Secondly, may I know whether Government will also include in the terms of reference the question of linking wages with production to see that the cost of production in industry does not increase?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very important question, and that is why we are having discussions with the Planning Commission and the National Productivity Council. This is going to be a study of the cost structure of important industries in the country so as to analyse the causes why the cost of production in certain indus-

tries and certain industrial units is high, and then to take remedial measures for increasing productivity through linking perhaps the wage structure with production and through other incentives for higher productivity.

Export of Pepper

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 281. { Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Achar:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall exports of Indian pepper have declined during the year 1959 as compared to the year 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
 (a) Although the export earnings during the eleven months of 1959 have been higher than those of the corresponding period of 1958, the quantity exported has shown a decline of nearly 700 tons during the same period.

(b) The decrease in the quantum of exports is mainly due to competition from other producing countries.

(c) A statement is laid in the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

With a view to promote exports of pepper, the Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council set up by the Government of India has taken the following measures:—

1. The Council participated in exhibitions and fairs abroad in which Government of India participated. In addition to display of samples, some pepper was distributed

free to the visitors to create consumer interest.

2. Folders in different languages were distributed through the Government of India Trade Representatives abroad.

3. From 1958 onwards, the Council has been contributing Rs. 28,650 annually to the American Spice Trade Association. The Association is publishing the quality of Indian black pepper which is superior as compared to the Indonesian and Sarawak varieties. They have produced and circulated seven cards containing cooking recipes using Indian black pepper and other Indian spices.

The Council has made a small contribution to the Canadian Spice Trade Association for publicising Indian Pepper in Canada.

4. A pre-shipment inspection scheme for pepper is being finalised in consultation with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the steps taken to improve exports as shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House, may I know whether any fresh results have been obtained, or any fresh countries have been brought in the export circle?

Shri Satish Chandra: The export of agricultural commodities is always liable to fluctuation on account of crop conditions. This year the prices of pepper went high, and in fact, we have been able to earn more foreign exchange than last year due to crop failures in Sarawak and Indonesia which are the major producers of pepper. Sometimes the position is reversed, but all the same, we are not losing our markets, and we have improved as far as our foreign exchange earning is concerned.

Shri Radha Raman: As a result of the steps taken so far, have we been able to face the competition from Indonesia and Sarawak?

Shri Satish Chandra: Indonesia and Sarawak produce more than 60 per cent. of the total quantity of pepper produced in the world. Their pepper is cheaper than Indian pepper. The quality of Indian pepper is superior and it is more costly. So, it all depends on the taste of the consumers. In some countries Indian pepper is preferred in spite of its high price; European markets mostly consume Sarawak and Indonesian pepper which is cheaper as compared to Indian pepper. It is a question of creating a demand, which we are gradually trying to do.

Shri Achar: May I know which of the countries out of our traditional markets have reduced import from our country, and to what extent?

Shri Satish Chandra: It has more or less been constant. The exports during January-November, 1959 were 240,000 cwts as compared to 254,000 cwts in the corresponding period of previous year. These small variations are always possible. There is no fixed quota for each country.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government propose to increase the annual contribution to the American Spice Trade Association so that our exports will increase? Or, are they going to retain the usual annual contribution?

Shri Satish Chandra: The contribution to the American Spice Trade Association is made on the basis of an agreement arrived at with that association. If the position changes or if more money is required, that would certainly be considered.

Shri Achar: The Minister was pleased to say that there was a reduction in the quantity exported. I wanted to know the countries that are getting less from us now, and what it is due to. What is our tradition market, which are the countries that have reduced importing pepper?

Shri Satish Chandra: In terms of quantity, the USSR and USA take the largest quantity from India. In 1958-59 USA purchased a lesser quantity from us than it did in the previous year.

Textile Units

*282. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some composite textile units are being run as weaving sections only;

(b) the reasons for grant of such permission; and

(c) the number of such mills?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; for a limited period, after which the mills are expected to run as composite units.

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

STATEMENT

Cotton Textile Mills which are being run as Power-loom factories:

Name of the mill	Reasons for permission to work as a powerloom factory
1. M/s. Prithvi Cotton Mills, Broach.	The mills had closed down in 1949 and could be reopened only as a powerloom factory because its spinning section required large scale renovation and readjustment.
2. M/s. Banaras Cotton Mills, Banaras.	The mills closed down and went into liquidation. The Allahabad High Court granted lease to a party only for the Weaving Section of the mill for 3 years. The Spinning Section also was reported unworkable without large scale renovation.
3. M/s. N. K. Textile Mills, Delhi.	The mills were lying closed since 1948. The spinning section had completely rested out and was not workable. The Weaving Section has been taken on lease and re-opened.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what steps Government have taken to see that these mills run as composite units, and what is the loss during this period as excise duty to the Government?

Shri Kanungo: The condition for their running as power loom units is that by a specified date, by the end of 1960 in some cases and 1961 in some other cases, they have to run them as composite units. Otherwise, they will have to be shut down.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government have examined through their own experts all the spinning units of these mills?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir, because, in the case of at least two, the spinning units have to be completely scrapped.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: An attempt is being made in Coimbatore to remove the weaving departments of the composite mills, and thereby deprive the women workers of their rightful wages and other conditions. Is Government taking any measures to prevent that sort of thing?

Shri Kanungo: There is only one case in Coimbatore, and this condition has been put in that the cone machines have got to be put in within a specified date.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन कम्पोज्ड मिलों में स्पीडल सरप्लस हैं उन्हें उन के परिमाण में लूम्स बढ़ाने की इजाजत मांगने पर भी नहीं दी जाती है और कुछ कम्पोज्ड मिलों में स्पीडल बन्द रहते हैं और लूम्स चलाने की इजाजत दी जाती है तो क्या ऐसा करने से कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ता है?

Shri Kanungo: The principle is that here the number of spindles is not economic, it is allowed to be augmented, and where the number of spindles is economic, augmentation is not permitted.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : प्रधान महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैं ने यह निवेदन किया था कि जिन कम्पोज्ड मिलों में स्पीडल सरप्लस हैं उन्हें उनके परिमाण में लूम्स बढ़ाने की इजाजत मांगने पर भी नहीं दी जाती है और कुछ कम्पोज्ड मिलों में स्पीडल बन्द रहते हैं और लूम्स चलाने की इजाजत दी जाती है तो क्या ऐसा करने से कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ता है?

श्री कानूनगो : जिन मिलों में स्पीडल हैं उनको बंद करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government will tell us the approximate date by which the spinning section of the Prithvi Cotton Mills, Broach, the Banaras Cotton Mills, Banaras and the N.K. Textile Mills, Delhi, will be started? Those are the three mills where the spindle section has been closed.

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the exact date, but I said, it was some time towards the end of 1960 or the middle of 1961 or something like that. I am not sure of the exact date.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Power Projects

***272. Shri Vidy Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1470 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of the 17 power projects earlier excluded from the 'core' of the Plan but since cleared for implementation during 1960;

(b) what were the considerations on which these projects were selected for exclusion from the 'core' of the Plan; and

(c) the reasons and considerations because of which these projects have again been cleared for implementation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L.N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 69].

Censorship of Films

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway authorities have brought to the notice of Film Board of Censors cases of youngmen learning to open bolted windows in trains after witnessing scenes of train burglary in films; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the exhibition of such films?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Government had received complaints about a Hollywood film and after necessary enquiries under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the film was declared as uncertified in the whole of India, *vide* Government notification dated 3rd October, 1959.

(b) According to the directions issued by the Central Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, depicting the *modus operandi* of crime is objectionable and should not be allowed.

Manufacture of Television Sets

*283. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri P. K. Deo :
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration for manufacture of television sets before the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No proposal is under consideration at present.

Map of India in Encyclopaedia Britannica

*284. { Shri Assar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mahanty:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Encyclopaedia Britannica have published an incorrect map of India in their new edition; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Since all the maps in the publication, except the one illustrating vegetation in Asia, reproduced from a book by a Chinese botanist, show the alignment of India's frontier as on official Indian maps, no further action was considered necessary.

Disturbances in Nairobi

*285. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been fights between Indians and coloured people in Nairobi in December, 1959; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) On the 20th December 1959, an anti-Asian riot broke out at Nairobi on a small scale. The disturbances arose when, by an accident, a car driven by an Indian knocked down an African pedestrian. Immediately after the

incident, African crowds attacked all cars in the vicinity carrying Asians.

2. During these disturbances one Asian was killed, one European child was severely injured, 12 Asians and 4 Africans were injured and 54 cars were damaged by stone throwing. Attempts were also made by Africans to loot Asian shops.

3. The local authorities took prompt action, dispersed the crowd and made some arrests. The situation has since been normal.

Coal for Cotton Mills in West Bengal

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

(a) whether some cotton mills in West Bengal are facing crisis of closure due to non-supply of coal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to maintain regular supply?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Some Cotton Textile Mills in West Bengal reported shortage of coal.

(b) Additional allotments of wagons were made and movement of coal has been arranged.

Export of Chillies

*287. { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Ramji Verma:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the prices of dry chillies have gone up by 200/300 percent as compared to the prices in 1956-1957 on account of uncontrolled exports of the commodity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a free export of the commodity is permitted upto 1962; and

(c) if so, the expected quantities of exports?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) 3000 to 4000 tons per annum depending upon the level of production and internal prices.

All India Radio

*288. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1444 on the 10th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress so far made to get suitable personnel to fill all the posts of Assistant Engineers and Technical Assistants in All India Radio; and

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Thirtytwo appointments of Assistant Engineers and twentyeight appointments of Technical Assistants have been made on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission since 1st September 1957. In addition, 19 persons (including one from Scheduled Castes) have also been selected in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for *ad hoc* appointment as Technical Assistants and five of them have already joined.

A review of the present set up of the engineering cadres of All India Radio was undertaken recently in the context of recruitment difficulties and as a first step it has been decided to

amalgamate the grades of Technical Assistant and Assistant Engineer into a single grade of Assistant Engineer and to give it a scale of pay comparable to that obtaining for similar posts in other Telecommunication Departments. With a view to attracting suitable persons it has also been decided that recruitment to the new grade of Assistant Engineer should take place on the basis of the Combined Engineering Services Examination.

Heavy Structural Works

Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri A. M. Tariq.
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri S. A. Mehdil:
 Shri Goray:

*289.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1682 on the 18th December, 1959, and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report from M/s Atkins and Partners of U.K. regarding the Heavy Structural Fabricating Works and the Heavy Plate and Vessel Works has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The projects on the Heavy Structural Fabricating works and the Heavy Plate & Vessel Works prepared by Messrs. W. S. Atkins and Partners of U.K. have since been received and are at present under examination by the Government.

दिल्ली में आवास-स्थान

*290. *श्री भक्त दशन :*
श्री राम कृष्ण गुरु :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली में श्री जे० ई० दा कोनेस्का को दिये गये मकान के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है, तो इस विषय में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० च०दा) : (क) अभी तक इस मामले का अलिंगी फैसला नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) इससे सम्बन्धित कानूनी मामलों की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Indianisation of Foreign Firms and Plantations

*291. *Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:*
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposals and views put forward by the representatives of foreign firms for Indianisation of those firms and plantations; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The discussions are still in progress. I hope to lay a statement before the House shortly.

Atomic Power Stations

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 *292. Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri S. A. Mehdil:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Arjun Singh
 Bhaduria:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to establish atomic power stations in the country; and

(b) if so, where these will be located?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, so far as the first Atomic Power Station is concerned.

(b) The first station will be established in Western India at a suitable site between Bombay and Ahmedabad. The setting up of Atomic Power Stations in other regions remote from coal fields, such as Delhi-Punjab, Madras and Rajasthan is under consideration.

Coffee Board

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

(a) whether the Coffee Board is required to submit a report to the Government of India every year;

(b) the latest year for which the report of the Coffee Board is available;

(c) whether there is undue delay in the publications of the annual report; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 1958-59.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Jute-cuttings from Pakistan

*294. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association made representation to Government to arrange for the import of jute cuttings from Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this request was refused at the time when the prices in Pakistan were very favourable; and

(c) if so, what was the cause of the refusal?

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

(b) The request was never refused. Imports have been allowed from time to time from September 1959 having due regard to the needs of the industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Dandakaranya Administration

*295. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules and procedure for appointments in the Dandakaranya Administration have been framed;

(b) when were these framed;

(c) whether these have been circulated to the States concerned; and

(d) whether a copy of these rules and procedure will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Appointments under the Dandakaranya Administration are governed by the normal rules and procedure applicable to appointments under the Central Government.

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

Clinical Thermometers

*296. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri D. R. Chavan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 648 on the 7th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the manufacture of clinical thermometers in collaboration with a Japanese firm has since been approved;

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure; and

(c) the terms of collaboration?

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

(b) and (c). Cost of balancing plant and equipment, at Rs. 1,18,750 and technical charges of Rs. 43,000, have to be incurred in 3 annual instalments for the period of the agreement.

Wakf Property in Punjab

*297. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

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

(a) how much of Wakf property in Punjab has been released so far; and

(b) what arrangements have been made for its proper up-keep?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 106.

(b) waqf properties which have been released are looked after by the trustees. The waqf properties which have not been released so far are looked after by the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

Film on Removal of Untouchability

*298. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1026 on the 18th December, 1959 and state the progress since made with regard to the negotiations with a producer for the production of a film on the removal of untouchability?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Negotiations with the producer have now been finalised.

छावनी बोर्ड के संरचारी

स्थी भवत इर्वन :

*299. { स्थी स० मो० बनर्जी :

स्थी मधुसूदन राव :

क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था ४३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए जो राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण (दिव्यूनल) नियुक्त किया गया था उसने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है; और

(ख) उस का कार्य कब तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है?

अम उपमंत्री (स्थी आरिद असी) :

(क) और (ख). दिव्यूनल ने फैसला दे दिया है।

Houses for Delhi Administration Staff

*300. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to release shortly the residential houses requisitioned for the staff of Delhi Administration, and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses Near Kingsway Camp, Delhi

309. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Corporation is intending to build 700 family quarters near Kingsway Camp, Delhi;

(b) when will the construction be started; and

(c) what use will be made of these quarters?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). Yes, Delhi Municipal Corporation is acquiring 60 acres of land near the T.B. Hospital for construction of quarters for the residents of old barracks in Kingsway colony. It is hoped that construction of the quarters will be started in the financial year 1960-61.

House Building Societies in Himachal Pradesh

310. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house-building co-operative societies that exist in Himachal Pradesh and how many of them have acquired land or have succeeded in building houses;

(b) the facilities Government offer to such societies;

(c) whether Government have formulated any definite scheme to regulate and help these societies to function on healthier lines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Refugee Housing and Trading Co-operative Society Ltd., Mandi—the only house-building co-operative society in Himachal Pradesh—was formed with the object of rehabilitating displaced persons and providing them with housing accommodation. The Society has acquired land at Beholi for construction of 113 houses.

(b) Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, co-operative societies, with membership of persons having incomes not exceeding Rs. 5000 per month each, are eligible to receive financial assistance (loans) from the Government upto 80 per cent of the cost of houses to be built, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000 per house.

(c) and (d). Except for the law in Himachal Pradesh which regulate the working of co-operative societies in general, there is no specific scheme for house-building co-operatives as such.

Manufacture of Sewing Machines in Punjab

311. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total number of sewing machines manufactured in Punjab State during the year 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): 50,350.

Indians in Ceylon

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

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin living in Ceylon who have applied for citizenship of India since the 1st October, 1959; and

(b) the number of those who have been granted the citizenship of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) From 1st October to 31st December, 1959, 1602 applications for Indian citizenship were received by the Indian High Commission in Ceylon. The number of persons covered by these applications is not available.

(b) 1189 persons covered by 946 applications have been granted Indian citizenship.

Government Advertisements in Punjabi Newspapers

313. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what percentage of total value of advertisements distributed by Government has gone to Punjabi language newspapers of India in each of the past three years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The percentage of total cost of advertisements placed by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in Punjabi language newspapers and periodicals for the past three years is given below:—

1956-57	0.5 per cent
1957-58	0.7 per cent
1958-59	0.7 per cent

Immigration of Hindus from Pakistan

314. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from West Pakistan since December, 1959 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 466 persons migrated from West Pakistan to India during the period from December 1st, 1959 to January 31st, 1960.

Shifting of Central Government Offices

315. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 413 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) how many more Central Government offices have since been shifted to other places outside Delhi so far;

(b) their names and places to which they have been shifted; and

(c) the cost incurred in each individual case of shifting?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No more Central Government offices have so far been shifted outside Delhi since November, 1959.

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

Production of Khadi in Rajasthan

316. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Khadi produced in Rajasthan during 1959-60 so far (month-wise); and

(b) the target fixed for production of Khadi during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing the month-wise production of Khadi in Rajasthan during 1959-60 (upto 31st December, 1959) is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Month	Production of Khadi (in Lakh of Sq. Yds.)
April	4.50
May	3.87
June	4.49
July	2.71
August	2.39
September	1.81
October	1.93
November	1.04
December	1.03
TOTAL	23.77

(b) The target of production has not yet been laid down.

Large Scale Industries in Rajasthan

317. **Shri Omkar Lal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large scale industries that the Central Government have directly set up in Rajasthan during the year 1959;

(b) the total amount of investment in these projects;

(c) whether the State Government has any share in the investment; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Central Government has not directly set up any large scale industry in Rajasthan during the year 1959.

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

Sericulture Industry in Mysore

318. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various schemes sanctioned for the development of sericulture industry in Mysore State during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) the amount sanctioned for each of the schemes;

(c) whether the amounts have been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Slum Clearance Projects in Mysore

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

(a) the names of slum clearance projects sanctioned for Mysore State during 1959-60 so far;

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned for each of them so far; and

(c) the progress achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). State Governments are now responsible for sanctioning their slum clearance projects. The Mysore Government, who have been addressed, have not yet sent in the required information. A statement giving the requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Works Committees

320.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:	{
Shri Pangarkar:	
Shri L. Achaw Singh:	

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1256 on the 10th December 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to go into the functioning of works committees in the country has since submitted its report; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes. Important conclusions of the Committee are briefly given below:—

1. The Committee drew up illustrative lists of items which the works committee should normally deal with and those which it should not normally deal with.

2. The existing provisions regarding representation for different departments or sections should continue. As for election, the consensus of opinion was that where there is a dispute or an apprehended dispute or where either the employer or the workers make a specific request to the appropriate Government, a Conciliation Officer/Labour Officer deputed by that

Government should supervise the election.

3. It was agreed that the present provision in the Central Industrial Disputes Rules regarding the compulsory rotation of the office of the Chairman between employers and workers should be removed. At the same time it was felt that the workers' representatives should not be barred from holding that office, if suitable persons were available from their side. It was agreed that for the next three years, the Chairman should be from the management side, who should, as far as possible, be the head of the organisation or factory. It was also decided that the position should be reviewed after three years.

Cheap Radio Sets

321. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1032 on the 18th December, 1959, and state:

(a) when the report will be submitted by the Committee appointed by Government in connection with the manufacture of cheap radio sets;

(b) what is the range of price within which cheap radio sets are proposed to be manufactured;

(c) whether there is going to be any foreign collaboration and technical assistance; and

(d) where the manufacturing centre will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The report of the Committee which has been appointed for the purpose is expected to be submitted shortly.

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

Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Plant

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

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 787 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the consideration of the project report relating to the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Plant;

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

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for its implementation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The detailed project report for the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Project prepared in accordance with the Contract entered into with M/s Technoexport of Moscow has been received by the Government of India.

Meanwhile, on the basis of the information received from the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute that they have successfully evolved the technical 'know-how' for the production of certain types of Optical Glass and would be in a position to undertake the production of other main types by 1962, the Soviet authorities have been requested to revise the scope of the Optical and Ophthalmic Glass Project by dropping the item relating to optical glass and including in its place other types of glasses. The details regarding the scope of the revised project are being awaited from the Soviet Experts.

Working Group on Social Welfare

323. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Siddhiah:

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

Unstarred Question No. 1434 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the final report of the Working Group on Social Welfare for inclusion of schemes in the Third Five Year Plan has since been submitted; and

(b) if so, the nature of schemes suggested?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 70.]

परिवहन नीति तथा सम्बन्ध समिति

324.

श्री भक्त दर्शन :	
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :	
श्री अग्रिम तिह सरदूही :	
श्री हेम राज :	
श्री पद्म देव :	
श्री तंगामणि :	

क्या योजना मंत्री २७ नवम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि परिवहन नीति तथा सम्बन्ध समिति ने इस बीच क्या प्रगति की है?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री श्याम नं० निष्ठ): २२ जुलाई १९५६ को नियुक्त बी गयी यह समिति इस समय देश में परिवहन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े एकत्र करने तथा सम्बन्धित लोगों से बातचीत करने में लगी हुई है। इस लिए समिति को अपना काम पूरा करने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा।

Unsold Handloom Goods in Punjab

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

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the co-operative sector in Punjab State; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in the State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) As on 30th November, 1959: 5,71,941 yards valued at Rs. 12,46,425.

(b) No special steps are called for at this stage.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

326. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 356 on the 27th November, 1959 and state whether any progress has been made by Government to develop selected Industrial Co-operative Societies?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Selection of the Societies has been completed in the States and the development programme now covers in all 101 societies.

Loans amounting to over Rs. 22 lakhs have been disbursed to 55 societies by State Governments and co-operative Banks. In addition, 23 Societies have received grants amounting to Rs. 3.3 lakhs. Committees to co-ordinate the efforts of all the agencies have been formed in 8 States. The Small Industries Service Institutes have provided technical assistance to about 65 societies and active steps are being taken rapidly to cover all the remaining societies. About 26 of these societies have received marketing assistance, including help in obtaining Government orders. Assistance in obtaining raw materials has been rendered to 10 societies.

Electrolytic Manganese

327.

Shri P. K. Deo :	
Shri N. R. Muniswamy :	

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

(a) the quantity of electrolytic manganese imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of electrolytic manganese can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry; and

(e) whether any application for license has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Separate figures of import of electrolytic manganese into India during 1958-59 and 1959-60 are not available and hence it is not possible to furnish information regarding the foreign exchange involved for the purpose.

(b) The use of electrolytic manganese metal has so far been limited in India. Its use is at present confined only to experimental purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been estimated that a plant capable of producing ten tons of electrolytic manganese metal per day will require an outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs.

(e) No application for licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 has been received and there is no proposal to set up a plant for manufacture of electrolytic manganese in the public sector.

Manganese Dioxide

328. { Shri P. K. Deo:
 { Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

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

(a) the quantity of Manganese Dioxide imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Manganese Dioxide can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manganese Metal

329. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous production of Manganese metal can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(b) the finances that will be required to set up an industry;

(c) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector;

(d) whether any foreign exchange will be saved; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Manganese Metal is the same as electrolytic manganese. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to answer given to parts (b) to (e) of Unstarred Question No. 327 today.

(d) and (e). As there is no appreciable import of electrolytic manganese at present the saving in foreign exchange, if any, is considered negligible.

Belting Cement

330. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of Belting Cement imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;
- (b) how it is used in the country;
- (c) whether indigenous production of Belting Cement can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;
- (d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and
- (e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Information is not available about actual imports of Belting Cement as it is not specifically shown in the import trade classification. However, licensing statistics of 'Belt Cement' are as follows:—

1958-59	Rs. 7,000
1959-60 (Upto 26-12-59)	Rs. 10,000

(b) It is used in Industrial Leather such as transmission belting, hammer, in seamless shoes and other seamless leather goods.

(c) Yes, Sir, but only if Synthetic Resin, on which its production is based and which is presently being imported, is made available in the country.

(d) The economics of the process evolved by the Institute have not been worked out by it, but for small production of 300 lbs. per day, equipment worth about Rs. 12,000 would be required.

(e) No application has so far been received for production of belting cement in the country; nor do Government propose to undertake its production in the public sector.

Enzyme Bates

331. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of Enzyme Bates imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;
- (b) how they are used in the country;
- (c) whether indigenous production of Enzyme Bates can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;
- (d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and
- (e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foam Glass

332. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of Foam Glass imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;
- (b) how it is used in the country;
- (c) whether indigenous production of Foam Glass can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute Calcutta;
- (d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and
- (e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether

Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Foam Glass has not been specifically shown either in the Indian Trade Classification or in the I.T.C. Schedule and as such it is not possible to furnish the import statistics of the item.

(b) It is a light weight thermal insulation material and is used for hot and cold insulation where temperature of 32° F to 800° F is involved.

(c) Yes, Sir. Arrangements have already been made with M/s Blue Star Engineering Co. Private Ltd., Bombay for the manufacture of Foam Glass on a commercial scale on the basis of the process developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

(d) It is estimated that a capital of Rs. 7 lakhs is required for achieving a production of 1,00,000 c.ft. per annum of finished Foam Glass.

(e) Government have not received any application in the recent past for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Foam Glass and as the unit is expected to employ less than 100 persons it does not need a licence under the Act. There is also no proposal to manufacture the item in Public Sector.

Bogus Registration of Plots

333. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri S. A. Mehdil:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 19 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) what action has been taken against the official who was in fact, responsible for the bogus registration of plots; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The official concerned has been prosecuted and is being tried in the Court of Additional Sessions Judge, Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Textiles for Russia

334. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. is buying Indian textiles this year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanango): The question of U.S.S.R. buying Indian textile in 1960 is under their consideration.

Central Public Works Department

335. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2376 on the 26th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the categories of posts in the C.P.W.D. mentioned in the reply include the categories on the regular establishment; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes, they include some categories since transferred to the regular establishment.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Aviation Division of C.P.W.D.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Delhi Aviation Division No. II of the Central P.W.D. is situated at Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Division is concerned with works in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan;

(c) if so, whether there is any justification for keeping the office of this Division in Delhi; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal to shift the office of this Division to any place outside Delhi?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. For better coordination and control over the various Aviation work in Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, a central place like Delhi as Headquarters of the Division is considered essential.

(d) Does not arise.

मंडी में चाय का उत्पादन

339. श्री पथ बेब : क्या वारिक्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६ में जिला मंडी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में चाय का कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उस में से कितनी चाय बेची गई; और

(ग) उस में से कितनी बोध है ?

वारिक्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) लगभग १,८४,००० पौण्ड ।

(ख) और (ग). कितनी चाय बेची गयी तथा कितनी बिना बिकी पड़ी है, इसका ठीक ठीक परिमाण बता सकना कठिन है लेकिन पता चला है कि १,६६,००० पौण्ड चाय बिक गयी है और फसल की लगभग १० प्रतिशत चाय बिना बिकी पड़ी है ।

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

338. Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 1460 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether replies have since been received from any other State Governments regarding Land Acquisition and Development Scheme;

(b) if so, their nature, State-wise; and

(c) the allocations made to each of the States for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Except for Jammu & Kashmir, all the States have indicated their requirements under the Scheme for the current financial year.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 71].

Children's Films

339. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the resolution of the Film Federation of India with regard to the restriction on the length of the children's films; and

(b) if so, what is the final decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Government have not received any Resolution of the Film Federation of India. Verbal representations have been made by representatives of the Federation against Government's decision to restrict the entry for State Awards in the category of children's films to films not exceeding 8,000 feet in length in 35 mm size or the equivalent length in 16 mm size. Government do not feel that there is any justification for relaxation particularly as producers have not only had notice of the proposed restriction but could easily edit the films to the specified length.

Village Housing Projects Scheme in Tripura

341. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work has been done or is taken up under the Village Housing Projects Scheme in Tripura so far;

(b) if so, the details of the works and their location; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Before the Village Housing Projects Scheme could be implemented, the Tripura Administration, like other States, had to complete a number of preliminaries such as the selection and survey of villages, drawing up of lay-out plans for the remodelling of the selected villages in consultation with their residents, preparation of model designs for houses suited to local conditions, framing of detailed Rules for the grant of loans, etc., which are essential prerequisites for the introduction of this Scheme.

2. The Administration have practically completed the requisite preliminaries in respect of the villages detailed below:

Name of Village	Name of the Blocks
1. Gokulnagar	
2. Sonaimuri	} Kailashahar Block
3. Old Agartala	
4. Birendranagar	} Nutan Haveli & Old Agartala (Jirania) Block
5. Ranirgaon & Nalgaria.	
6. Ballamukha	
7. Baikhora	
8. Mirjapur	} Belonia Block

It is expected that disbursement of loans in the above villages will commence before long.

Indian-owned Cement Factories in Pakistan

342. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has decided to buy Indian-owned cement factories in Pakistan;

(b) whether this is a reciprocal arrangement;

(c) whether any factory has been sold so far; and

(d) if so, at what price?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of Pakistan are considering purchase of factories owned by the Assam-Bengal Cement Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and the Associated Cement Companies of India Ltd., Bombay, and negotiations are in progress.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export Market for Sewing Machines

343. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of sewing machines with foreign collaboration have some definite territorial limitation in marketing their products outside the country; and

(b) if so, what are the specific markets for export for different brands?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, sewing machine is at present being manufactured in India with foreign collaboration.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Sets

344. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of radio sets produced in India during 1959-60 so far; and

(b) the number of them exported to foreign countries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total number of radio sets produced by the firms borne on the list of the Development Wing during April-December, 1959 is 1,68,443 and during January, 1960 is estimated as 20,000 nos.

(b) The number of radio sets exported to foreign countries during (April-November) 1959 is 102. Information is not available for months of December, 1959 and January, 1960.

Babar Road Colony, New Delhi

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that actual implementation of the policy of permitting second storey on houses of Babar Road Colony, New Delhi has not yet taken place; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes; no second storey has been built on any house in Babar Road Colony, New Delhi so far.

(b) The conditions on which permission for the construction of the second storey would be granted were finalised towards the end of the 1959 and communicated to the Leaseholders Association. A few applications for permission to raise the second storey have since been received and are being examined. Delay in finalising the conditions occurred because

some lessees objected to the proposal to grant permission to raise a second storey on these houses.

भारी मशीनरी

३४६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या वासिनिक्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय किस-किस प्रकार की भारी मशीनरी का निर्माण देश में हो रहा है; और

(ख) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होती है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शह):

(क) एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें यह जानकारी दी गयी है।

विवरण

१. खेती के काम आने वाली मशीनें
२. एयर कंप्रेसर
३. बायलर—शौचालयिक
४. सीमेंट बनाने की मशीन
५. कन्वेयर
६. इमारतें बनाने में प्रयोग होने वाली मशीनें
७. रसायन तथा धौषियां बनाने की मशीनें
८. कपड़ा उद्योग की मशीनें
९. बरमा मशीनें
१०. डीजल इंजन (स्थिर)
११. विजली के मोटर
१२. मिट्टी हटाने और सड़क बनाने की मशीनें
१३. जूट मिल की मशीनें
१४. रेल के इंजन बायलरों सहित
१५. खानों पर काम आने वाली मशीनें
१६. मशीनी धौषियां
१७. तेल मिल की मशीनें
१८. शक्ति चालित पम्प

१६. चावल, दाल तथा आटा मिल की मशीनें
२०. चीनी मिल की मशीनें
२१. कागज बनाने की मशीनें
२२. चाय—उपचारण मशीनें
२३. ट्रांसफार्मर
२४. तोलने की मशीनें

(क) देश में भारी मशीनों के बनाये जाने के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की भव्यता बचत होती है। लेकिन वास्तविक बचत के ठीक ठीक पांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Sub-Letting of Government Accommodation

347. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for sub-letting Government accommodation;

(b) whether total sub-letting is not permissible under the rules;

(c) if so, what are the penalties prescribed for total sub-letting; and

(d) whether the allottee only is penalized or the sub-lettee also?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Sub-letting of Regular Residences in Delhi/New Delhi under the control of the Director of Estates is governed by Supplementary Rule 317-B-17, vide statement I laid on the Table. The corresponding rule governing the sub-letting of residences termed as "Special accommodation" is reproduced in statement II laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 72].

(b) Total subletting is permissible as provided in sub-rules 2(a) and (b) of the rules reproduced in statement I & II.

(c) Penalties are imposed only when subletting, whether of the whole or any part of a residence, is unauthorised. In the case of unauthorised sub-letting of the whole residence, the allotment may be cancelled and the

officer concerned may be debarred for allotment of another residence for a period not less than six months and not exceeding five years. Besides he may be charged rent of the residence under Fundamental Rule 45-B for the period of subletting.

(d) The penalty is imposed on the allottee and not on the sublettee.

Buildings for Government Offices

348. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state how many buildings are at present under construction for accommodating Government offices in Delhi and where and which offices will be shifted to those buildings on completion?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Two multi-storeyed office buildings in the General Pool are under construction on the sites of 'N' Block on Raisina Road and 'K' Block opposite Udyog Bhavan. On completion, these are tentatively proposed to be allotted to the Ministries of Railways and Defence respectively. The office building on the Parliament Street, just completed, has been allotted to the Planning Commission and the Central Statistical Organisation.

Recreation Facilities in Government Colonies

**349. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no recreation facilities are available to the Government employees residing in Sarojini Nagar and adjacent colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide some suitable accommodation and site for them?

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

(b). Adequate recreation facilities are available in Sarojini Nagar. Steps are in progress to provide recreation facilities in the adjacent colonies.

Rope Industry in Tripura

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

(a) the total amount of loan advanced to Jogendra Nagar Co-operative Society Tripura for starting rope industry;

(b) whether the rope industry is running at a profit or at a loss; and

(c) if at a loss, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 12,285.

(b) The industry is running at a profit.

(c) Does not arise.

Paper Mill in Mandya (Mysore)

351. Shri Siddlah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1446 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress, if any, since made in establishing a Paper Mill in Mandya District of Mysore State; and

(b) when it is likely to go in production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Mill will be set up at Balagula in Mysore District, and the following steps have been taken towards it:

- (i) Firm orders for supply of machinery have been placed with foreign suppliers and the machinery is expected to start arriving shortly.
- (ii) Agreement with a sugar factory for the supply of bagasse (raw material) has been concluded.

(iii) Construction of the factory building is expected to be started shortly.

(b) By 1962.

Census in NEFA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that investigations in connection with the 1961 All-India census have already started in NEFA;

(b) if so, whether census in NEFA is likely to have certain features distinct from the All-India census; and

(c) if so, what are these features?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of the fact that census in the NEFA is being attempted for the first time and due to variety of other reasons such as illiteracy of the people, their natural reserve in answering questions put to them by people from outside NEFA as also the fact that most of the villages are inaccessible requiring many days march on foot to get to them, it has been necessary to modify the procedure being applied to the rest of India. The principal difference is that whereas in the general census, information is being collected in respect of each individual, in the case of NEFA the information will be collected for the house-hold as a whole under the following heads:—

1. Name of the head of household.
2. Name of the Tribe.
3. Name of the dialect.
4. Duration of residence.
5. Total family members.
6. Population divided into sex and age groups — 0-4, 5-14, and over.
7. Literates in the age groups — 5-14 and 15 and over.

8. Land under permanent crop.
9. Main crop under Jhum cultivation.

It was considered desirable that apart from the periods spent in marching to villages, the enumerators should spend sometime in order to be-friend people before putting questions to them. For this reason the prescribed period of enumerating the people had had to be extended and enumeration has actually already commenced in parts of NEFA. In regard to a few well-established villages in NEFA, which are easily accessible from Divisional or sub-Divisional headquarters, census will be taken during the period prescribed for the rest of the country namely 10th February, 1961 to 3rd March, 1961 and in those cases the All India Census Schedule will be applied.

Field Publicity Officers

363. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:—

- (a) the mode of recruitment to the posts of Field Publicity Officers; and
- (b) the scales of pay attached to the post?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Through the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) Rs. 250-15-400. The scale will be revised to Rs. 200-10-250-EB-15-400 when the Central Information Service is constituted.

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make a humble sumission? I wrote to you also about it....

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that.

Hon. Members must have read this morning in the newspapers about the sudden passing away of Lady Mountbatten. Both Lady Mountbatten and her husband Lord Mountbatten have been good friends of India.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What has it to do with us?

Mr. Speaker: She has, in particular, been taking interest in humanitarian activities. So far as social activities and activities relating to women in our country are concerned, she has been taking very great interest.

We mourn her loss, and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to Lord Mountbatten in his sad bereavement.

The House may kindly stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a minute)

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion....

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I say something? It is a very embarrassing position for us when you move a Condolence resolution like this we are to pass a condolence resolution in this case. But I think the general practice was that this House should not pass any condolence resolution in respect of anyone who was not a Member of this House. If the wives of some past Viceroys should die and the House has to pass condolence resolutions here, I think, that would be a very bad precedent.

Shri Tyagi: The Parliament in England did not pass any condolence resolution even on the death of Mahatma Gandhi. After all, there are certain conventions of the House, and I hope you will please maintain them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): This is departing from a very well established convention maintained in this House. Although we may have all respect for the departed soul, and we have got nothing to say against her, yet, in matters like this, we have to maintain certain conventions. And Shri Tyagi has very well said that other Parliaments do not pay respect to our departed souls, however high they may be. We must consider these things.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Is it necessary that we should follow the conventions of other Parliaments? (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not correct to say that we have made references in this House to the passing away of only Members of this House, either sitting Members or past Members of this House. So far as this matter is concerned, of course, invariably, in respect of the passing away of a Member of this House, either sitting Member or past Member, certainly, a reference ought to be made here; there is no exception made in such cases.

With respect to some others who have not been Members of this House, we have also been making references now and then.

Shri A. C. Guha: Those were cases of very distinguished Indians and a foreigner in one case.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this lady is concerned, it is common knowledge that she and her husband have tried their best to accelerate the granting of freedom, when they could have easily put it off.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is a controversial matter of history on which there is scope for difference of opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. After all, on these matters, I cannot take the vote of the House before making a reference. If there has been no convention at all, and if we had not made any reference to the passing away of any other person other than a Member, then, I would have stuck to that convention. Therefore, it is a question of my discretion as to whether reference should be made in favour of a particular person or not. There can be differences of opinion. There is no such convention that we ought not to refer in such cases.

It is true that we have been making these references, even though the House of Commons might not have

made any references to our people, but we have been following a different practice here.

So far as this lady is concerned, I thought that she had been a good friend of India and she had taken active part in bringing freedom to India, and in many social activities in this country. Therefore, I thought it fit to make a reference. I am not departing from any convention.

Of course, I shall bear it in mind that normally we shall try to avoid making references to other people, except in exceptional circumstances. Now, this may pass.

12:05 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED EVICTION OF 3000 DISPLACED PERSONS IN MIKIR HILLS, ASSAM..

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of two adjournment motions. One is from Shri Hem Barua and Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Chintamoni Pangiograhi. I would like to know how this is not a State subject.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This is not a State subject, for, it concerns the eviction of displaced persons, some three thousand families who were living in Mikir Hills. Those people migrated to India after the Partition in 1947 and in 1950. Mikir Hills were not constituted as a separate administrative unit. It was part of a district called Nowgong district, and the Deputy Commissioner of that district gave them verbal orders to resettle there. These three thousand refugee families have converted the arid lands there into smiling paddy lands.

Now, the district council authorities of the Mikir Hills District want to evict these people. As a matter of fact, they have already started that process, and elephants are used to uproot these displaced persons from those areas. I know how sensitive the tribal people are, and I do not want to disturb their way of life. At the same time, the Government of Assam

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

are responsible, as much as the Central Government have a responsibility, to rehabilitate these people or to make alternative arrangements and provisions for these people. But without making any alternative arrangements and provisions for these people, they have allowed the district council authorities to use elephants in forcibly evicting these people. This would have an effect also on our food problem. They are producing paddy and they have helped to solve our food problem. Now, once again, there is a new problem of rehabilitation. That is why I want the Rehabilitation Ministry to take interest in this matter and see that these people are not evicted, unless and until separate provisions are made for these people. That is my submission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) use--

Mr. Speaker: Has the Hon. Member anything to add to what has already been stated?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

In 1949, when these displaced persons came from Assam, they actually came from Noakhali. Most of them came from Noakhali after Partition, and some people came from Sylhet district. They were assured by the then Deputy Commissioner Mr. Kidwai that they would be settled in Nowgong district. In Nowgong, these areas were included in a newly formed administrative unit called the Mikir Hills and North Cachar District, an autonomous district under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, and they came under the local administration of the Mikir Hills District Council.

My submission is that these three thousand refugees settled themselves there without even any help from the Rehabilitation Ministry. And they reclaimed the entire land, and the growth of paddy there is so good that

they have produced more than seven lakhs maunds annually.

Now, what is happening is that these people are being evicted. I do not want to come in between these Mikir Hills peasants and the Assam people and others. Actually, it is not only three thousand people, but their total number is about five thousand. The additional two thousand includes the Muslim minorities who came, and the Assamese people.

My submission is that this eviction action may kindly be stayed till some arrangements are made for them. Moreover, an assurance was given both by the State of Assam and by the Centre that they will be properly rehabilitated. So, my submission is that this eviction action may be stayed. It is continuing from the 7th of February, 1960, and most of the people there have been dragged. Some women have been dragged by the pulling of their hairs, and elephants have been used in this business.

I want that something should be done in this matter, and I would request the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation and the Prime Minister to come to the rescue of these three thousand displaced persons.

Shri Hem Barua: May I just add one sentence before the Minister makes his statement? Some time ago, we had the privilege of seeing the Home Minister on this matter; and the Home Minister was convinced of our arguments, and convinced of the position of the refugees there; and he was so kind and sympathetic that he told us that he would take up the matter with the Chief Minister of the State of Assam, and he would try; and possibly, he has done it. In spite of that, the eviction continues, and this is a pity.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, the statement that I was convinced about the arguments is one of inference on the courtesy extended by me. But I did forward

the representation that was made to me to the Department concerned and also to the State concerned. That was all that I had said.

Mr. Speaker: What is the status of these people? Originally, were they inhabitants of Pakistan and did they come and settle down here?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Minister of Rehabilitation has better knowledge of these things.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): According to the adjournment motion, the source of information is stated to be a discussion on 21st February 1960, that is, yesterday, with the delegation which came from Assam and memorandum submitted by them. I have no idea as to with whom this discussion was held. I have not received a copy of the representation which is alleged to have been given by these people to certain people. I have no idea about it. But I can give as much information as I can because this is not a problem which has come up before us for the first time.

These Mikir Hills are autonomous hill districts. They are governed by certain tribal laws and tribal customs. As far as I can say from memory, even in the Constitution they have been provided certain safeguards.

In the early stages, a number of displaced families went and squatted in the Mikir Hills. Five or six years ago, a census of the families was taken and at that time I think the number was anything between 400 and 500. We got in touch with the State Government, and in spite of difficulties, the then Chief Minister, Shri Bishnuram Medhi, agreed to accept them and provide them rehabilitation within the Mikir Hills.

Then there was some further squatting and the number has been steadily on the increase, so much so that a year or so ago the number was round about 700—800. But according to the latest information of the State Government which was given to me, the

number has now gone up by another 1000, that is 500 before and the number is now about 1,000 more. It is also not very clear to us whether they are all displaced persons. But when this figure was given to me by the State Government about a month or two months ago, we agreed to look into the cases of those who were displaced persons, who were eligible and whose *bona fides* could be established and who had not received any rehabilitation assistance in any other part of Assam. Unfortunately, what is happening in this region is that we give rehabilitation assistance here today; they leave that place and move to another place and then squat there. This sort of thing is going on. In the meanwhile, we received schemes for about 300 odd families and we have sanctioned those schemes or are in the process of sanctioning them. The data is that in respect of those who are eligible, we shall make every possible effort to see that they are given alternative rehabilitation, but if we go on removing them from the Mikir Hills and effort is being made to go on adding to further squatting, the process becomes indefinite and it is not possible to cope with it.

A question has also been tabled, if I remember correctly, about this and it is coming up within the next two or three days. In the last one or two days, on my own I made efforts to collect detailed information from the Government of Assam and when I am in a position to give more details to the House about this matter, I shall gladly give them. But this is the information I can give on my own personal knowledge for a number of years. It may not be correct. But I do wish to repeat that as far as the Mikir Hills are concerned, they are autonomous districts. If displaced persons are to be rehabilitated there, it can only be a small number and we cannot see that the interests of the tribals are either jeopardised or sacrificed with a view to accommodate those who have not been sponsored by us, who are unauthorised gate-crashers or squatters. In the case of those who

[**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**]

are eligible, we will see what best can be done; our idea is to see that they are rehabilitated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any further discussion. I have allowed him ample opportunity. Those persons who have been asked to go have sent in their representations. In respect of displaced persons, the hon. Minister says that on a prior occasion they took steps; as regards those who still remain to be accommodated and provided for, the hon. Minister will kindly do the needful.

Regarding those who move from one part of Assam to another part for more favourable conditions and so on, it seems clear that that is an area which belongs to the tribals, it ought to be reserved for them and no intrusion ought to be made. Certainly, they will be separated; to persons who are settled there and are displaced persons, everything that is possible so far as displaced persons are concerned, will be done. Let there be no harshness in evicting them. I do not think that anybody would do so; nor is the hon. Minister here responsible for it. The hon. Minister has also agreed to place before the House as much information as he gathers. As soon as he gets more details regarding this, he will place them on the Table of the House.

I do not think it is necessary for me to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Can the hon. Minister give an assurance that without providing some alternative arrangement for their rehabilitation, those people who were there for about six or seven years will not be evicted forcibly through elephants and so on?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows that in respect of any person who moves from one part to another part, the hon. Minister cannot give an assurance, but with respect to displac-

ed persons, the hon. Minister has said that he will look into their cases.

Shri A. C. Guha: I mean only for displaced persons.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. If they are displaced persons staying there for five or six years, he has undertaken to see that as far as possible, provision is made for them.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Those who are eligible for rehabilitation benefits and have not received any rehabilitation benefits—I am prepared to look into those cases.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF THE SALT LAKE IN LADAKH BY CHINESE

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from **Shri Braj Raj Singh**, relating to the reported occupation of the Salt Lake in Ladakh by the Chinese. What is this matter about? Is it not already covered in the previous discussions? He has said:

"It is reported by one of the foremost political parties in Jammu and Kashmir that the Salt Lake in Ladakh has been occupied by the Chinese and the local Indian population there is not getting the salt . . ."

Has there been a fresh encroachment or fresh aggression?

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): This was denied by the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I want the Prime Minister to enlighten the country about the conflicting and contradictory reports emanating from the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. According to the report, "the people of Zanskar, who had been using salt from Chantham have been refused access to it by the Chinese military

and those who had gone to Chantham for salt were beaten up". The report also said:

"A considerable number of unknown people in the guise of Buddhist monks have entered Zanskar from the Tibetan side".

Mr. Speaker: Is this lake situated in the area which was occupied sometime ago, with respect to which there had been a discussion in the House? Or is it a new act of aggression?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is a place which is our territory, territory in our occupation (*Interruptions*). There is a contradiction in the report of the Government about this.

The report says:

"Commenting on a Jammu report that the Chinese had occupied the Chantham salt mines in Ladakh, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said on Friday that the Government of India were making inquiries".

On almost the same day, the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir told the State Assembly that the reports were quite baseless and there was no truth in them. My point is: how did the Government of India not know about this and how did they make a statement here without ascertaining facts from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir? Without ascertaining facts from other sources, they made a statement here which were contradictory to the statement of the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think there is any contradiction. In this motion for adjournment itself, reference is made to the denial by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the statement made by the External Affairs Ministry. The External Affairs Ministry made the

statement after receipt of information from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and such other sources as they have here. They have both denied them.

The hon. Member talked about some Chinese in the guise of Buddhist monks going to this particular area. That has been denied. That particular area he referred to is roughly 150 miles in the heart of our territory. So there is no question of border incursion. Nobody can say that some disguised persons may not go there. I cannot suddenly deny it, that somewhere in the mountainous area one or two disguised persons are there. But, our information is, no such thing has happened; and it is based on information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Government who are dealing with this matter. I have before me a letter from the Chief Minister; and, I think, he made a statement in his Assembly yesterday or the day before yesterday on this very subject. So, I do not quite know what more I am to add except one thing that even the climate today is against any such thing happening. It is practically difficult. In the middle of the cold weather people wandering about there is exceedingly unlikely. But, as I said, factually it has been denied by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on the information at their disposal.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member has stated is that he has no independent information except what has appeared in the statement of some political parties. He only wanted some clarification and the clarification has been given by the hon. Prime Minister. He depends for this information on the information given by the Prime Minister of Kashmir that there has been no such occupation of the salt lake. Some casual Bhikkus coming there does not indicate any aggression or occupation.

In view of the statement, it is not necessary to pursue this matter. I am not giving my consent to the adjournment motion.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
COLLECTION OF STATISTICS (CENTRAL)
RULES

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, a copy of the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. S.O. 3 dated the 2nd January, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1905/60]

RESULT OF ECONOMY MEASURES

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a statement showing the result of the economy measures taken during the quarter ended 30th June, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1905/60]

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation made by the President this morning revoking the Proclamation made by him under article 356 of the Constitution of India, on the 31st July, 1959 in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1916/60]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1958-59 and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (ii) A review on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1917/60]

12.23 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th February, 1960."
- (ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1959, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1960, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the words 'Tenth Year' the words 'Eleventh Year' be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1959' the figure '1960' be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 126 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT)
BILLAS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA WITH
AMENDMENTS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1960 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

—
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1957-58.

—
12.25 hrs.CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCEFIRE ACCIDENT IN THE REFUGEE CAMP
NEAR BHARATPUR

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The recent fire accident in the refugee camp situated in Uttar Pradesh near Bharatpur."

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, the statement covers a little over a page. May I read it or place on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: I have always said that hon. Ministers may prepare a short summary and read it to the House. —

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can give a summary of the statement. We have been moving the families of refugees from camps in West Bengal to U.P. for a long time. Now, recently, about 240 families were moved to U.P. to a particular area. Unfortunately, a fire broke out. An old man—I am told he was 100 years old—was smoking a *hukka* at night and accidentally his quilt caught fire and the fire spread to certain other portions. The old man, unfortunately, died. The U.P. Government made every possible arrangement. They have given relief to those persons who have been injured and substantial relief to the family of the man who was deceased. Some doles have been given. According to the information given to me by the State Government everything humanly possible has been done for those affected by this unfortunate incident or accident, to alleviate their sufferings. That is the position. It was a pure accident; and nothing beyond that could be done under the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: The detailed statement may be placed on the Table.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am laying the Statement on the Table, Sir.

STATEMENT

About 240 families were recently moved from camps in West Bengal to a newly acquired area of land known as Rattan Farm in the Tarai area of U.P. for resettlement. These families were housed in temporary huts put up for the purpose, pending construction of permanent structures. On the night of the 4th/5th February, 1960, one Shri Raj Mohan Acharya, a very old displaced person from East Pakistan carelessly emptied a lighted 'chilam', which he had been smoking, near his bed before going to sleep. The quilt with which Shri Acharya was covering himself, unfortunately caught fire from the 'chilam' and the fire spread rapidly. The Government staff, though few in numbers, brought the fire under control as quickly as possible, but not before loss of personal

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

effects of about 49 families, and minor injuries to 3 or 4 displaced persons sleeping near Shri Acharya. Shri Acharya himself suffered severe burns from which he died. He was in very weak health on account of his advanced age and could not stand the shock of the burns.

2. The injured persons were given prompt medical assistance. All the injuries were of a minor nature. The 49 families who suffered loss were immediately provided with residential accommodation. 17 maunds of food grains were collected and distributed to them. Cash doles for a period of two months were also distributed. Quilts were provided to protect the families against the cold weather. Wearing apparel was also obtained from neighbouring areas and distributed to these families as immediate relief. Milk powder was distributed to the children of those affected. Cash donations and contributions to the extent of Rs. 550 were collected and paid to the family of the deceased, Shri Acharya, for performing his last rites. Arrangements have also been made for all adult male persons in the families affected by the fire to be employed on Public Works.

3. The fire was purely accidental. Prompt action was taken to bring it under control and thereafter to afford relief assistance to those in temporary distress. Consequent upon the measures taken, normal conditions have been restored.

TRIPURA MUNICIPAL LAW
(REPEAL) BILL*

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the municipal law in force in the Union Territory of Tripura.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the municipal law

in force in the Union Territory of Tripura."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.27 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy and seconded by Shri Ansar Harvani on the 15th February, 1960, namely:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960."

The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this subject has been under debate in this House for a full week and a large number of Members have spoken on it, some in favour of the motion and some in opposition to it. There are, I believe, about 240 amendments tabled; and, in the course of discussion, a large number of subjects have been touched upon. But, by and large, it may be said that this discussion has been almost a discussion on foreign affairs; and in regard to foreign affairs too, rather limited to our border issues with China and even that has been further limited to the invitation I have issued to Premier Chou En-lai in this connection. Therefore, Sir, I think, perhaps, it would be better for me also to concentrate on a few of the important issues raised—more important points raised—rather than perambulate over the whole field of these 240 amendments.

I do not deny that some of the other matters which have been mentioned in this House in the course of the debate are important from certain points of view; but, I cannot, within any limited space of time deal with these scores of matters. Now, therefore, I shall begin by dealing with this very important issue relating to foreign affairs, relating to our border, relating to the intrusion of Chinese forces on our territory and recent steps which we have taken in regard to this matter.

The way this debate has been conduc'd, and some of the statements made in this debate, have raised other matters too in relation to this particular subject. That is to say, it has been said by hon. Members—I only repeat—that there has been a change. No only a charge of reversal of policy has been advanced; but, rather it has been said that the Government, and particularly I suppose I, as being the Foreign Minister, have been unfair to Parliament, and have not been quite honest, that we are dying down, we have surrendered, we have submitted to some kind of national humiliation. It has even been said that there is no instance in history like this and our sincerity has been doubted. That, of course, raises the matter on to a different level from the criticism of a certain policy. I hope to deal with that criticism, but I wish to point out, at the commencement, that if the Government is charged, as it has been charged by some hon. Members opposite, with submitting to anything that may be considered "national humiliation" or "surrender", then it is a matter of the highest importance for this House and this country to be clear about it.

12.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

No Government which even remotely is responsible for anything that may be considered "national humiliation" is deserving of continuing as a Government. No Foreign Minister or Prime Minister who is even indirectly

connected with anything which means dishonour to India in any respect has any business to continue in his office. Therefore, it is a matter of very serious import what the view of this House and of the country is on this subject.

Now, may I add something which was not said in this House in this connection and which is reported in this morning's papers by the Press? I do not wish, normally, to quote from the Press without verification, but as I have to speak on this subject now, and it is relevant, I am taking the liberty to refer to this matter. It is a report of a speech by one of the respected Members of this House, of the Opposition side, Acharya Kripalani, who, it is said, has said that India had been "betrayed by leaders of the present Government". Further it is stated he has said: "How can we do anything when our honour is in the hands of dishonourable people?".

Now, Sir, that is a clear charge, and if there is, as I said, even any remote justification for that charge, then, it is not for me to stand up here and take the time of the House but to retire to my shell and leave it to others who are more honourable to conduct the affairs of this country. I know that our respected friend, Acharya Kripalani, sometimes allows his words to run away with him; sometimes he says things which he might perhaps regret later, and I do not know if this was one of his outbursts at the spur of the moment or a definite charge after thought. But even a thing like this said at the spur of the moment from a person in his position has implications of far-reaching character, and no Government, nor can this House treat this matter as a light utterance said at the spur of the moment. Sir, it is no matter of joy to me to refer to this, coming from an old colleague, but the House, I hope, will appreciate that to be charged with dishonourable motives and to be charged to be parties to "national humiliation" is something that is very painful. Individuals apart, there are people in this House,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

many of them, who have spent a good part of their lives in trying to uphold the honour and freedom of India, and if in the afternoon of their lives they are told that they have betrayed the honour of India and submitted to humiliation their country, which they sought to serve with such ability and strength as they had, then the matter goes beyond parliamentary debate into some other field.

It will hardly be suitable or fitting for me to stand up before this House and claim its indulgence for a defence of my motives or honour. After, broadly, 50 years of being connected in some form or other with India's service, if that kind of charge can be made, well, it is open to anyone to make it and it is open to anyone to believe it: I do not propose to say anything about it.

Now, Sir, it is said that I have been unfair to Parliament, that I did not say anything about this to the Rajya Sabha, I did not say anything about this invitation and this was not mentioned in the President's Address. First of all, may I say, as the House knows, that the President's Address is a statement of policy of the Government? It should be remembered, it is the Government that is responsible for it, and it is not right or proper for our respected President's name to be brought in debates like this. If the President's Address has anything wrong in it or objectionable in it, it is the Government to blame not the President, and it is open to hon. Members to criticise or condemn Government because there is some such statement in it which they disapprove of.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
(Kendrapara): Nobody has criticised the President.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am venturing to say that it should be realised because—nobody has criticised the President, but the President's name is brought into the picture and, inciden-

tally or accidentally, it becomes a subject of controversy—it is not right.

Secondly, Sir, I propose to give some dates, because it seemed to me that some people had in their mind that we have been juggling about with dates or with one occurrence following the other and trying to suppress the facts, sometime in the Rajya Sabha debate or in the President's Address. Now, apart from what I am going to say, I hope the House realises that it would be extraordinarily folly for me to say something and to say something else a week later or five days later. It is ridiculous. I could not consciously be guilty of it; of course, I might make a mistake or something. I could not, according to all the canons of propriety and diplomatic procedure, say something in this House or the other or refer to it in the President's Address, when that matter has not borne fruit by delivery of a letter to the person to whom it was addressed. I could not do it. It is highly improper. I tried my very best to get these procedures through of sending a reply so that I should be in time to place those papers on the first day this House met, the Parliament met. Unfortunately, there were delays right through. A good part of the month of January we worked on the subject, and the result of our labours is embodied in the note that was presented to the Chinese Government earlier this month. Many people were involved in these labours. The month of January is a very heavy month for us. In the middle of the month, there was the Congress Session and other things happened and then came the Republic Day celebrations and in the course of these Celebrations, eminent guests came here. There was Marshal Voroshilov; there was the Prime Minister of Nepal; there was, later of course, Mr. Khrushchev and then the Prime Minister of Finland. It was a very heavy month for us and I was very anxious to expedite this matter. It required a great deal of investigation—not to justify our claim to

ourselves—but to state the facts in an organised way so as to bring conviction to any person who read them, and, we hope, even to the mind of the Chinese Government. The result of that was the note. That was considered. As Foreign Minister I had naturally to consider it on several occasions. Later, it was put up before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet which considered it at length on several occasions. Having considered and finalised that note, the question arose about the answer I should give because the Chinese note contained a repetition of the invitation to Premier Chou En-Lai for us to meet. We gave thought to it and we came to the conclusion not to refer to it as such in that note because it was thought, after considering the whole case from our point of view, that a separate letter should be sent. Now all this was finalised—the note was finalised—round about 31st January and about the same time it was decided to have this letter sent. It was considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. I do not exactly know the date but it is immaterial. Within those two or three days all the papers were ready together. Naturally, they were parts of the same process of consideration and decisions and I signed that letter on the 5th February. I was not going to sign the other paper because it was going to be signed by our Ambassador, prior to delivery to the Chinese Government. We could of course have sent that note and letter by telegram but then we thought it better that the Ambassador should deliver it himself and therefore, the Ambassador had to take it from here. It was given to the Ambassador and he ultimately took it and the matter was finished so far as I was concerned on the 5th of February. The Ambassador took it—I am not quite sure; I think he went for a brief visit to Madras for a day or so and he came back and took it—on the 8th and he left Delhi on the 9th and delivered this letter on the 12th in Peking—the note and the letter. Therefore, the note is dated the date of delivery al-

though in actual fact this was a single transaction. In fact, the note preceded in a sense the letter. If you read that letter itself, you will see that it refers to the note which was going to accompany it. Now the letter is dated the 5th and the note the 12th because it was signed there but it emerged from here at the same time.

Some people imagine that this was some kind of a very deep diplomacy, good or bad, so as to arrange the dates in such manner, before Mr. Khrushchev's visit or overlapping it or something like that. I confess that I am not so clever in these matters. I was anxious that this should be, as I said, finished before Parliament met and I might place all these papers before this House and the other. But the decision that it should not be sent by telegram but rather the Ambassador should himself take it inevitably involved a few days' delay to reach there. This House met on the 8th February. That very morning our Ambassador took it from us and we gave him a few days to reach and he delivered it. The moment we knew he had delivered it—the Prime Minister of China was not available and it was as a matter of fact delivered to the Foreign Minister because we did not wish to lose time—we placed it, on Monday next, before this House and the other.

I might mention another thing here. Mr. Khrushchev was coming here a little later; I think he arrived on the 11th of this month and my first talks with him were on the 12th. It had absolutely no relation to this matter of delivery or writing; it had been previously considered and settled. In the last few weeks we have had the privilege and honour of welcoming very distinguished and very important leaders, world leaders—President Eisenhower, Mr. Khrushchev, Marshal Voroshilov, Prime Minister of our neighbour country, Nepal, and the Prime Minister of Finland. All kinds of speculations appear in the newspapers as to what I discussed with President Eisenhower or later, with

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Mr. Khrushchev. Now obviously, I cannot, in answer to questions here or elsewhere, give out the content of confidential talks; it will be impossible for any talks to take place with other leaders if those talks were reported in this way, publicly. Nevertheless, I shall go some distance, to some extent, in telling the House about the approach I made to these talks, not the content of the talks.

For instance, I had many hours' talks with President Eisenhower and naturally we discussed a large number of questions beginning always with the world situation, the prospects of the summit meeting, disarmament, lessening of tension in the world and going on to individual areas of the world and discussing them. Fortunately for us, we have no problem with the United States to discuss; we have no problems with the Soviet Union to discuss—no controversies or problems. So we discussed broad issues.

12.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I was asked the moment President Eisenhower went away. Did you ask him help for the Five Year Plan? These matters are being discussed by our representatives with the representatives of other countries and of the United States. They are more or less public matters. But so far as I am concerned, I thought it highly improper that I should embarrass our distinguished guest by asking him to do this or that for us. That is not my way of approaching these questions. And although some people did not perhaps believe it—it is a fact that we discussed everything including our Five Year Plans—I did not ask him precisely and definitely to come and help us. He knows exactly our needs. At that moment it was not the right thing for me to do. It is a minor matter because we have understood; he understood me and I understood him. I do not normally go about making demands, especially from distinguished guests who come here.

So also with Mr. Khrushchev. Our talks lasted—I do not know—for three

or four hours or may be it was more than that; five hours altogether, and we discussed every subject within our ken. Again, we started all our talks always now-a-days with the summit, what is going to happen there, with disarmament, the prospects of disarmament for the reduction of world tension, plus, both with President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev, the tremendous revolutionary upheavals happening in Africa, a most important thing in the world today, and with other world questions with which we are not directly related but we are related because they affect the world.

People thought no doubt that I would talk at length with Mr. Khrushchev about our troubles with China and that I would appeal to him or beg of him or request him to come to our help or bring pressure on China. I am rather surprised that people should think so. At any rate, that is not my idea of diplomacy or of treating a distinguished guest in this way. As a matter of world survey and our own problems, I did refer to our border troubles, with him, and very briefly in half a dozen sentences perhaps. I told him that this is out case; it is all for your information. Because I felt that not to refer to it was itself wrong when we were discussing our problems. But I did not ask him to do this or that for us; I did not ask him to bring pressures to bear. That, I thought was none of my business. It is for them to consider what they are going to do and how they are going to do it. There the matter ended. It was a brief talk on this subject, maybe lasting a few minutes.

The only thing that I can say about these talks is this. Whether it was President Eisenhower or whether it was Mr. Khrushchev, they were good enough to be exceedingly friendly to India, to us, and to our aims and objectives. That is all that I wanted and it would have been embarrassing for me,—and for the other party,—to try to put questions to either of them and demand an answer. That is not the way, I think, the right way, to behave.

So, this question of our answer to the Chinese Government had no relation to Mr. Khrushchev. It so happened that the answer had been sent three or four days before. Naturally the letter and the note had already gone, and it was delivered just about that time.

I should like to refer to another matter. In the course of the criticisms, some hon. Members referred, and referred repeatedly particularly to one item,—to the failure of our diplomats in China and the failure of our defence, not now, but in the last ten years. I would wish that our diplomatic personnel were not mentioned in this way in our debates. They cannot of course say anything nor indeed can we say very much or lay on the Table of the House as to what were the reports that they sent or not. It is not quite fair. I would however say this: that broadly speaking, persons in our diplomatic service, more especially our senior diplomats, have a very high position in the diplomatic world. They compare very favourably with their brother diplomats from other countries. They are respected everywhere and respected not merely because they convey messages from us—anybody can do it—but because they are men of worth, of understanding, understanding our point of view and understanding the other point of view, and they have done great service to us.

I would say this. So far as China is concerned, because we have always attached great importance to the relations of India and China, we have sent our senior most and best men there. It is a record of our highest class men going there. One of them who was there at the crucial moment of the change of Government there, with the success of the revolution, is now a Member of Parliament. The ones who went before him or after, especially after, have been our senior and experienced diplomats, and we are very grateful to them for the very work they have done in exceedingly difficult circumstances.

So far as our defence is concerned,

that is a larger issue. But during this period of ten years or so, that have elapsed, the responsibility of defence for anything that has happened is of the smallest. In fact, it is not at all their responsibility. Whatever basic policies we have followed are the responsibilities of the Government, or, to limit them still further, they are the responsibilities of the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister; if you like, of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. But in the final analysis, certainly they are responsibilities of the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister. Therefore, while this House is completely justified in criticising the Foreign Minister on the ground of policy, I do not think it is quite fair to drag in others who had no responsibility and no immediate contact with that policy.

Now, one thing has surprised me; that in the course of this long debate, reference has been made so often to this letter of invitation. I do not remember—I may be wrong of course—any hon. Member referring to the long note which accompanied that letter. The note was, as I said, dated the 12th of February, and signed by the Ambassador on that date. The letter contains no policy. It is the note that contains the policy of the Government of India in regard to this affair. It is a long note which took weeks of consideration, hard thinking, revision, etc., and finalising. No reference was made to it. You talked about reversal of policy; you talked about national humiliation and all that. But the paper that contains that policy was not referred to at all in this House. It was a carefully drafted document and that has been set aside, and the mere fact taken that we have invited Premier Chou En-lai. It seems to be very odd. That letter was just a kind of addendum to the note. It is the note that contains the policy, that contains our clear enunciation of where the Government of India stands in this matter. Now, as nobody has referred to it, I presume. . . .

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): No reference was made by the Opposition, but it was referred to by us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry; I stand corrected.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): If I may say so, even Shri Masani had a word of praise for it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It was referred to generally, but there was no disagreement on the contents of that note.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Because it was appreciated. (Interruption).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry. My point is, when you talk about policy, so far as policy is concerned, it is contained in that note and note only. You may object to my invitation, if you like. That is a matter of opinion, but it has nothing to do with policy. They used big words—reversal of policy—and in big terms—what Shri Masani said, what Acharya Kripalani said and to some extent what Shri Asoka Mehta said and others said. Surely one should say whether one agrees with the policy laid down in the note or not. As I said, it may be a wrong step, in the opinion of some Members, that I invited the Chinese Premier. Criticise it if you like, but that is not a step of policy. One must distinguish between these two things.

12 hrs.

Now, I should like to refer to another matter. They have said that I have gone back on what I have said. I do not wish to weary the House by quoting what I have said previously on this occasion, but because this charge has been made so much I am compelled to do it. Broadly speaking, I have always said—not only about Premier Chou En-lai, but everybody—that I am always prepared to meet anybody, subject to convenience, subject to something; but I shall never say 'no'. Of course, sometimes a meeting may be more desirable and sometimes less desirable, but I never say 'no' to a meeting, because that is the training I have had throughout my lifetime.

I have always distinguished between adhering to a policy and refusing to deal with the opponent or the enemy. If I have faith in myself, my people and my policy, I can meet anybody and discuss it. It is only people who lack faith in themselves who dare not talk about something to somebody whom they dislike. Politics is not a matter of likes and dislikes: if you dislike somebody's face, you would not see him. We represent great countries. When one country is faced with conflict or possible conflict with another country, it is no good condemning this country or that country. A people and a country should never be condemned. I lay it down as a proposition. Its policy may go wrong; its Government may be opposed, but we should never condemn a whole people.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Who has condemned? To whom are you referring?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is one of the basic things that I have learnt. We never—some people might have in the opposition benches—condemned the British people throughout our long struggle. We fought them—we did not condemn them—and we made friends with them when the time came.

I have proceeded on this basis always and more especially in this particular case of India and China, which raises world issues of enormous significance, two mighty countries in Asia facing each other in conflict with each other, having this tremendous dispute which, as I said previously, may not be a matter of weeks or months, but may be a matter of years and generations, if necessary. These are big things, because neither China can put us down nor can we put down China. It is patent. If that is so, one has to proceed thinking, not of short exhibitions of temper, but on the long-term basis, how we are to maintain our honour, dignity, integrity and everything that counts for us, and yet always, keep the door open for some way out of this conflict. It may take

years before you can pass through that door or anybody else can, but it should never be closed. That is my experience from such history as I have learnt and such experience as I have gathered.

I have met many of the great leaders—political and other—of the world and tried to learn from them. I have read some books also about this subject and most of all, during the last half a century, I have lived through historic epochs. To no small extent, many hon. Members here and I have ourselves been actors in the great drama of India. So, with such experience as we have got, we have to face issues. We have to face an issue today of a greater magnitude than any we have faced previously. It is not casual talk I am indulging in, because as I said, in the context of history, two of the biggest countries of Asia and of the world, I say, have come face to face with each other, angrily face to face with each other. What are going to be the consequences? I do not know. I cannot peep into history, into the future. But I do know that when such a thing occurs, it requires all the wisdom, all the strength and perseverance of a nation to face such a contingency. I have pleaded for that wisdom and at the same time, tact and patience.

What have I said about this matter previously? Hon. Members quoting my previous statements, have said that I would meet him when a meeting would bear fruit. Even there, I never denied that I will not meet him. I said on the 5th November:

"This business of meeting. My general approach, our general approach, again if I may refer to my dim and distant Gandhian past, is always to meet, always to discuss, to avoid strong language, but to be prepared always for strong action in so far as one can be prepared, and above all avoid, getting excited and afraid."

With all respect, I would venture to present these sentiments of mine to some hon. Members opposite.

Then, on the 16th November, I wrote to Premier Chou En-lai:

"I am always ready to meet and discuss with Your Excellency the outstanding differences between our countries and explore avenues of friendly settlement . . . It is necessary, therefore, that some preliminary steps are taken and the foundation for our discussions laid."

On that very day, 16th November, I spoke in the Lok Sabha as follows:

"Premier Chou En-lai also suggested in his letter that the Prime Ministers might hold talks in the immediate future to discuss the boundary question and other outstanding issues between the two countries. I have always expressed my willingness to discuss any matter in dispute. But, if such a meeting is to bear fruit, as we want it to, we should first concentrate our immediate efforts at reaching an interim understanding, as suggested."

So, I should like the House to observe that at no time have I said that I will not meet. It always depends on certain circumstances, in a changing situation. (Interruptions).

Shri Rajendra Singh rose—

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not prepared to give in. Allow me to proceed.

An Hon. Member: Sit down!

Shri Rajendra Singh: Look at the behaviour of some hon. Members!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have listened to strong language from the opposite side, objectionable language and unparliamentary language, if I may say so, and I would beg of them now to listen to some parliamentary language. (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): When he says there has been strong language from the opposition, it means that

[Shri Hem Barua]

there was first strong language from the other side.

Mr. Speaker: The proceedings will show where strong language has been used.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On the 27th November, I said in the Lok Sabha:

"It is true that, much as one might desire a meeting, that meeting itself, unless it is held under proper circumstances or a proper atmosphere, with some kind of background and preparation, may lead to nothing. It may fail; it may do harm. It is a matter of judgment. It is true that any such meeting which has the faintest resemblance to carrying out the behests of another party is absolutely wrong. I do not wish to delay anything. I am not trying to escape from the very idea of a meeting. I want it. I welcome it as early as possible, but there must be some preparation, some ground for it."

In the Rajya Sabha, I said on the 22nd December:

"The point that is brought out throughout that letter (the letter of Premier Chou En-lai) is a strong desire to meet. So far as I am concerned, whenever the time comes, whenever it is suitable, I shall avail myself of that opportunity, because the issues are too serious for any other course to be adopted."

In my reply to Premier Chou En-lai on the 21st December, I said:

"I am always ready to meet and discuss with your Excellency the outstanding differences between our countries and explore the avenues of settlement. How can we, Mr. Prime Minister, reach an agreement on principles when there is such complete disagreement about the facts? I would, therefore, prefer to wait for your promised reply to my letter of September 26 and our note of November 4, before we discuss

what should be the next step. I wish to add that it is entirely impossible for me to proceed to Rangoon or any other place within the next few days."

Then, at a Press Conference, on the 8th January a question was asked of me:

"Do you project a meeting between yourself and Chou En-lai at some date near enough?"

The answer was:

"I am not projecting the meeting at present, but I cannot rule it out. It depends on circumstances because, as I said, we do not, I hope, act in terms of closing any doors which would help. I don't rule it out at all but, at the present moment, that is not in view."

That is to say, the meeting. I was asked further about the conditions for a meeting. My reply was:

"I don't think it will be proper for me to lay down conditions 1, 2, 3 and 4, this must be done, this kind of thing. When two countries take up those rigid attitudes, then any question of considering a matter becomes difficult. All kinds of things happen. National prestige is involved, apart from other things."

Finally, a straight question:

"Does it follow that you would be prepared to meet Mr. Chou En-lai unconditionally?"

My answer:

"It means, first of all, that I am prepared to meet anybody in the wide world. There is nobody whom I am not prepared to meet. That is number one. The second is, one wants to meet people when one thinks that the meeting will produce results, good results, and not bad results. These are the two main considerations. One

does not rush to a meeting simply because a meeting is talked about. A meeting may be mistimed, misjudged and, therefore, produce bad results. On the other hand, if there is any chance of a good result, a meeting should be agreed to.

So, it is difficult for me to say precisely when, where and under what conditions, a meeting might take place, but I cannot rule it out."

Here is a series of quotations from what I have said in the Lok Sabha, in the Rajya Sabha and in the press conference, and you will see the same stream of thought running in my mind—never refuse the meeting and try to get the meeting in the best of circumstances, as good circumstances as possible, and consider from time to time whether it is more desirable or less desirable.

When Premier Chou En-lai invited me to meet him within a week or so at Rangoon, apart from the physical difficulty of my going to Rangoon, I reacted against this proposal—I did not like it—for a variety of reasons. I did not quite see why I should go to Rangoon or anywhere else for that meeting but, above all, I did not like this, well, shall I say, "come next week" business; and above all, the invitation to the meeting was contained in a document, in a letter which laid down the Chinese view-point, and it wanted some principles etc., settled so as to meet to discuss some principles. Now, if I had accepted that meeting, it would not have committed me, of course, to anything, but the background was the Chinese letter to me. That would have been the background, although I was not committed to it. I wanted to clear that up. I was not going to him with that document, because I did not agree with that document, and I wanted to wait as I have said, for a subsequent longer letter in reply to my letter of September 24th. That is why I said "I shall

consider this question later". So, when the letter and other papers came and we considered this and we drafted a reply to be sent, we felt—I felt and my colleagues in the Cabinet Committee felt—that since we have discussed this for a considerable time, it would be desirable in the balance to propose a meeting in India between Premier Chou En-lai and myself. Now, my letter to him does not commit him to anything, that is our case, just as his letter has not committed me. But it does make a difference on the basis "after this letter we meet", a considerable difference, to my meeting after his letter.

Shri Hem Barua: Where is the difference in facts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members opposite, well, I do not challenge their greater wisdom in these matters. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I am not referring to our wisdom. I want to make one submission. Whatever the Prime Minister has read, is that a vindication of the criticism levelled by the Opposition? We said that no purpose would be served by a meeting to discuss the principles unless and until differences on facts are resolved. Till then we should not meet. Where are the differences on facts: we wanted to know that. We did not say that he should not meet Premier Chou; but, at the same time, facts are there to be resolved.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am very sorry that my reading out all this has not been completely absorbed by the hon. Member's mind yet. That is my difficulty. My difficulty is, and I am quite frank with you, that there are certain vested interests opposing any settlement between India and China. I am quite frank. (Interruptions).

Shri Rajendra Singh: I condemn it.

Shri Hem Barua: Where is the question of vested interest . . . (interruptions).

Shri Goray (Poona): The only vested interest is our love for this country. There is no other vested interest.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is a political interest.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: By vested interest I mean mental, psychological interest, and not vested interest. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister has failed to clarify this issue. Whenever he accuses our wisdom or our intellect, we have not yet submitted to that accusation. He failed to make the issue clear before us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Am I, Sir, as I have done in fact, meekly to its ten to charges of dishonour and unfairness?

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame. (Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is it the idea of the opposition that I should patiently listen when they say that I am bringing about national humiliation? I would rather be unwise than be a traitor to this country. These are charges brought against me and if I speak calmly on this subject in this House, it does not mean that I do not feel strongly about this subject. I honour this House and its conventions; therefore, I speak calmly. I am angry at the kind of things that have been said in this House, not only angry at what has been said from the other side but from this side too. I think it is unbecoming.

Shri Rajendra Singh: You concede that now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let him go on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am endeavouring to reply. . . .

Shri Rajendra Singh: We concede that you are the first patriot in the country. We do not challenge your patriotism.

An Hon. Member: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Why should they say "Order, order"?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not interrupt a single Member when he spoke, except....(Interruptions) I cannot understand why hon. Members cannot listen patiently when they do not like something.

Mr. Speaker: I have always said that the hon. Minister must be allowed to go on, and if they have any serious points of doubt, at the end of their speech, if I consider that any clarification is necessary, I shall allow one or two questions.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of any clarification. I am not giving in to anybody. Sir, I appeal to you, if I do not give in, can another hon. Member get up and go on interrupting me?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: For six days or five days I have listened to this debate, and except once. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I can only say this much. No side should cast aspersions on the honesty or the motives of the other side. All of us are engaged in the common endeavour to see that this matter is amicably settled.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I enquire, when we are called dishonourable persons, when we are said to betray the country, is that an aspersion or not?

Mr. Speaker: It is.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not dispute the honesty. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am anxious that neither side need attribute motives to the other side. The doubt is as to what are the changed circumstances which have necessitated such a kind of policy of requesting that he may come here. That is a legitimate ground and the hon. Minister may explain it. Beyond that,

to say that the hon. Minister has let down the country, or done something else, or attributing motives is not right, nor is it necessary for this side to say that others have a vested interest.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said was this. I should like to explain myself. Some hon. Members—I am not referring to all hon. Members of the Opposition, but certainly some individuals here—are so passionately committed to the cold war attitude. That is what I call a vested interest, that is, this cold war attitude of Shri Masani, for instance. Shri Masani and I, I regret to say, are farther removed than any two human-beings can be, in thought. Shri Masani dislikes any kind of a step taken by any country, not by India alone, which might reduce tension. You see it is a basic attitude. While I proceed with this, I will say this. It is not a question of vested interest of property and money but of mental commitment to certain ideologies. Now, for instance, take another vested interest of the other kind, that is, of the Communist Party....(Interruption).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Poor fellows!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They quite fail to understand a national movement, a national feeling, a national upsurge in the country....(Interruption). Here are two... (Interruption). That is what I meant. This cold war attitude, I think, not only now but always is a wrong attitude.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Attitudes are common to all....(Interruption).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am making a general statement that the cold war approach is always and, I say, inevitably a wrong approach whatever happens. That does not mean weakening in meeting an opponent or an enemy. Of course, not. But that mental attitude towards cold war is the one basic lesson that I, and I hope others, learnt from Gandhiji. I do not mean to say that I have acted

up to that lesson always. That is my failing. I lose my temper and do all kinds of things.

Shri Ranga: We are all comrades in the same way.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But I do believe that that is a right attitude when dealing with individuals, groups or nations. More particularly when you have to deal with the conflicts of big nations that attitude has very far-reaching consequences. When you have to think of that in the context of the world today you have to be very careful. Any man with the least sense of responsibility should realise this attitude, which increases tension, bitterness and hatred, is not a good attitude. It may end ultimately in the destruction of the world and so on. So, I was venturing to say that this mental attitude is wrong. It may be honestly held. I do not say that people who indulge in cold war are dishonest. But it is an attitude which comes in the way, apart from its being basically wrong, because the cold war is based on violence and hatred. The hatred may be justified in the sense that the other party may be wrong. But nevertheless it is a wrong attitude.

Secondly, apart from being a wrong attitude, it closes one's mind and prevents considering a changing situation as it changes. We have got a fixed mind which was fixed, let us say, five or ten years ago. The situation may change but we apply the same canons of interpretation to it. So, I would venture to say that in regard to these border issues if this House approves of the note that we have sent that is the policy. That is the policy note. I take it, if I understand it, that people do approve it. I am not quite sure of hon. Members of the Communist Party as to whether they approve it or not. I do not know because their approach is somewhat different. But there it is.

The Communist Party has been carrying on a big propaganda that the two Prime Ministers must meet. If there is anything which would pre-

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went any meeting it is that propaganda of theirs so far as I am concerned, because it is obvious that their objective in their propaganda is something entirely different from my proposal. They are trying to hide, if I may use the word without disrespect, their opinions and feelings on this subject, not to express them clearly enough—some of them, not all—by shouting, "Let the two Prime Ministers meet". Then they need not say anything about the question. But it is not on that basis or on that argument that I have proceeded. After all, I have to explain.

I do not know if this meeting will take place. I hope it will. But anyhow I thought it my duty and in the Committee my colleagues thought it our duty to take this step. We took it after full/consideration of its consequences. Then if we took that step people objected to it saying, "What? You say that he will be our honoured guest." What else, may I ask? How else can we treat anybody whom we invite to this country? How else? Here again comes that cold war mentality of hatred. No reason, no logic, no graciousness and things are said here which, if I may say so, bring little credit to India. It brings little credit to India to say these things, which could be repeated, about the leaders of great nations with whom we may be in conflict. How do we speak of those leaders?

May I say what I have just now said, that we must never speak ill of a whole people. So also, we must not speak ill of the leaders who represent those people. For the moment they are not individuals. They represent those people. I may be a person with many failings and you may condemn me. You may do many things. But I feel sure that even those who have not a particular soft corner for me will resent if any outsider insulted me, the Prime Minister of India, because then I become a symbol of this Parliament of India apart from my failing. So, others are also symbols

and something should not be said which bars any consideration of any problem, which closes people's mind and which brings in too much passion and anger. That is all that I have to submit. That does not mean our not criticising the policy of another Government or opposing it or fighting it.

I think it was Shri Masani and perhaps some other hon. Members too who talked about forming a bloc of South Eastern Asian countries, of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India. I do not know if this is some kind of revival of the old idea of a third force.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is not.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can't be.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whatever it may be, I should like the House to consider that this kind of thing means nothing at all. First of all, I am happy to say, we are in the closest friendly relations with these countries, with Nepal, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon etc. This kind of reference to other countries in this fashion is often found rather irritating by those countries as if we want to dragoon them into something. They do not like it. They are independent countries, very friendly to us often with common interests. But the moment any element comes in "Oh! they want to exercise some pressure on us, Oh! they are in trouble; they want our help"—whatever it may—there is this element of making them do something which they may not like to do. That is never a right approach to any country, if I know anything about relations between two countries. There are all kinds of pressures—pressures on all countries, on our country, on their countries. To imagine that they would yield to some pressure, is not correct. They have to judge according to their situations, internal and external politics. The main thing that we aim at is friendly relations, co-operative relations and I am glad that we have got them.

I do not wish to say much regarding defence, that is, the border question. We have already informed the House that we have to adopt in regard to defence not only a short view, the immediate dangers, to protect ourselves, but the long view also. We cannot exhaust our energy, our strength, in some short view and have nothing left for the long view. So, both views have to be taken, and undoubtedly they involve burdens on us, and I am sure the House will agree to our carrying those burdens because, after all, the basic policy of every country, the basic foreign policy of every country is to protect itself; other policies come later. I have talked about various approaches to foreign policy, but the basic approach of foreign policy is always to guard the interests of the country, other things follow it. Of course, we want to guard those interests, not in a narrow way, not in that type of ultra-nationalist way which does not look at the world, but we want that to fit in with world developments and world peace and all that; and in fact, in the long run it is those world interests that also come to our help. So, looking at defence from this point of view, it is not for me to tell you, and I cannot tell you, what exact steps we take on our borders, because that kind of thing is not said in the public, but we are taking all the necessary steps available to us on our borders. We are trying to build roads, airports etc., whatever it may be.

I think it was Shri Bhakt Darshan who again repeated this business of foreign aircraft flying over our territory. I believe he said that some ex-servicemen, ex-soldiers had told him so. Now, I can assure him that our Air Force is very vigilant in this matter, and our Air Force has assured us that no such thing has happened. Apart from the fact that our own aircraft are flying frequently there—it is very difficult for an average man to distinguish aircraft at 30,000 feet; no doubt, it is 30 to 40 thousand feet—apart from that, this is

a route by which the Soviet service flies to India twice or three times a week, I forget how often—the TU 104—and they see the strange thing coming. Apart from that, when Mr. Voroshilov and Mr. Krushchev came here, there were so many flights in that connection to bring them, their parties, to bring things for them, take back things, constant flights, and therefore they probably mistook this for some kind of foreign, enemy aircraft which was intruding on our air space.

I need not say much about the situation in the Naga Hills Tuensang Division. I think that certainly it is infinitely better than it has been in the past. Nevertheless, it is true that sporadic troubles take place and it is exceedingly difficult to put an end to them. But the major improvement there is not more or less of this kind of sporadic trouble, but a change, I think, in the mind of the Naga people, which is the real, basic, helpful thing that is happening, and I hope that will bear fruit.

Now, I should like this House to consider our problems in that larger context of the world. We can never forget the world, we are too closely knit to it to separate ourselves, and in the world today the major thing that is happening is this approach of the leaders of rival countries trying to find a way out, trying to go ahead with disarmament and solve or lessen the tension which exists. This is of tremendous significance because, if this is not done and if the world continues in any other way, then all our problems will be solved by vast destruction which is not the destruction of war, but practically, if these atomic and nuclear weapons are used, a curse on the world from which it cannot recover even—this atomic radiation spreading out and creeping everywhere. Therefore, these are of the utmost importance, and therefore we should endeavour in our own way to help. We cannot do very much, we are not among the World Powers in the sense of military prowess or

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financial prowess; nevertheless it so happens that we have gained some prestige in the world as a people, as a country which is devoted to peace, and that is one reason also why the problems affect us, whether they are of Pakistan, or whether they are of China. We have to face these problems bravely, we have to face them with strength, not giving in, not surrendering, but we have always to remember that our language and approach fits in with the temper of the world which aims towards peace today. So, we have today to look at it in this big way.

One of the big things that is happening today in the world, one of the very big things, is the revolutionary ferment in Africa. Recently we had this French atomic test in the Sahara. Well, it is a deplorable thing, I think, deplorable by itself, deplorable because it begins another series of atomic tests and we must regret it, and we have tried our best, and the United Nations, indeed, have expressed themselves previously against it. But far bigger than this French atomic test in Africa is what the people of Africa are doing today, rising up, sometimes rightly, sometimes wrongly if you like, but nevertheless in a state of tremendous upheaval. That is what is happening, and it is obvious that so far as we are concerned, our hearts and our good wishes must go out to them in this tremendous upheaval.

In this connection, all kinds of new problems will arise in Africa affecting the world. One of the biggest problems has been the racial problem. The House knows how the South African Union Government has fixed its policy on the basis of racial discrimination and a master race and apartheid etc. We have suffered, the people of Indian descent have suffered from it, but far more the Africans have suffered from it. Now, what is going to happen in Africa when the greater part of Africa consists of independent nations standing on their dignity, not accepting in

the slightest degree any kind of racial discrimination, well, the future will show. But obviously, things will not remain as they are today.

In this connection, may I say that I welcome the recent statement made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Macmillan, addressing the two Houses of Parliament in Cape Town. It was, in so far as policy is concerned about racial discrimination, a clear and forthright statement. Naturally we feel strongly about this, and I earnestly hope that what Mr. Macmillan has said will be the firm policy in all the countries over which Britain holds sway.

I would wish that some of the leaders of the African people who are in detention or in prison, leaders of note, leaders of influence without whom no settlement can be made, are released, because unless they are released there can be no settlement of these problems.

Then I would say just a word about Goa. The first thing is that I should like to assure the House, because there appears to be some misapprehension, that we are going to take no steps which in any sense might prejudice the liberation of the Goan people. We have been, to some extent, rather restrained from taking any further steps, because we have been waiting, to some extent, for the decision of the World Court. The problem before the World Court has nothing to do directly with Goa; it has to do with Nager Haveli. Nevertheless, it has been a restraining factor in our consideration of this important problem. That decision, I hope, will come within a month or so.

Another subject which has been dealt with at some length in the debate, or at any rate, referred to repeatedly, was the question of corruption. Now, if you deal with the question of corruption, there can be no two views about it, that every possible and feasible method should be

employed to deal with it, to suppress it and to put an end to it.

Shri Asoka Mehta seemed to imply that I denied that there was corruption. Of course, he has got a very wrong impression. What I have said repeatedly is that while there is a good deal of corruption in our administrative services and elsewhere, I do think that the references made to it give it greater importance, that is, it appears by these references to be more widespread than actually it is. I certainly think that in the higher services the standards are fairly high. I do not deny that cases occur. In fact...

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not very high.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In fact, since we established a Special Police Establishment to deal with this matter, they have had a good deal of success in this. I do not know if hon. Members pay much attention to monthly hand-outs that are put in the Parliament Library from the Special Police Establishment as well as annual reports. Anyhow, a new annual report will be coming out, I think, in a month or so.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I submit that the integrity of the Police Department, however high it may be, is not above suspicion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member may also suspect sometimes the judiciary. I am not saying that only the police should deal with it, but it is the police that starts cases, our Intelligence Departments. If they are not good, change them. But you cannot deal with them in an *ad hoc* way.

Anyhow, I should like to give some brief report. I am placing a note on the Table of the House, a note called 'Review of the Work done during the year 1959' by the Special Police Establishment. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1919/60].

The number of cases relating to bribery, corruption etc. was 917 in 1959, including pending cases from the year before. 1671 cases were investigated during 1959. Of these, 264 were sent for trial. 501 were reported for departmental action, and 101 were dropped for want of proof. Of the cases sent to trial, 190 resulted in conviction of the 363 sent for departmental proceedings, 325 resulted in punishment, 1184 public servants, including 207 gazetted officers were involved in the new cases of 1959. 118 Government servants were convicted in courts, including 10 gazetted officers. Among private persons convicted, as the House well knows, were Ramkrishan Dalmia and Haridas Mundhra. Monthly press releases are being issued about the work of the Special Police Establishment, and copies of these are sent to the Library of Parliament. I shall place a note on this.

The question that was really arising is about the proposal to have a tribunal, standing independent tribunal. I have ventured to say in the other House and here too in answer to questions that I do not think this is desirable or feasible. Some very eminent people with high qualifications, judicial and other, have also advised me that this is not a feasible proposition even under the Constitution of India. Apart from the constitutional difficulty, I cannot understand—there may be other ways—how this particular proposal can be said to be a helpful one. I think that if a tribunal sits down and invites applications from all over, then complaints will simply paralyse the administration, and there will be hardly any work done, and all the mind of the country and everything will be involved in these arguments, charges and counter-charges. So, I cannot understand that particular proposal. I can, of course, understand any specific charge which has been made being investigated by any suitable tribunal, whatever it may. That is a right thing.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

You have, at the present moment, a certain apparatus, whatever it may be, police etc., the law and so on. Anybody can take a person to a court for it, although I must confess that that apparatus is a slow-moving one. We want to expedite it. We want your help, your suggestions to do it. If any other proposal is there for us to consider, let us consider it. But one thing I cannot understand is this. A specific proposal, a specific charge, can be investigated. But one cannot investigate charges which are not charges but just vague declamations.

I remember, I hope I am right, that my hon. friend Shri Tyagi many years ago talked about corruption and my old colleague Shri C. D. Deshmukh replied to it saying it is no good making these vague charges, bring the specific instance, and I shall enquire.

Shri Tyagi: I was on these benches then, not a Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, if he had been a Minister, he would not have said that. But there it is. Wherever it is, one can enquire into charges that are made. There are procedures. This Government, and this House, in fact, have taken action in regard to enquiries about big action, in the past, involving some of the most important persons in the land.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Certain charges have been made during the course of the debate. Is the Prime Minister prepared to constitute some sort of tribunal for enquiring into those charges?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad the hon. Member has reminded me of what he said. I remember he referred to the U.P. Minister, and a contract being given to his son. Is that the case?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Of course. I was not allowed to name the Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I had forgotten about that matter. So, I am grateful to my hon. friend. When this matter was raised, as is usually done by me, I immediately wrote to the Chief Minister and to the Minister concerned and others. While we were enquiring into this matter, which enquiry I continued, a case for libel or a kind of defamation was started against the persons who made the charges. Those cases are still going on. This matter was also referred, I think, to the Election Commissioner, in a slightly different context. That is also going on. However, I proceeded with my own way of enquiry. Whether it is satisfactory or not, it is for the House to judge. I did not wish to interfere when the case was going on in the law courts, but I got all the charges, with such evidence as could be stated by those who made the charges; I had answers to these charges; I did not look into them; I did not think myself competent to do so. Having got all that, I sent them to the Law Minister, and the Law Minister examined them very thoroughly and wrote a long note on it which I sent to the Chief Minister; and it was shown to the people who made the charges; it was shown to the Governor. I was in a difficulty. I could not publish it because the case was going on. That is my difficulty. And it is still going on. But, in that particular note, I must say, since I am asked, although I do not wish to come in the way of the law.....

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It would not be right for the Prime Minister to express an opinion when the cases are sub judice.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am inhibited from saying it.

Mr. Speaker: He need not give us the benefit of his conclusions at this stage.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am saying that I sent all this.....

Shri Kaswara Iyer (Trivandrum): On a point of order. It would be unfair for the Prime Minister to say anything about a matter which is pending in the court. If he says that there is nothing in the charge, then the court may be influenced.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That has been my difficulty during all these months. Otherwise, I would have said many things, but I am merely saying this.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): May I know whether any such case has been received from the Punjab?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have received. In the past year or two, quite a number of things have come and they have been examined and reports have been issued. It is true one or two cases have come fairly recently—by 'recently', I mean in the last few weeks—and they are being dealt with now.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if the Prime Minister has the authority to investigate cases which are forwarded to him by private persons about Ministers in the States. It is only a private matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of legal authority. My investigations only go to the extent: is there a *prima facie* case to be dealt with or otherwise? I cannot go beyond that. I cannot punish a person.

Mr. Speaker: I may say at once that it is the responsibility of the Centre to constantly 'watch—not to interfere—the manner in which the constitutional machinery works in the States.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

The other day a leader of the Swatantra Party, Shri V. P. Menon, said that he knew of partiality and impropriety occurring in the case of Congress Ministers. Whenever I see any such thing, I write to the party

concerned: 'Give me some information'. Immediately I had a letter sent to Shri V. P. Menon to enquire what this was about. He did send a reply which was not very helpful. He said, 'I would like to look at the files etc.' As it is, he is prepared to make a statement without looking at the papers! However, I have inquired into this matter. This matter is twelve years old—the matter to which he referred—that is, 1948. It was a matter connected with his own Ministry, of which he was Secretary and Sardar Patel was the Minister. I think it referred to some Ministers of the old Madhya Bharat Government and Vindhya Pradesh Government. I won't go into details. But we inquired into it. We decided to start prosecutions; in fact, I am not quite sure if they were not started. The matter was then considered fully. I think it was referred to the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General. It was considered by Sardar Patel, of course, and Shri Rajagopalachari. They both sent up a note to me, a final note, saying 'we considered fully these cases; there is no substance in them. This was the report of the Attorney-General too, and they should not be proceeded with'. I accepted their advice, the advice of senior colleagues and the Attorney-General. What could I do? They were all rather petty cases, petty in the sense that there was some confusion about travelling allowance etc. They were withdrawn.

Another case was about a gentleman of the name of Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh. He was later involved in a much bigger case about insurance scandals and he absconded, and remained absconding for a long time. Then he was apprehended and he spent some time in prison.

I mention this, that here after twelve years Shri V. P. Menon makes a statement.....

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The gentleman concerned in the case was in the PSP at that time.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe. It does not matter.

Here Shri V. P. Menon, a prominent member of the Swatantra Party, throws out this charge of how Ministers have been misbehaving and committing improprieties. And when we go into this matter, we find it was a matter of twelve years ago when Shri V. P. Menon was Secretary of that Ministry, Sardar Patel was there, Shri Rajagopalachari was consulted, so was the Attorney-General, and a certain action was taken. It does seem to be rather unfair that these charges should be bandied about—thrown about—in this way.

I have taken a lot of time, but there is just one major matter about which I should like to say something, that is, planning. Shri Asoka Mehta said that the President's Address had given no indication about the outline of the Third Plan and when it would be available to the House. The National Development Council meeting is going to take place on the 19th and 20th of March. It is hoped that before the end of April, the Planning Commission will publish a Draft Outline of the Third Plan for consideration by Parliament. Meanwhile, as the House knows, there is an Informal Committee of Members of Parliament of all Parties which meets sometimes to consider the Third Plan. The tentative approaches to the Third Plan—I would repeat they are tentative; some of this information has appeared in the Press; I am repeating it more authoritatively—the tentative approaches of the Third Plan are (1) increase in national income of at least 5 per cent. per annum; (2) total investment of Rs. 9,950 crores; (3) in the public sector, investment of about Rs. 5,950 crores, with a total developmental outlay of Rs. 7,000 crores. The latter figure compares with Rs. 4,800 crores of the Second Plan as originally drawn up. In the private sector, including agriculture, small industry, housing as well as organised industry—investment of about Rs. 4,000 crores. This compares with the present estimate for the Second Plan of Rs. 3,300 crores.

At this stage, the plan for industry is being drawn up from the point of view of the economy as a whole, not public sector-private sector. What we require are physical targets. Distribution as between public and private sectors would come later, keeping in view naturally the broad policies of Government in regard to such matters. Our approach broadly is that there is a broad policy, but then there is a pragmatic approach. We want to do the job and the sooner we do it the better, keeping in view that broad policy. Now Government are considering the lines along which the general public should be given an opportunity to contribute to a limited extent to the capital of State enterprises in industry and allied fields.

It is obvious that this requires a very great effort, and I repeat something the Planning Commission has said—it is so obvious, but still I repeat it because it is important—namely, the following conditions have to be fulfilled: (1) increase in agricultural production, (2) all public enterprises being carried out with economy and efficiency, yielding the maximum returns feasible, (3) in construction programmes, the cost being kept to the minimum, (4) administrative efficiency and speed, and (5) maintenance of prices at reasonable levels.

Now, Sir, I really am ashamed to take up so much time of the House, but they will bear with me for a little while more. We have come up against problems in a particular context for which there is no parallel. There is a parallel of industrial development, there is a parallel of planning in the Communist countries, but there is no parallel of this kind of combination, of a measure of planning with this apparatus. That creates certain difficulties. In the highly developed countries, it was institutional reforms leading to the Welfare State, including a system of progressive taxation which was able to defeat growth of inequality, because normally when industrialisation takes place, if it is left unimpeded and unchecked, it leads

to greater inequality. The rich become richer, the poor may not become poorer, but the gap widens.

I am saying this because, it is very obvious, in this House some persons quite unconnected with modern thought and modern conditions talk about *laissez faire* and going back to an economy where there is no kind of planning or control. As I said, in those western countries and highly developed countries—I mean 'western' or anywhere—there were institutional reforms leading to the Welfare State, these including a system of progressively high taxation, because, otherwise, without these checks the inequalities would have increased. The pressures from trade unions and this and that are supposed to keep down these. Otherwise, the contrast between riches and poverty would have grown. That is why we are compelled. If we leave things to chance, we would grow industrially in a sense; but we would grow at the expense of the gap between the rich and the poor widening and not lessening. Therefore, come in the various types of institutional changes and controls.

14 hrs.

Of course, in a nation we can control whatever the difficulties. But in the international sphere—I am talking about economy in the international sphere—obviously, there is no controlling authority and so international inequalities are growing. In spite of our efforts, rich countries are getting richer and richer and poor countries are making much slower progress.

In the communist countries, the main thing we have seen is the relentless and cruel mobilisation of man-power. They mobilise their people and achieve results undoubtedly. We do not wish to do that. But, now the question before us is nevertheless the mobilisation of man-power not to that extent but to a considerable extent.

In the course of this debate, reference was made by some hon. Members to the speech delivered by the Governor of the Reserve Bank. I think the

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question the Governor raised is an important question and we have to bear that in mind because this spiral of wages and prices, etc. is a dangerous thing for us to get into. Not only our Plans are affected but there can be practically no planning at all. We can only deal with these matters by evolving social policies, not by leaving things to chance, by evolving social policies aiming at desired ends. That is planning. The free market that is talked about by Shri Masani and his colleagues and *laissez faire* are just primitive ways of dealing with complicated situations.

Just a word. I think Shri Braj Raj Singh referred to the Nalagarh Committee Report and....

Some Hon. Members: Shri A. P. Jain.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Myself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow I should like to assure him that I am informed by the Planning Commission that it has been accepted broadly and it has been included in the next year's programme, I do not know how far in detail.

I think Shri Asoka Mehta referred to an article by Mr. Lipmann, an American columnist....

An Hon. Member: Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Shri Khadilkar. That article was a very interesting one, as often Mr. Lipmann's writings are. I should like to read two or three sentences from that article because they do pose a problem for us to consider. He says, writing about India:

"What troubled me was the disparity between the revolutionary objectives of the Third Five Year Plan and the mildness, the almost Victorian mildness and the normality of the Indian political system. I asked myself whether the gigantic economic revolution can be carried out by Parliamentary politicians and civil servants without the dynamism and the discipline or an organised mass movement."

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

It is an American conservative liberal rather, not any firebrand who is writing this. And, this is a problem which is before us and we shall have to solve it.

We have to face gigantic problems, tremendous enterprises. We plan for them and the planning itself, I venture to say, is not bad. It aims at big things. But the question comes, is this apparatus of ours—I am not referring for a moment to the basic parliamentary apparatus but rather to the way it functions—is it adequate? I think that the basic apparatus is adequate or can be made adequate. But I think we must realise that the way it is at present functioning is not adequate. I say so with extreme respect to the way we function in this Parliament—I am all for parliamentary democracy and I do believe that, apart from minor changes here and there, that is a good system specially suited to us. So, I am not challenging that basis. But I do wish to say that we are functioning more and more in a—what Mr. Lipmann says—Mid-Victorian way, not realising the urgency of our problems and are arguing, throwing our problems like shuttle-cock from one place to another.

Our other apparatus too is a good apparatus but a slow-moving apparatus. We are trying hard to think of how we can expedite that apparatus—our administrative apparatus—how to give more responsibility to people so that they can decide quickly. In the old days, the British days, the problems were simpler and they evolved their perfectionist apparatus with checks and counter-checks and all that. Now, we have got the same apparatus with unpleasantly complicated social problems and the checks and counter-checks are so much that tremendous delays occur. The only way to deal with this—and in this matter ultimately the communists and the capitalists both agree—is to expedite matters by giving a responsibility to people—dispersal of responsibility. It may go wrong; it may be a loss; but there is no greater loss to a nation than delaying.

Even the cost in money is very great but the real cost is that you do not come to grips with the major problems you are dealing with.

I have ventured to take a lot of time of this House. On various matters, in the ultimate analysis, whether it is the border trouble or whether it is anything else, it is our economic growth that counts. That is the only thing that gives us strength to face danger from abroad and danger from within. And that lead can only be given by this House unitedly, not by trying to pull each other down, but, in these basic matters, by giving a united lead to work for the benefit of the country.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): On a point of clarification, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have other opportunities.

I have to inform the House that amendments Nos. 55 and 141 are out of order under rule 343, as anticipating discussion on a resolution regarding quitting the Commonwealth, moved by Shri Braj Raj Singh on the 12th February, 1960. That is part heard.

Regarding the other amendments, I would like to know from hon. Members whether they want any particular amendment to be put to vote separately.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: None, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I will put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos.—1 to 7, 10, 15 to 24, 28 to 42, 47 to 54, 56, 64 to 69, 96 to 110, 114 to 121, 134 to 140, 142 to 151, 155 to 171, 181 to 184, 187 to 194, 201, 207, 209 to 213, 215 to 221, 224 to 226, 229, 230, 232 to 240, 85 to 94, 172 to 180, 195 to 197 and 208 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session

are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 8th February, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

—
14.10 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1959-60**

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If the hon. Members give me an idea as to which of these Demands they are very much interested in, I will take them up and dispose of the cut motions relating to them and take up the others. Or, would they like to speak generally on all the Demands together? In that case, I will put the cut motions one after another later on.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): That is better.

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Members want to participate?—14. We have three hours. The hon. Members may take 10—15 minutes each.

I request the hon. Members to pass on chits giving the number of the cut motions which they would like to move. The cut motions of those hon. Members who are not here would not be accepted.

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 18—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 58,12,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 29—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

[Mr. Speaker]

31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 38—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges wh.ch will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND NO. 76—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,58,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 79—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 84—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 86—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

DEMAND NO. 91—AVIATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,23,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 94—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in

[Mr. Speaker]

respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 96—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,34,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 117—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 118—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 120—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,04,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 34,62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND
FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM
REVENUE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

Question of giving asylum to Tibetan
refugees

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
(Kendrapara): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 58,12,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100" (29)

I want to refer to Demand No. 18 wherein an additional sum of Rs.39.89 lakhs had been asked for for giving asylum to the Tibetan refugees.

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What is the present number of refugees in our country? I also want to know whether we are having any new influx of refugees. I was told very recently when I visited Sikkim that about 500 Tibetan refugee families were awaiting their turn for transfer to India. I want to know whether there are any others who have come from any other part of the country, and also whether this amount includes expenditure incurred on Dalai Lama or whether there is separate provision for expenditure on Dalai Lama.

It is good that these refugees are engaged in road construction work. I was told by the refugees themselves that they were willing to work. I think it was unwise of the Government to send about 400-500 refugees to Sikkim which is so close to the Tibetan border. There is some amount of misapprehension in the minds of the local population and from the little talk that I had with some of them I learn that they did not prefer to work at a place so close to the border. So it will be fruitful if the Government takes measures to transfer them to some other place. I was told that plans had already been made to engage them in road construction and other work in Punjab and Ladakh. It will be better if they are removed

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

from these places and made to work here. The Mesamari camp is going to be closed after sometime and some of them are being sent to NEFA and Bomdila area. If more refugees are sent there I do not think they would have any cause for complaint.

Since there is no sign of any visible improvement in the situation in Tibet and the unrest is increasing, are we taking any steps to rehabilitate these refugees permanently in our country and if so, where? Along with this, I would like to know whether in this scheme of rehabilitation of these refugees, we are providing any scheme for their educational and other requirements. Some of them could very well be integrated into some of our cottage industry schemes and I think that we should take concrete measures to absorb them in some of these schemes. Before we give our approval for this grant, I would like to have clarification on these matters.

I would refer to Demand No. 120—purchase of foodgrains. A further demand is made as mentioned in the Explanatory Memoranda. It says:

"As a result of the decision to extend the system of advance payment to the procurement made in Orissa....."

This is a question which is engaging our attention very often. What is this procurement policy? I want to know. Do we still adhere to the policy of State trading? Although the Orissa Government wanted to pursue State trading as you probably know, it was the Government of India, which asked them not to do so. The Food Minister here says: I have not imposed anything on any State Government; they agree to this policy. But it is given out in the Orissa Assembly by the Chief Minister and he has said that although he thought that State trading was the best policy, it is because of the unwillingness of the Government of India that they had to agree to the three composite food

zones. What is this money being advanced for? If there is no purchase by the State, why is this money being advanced? We have now experience of the food zone which is neither beneficial to Orissa or to Bengal. It has been found out that even after movement of large quantities of foodgrains from Orissa, the rice price in Bengal has gone up and in Orissa it is going up like anything and at the same time the Orissa villages are denuded of all foodgrains reserve. There is no storage capacity in Orissa, which can be utilised for supplying foodgrains in times of need. Although it has been stated that 75,000 tons of rice would be stored in Orissa for supply whenever there is scarcity, there are no warehouses, no storage capacity. The Government, at least to my knowledge, has not built anything anywhere. They depend on the millowners. They want to keep rice in the hands of the millowners. I am afraid that rice will not be available to the people. The millowners will bring it out only when they think they can make some profit. Therefore, this system has failed miserably, and Orissa is going to face great scarcity if this policy is pursued further. We are here making some more grants on this procurement policy. It is better, before things get worsened, the Government revise that policy and resort to State trading; otherwise, the present policy will lead to famine and other serious consequences in Orissa.

Then I come to Demand No. 53 relating to privy purses. It will be seen that the supplementary grant asked for is to meet additional expenditure on account of:

"(a) payment of arrears of privy purses to certain Rulers who did not draw it in previous years and payment of privy purses to the Rani of Malpur, minor Ruler of Manipur and the new Ruler of Athmallik, and

(b) payment of arrears as well as allowance to Rani Sanjukta

Devi of Rajndgaon and the Rani of Boudh."

Sir, this raises an important question. We thought that after this Parliament had decided upon a socialistic pattern of society, some concrete measures would be taken in this country to do away with this privileged section of society. The Constitution has given some guarantees. They are, I would say, out of date, out of tune with the present situation. Some such measures, as I said earlier, should have been taken. Instead of doing that, it seems we are going on continuing this policy. Is there any definite policy in this matter? How far are we going to extend this privy purse to the rulers, their families, their dependents etc? Where is the limit for it? The Government of India are every year spending Rs. 6 crores under this head. Over and above that, the State Governments also make some provision for giving allowances.

Now, I hold it—I do not know; I cannot charge specifically the Government of India—and I can definitely say that the grant of these allowances is being made for political ends. In Orissa, as you know, as long as the Congress were able to form a Ministry in which the Ganatantra Parishad was not a partner, all allowances to the rulers were cancelled. But the very day the Ganatantra Parishad and the Congress came together to form the Ministry the whole order was withdrawn and again the allowances were resumed. There must be some policy in this matter. About the Rani of Boudh, I do not know how the question of successor was decided.

Sir, I would like to ask, where is the end if we go on extending this amount like this? I think instead of asking the Parliament to grant such amounts it is better that Government tell us that they are not going to extend such allowances further to any privileged section of our society and steps would be taken, if not in this session, in the coming years to see that equal treatment is given to all

citizens of the country. Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Demand. I think they have not properly assessed the entire position in regard to this.

There is only one matter to which I would like to refer, before I conclude, and that is about the census operations. We have begun the census work and it is in the preliminary stages. I do not know whether for the purpose of delimiting our constituencies in the year 1962 the results of this census would be taken into consideration. Apart from that, as you know, we have these linguistic difficulties in some of the border areas. Very often there have been complaints in this House from different sections that the linguistic minorities living in border areas are not given enough protection, forcibly they are asked to opt for languages which are not their mother tongue, and so on. In regard to Seraikala and Kharsawan, especially—Shri Bhagat must be knowing it better—there have been complaints that the Oriya population living there are denied facilities such as primary education and other things in their mother tongue.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I do not know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I think you should know.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I take note of it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a question which is being dealt with by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. At the same time, when we are taking a new census, it would be fruitful if the census operations also take into account these factors and some way out is found so that proper lists are maintained and the different linguistic minorities and their problems are recorded, if that is done, probably, we will be in a position to find out ways. Of course, the only way out of it, the only way to solve the border problem is to appoint a Boundary Commission, and taking village as the unit decide it once for all. Whatever that decision is, it

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should be binding on all the parties. In agreement with the States concerned, if some such measure is taken as early as possible, it will be for the good of the country, good for our economic development. Also, to a great extent, it will relieve tension in some of the areas. That is the best solution, according to me. If we are not able to do that much—I do not know why we are not doing that—at least in the census operations there should be no complaints about proper records etc.

under what circumstances this expenditure has had to be incurred. This will create increased deficit and increased deficit means increased taxation on the people and increased taxation means increased inflation which is now sapping the blood of the people. So, I submit that there must be a certain limit for asking for these supplementary items of expenditure. It should not be unlimited. At the most, they must fix a certain percentage limit for the original expenditure to which alone they should be entitled.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister seeks the approval of this House for an additional expenditure of Rs. 89 crores by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is not the first time that he has approached this House; previously we have sanctioned about Rs. 9 crores as Supplementary Grants. Therefore, including the present one the total amount that will be voted by this House will come to nearly Rs. 97 crores. This is an enormous sum. I think the expenditure sought through Supplementary Demands will be nearly one-sixth of the original expenditure that was contemplated under the Budget. Such enormous amounts being asked after the original Budget has been sanctioned will certainly make us grope in the dark and we will not be aware of the actual financial position of the Government and of the State. It is easy that some of these items could have been anticipated at the time of framing the budget. For example, the expenditure incurred on account of the charges in England or the amount of Rs. 4 crores that has been paid as interest to Germany or the continuation of the exploration staff and various other items of expenditure could have been easily anticipated at the time of the preparation of the original estimate and included in the budget. But, now they are asking for a large sum without letting us know the details of the expenditure or

Coming to the various demands, I have tabled four cut motions. Now that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is here, I shall first deal with his demands. He has asked for a certain sum to locate the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. Till now there was an institution at Delhi wherein the civil servants and the IAS officers were trained for one year and there was also an institution at Simla. But now both these institutions have been transferred to Mussoorie and a new institution has been started to which the IAS officers and other civil servants who have been newly recruited are expected to go for training for one year or whatever the period of training may be. What I want to know is this. Why this institute was started at Mussoorie, a place which is far remote and removed from other States? There is a tendency to start all these all-India institutes in some remote corner of the country, Mussoorie may be a good place; it may be an interesting place and it may be a good hill station. But what I want to submit is this. When you expect trainees for being trained from all over the country, it is better that, in the interests of these trainees, and in order to create better facilities and conveniences, the institute is started in a central place in the country. For example, I have suggested Nagpur or Hyderabad. They are equally important places. Or, if they want a hill station, Ootacamund

is as good or even better than Mussoorie. But there is a tendency to concentrate all these institutions at one place nowadays. It is not only in the case of such all-India institutes. There are so many other institutions that have been located in the north. As Mussoorie is nearly 2,000 miles from Kerala or Mysore, you can just imagine how difficult it will be for the persons to come there.

There is also the question of cost. The State Governments are expected to meet their cost, to meet the TA and DA, and everytime they have to come from Bangalore to Mussoorie or from Trivandrum to Mussoorie, and so, you can just imagine how costly this location will be.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): It is an educational tour.

Shri Mohammed Imam: You can have better educational facilities and tours in the south or in the central parts of the country than at Mussoorie. I would like the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to enlighten me as to what educational advantages or what facilities there are or as to what special things there are to be learnt at Mussoorie. This tendency of concentrating such institutions in the extreme north will create a good deal of difficulty and inconvenience to the people coming from the far south and it must be avoided. I submit that even now it is not too late; it is better that this institution is started somewhere in the centre of India so that it can be taken advantage of by all the trainees.

I now come to another important aspect, and that is with regard to the iron and steel equalisation surcharge. It has been our fortune to produce or manufacture steel in large quantities. Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur plants, three in number, which are put into commission will produce more than three million tons of iron every year. There are also other iron factories, but the cost of iron has been going up every day. It has been going up

not because there is rise in the cost of production but because of taxation and surcharges. I understand that the cost of production in India is the lowest in the world. That is what one eminent engineer has stated, but the cost of the finished articles is much more than the cost of finished articles we are getting from other countries.

There are two factors: one is the iron equalisation surcharge of Rs. 110. per ton and the other is the excise duty of nearly Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. These have put up the cost of iron a good deal. So, the time has come, in the interests of the country and in the interests of the agriculturists, that the rate of equalisation surcharge and the excise duty are lowered so that the agriculturists and the other common people may get iron at a moderately cheap cost.

Iron is an essential commodity. It is needed by every one, both high and low. Even an ordinary man wants it not only for agricultural needs but also for building houses and other things. It is unfortunate that the cost of iron is going up very high and it is time that in the interests of the people the equalisation surcharge and the excise duty are lowered so that iron may be available at a reasonable cost to all people.

There is another point. Some amount is asked for the continuance of the staff that is engaged in the exploration of ground-water. Under the TCM programme, the Americans have been pleased to send us a technical staff. They have been working in 15 areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab. According to the report, they have done some good work. They have succeeded in tapping or providing nearly 3,000 tube-wells. But I do not know what is the actual cost that has been incurred on these works, apart from the establishment charges. Now, there is a proposal to continue the staff till the end of the second Five Year Plan. What I submit is this. There are other areas and other States where

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such tube-wells are a great necessity. There is no assured rainfall and the rainfall is quite uncertain in those places, and it is quite necessary that in such places this staff should work and explore the possibility of establishing tube-wells.

With these remarks, I submit that hereafter the Finance Ministry must anticipate all the items of expenditure and include all of them as far as possible in the original estimate so that we may bestow necessary attention and judgment on them.

Recurring and increased expenditure on the Tibetan refugees

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,12,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (10)

Failure to assess properly the allowances to relatives of rulers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (11)

Undesirability of increasing the contribution to P & T Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of the year

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Maintenance and completion of road diversion near Madurai in Madras State on the National Highway No. 7

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 in respect of

'Communications (including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (13)

Additional amount spent for import of foodgrains

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (14)

I shall first refer to Demand No. 120 for a supplementary grant of Rs. 17.75 crores in respect of the purchase of foodgrains. In the original budget, the Minister came to the House with a demand for Rs. 186.38 crores for import of foodgrains. If you add Rs. 17.75 crores to this, we will be importing foodgrains to the tune of Rs. 203 crores. I would like to know from the Minister whether the foodgrains we are importing during 1959-60 is the same in terms of quantity or whether the prices have increased. During 1958-59, we imported to the tune of Rs. 191 crores. The highest mark was reached in 1951-52, when it was Rs. 228.12 crores. Next year, it was Rs. 161.28 crores. From 1956-57, it has been going up more or less in arithmetic progression. The figures are Rs. 111 crores in 1958-57, Rs. 167 crores in 1957-58, Rs. 191 crores in 1958-59 and Rs. 203 crores in 1959-60.

We have been told that this year particularly, nature has been very favourable to us and we have had a bumper crop. How are we to reconcile the bumper crop with the increased expenditure on import of foodgrains? As I have already stated, I would like to have the figures in actual quantity of wheat and rice imported and also the value.

I now come to Demand No. 31 which deals with pensions; I do not object to increased pension being given to deserving people. But my point is, in assessing the payment of superannuation and retirement allowances, there appears to be an

error to the tune of nearly 17 per cent. The note says:

"Estimates for payment of superannuation and retired allowances are proposed by the Accounts Officers on the basis of past and present trend of actuals and such other information as may be available with them. It is not, however, possible to estimate in advance the exact amount of pensions to be claimed and paid in a year.

The original Budget under this head provided for a sum of Rs 208.54 lakhs (voted). According to the latest information available, the expenditure under this head is estimated now at Rs. 242.79 lakhs. A supplementary sum of Rs. 34.25 lakhs is, therefore, required."

I would like to know whether there was any change in the quantum payable to the various officers and other employees. If this was not so, this error in the estimate is a thing which has to be very seriously looked into. If there has been some change in the calculation in the midst of the year, I would suggest in future for the payment of superannuation and retired allowances, a principle has to be laid down, because as the Government know, series of representations have been made by those who are entitled to these benefits that their retirement benefits should be increased.

My next point will be on Demand No. 18. My friend, Shri Dwivedy, has already dealt with it. My cut motion refers to "Recurring and increased expenditure on the Tibetan refugees". In September, when the Ministry came before us with a supplementary demand, we voted Rs. 10 lakhs for this purpose. In reply to a question during the last session, we were told that there were as many as 12,000 refugees from Tibet. The expenditure till the end of October is Rs. 23.26 lakhs, and the further amount expected to be spent will be about Rs. 26.63 lakhs or so. Hence, an additional provision of Rs. 39.89 lakhs

is now required. I would like to know from the Deputy Minister as to whether there has to be a recurring expenditure on these Tibetan refugees, and how when the Ministry came before the House for only Rs. 10 lakhs, there was such an under-estimate of the amount to be spent on them. We were told on that occasion that there were certain agencies which are also contributing and that was why only Rs. 10 lakhs were asked for. What has happened since then to necessitate coming to this House for an additional amount of Rs. 39.89 lakhs?

On Demand No. 53, I do not propose to add anything to what Shri Dwivedy has said, except that allowances should not be made a ground for politics. I can understand arrears being paid, but if they are not able to calculate the allowances in advance, there appears to be something seriously wrong.

Regarding Demand No. 86, my cut motion says:

"Undesirability of increasing the contribution to P & T Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of the year."

The current budget includes a provision of Rs. 3.25 crores for contribution to this fund. The Telephone Tariff Revision Committee has said that these ad hoc contributions to this fund may not be sufficient for replacement, in view of the increased costs. So, the contribution is sought to be increased by Rs. 1 crore. Assuming that the Telephone Tariff Revision Committee has said that Rs. 3.25 crores may not be sufficient, it is not proper to come in the middle of the year with a demand for Rs. 1 crore for this fund. When provisions are to be made for a permanent fund like this which has to meet the depreciation requirements, demanding Rs. 1 crore at the end of the financial year would not be a proper thing.

[Shri Tangamani]

Lastly, I come to Demand No. 93. I have said in my cut motion:

"Maintenance and completion of road diversion near Madurai in Madras State on the National Highway No. 7".

There is a reference in this demand to the excess of Rs. 8.36 lakhs expenditure incurred by the Government of Madras during previous years on the maintenance of the National Highways and re-imburshed during 1959-60. That is one of the items which has been mentioned here, and that is why I refer to this particular national highway No. 7. As the hon. Minister knows, it is one of the important national highways running through the State of Madras, and it goes right up to Cape Comorin. It goes through Madurai and as soon as it enters into the city it becomes part of the city roads. The diversion of national highway No. 7, outside the Madurai city has been planned and approved long ago, and year after year we are told that construction will take place soon. I want to know why the construction of this main highway has not been taken up seriously. If there are some impediments, let us know the impediments. Are any private agencies standing in the way of this programme, or has the State Government raised any objection to that. As it is a very important highway, I would like to have a categorical reply on this point from the hon. Minister.

A huge amount has been spent on national highways this year. I believe Rs. 16.5 crores were spent on the construction of roads. Was any provision made for the construction of national highway No. 7 and, if so, why steps were not taken to complete it and why was it kept pending for a number of years?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I will first refer to Demand No. 53, relating to the payment of privy purses to rulers. Last time also, when this

matter was being discussed, I pointed out that whenever the question of allowances is being considered, political considerations are coming in, in deciding the renewal or postponement of payment of allowances to the families of the ex-rulers. Recently, in the State of Orissa, the Chief Minister announced in the Assembly that after receiving a letter, a secret letter, from the Home Minister of the Union Government, requesting him to re-consider the payment of allowances to the families of the ex-rulers, he had taken this step. Therefore, whatever was decided unanimously in an Assembly was again negatived, because of the letter of the Home Minister of the Government of India. So far as the payment of allowances to the families of ex-rulers is concerned, it is within the purview of the State Government. Is it necessary on the part of the Union Ministry to influence the State Government to suit its purpose? Should they postpone the payment of allowances when they like and renew payment when they like, to suit the changing political conditions? And the Chief Minister boldly stated that when they took the decision the political climate in Orissa was different and when they have again revoked the decision the political condition was again different, because the Ganatantra Parishad had a coalition government with the Congress.

The hon. Minister stated in the House once that the country is committed to payment of privy purses only to the existing rulers, and when a ruler dies it applies to his son or his successor. In the case of Athmallik the ruler died and the privy purse is continuing to his son. So, are we bound down to pay privy purses to all the sons of the rulers in the different States, or are we committed to payment of privy purse only for a certain period of time? I think here matters of political considerations are influencing the decision of the Government, which is quite improper.

Coming to the demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I would like to refer to the food zones. The Chief Minister of Orissa has stated recently that the Government of Orissa has despatched in the month of January alone, that is, from 1st to 31st January, 50,000 tons of paddy and rice to West Bengal, after this zone was created. Recently, the Food Secretary of the Orissa Government, while addressing a press conference in Calcutta, said that though the Government of Orissa has despatched 50,000 tons to West Bengal, only 14,000 tons of rice and paddy have been received by the dealers in West Bengal. What has been the effect of the creation of the food zone? After the creation of the food zone, the price of rice and paddy has gone up in Orissa as well as in Calcutta. The Orissa price went up from Rs. 16 to 20 per maund and in Calcutta from Rs. 20 to 23. In West Bengal districts like Midnapur the price has risen to as much as Rs. 28 to 30.

It has been reported in the local papers in Calcutta that rice and paddy are not coming to the local markets after the creation of the food zone. It is evident that after the creation of the food zone rice and paddy are going from Orissa to West Bengal. But the deficit of Bengal is more than ten lakh tons whereas the surplus of Orissa as calculated by the Government of India on the information given by the Orissa Government comes to 3 lakh tons. But it is a mirage. Some time back when we discussed this in the informal consultative committee we were told, though we could not believe it, that the farmers of Orissa are really so foolish that they are selling all their stocks because they are getting higher prices. Our farmers are not really foolish. It is the work of the Government which is putting them into such a position that they have no other way but to sell their food crops. Because, the farmers of Orissa have only one cash crop, and that is paddy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has been saying "it is not they who are foolish". He had also been saying "we and the Government".

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It is the Government that has led them to that position. With regard to the rice zone, a difficult situation will arise after two or three months in Orissa. All the safeguards which the Government have promised us are not going to help us because, firstly, the Government of Orissa has not sufficient godowns or warehouses to store 75,000 tons of rice. Naturally, they cannot be built within one or two months; it will take two years. Of course, the Union Ministry have told us that they are allotting more money, but for the immediate future the situation will be very difficult in Orissa. So, it is time that the Government takes a serious decision in this matter and revokes the decision on zones, and asks the Government of Orissa to send whatever surplus it has to the West Bengal market, without giving free licences to all the traders in West Bengal to import whatever rice is available in Orissa and creating a difficult situation and permitting the blackmarketeers and profiteers to raise the prices at the time of scarcity.

I will just quote one sentence from what the Food Secretary of the Government of Orissa himself has said. He regretted that before the setting up of the food zone, rice was sold in Calcutta below Rs. 21 per maund, but in the course of three weeks the price has gone up by about Rs. 3/- per maund. This is what the Food Secretary of the Government of Orissa has said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member going to conclude his speech within a minute or so?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I will take about ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he might continue tomorrow. This discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

Intimation has been received from hon. Members that they desire to move

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

cut motions Nos. 1 to 3, 6 to 8 and 10 to 38. I have to inform hon. Members that cut motions Nos. 1 to 3 are out of order being extraneous to the subject of the Demand.

Bad condition of the roads in Tripura during the rainy season

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (6)

Inadequate stock of building materials in the Union Territory of Tripura to meet the requirements.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,56,000 in respect of 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (7)

Inadequate financial aid provided to 'tea estates' in Tripura for the development of the said industry.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (8)

Slow progress of boring operations for sinking irrigation tube-wells

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (15)

Need to ensure greater production of Agricultural products and fisheries

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Failure to assess properly the allowances of relatives of the rulers

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purse and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (17)

Working of the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,04,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (18)

Grant of subsidy to the Indian Airlines Corporation for losses incurred by the Corporation.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,23,81,000 in respect of 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (19)

Maintenance of National Highways in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,53,000 in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (20)

Inadequate supply of building materials in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,56,000 in respect of 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Need for uninterrupted telecommunication service in Assam

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from the Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100." (22)

Unsatisfactory condition of the progress of road-construction undertaken by the Central Government in Manipur.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100." (23).

Failure to assess the sterling exchange rates correctly

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,78,000 in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100." (24)

Progress made in the project for ground-water exploration

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Need for locating the National Academy of Administration in a central place like Nagpur or Hyderabad.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

Need for reducing the iron equilization surcharge

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,04,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

Increase in the expenditure on Tibetan refugees

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,12,000 in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (28)

Ground-water exploration work under T.C.A. programme

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (30).

Grant to State Governments for programmes of agricultural production and fisheries

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,02,000 in respect

[Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi]
of 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Enumeration of linguistic groups in areas inhabited by linguistic minorities

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,07,000 in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

Payment of allowance to the Rani of Boudh

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (33).

Undesirability of granting allowance to relatives or dependents of rulers and failure to assess them

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' be reduced by Rs. 100." (34).

Scheme for purchase of foodgrains

Shri Chintamoni: Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (35).

Failure of the present policy of procurement of rice and paddy for which an advance payment is proposed to be made to Orissa

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,75,00,000 in respect

of 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (36).

Working of National Coal Development Corporation

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamnam): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,77,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100." (37).

Construction of State Roads of Economic or Inter-State importance

Shri Chintamoni: Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100." (38).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House. We now take up the next business.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF ORGANISATION AND METHODS DIVISION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur to initiate the discussion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1959".

I considered it expedient to raise this discussion because the Organisation and Methods Division is supposed

to be our main apparatus for injecting efficiency, inculcating leadership and effecting economy in the administration. As you know, the administration has come in for severe criticism from all levels and from all quarters during these last few months more particularly. It assumes special significance and importance particularly in the context of the tasks which lie ahead of us in drawing up and implementing the Third Five Year Plan. In the light of these important factors, as a matter of fact, I had raised a discussion earlier on the 9th December, 1958 on the last report. By quoting facts and figures I stated how the Organisation and Methods Division had completely failed to fulfil any of the expectations which we had from it.

The hon. Home Minister was pleased to observe that I had been a little uncharitable in my criticism and in not taking note of the good work that had been done by this apparatus designed to infuse efficiency, economy and integrity in the administrative machinery. I need hardly assure you that I take no pleasure in offering any barren criticism. If I have thought it fit and necessary to raise this discussion, it is because I feel that there is a lot of force in the criticism which is being offered and also because I have a feeling that we could, just by taking correct steps, reform the administrative machinery and gear it up to meet the tasks which lie ahead of it.

As I said, this importance becomes all the more great in the light of the great strains which this administrative machinery is likely to face because of the momentous size of our Third Five Year Plan. I think it will be conceded that my criticism, which I offered last time, has been more than vindicated. If you just go through the Fifty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee, which has been submitted by the Estimates Committee, you will find that it has clearly

borne out not only all that I said, but has been more emphatic. As a matter of fact, I only stated that this Division had failed to fulfil its purpose and mission while the Estimates Committee has gone a little further and has said that this has been more of a drag than an assistance. I would just read three or four lines from it. It says:

"The Committee regret to note that considerable time and money have been spent on futile work and, as the impression goes, Organisation and Methods Unit have perhaps considerably added to the useless procedures and overburdened the already slow system of Secretariat working."

I think there could be no stronger condemnation than what is contained in these four lines of the Report of the Estimates Committee of this Parliament.

I will first take, as a matter of fact, the question of efficiency. While we talk of efficiency, it covers a very large ground. But let me talk about certain simple procedures and these rules and regulations which are absolutely out-dated and which ought to be revised. I pointed out the other day as to how as important a person in the field of administration as the Comptroller and Auditor General had addressed a personal letter to the hon. Prime Minister telling him how these delays are irritating and how by simply revising certain rules and regulations these could be improved so that there could be a better flow of work in the Secretariat. That letter was addressed in 1955. No action was taken. The other day the answer given by the hon. Deputy Finance Minister was that a certain committee had been appointed. I thought the committee had been appointed in 1955. But later on while correcting the answer she had to confess that the committee was not appointed till 1959 and nothing had been done.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

I might point out that the worst critics of these delays are not the people outside only who are affected. The business community has all the time been complaining of this slow-moving machinery. Even the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry the other day, while discussing export promotion, had to feel with great regret that this administrative machinery must be re-orientated and something must be done to change the procedures and achieve quick disposal. I understand that the Home Ministry itself has felt compelled to issue a certain circular about it. But you will be amused to know that the worst criticism comes from the Government servants themselves. If you ask one Ministry it will complain, "Well, nothing moves in the PWD. We cannot help. This cannot be put up. Our schemes are jammed. We can make no progress with our schemes." The Electrical Department or these projects complain against the Commerce Ministry. The man at the top complains against his subordinate and the subordinate complains against the man at the top. This is the most unfortunate state of affairs. The most tragic part of it is that those who are in authority and who could mend matters are complaining all the time all these ten years, as if they are helpless and somebody else is going to come and change the administrative procedures, revise the rules and do something. It is really pathetic and tragic that those in authority, who are charged with the responsibility of streamlining the administration, should be complaining and doing little or nothing about it. This is the state of affairs so far as delays and inefficiency are concerned.

I have gone through the Report which has been placed in our hands. With very great regret I have to submit that this is a very unimpressive and a poor document. This Organisation is supposed to work under the Cabinet Secretariat directly under the hon. Prime Minister. But it does not bear any mark of the hon. Prime

Minister's dynamism or his approach. It does not bear any mark of the hon. Home Minister's wisdom. It does not bear any mark of any contribution by the Cabinet Secretariat. To me it appears to be a poor document, to me it appears that the Organisation and Methods Division is a show run by one Joint Secretary who unfortunately, though he may be trying to do his best, is not able to do much. I have nothing to say against any particular person, and it cannot be considered criticism of a particular person because there were three persons one after the other, but it appears to me that he himself needs reorientation. He does not seem to know the task before him. He has lost himself in the rut and the routine and the mass, he has wrapped himself in red tape.

It is expedient that some vigorous action is taken, and that vigorous action will have to be taken at the top level. That is why I submitted last time, and I repeat that suggestion again, that a high powered committee of direction must be appointed consisting of the Home Minister, the Prime Minister and two Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament have to be included because they would bring to bear a very different approach, because they go from place to place and are in direct touch with the feelings of the people, feelings which must be taken note of.

The administration's first failure, I submit, is that they have not taken note of the big changes which go on in the country. There is a revolutionary psychological change particularly in the rural areas. If you move among the masses and talk to them, you will find that their approach today is entirely different. Let me cite an example.

In a most backward place like Rajasthan, only a few months back, a sub-inspector could keep a whole village waiting and nobody would object. But recently Shri S. K. Dey went there on a tour and immediately

on his return I got two or three complaints that Shri Dey had kept the people waiting for the whole day; he had given them a programme, but never turned up at the proper time. I forwarded them to Shri Dey, not by way of complaint but to help him, and he, as was expected of him, sent an immediate apology to my constituency which I conveyed to them.

I am just pointing out the mental attitude of the people, the changed behaviour pattern that is coming about. The administration must realise this revolutionary change as also what is expected of them, then alone will they be able to adjust themselves. The administration has not kept pace with the changing situation, and that is why I submit that this Organisation and Methods Division cannot do very much. The entire organisational set up needs revision which can only be accomplished by a high-level committee which would be able to give a proper direction.

The figures which have been quoted in this report do not lead us anywhere. Anybody who has a little insight knows what disposal of a paper means. There are more receipts now, but if you do not dispose of a paper and get four reminders, there will be more receipts. If a paper is disposed of by one Ministry which is not a final disposal but passing on to somebody else, it is a disposal. So, these figures of disposal do not mean anything.

It would be uncharitable if I do not say that really some little good work has been done in certain quarters. I took the Finance Minister's permission to study the SRU division working under his Ministry, and I found it to be really a bright ray among dark clouds. I devoted three to five hours to understand how they were working. They have done pretty useful work, and it is not the routine type of work which Organisation and Methods Division is doing, putting telephone calls, issuing circulars etc. They make a case study of the work, the working of the organisation concerned, how its working could be re-

orientated, etc. There are many departments which asked for additional staff, but they were convinced that they not only did not require additional staff, but must surrender part of their existing staff. An economy to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs a year recurring was effected in our London High Commission office. That is a colossal amount. It was my view that there was no need for the existence of the Coal Commissioner's office as such as they only allot wagons, but they asked for additional staff. This unit went there and found that actually 33 per cent. of the staff was surplus. What I appreciate is that they do not just give a report, but sit down and argue with the head of the organisation concerned and convince him that if he adopts certain procedures, he will find his staff to be surplus. Economies have been effected with the consent and agreement of the department concerned. A word of praise is due to this unit on the floor of the House as I do not wish to give the impression that we are not appreciative of the good work done.

I am fully aware that there are at least 20 per cent of officers and subordinates who put in work day in and day out, who are as enthusiastic and patriotic as anybody can be, but the unfortunate fact is that apart from these few officers here and there who are, as a matter of fact, sustaining the administration, by and large the administrative machinery is a complete ramshackle. The traffic jam in the Secretariat is worse than the traffic jam that we had on the visit of Mr. Eisenhower. I wish that something is done about it.

The Pay Commission's Report has also stated that as compared to the private sector we pay our employees better, but as compared to the private sector, discipline is lower here and output still lower. These are the facts to be taken note of.

Shri G. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They pay better? I doubt.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the conclusion that the Pay Com-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

mission has come to after examination of data. I have discussed this matter on the Pay Commission's Report, and therefore I do not go into it further.

Now I come to economy. The SRU division has clearly vindicated what I submitted last time, that there can be a reduction straightaway of 20 per cent., effecting an economy of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 crores in the Central Secretariat alone. It is my firm conviction that that is possible because wherever this unit has gone, it has effected an economy of 20 per cent or more. Therefore, I suggest that without appointing any additional staff, the people who are surplus should be withdrawn and given special training in these methods and prepared for the Third Plan. The surplus staff should not be permitted to stay where it is at the present moment. It would be better if this division is further strengthened, and one Deputy Secretary or an officer of that level from each Ministry or department is withdrawn out of the surplus, reorientated here and then attached to particular Ministries to bring about economy, and in order that he can exhibit a certain independence he will work under this division and not under the Ministry to which he is attached.

Another thing which must be taken note of is this. This is a continuous process. I entirely agree, because you cannot go and just inject efficiency by revising certain methods and procedures. Even in those Ministries and Departments where the SRU has already gone and revised the procedures and ways and methods, these have got to be continuously examined, and further improvements effected from time to time. That is very essential.

Another unfortunate fact is that the Organisation and Methods Division has not got out of the rut and routine. It has not paid attention to the really vital issues which will make

a whole difference. It has not done anything to bring about a harmony of relations between the Government servants, I will not say, between the employer and the employed. For, who is the employer and who is the employed? But it has not done anything to bring about a harmony of relations between those who are in the top of the hierarchy and those down below. The whole thing works as if there are two vested interests, those people who are subordinate representing a particular interest, and those people who happen to be the Secretaries or Joint Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries representing a certain different interest. Among those people who work down below, there has not been inculcated that respect which they must have for their superiors. Those people who are at the top are also not in a position to command that respect; they are not in a position to have the discipline which is very necessary. This is because they function as two disjointed things. I think the most important thing is that the whole services should consider themselves as one family. It should be the feeling of the man down below that the man at the top is there to look after his best interests and that he will do everything to look after his best interests. The man at the top should be able to explain to the man down below that we are living in such a context, that the best that is possible is being done, that nothing more could be expected because of this reason or that reason. Those people must be educated. I said while discussing the Pay Commission's report that this was born out of discontent, and the same discontent continues, in spite of the fact that we would be spending an additional sum of Rs. 50 crores. What is the meaning in this? Is it not a fact that the Government servants do not realise that this Government and this country cannot afford to spend more? How can we afford to spend more on our services? Do they not realise all this? I feel that that kind of understanding has

not been given; that feeling of responsibility has not been given.

One of the main purposes and objects of the Organisation and Methods Division was to inculcate a sense of leadership and a sense of responsibility, as to how the services should behave. But there are clear indications to the effect that this has not been done. It appears to me that the best thing would be to take stock of the whole situation at the highest level. The Organisation and Methods Division should be scrapped completely; it has not justified its existence; it is beyond repair. That is my feeling. We are unnecessarily wasting time over it. This Division should be completely scrapped. A high-powered committee or a commission, or whatever you may call it, might be appointed to go into the larger question of the reconstruction and reorganisation of the administrative machinery. Secondly, that committee must examine what steps could be taken to streamline the administration. Thirdly, the SRU should be also examined, and after streamlining it, it should be strengthened, and preparation should be made from now onwards to see that we do not lag behind when the Third Five Year Plan is in our hands.

I am not going into the details of this report, because I do not think these details will serve any useful purpose. I have confined myself only to the broad aspects of the question. It is now five years since this Division was set up, and I think it is appropriate that we take note of the whole situation.

The Estimates Committee itself had recommended that the Organisation and Methods Division and the SRU Division should be amalgamated and should be put under the Finance Ministry. I think this recommendation was made in March, 1959. I do not know whether Government have given any thoughtful consideration to this matter. This requires immediate attention and examination.

The question of corruption has been waxed about quite a lot. Whether there is corruption or not, the general feeling definitely is that the people have not got confidence in the administration. There are two complaints against the present administration. I have dealt with the first one already, namely inefficiency and delays. The second is corruption. I was touring recently certain parts of Rajasthan, where I met so many people. I was talking to them, more particularly, in the context of decentralisation, as we generally call it, or this *panchayat raj* which we are establishing there. I might submit that this type of decentralisation or this type of *panchayat raj* is really the reorganisation of the administrative machinery. A revolutionary step has been taken. And as I went from place to place, I found what important change it has brought about in the administrative machinery. Now, it is impossible for a village teacher to absent himself away from his school. What earlier happened was that the village teacher in the inhospitable parts of the village would never stay there, but now he ventures not to leave that place. So many other things also have been injected, because of the direct impact of the non-official element there. It was really heartening. It is not that the picture is rosy all over. But in certain parts it has done exceedingly well. Yet, in spite of the fact that Government have done so much for the rural areas, people were full of complaints. I just asked them 'What is the matter?'. The people in the villages come in contact in their daily life with the smaller men there. The man in the rural areas is concerned mostly with the *patwari*, or the forest official in his everyday life. These *patwaris* are an institution by themselves; they continue to be there; they are not only dishonest, but they have gone much worse during these ten years, and the complaint is that the administration is very weak, and no action is taken, even in cases of corruption. I know of a particular case where in the open court, two advocates said on

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

oath that a particular man had demanded such and such amount. Now, the inquiry is going on for another year. What impact and what impression would this create on the minds of the people there? Here is a statement in the open court that he had demanded bribe, and here are two respectable persons who have given evidence in favour of the SDO, and still the enquiry is lingering on. There are many other facts. I cannot go into the details here. But these are the reasons why people are full of complaints. Unless and until very strong action is taken, these kinds of complaints, and this sort of atmosphere will continue. We should not be frightened by the criticism which is made. We must take a realistic note of the situation, and we must see that where such cases are brought to light, action is taken in time. [The first job of the Administration was to create a climate in the country that the Administration is there to serve the people, that it is efficient, that it is at the disposal of the people and that it is the strength of the people. But as a matter of fact, the whole unfortunate fact is that such a climate is not there. We have completely failed in giving this confidence and feeling to the people. We must devise ways, means and methods to give this sort of feeling to the country, that the Administration is here as the servant of the people.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1959."

There are as many as 10 hon. Members who intend to speak. There should, therefore, be a time-limit. I think 10 minutes to each hon. Member would be all right. I will first call the sponsors.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I know if there is a formal list of

speakers or we have still to catch your eye?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members have sent in their names. But I am not bound by that. I will just be guided by Members catching my eye. That is the over-riding consideration.

✓ **Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** I have carefully gone through the Report of the Organisation and Methods Division (Cabinet Secretariat). The object of this is to expedite decision and to restore confidence of the people in the country's Administration. I have a feeling that the procedure followed in the various Ministries and also in the attached and subordinate offices is a very lengthy one. If the procedure is lengthy, the question may arise: should we shorten the procedure? And by doing so, so many people may be retrenched.

For instance, a representation is received by a Minister. The procedure is that the Minister marks it to the Secretary, the Secretary to the Joint Secretary, the Joint Secretary to the Deputy Secretary who passes it on to the Under Secretary. Ultimately it goes to the Section Officer who sends it for diarising purposes so that there should be a proper record. After it is diarised, it is sent to the department concerned. If it is the Defence Ministry, it may be sent to the Army Headquarters or to the lower formation. Again it comes back like that. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will bear me out when I say that when he signs a letter as Prime Minister or as head of his own Ministry, there are at least 10 to 12 initials on it.

This particular procedure delays justice. I do not say in the present Administration justice is always denied, but it is definitely delayed. What should be the procedure? The Pay Commission has also said something about this Organisation. It has praised this Organisation. I do not know whether this Organisation has expedited certain decisions in terms of

expeditious disposal of letters and representations, but I have a feeling that this procedure requires complete overhauling.

I am not competent enough to suggest what should be the procedure. But as a Member of Parliament, when I table a question, I get an answer within ten days. I have been told that that particular question moves on as 'red hot' priority or 'white hot' priority I do not know which, but it moves in such a way that I get an answer within ten days. But a poor employee or member of the public who represents to the highest man in the country or to the Minister concerned, sometimes does not get any answer. I have seen so many cases. So many employees come to me and ask me to write a letter to the Minister. Several times. I ask them: 'Why don't you apply direct?' He shows me a bunch of correspondence of his own representation, the first representation in 1957, four reminders in 1957, then about six or seven reminders in 1958. He is able to build up a file with all these acknowledgement receipts. But no answer. I do not say that people do not always get an answer. But the question is: how is this process to be shortened? [How are expeditious decisions to be taken to dispose of certain genuine grievances of the people? This is a matter of great concern. As my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, put it very correctly, people are losing confidence and faith in the Administration. That confidence has to be restored. If it cannot be restored by this method, by this Organisation, then some other method has to be found out.]

Centralisation or decentralisation. These are the two matters. He gave us a picture of decentralisation of administration having brought good results, and in support of his point, he has quoted the case of the school teacher. I cannot say much about this, whether decentralisation will give more benefits to the people, whether it will expedite matters. But

surely absolute centralisation will delay matters. That is my own feeling.

I would humbly suggest that the recommendations of the Estimates Committee should also be considered—and considered seriously—and some method evolved by which though justice may be delayed, it may not be denied. Today there is a popular feeling in the country that no amount of representation will bring in a fruitful result, unless it is pursued or backed up by a high dignitary, may be a Member of Parliament or of a Legislative Assembly or anybody else. Why is it that today every man feels that nothing can be done by honest means, honest methods? How has this sort of feeling arisen in the minds of our countrymen that genuine representation will not be heard, unless backed by some force, may be from this side or that side? This is a dangerous feeling, to be entertained in any country.

15-48 hrs.

(SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair)

If our countrymen lose confidence in the Administration, whether at the Central level or the State level or even at the lowest level, I do not think it will do good to the people and their morale in the country.)

(So what I have to submit is that while we are considering the working of this Organisation, we should take ample note of the various representations made by the people. We should ask for suggestions from various organisations. Let a Committee of this House be appointed. Let it go into the entire question and submit a report to Government. Let there be non-officials also who will assess the situation and then submit a report. If there is a High-power Commission appointed to go into this matter, well and good.) But appointment of too many Commissions and Committees sometimes does not pay, because I have a feeling that whatever Committee or Commission are

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

appointed, they go on keeping Minutes but wasting hours. So nothing may come out.

(But this is a serious matter and to restore the shaken confidence of the people in the country's Administration, which is the backbone of the country, it is necessary that a Committee of this House may be appointed which will consider the reports of the Estimates Committee and the various reports of this Organisation and then submit a comprehensive report suggesting ways and means as to how justice which is generally delayed and sometimes denied can be given to the common people of this country.) With these remarks, I hope the hon. Prime Minister who commands the confidence of the country will see that the confidence in the Administration which has been shaken is restored by some methods which are easy and which people may like.

श्री मूर० चं० जैन (कैवल) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं श्री हरिशचन्द्र माधुर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बड़े अहम मसले की तरफ इस हाउस का व्यान दिलाया है और इसके साथ ही साथ देश की तबज्ज्ञ इसकी तरफ लींची है। यह कोई मुबालगे की बात नहीं है कि हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी में काफी कसर है। अभी हाल ही में बंगलौरमें कांग्रेसका सालाना इजलास हुआ था और वहां भी इस सिलसिले में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया गया था जिस से साफ जाहिर है कि हमारी हकूमत और हमारे लीडरान का व्यान एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को सुधारने की तरफ बहुत ज्यादा है। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि कैसे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को सुधारा जाय। पेशतर इसके कि हम उन स्टेट्स की तरफ व्यान करें यह जान लेना जरूरी है कि हमारी मशीनरी में क्या कसर है।

मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि हमारी जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है वह हमारे देश

हिन्दुस्तान का जो समाज है, उसका अक्षस है। जैसे हमारी समाज है उसी का रिफलेक्शन हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी में है। बहुत पुराने जमाने से हमारे यहां चार जातें चली थीं रही हैं, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, शूद्र और वैश्य और इसी तरह से हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव दांचे में चार क्लासिस हैं, क्लास १, क्लास २, क्लास ३ और क्लास ४। जातों की तरह से ही यहां भी एक सिलसिला चलता है। ला एंड ग्राउंडर स्टेट के मुकाबले में जहां हम वैलफेर स्टेट बनाना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए जिस तरह की मशीनरी की जरूरत है, उसी तरीके से हमें उस समाज को भी, जोकि प्रिवेजिय पर बनी हुई थी, पेशों पर बनी हुई थी, बदलना है। उस समाज को बदलने में यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी जोकि बहुत कुछ उस समाज का अक्षस थी, किस हृद तक काम कर रही है और किस हृद तक हम उसमें तब्दीली ला सके हैं और ला सकते हैं, यह देखने वाली बात है। चूंकि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है इस बास्ते में इसको बहुत डिटेल से नहीं कहना चाहता है और कुछ व्याइंट्स ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हैं और साथ ही साथ अपनी कुछ सजैंशंस देना चाहता है।

मूवर महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी एकशन लेने में बड़ी कमज़ोर साबित हुई है। चेयरमैन साहब, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि वह इस मामले में कमज़ोर साबित हुई है। लेकिन यह क्यों हुआ, जब तक हम इसका पता नहीं लगा पायेंगे तब तक इसको सुधारने में कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकते हैं। जब हमें इसकी इस कमज़ोरी का पता चल जायेगा तभी हम अपनी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को चुस्त कर सकेंगे, तेज़ कर सकेंगे। यह क्यों इस मामले में कमज़ोर साबित हुई है, इसके बारे में मैं दो तीन जातों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

पहली चीज तो यह है कि हमारी कांस्टी-ट्यूशन को तबदील किये जाने की जरूरत है।

कांस्टीट्यूशन में आफिसर्स को इतने बड़े अवस्थाएँ दिये गये हैं कि वे कई कई बरसों तक एक मामले को लटकाये रख सकते हैं, कभी किसी कोटे में, कभी किसी कोटे में। मेरे पास बहुत बहुत नहीं है कि मैं इस प्लाइंट को डिवेलप कर सकूँ, यद्यपि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जब तक कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो प्रब्लिक सर्वेट्स को राइट्स दिये गये हैं, उनके मूलालिक कुछ न कुछ करटेलमेंट नहीं होगा—किस तरीके से और कहाँ तक हो, यह डिटेल्ड एजेंमेनेशन का सवाल है—तब तक जिस तरह का हम सुधार चाहते हैं हो नहीं सकता है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और उनके कोलीग अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को मुख्यराना चाहते हैं और उसको इस वैलफेयर स्टेट के मूलालिक एडजस्ट करना चाहते हैं तो लाजिमी तौर पर कांस्टीट्यूशन को इस प्लाइंट पर एमेंड करना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि डेमोक्रेटी हमारे देश में आजादी के बाद आई है, हम सब इसके दिल दादा हैं, इसको यहाँ रायज करने का हमने खुद फैसला किया था, लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि जिस तरह की डेमोक्रेटी हमारे देश में चलने लगी है, वे डेमोक्रेटिक फोर्म्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को भी कमज़ोर बनाती हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ जो डेमोक्रेटिक मशीनरी है, जो डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप है, यह तबदील हो जाये। लेकिन इस डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप में जो जो नुकस हैं, उनको बहुत सल्ली से हमें चेक करना होगा। मैं कुछ मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ। इन मिसालों को देते बहुत मैं किसी का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मुझे जाती तौर पर पता है कि किसी जिले के अफसर ने एक कलर्क को तबदील किया। अब वह जो कलर्क तबदील किया जाता है वह किसी बड़े अफसर के पास नहीं जाता है, सीधे मिनिस्टर के पास पहुँचता है, मिनिस्टर तक वह पहुँच सकता है और मिनिस्टर हृदय दे देता है कि यह चीज़ मुनासिब नहीं है और इसको यहाँ से तबदील न किया जाये। मैं यह

सूचे की मिसाल दे रहा हूँ, मेरे नोटिस में सैटर की मिसाल नहीं है लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि मेरे दूसरे कोलीम्स के पास सैकड़ों मिसालें इस तरह की होंगी जिन से पता लगता हो कि किस तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के काम में दबल होता है कि जिस तरह से जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट के आफिसर्स होते हैं वे वैरेलाइश हो जाते हैं, कुछ भी एकशन नहीं ले सकते हैं। अगर कोई कलर्क गड़बड़ कर रहा होता है, या कोई नाजायज बात कर रहा होता है और उसको वे बदलना चाहते हैं तो वे यह भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह चीज़ हर जगह और हर लेवेल पर हो गई है। सैटर के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ क्योंकि यहाँ का मुझे बहुत ज्यादा तजुर्बा नहीं है, केवल दो तीन साल का तजुर्बा है लेकिन स्टेट्स में यह चीज़ होती है। एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० ये जो डेमोक्रेसी की फोर्म्स हैं इनको भी चैक में रखना होगा। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि पार्टी इन पावर जो है, कांग्रेस पार्टी की रूलिंग पार्टी की हैसियत है, वह इसको चैक करवाये और दूसरे लोग जो हैं दूसरी पार्टियों के जो एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० हैं वे पार्टियां भी इस तरह के मामलों को देखें और कुछ चैक लगायें। अगर ऐसा हुआ तब तो हालत काफी सुधर सकती है नहीं तो इसमें ज्यादा सुधार की गुंजाइश नहीं हो सकती है। सभी पार्टियों को इस चीज़ को चैक करवाने की तरफ कदम उठाने होंगे। जब तक यह चीज़ नहीं होगी, जब तक इसके बारे में बहुत सक्षम कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तब तक जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है, उसमें सुधार होना मुश्किल है, फिर चाहे वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल हो, चाहे स्टेट लेवेल हो और चाहे सेंट्रल लेवेल हो।

जहाँ तक इस आगेनाइजेशन एंड मीटिंग्स डिविजन का ताल्लुक है, इसका ज्यादातर सम्बन्ध तो सीकेटेरिएट के काम से है और उसका काम यह देखना है कि वहाँ पर काम एकीयोंसी के साथ हो। मैं नहीं समझता कि जैसा मापुर साहब ने कहा कि सारे का सारा काम बेकार है, फिजूल है और इसको मुकर्रर

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

किया जाना कोई मानी नहीं रखता है, यह बात ठीक है। १६५४ से लेकर आज तक इन पांच-छः बरसों में जो काम इस डिविजन ने किया है, मैं समझता हूँ अच्छा काम किया है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगा कि जो तजुर्बे इसने हासिल किये हैं सेंटर के लेवेल पर उन तजुर्बों का फायदा हर स्टेट को मिलना चाहिए और चाहे कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरिएट की तरफ से हो भी और चाहे किसी और की तरफ से हो ये हिंदायतें स्टेट्स को जानी चाहियें कि जो जो लाभ इसकी सजैदांस को अमल में लाने से यहां के मुख्तिलिफ महकमों को हुए हैं, उन चीजों को स्टेट्स के जो सेक्रेटेरिएट्स हैं, वहां पर भी लागू करके फायदा उठाया जाये। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो इससे और भी अधिक लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

कोरप्शन का भी यहां जिक किया गया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि कोरप्शन उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि कहा जाता है कि है। लेकिन देश में एक बातावरण ऐसा पैदा हो गया है कि बहुत कोरप्शन है और लोगों के पांचों के नीचे से जमीन सरक गई है और वे कहने लग गये हैं कि किसी पर भी शक किया जा सकता है, यह चीज अच्छी नहीं है। इस से गलतफहमी की गुजाइश भी हो सकती है। हमारे लीडर्स का ऐसा ख्याल मालूम देता है कि नीचे के लेवेल पर कोरप्शन ज्यादा है लेकिन ऊपर के लेवेल पर कम है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी इसी ख्याल के हैं। लेकिन आज उन्होंने प्रेसीडेंट साहब के एड्रेस के सिलसिले में हुई बहस का जवाब देते हुए कुछ फिरार्ज दिये हैं जिन से यह जाहिर होता है कि ऊपर के लेवेल पर भी कोरप्शन कम नहीं है। मुझे याद है कि उन्होंने तकरीबन १०५ या ११० कन-विकास बताई हैं जिन में से १० कनविकशंस यजेटिंड आफिसर्स की थीं। अब अगर दस बास्टेट कलबिक्षां यजेटिंड आफिसर्स की होती हैं तो आप इसाब बगम लकड़े हैं कि

कितने गजेटिंड आफिसर्स हैं क्लास १ और क्लास २ के और कितने हैं क्लास ३ और क्लास ४ के सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, स्टेट्स के और सेंटर के, और हिंसाब लगाने के बाद अगर यह पता चलता है कि १० परसेंट से अधिक गजेटिंड आफिसर्स को सजायें होती हैं, तो कैसे यह कहा जा सकता है कि ऊपर के लेवेल पर कोरप्शन कम है। मैंने देखा है कि प्राई० सी० एस० आफिसर्स तक ऐसे काम करते हैं, ऐसे नीचे काम करते हैं, कि देख कर शर्म महसूस होने लगती है। श्री बौधरी, आई० सी० एस० ने हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में इनक्वायरी की थी कि पंजाब में किस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ है और उन्होंने बताया कि बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स तक ने, जो बड़े बड़े रिप्यूजी आफिसर्स थे, उन्होंने किस तरह से फर्जी तौर पर बोगस एलाटमेंट्स कराई हैं। ये सब चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन पर आपको गौर करना होगा। यह ठीक है कि बड़े आफिसर्स में अच्छे आदमी भी हैं और छोटे आफिसर्स में भी अच्छे आदमी हैं। लेकिन अगर यह ख्याल हो कि बड़ों में कोरप्शन कम है, तब इस चीज का उतना इलाज नहीं हो सकता है जितना होना चाहिए।

मैं फिर डेमोक्रेटिक फोर्मिस पर आता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी से कोरप्शन और इनएफिसोंसी तब तक कम नहीं की जा सकती है जब तक कि उनको कंट्रोल करने वाला मिनिस्टर बिल्कुल एबव एप्रोब, एबव रेप्रोब न हो। अपेक्षा में कहावत है सीजर्स बाइक मस्ट भी एबव सम्पिदान। उसका करेक्टर ऐसा होना चाहिए, उस पर पब्लिक का इतना कानफिडेंस होना चाहिए कि कोई भी उस पर उंगली डालकर न देख सके। जब एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को यह पता हो कि फलां पब्लिक का प्राप्तकी ऐसी बात करता है कि जो नावायज्ञ है, उनके ऊपर जैव तृप्ति प्राप्तमी ऐसी बात करता

है, तो कोरप्शन किस तरह से रक्ष सकती है। इसलिए एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को ठीक करने का जहां तक सवाल है, वह अफसरों और पब्लिक के आदमी दोनों पर लागू होता है, अगर आप एक पहलू को टच करते हैं तो दूसरे को भी आपको टच करना पड़ेगा और अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी कुछ सुधार किया जा सकता है। अफसर और पब्लिक सेवैंट दोनों दो बाजू हैं और दोनों ही इस देश को आगे ले जा सकते हैं। आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि आपकिशल साइड कोरप्ट है और नान-माफिशल साइड जो है वह घर्मत्वा है, बिलकुल ठीक है। इस बास्ते में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लीडर्स का व्यान, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का व्यान दोनों तरफ जाना चाहिए और दोनों के सुधार के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मुझे विश्वास है कि जो चीज़ हमारे लिए बड़ी परेशानी और फिक की साबित हो रही है, वह फिक और परेशानी की नहीं रह जायेगी और उसमें बहुत जहां सुधार सम्भव हो सकेगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Chairman, just now the Prime Minister was referring to the slow-moving administrative apparatus that we have in our country. I feel that the O. & M. Division cannot deal with this vital problem. As my hon. friend Shri Mathur has suggested, some other method has to be found out to deal with this most important problem that faces us today.

In this report they try to claim improvement compared to the year 1956-57. Even there I feel that they are trying to be complacent because in certain departments and Ministries the situation is very bad. Take the Railways for instance, who are dealing with millions of railway employees and our countrymen every day. There the situation is so deplorable and the percentage of increase is 8.5 compared to 1956-57. I am astonished to see that all these departments that really deal with

millions of our country men lag behind the other departments. Take the Ministry of Labour or Defence or even the Development Wing. That is not showing any improvement compared to the previous year or the year before last. I feel that there is no scope for this Division or those who preside over it to take credit and say that there has been substantial improvement compared to the previous years.

15.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not wish to cry down the work that they are doing but they cannot deal with this problem. The most important question is the education and re-education of our service personnel. A new orientation has to be given to them in their thinking, behaviour and everything.

There is some scheme of training of lower division clerks. It is stated here that during the year under review 1876 clerks were trained by the various Ministries; in the previous year it was only 1151. This does not at all solve our problem. I feel that there should be a mass programme of educating our services from top to bottom. There is such a big gulf dividing the ordinary people in the fields and factories and our services, especially those who are at the top. I have a suggestion to make.

We are considering the report presented by the Deshmukh Committee for compulsory national service for our students. Why not try to apply this to our services. For a month in a year certain percentage of our services has to spend their life with our people. They should serve with the peasants or with the workers in the factories or fields, wherever suitable so that a proper integration between the services and the people of our countryside could be effected. It is a very difficult problem and when the practical implementation comes there will be the question of rules and regulations. But we have to find a way out.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

When I speak of education and re-education of our services, I do not mean this kind of training in the schools that are run in Simla, Mussoorie or Dehra Dun. There are some schools for these L.A.S. and big officers. There is some kind of training about the technicalities referred to in this report. I do not refer to them. I refer to some basic training and I dare say even political training.

Our services are asked not to mingle themselves in politics. That is good. But certain general things, basic understandings should be given to the services. I do not think it is enough that some senior officials go and give them some training. Our leaders, Ministers and Members of Parliament have to be associated with it. Such a basic change in the understanding of our services has to be effected if we have to overcome this serious problem that faces us today.

I want to refer to another aspect. We have submerged ourselves in these rules and regulations so much that there is practically no human touch in dealing with these problems and the most glaring case has come to our notice in the sad suicide of a scientist in our country. I had the privilege to go through the entire story because that friend happened to belong to my village in Kerala State. I have taken pains to go through the history of Dr. Joseph; it is really a tragic story. I can give you just one instance.

After his coming from America with the Ph.D. he applied for a job in the Haffkine Institute in Bombay and the authorities in the Pusa Institute told him that he could not go because there was something like a bond. After nine months of correspondence, they told him that he could go provided he refunded Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 advanced to him for his passage to America. After these nine months, that job was not available. It was filled up. After some time there was another vacancy and he applied for it and it was in the same Institute. He

approached the authorities in the Institute and sent his application but he had to undergo the same procedure again, in its entirety. The terms were again that if he repaid the entire amount he could go. He was prepared to pay that amount after selling the ornaments of his wife. But then they said that he had to go through the entire procedure again. He did not live to go through all these procedures.

There are many such Josephs in our service in the country. But all of them do not commit suicide and so they do not come to our notice. There should be a human approach. There is a rule that the Government servants cannot approach personally the higher-ups or the Ministers. I do not know whether that rule can be suspended but there should be some method by which these people can personally approach the higher-ups or the Ministers. Even our Minister of Food pleaded last time that if he had known the situation, he could have done something. I do not know whether he could have done anything. But there is a rule that the Government servants could not approach their higher-ups personally or directly.

I have another suggestion to make. Last time also, when participating in the discussion on this report, I suggested that we should think of having awards to those whose performances are quite good. That has to be considered seriously by the department.

16 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate my hon. friend Shri Mathur for bringing up this report and giving us an opportunity to discuss it in this House. It is good that this House devotes some attention to this administrative problem. We have been discussing many problems, but the main question of administration, I think, has been left in the background. I would have thought that sometime or the other Government

should themselves have come forward with proposals or sought the opinion of the House as to how the entire administrative structure in our land should be improved, so that with the vast development and the Plans that we have before us we could really successfully work them out.

Sir, the question is—this question is of paramount importance—whether in this country we want a good and efficient Government. No matter which party is in power, it is for the good of the country that we should have a good and efficient administrative structure.

I do not want to go into the details of this report, because I find that the reports are of the same type. Some figures are given here and there to justify its existence and progress. The main emphasis seems to show how after examination and inspection delays have lessened. But you will find, Sir, that although there has been some improvement in some of the departments, if we compare it with the fourth report, even in the present report you will find that in as many as 14 departments arrears have increased. It may be argued that it is a continuing process and we learn by experience. But my question is this. This Organisation and Methods Division has been established since 1954. They must have recommended something and some pattern must have been evolved, must have been set in motion during the course of so many years. What is the significant success or the improvement that it has been able to bring into the administrative structure. There seems to be some inherent defect in it.

Again, in this report, it would have been fruitful if some mention had been made regarding the economy effected in the administration as a whole and the steps taken or suggested by this Methods Division. You will find, Sir, there is no such thing, although it was one of the reasons why such Division was necessary. Not only for efficiency, but for eco-

nomy and for giving integrity to the services this Division was formed.

The problem of administration is of immense magnitude. The Prime Minister was telling us this morning—he was quoting Mr. Lippman—that our mind is in the Victorian Age although we are passing through a revolutionary period. I would say, it is not exactly the people who are to be blamed, but we have inherited an administration which is not suited at all to the democracy that we at present have in our country. We often accuse each other. Ministers often go out and publicly tell the people that they actually want to implement some of the plans but it is the administration that is standing in the way. The people are apt to believe this as if the Administration is the greatest bottle-neck. If that is so, one would like to know what really we have done to remove this bottleneck. One would like to know what positive steps have been taken. It is good to say that we are decentralising the administration; that we have panchayat raj established in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. This muddle is going to be followed in other places. But what will be the effect if the administration remains as bureaucratic as before? Unless there is a change in the outlook, unless the people who are supposed to participate in the administration feel that their grievances and whatever they have to say are listened to properly, I do not think, however much you may decentralise the administration, it is going to improve matters in any way. From the little that we have seen in the functioning of the panchayat raj, although people are given a little more authority and power, still the panchayats are just puppets, and the local authority concerned is the real master. The panchayats have to come to these authorities for little things even and they have no independence whatsoever. This is because of the rules and regulations which are made in such a way that the poor man who is elected by the people and acquires some power cannot function within those rules and regulations.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Unless the rules and regulations are made simple, it is difficult for these institutions to proceed further.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The pattern that we have evolved has very little or nothing to do with the SDOs and other high officials.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the paper it may be all right. I know. The panchayat raj or the samitis that are conceived in the Rajasthan State give much power to the elected representatives, but, at the same time, they have to function through such rigid rules and regulations. I do not think it is going to be a success unless the entire attitude is changed.

In this connection, I want to refer to another aspect. I have already mentioned about the lower level. What do we find today in the higher level? The shirking of responsibility is a matter which has been raised in this House many times. We have seen what has been the result of the controversy that we had in this country on the LIC deal. We discussed it. A Minister had to quit his office. But still, today we are not sure who was actually responsible for the deal. The Secretary of the Ministry came forward to say, "I was instructed to do so". Whether it was oral or written or whether there was any consultation or not is a different thing. But the matter stands. Things like these seem to be nobody's concern and nobody's responsibility.

We are glad to learn that sometime back,—the Home Minister perhaps referred to it—we were told that they were evolving some code or method in regard to the relationship between Secretaries and Ministers. I would like to know whether any such thing has been done. If we really want to delegate responsibility to people at the lower level, the responsibility must be given in such a way that they will feel confident that when they discharge that duty with the best of intentions they will not be taken to task in the manner that

has been done on many previous occasions. Unless that outlook is brought about, I do not think there is any purpose in having a Division like this. You may have many checks and balances but things will go on as before.

Shri Tyagi: It is indeed difficult to make a real assessment of the highly scientifically organised structure of the civil services in India, particularly by those who are at a distance from it because there is some secrecy, and the services are so well disciplined that it is not possible for an outsider to peep into them. Unless one enters the edifice itself, it is not possible to make any real assessment of the highly scientifically organised services in India.

Any remarks or comments made from outside, I must inform the House, are as wild as mine were until I came into close touch with the services. I also once used to criticise the services rather wildly but after having worked with them for a number of years, I am convinced that our services are among the best organised services in the world. I appeal to the House to realise that it is a structure which is not to be used by one party alone. Real Government lies in the services. It is a permanent structure for the governance of the country, whether this party is in power or any other party. This must remain, as we want the Parliament to remain, impartial. Services are as neutral as the walls of the Parliament House. It is the common responsibility for all the parties to see that the impartiality of the services and their integrity are not interfered with in the least.

Therefore, I suggest that in the Parliament, we might establish a convention—all the parties together—that they do not attack the services wildly and demoralise them. Unless a complete study of a case is made, generally remarks should not be made by politicians. Ours is a highly organised service, which the British

have left; they carry with them not the conventions of a few hundred years, but many hundreds of years from England, which they have borrowed. They are precious. I have still to see the fresh democracies putting up such a good structure of services. I appeal to the Prime Minister not to hurry up and hustle in changing the rules and regulations. In my opinion, they are quite good as they are; they do not need any change. The delay, etc. lies somewhere else.

Let us, politicians, look into ourselves introspectively and see if our indecision, the confusion in our mind about matters and policies, is not really responsible for all the delays. I can say that if the Minister has made up his mind and he wants a thing to be done, let him convey it to the Secretary and the Secretary will get it done in such a way as if it were done by magic. It is possible, but the difficulty is people do not wish to take responsibility. There is a sense of non-confidence and suspicion everywhere in the services. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue further, our services will be demoralised to an extent which it will be very difficult to repair. Once a house begins to fall, it is difficult to repair it, unless you build a new one.

There is another matter to which I would like to refer. In reply to a question, the Home Minister stated that they are considering the question of formulating rules which would guide the relationship between the Secretary and the Minister. I appeal to the Prime Minister to put a stop to any such thing, because there can be no rules between a Secretary and the Minister. The civil service carries the confidence of the British days; it carries the confidence of the party in power. They have got a sense of discipline and of keeping confidence. It will be very difficult if rules and regulations are made to define relationship between a Secretary and the Minister. If this is done,

they will never decide cases orally and everything will be in writing, so that one may not be caught by the other. It is just like framing rules and regulations to guide the relationship between the wife and the husband. If the bedroom manenrs between the wife and the husband can be guided by rules, of course, the relationship between a Secretary and the Minister can also be regulated by rules. The relationship between a Secretary and the Minister is more intimate than the relationship between the wife and the husband. So, this formulations of rules should not be taken in hand.

My next suggestion is we must deal with a strong hand. To safeguard the services, perhaps the politicians have done something which in my opinion, is telling on the very roots. Today no officer is sure about his action. As my friend said, we cannot be guided by suicides. Whether one is a scientist or a politician, suicides and other things like a hunger strike cannot guide policies. I am very sorry that such a bright scientist has passed away. But it is really wrong that he should have committed suicide. The very fact that he has committed suicide showed that there was something very wrong with him. Anyhow, he was weak somewhere.

We have formulated our rules and conditions of service in such a way that no action can ever be taken by an officer against any of the subordinates. All subordinates are free of their higher officers, and this is telling on the discipline of the services. Because the higher officers cannot take any action against their subordinates, so indiscipline is creeping in. If we want to see that work is done more speedily by all the officers, the best thing would be to let every one enjoy the confidence of his higher officers; and his junior officers must cater to his goodwill in the work. Then only can discipline be maintained. Otherwise, no disciplinary action

[Shri Tyagi]

can be taken and the services are apt to go wild.

Then, once a policy is decided, we must stick to it. There should not be any change of policy on account of hunger strike or some other agitation; that should not be permitted. It would actually amount to sacrificing the Government. I would rather give up the Government than give up my policy, if once I have taken a decision. The whole of India must know that once a policy has been decided upon, it will be adhered to at all costs. Then the words of the Government will carry confidence and the services also will have no complaint on that score.

I think this Organisation has done good work. But the Organisation as such cannot do much unless we frame our basic policies to suit to our needs. The services must be economy-minded from the bottom to the top. Now my fear is that there is no co-ordination between policies and their execution and between the various Ministries. Actually, they work as water-tight compartments. Here I can speak from my personal experience. Although under the constitution our Government is jointly responsible, for all policies, and the Ministers are also collectively responsible, the work has been so well defined between various ministries that they are working as water-tight compartments. The Ministers seldom meet each other, except during Cabinet meetings. What I suggest is that the Ministers should really have a sense of joint responsibility and they should jointly put in their efforts to effect economies and make it the main slogan of the country, because it is after all the tax-payers' money that is entrusted to them.

At the same time, we should try to raise the efficiency. No doubt, inefficiency is creeping in and I am also alarmed about it. For the period 1955 to 1958—the latest figures are not yet available, the number of ministerial administrative posts has risen

by 19,810. Whatever was obtaining in 1955, plus 19,810 administrative posts plus 40,085 ministerial staff posts are the number of posts now existing. The additional posts created is roughly 32,000. The increase in the number of Chaprasies is enormous.

I had been to a few European countries, particularly eastern ones, and in one country I found the Prime Minister driving his own car. My driver told me "our Prime Minister drives the car rashly". He was really very rash. I do not, of course, want our Prime Minister to be so rash. He drove his car to the portico, applied sudden brake, stopped the car, took his files and went in. There was no chaprasi with him.

Our Prime Minister has been crying hoarse for years together about this. I do not know whether he knows that when he comes from his house to this place there are 200 to 300 people closely on his heels, somebody standing in the shade of a tree, another standing in a corner and so on, and actually this paraphernalia is increasing. I suggest that some drastic step must be taken in this matter. And if the Home Minister is not abiding by his wishes, he must warn his Home Minister to abide by him. For, after all, the Home Minister must bow down to the wishes of the Prime Minister.

Anyway, some effect should be given to the economy measures, and if once economy campaign is started in the Ministries, it will work like magic. I do not want to take more time. So, I again appeal to the House not to criticise the services every now and then. Civil services are to be looked upon by all the parties as their joint property. Of course, the Ministers can be fully criticised by the opposition. But they should not very freely criticise the Civil services. We are proud of the Civil service we have. I think perhaps the Civil service will ultimately show us better results than what we are expecting.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संगठन और कार्यविधि विभाग जैसे संगठन का कुछ उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। ऐसा लगता है, खास तौर से इस रिपोर्ट से, कि उस का उद्देश्य तिफ़ यही है कि कुछ कागज का खर्च कम हो, कुछ पैसिलों का खर्च कम हो। इस तरह की कुछ बात मालूम होती है। उस का मूल उद्देश्य क्या है, किस तरह भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करना है, किस तरह से हमें अपनी मशीन को ठीक करना है, इस तरह की कोई बात उस से मालूम नहीं होती है। अभी मेरे योग्य मित्र श्री त्यागी ने सर्विसेज की, सरकारी सेवाओं की बहुत आलोचना न की जाये इस पर बहुत बल दिया है। जहां तक सिद्धान्त का सवाल है, यह ठीक है कि सरकारी सेवाओं की आलोचना न हो और जनतंत्र में हमेशा मिनिस्टरों की ही आलोचना हो, यही उचित होगा। लेकिन प्रश्न उठता है, कि क्या सरकारी सेवाओं का जो दृष्टिकोण बना हुआ है, जिस स्टील केम की श्री त्यागी जी बहुत प्रशंसा करते हैं, हमें ब्रिटेन से मिली है, उस के सेकड़ों सालों के तजुर्बे से मिली है, वह आज की बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में कहां तक ठीक है? वह दृष्टिकोण आज काम दे सकता है या नहीं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी सेवाओं का जो दृष्टिकोण है, जो कि पहले से चला आ रहा है वह इस तरह का है जो कि हमारी बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में ठीक नहीं है। हमारे जो नये सिद्धान्त बन रहे हैं शासन के, जनतंत्र के और समाजवाद के, जो कि आज का तकाजा है, उस में कोई ठीक नहीं बैठते हैं। मैं आप को उदाहरण दूँ। इस देश में जहां पर जनतंत्र चल रहा है, जनता को अपने बोटों के जरिये सरकार चुनने का अधिकार है, मिनिस्टर की जो हैसियत है वह निश्चित रूप से किसी सिविल सर्विस के आदमी से अंची होनी चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश में प्रधान मंत्री को छोड़ कर, जिन की इस देश की राजनीति में अपनी कुछ परम्परायें

रही हैं, किसी भी मिनिस्टर की हैसियत जनता की निगाह में जिले का जो कलेक्टर होता है, उस से ज्यादा नहीं है। जिले का कलेक्टर किसी भी मंत्री से बड़ा समझा जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री को छोड़ दिया जाय क्योंकि उन की विशेष परिस्थिति है जैसे कि महात्मा गांधी की बिना मिनिस्टर बने हुए ही विशेष परिस्थिति थी, वरना किसी भी मुख्य मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्री की हैसियत जो जिले का कलेक्टर होता है, उस से कम ही होती है। अगर इस तरह की बात होती है तो हम अच्छे परिणाम की आशा नहीं कर सकते।

श्री भू० च० जैन : यह आप के य० पी० में होता होगा।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : जहां तक देश की जनता के दृष्टिकोण का प्रश्न उठता है, उस में जहर परिवर्तन आना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि जो नीति बनाई जायेगी सरकार के जरिये, उसे अमल में लाने का काम सरकारी सेवाओं का है। लेकिन यदि सिविल सर्विस राजा बन जाय और जो बाकई राजा है— और बाकई राजा है जनता देश की क्योंकि वह सरकार को चुन कर भेजती है, और वे लोग नीति बनाते हैं—वह राजा न रहे, नौकर बन जाये, तो यह आज की परिस्थिति में ठीक नहीं बैठता।

यहां भ्रष्टाचार का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, उद्देश्य की बात है। जिस तरीके से ब्रिटेन ने सिविल सर्विस को हमारे देश में बनाया, उस का उद्देश्य ही दूसरा था, अगर आज हम उस उद्देश्य को ले कर चलें तो उस से हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उस से जनता में हमेशा यह भावना बनी रहेगी कि कोई भी आ जाय, कितनी ही सरकार बदलती रहे, लेकिन असली मालिक देश का वही है जो कि कलेक्टर है। राजस्थान में और आनंद प्रदेश में आज भी विकेन्द्रीकरण की व्यवस्था लागू की गई है या नहीं, मुझे पता नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वहां किस हृद तक विकेन्द्री-करण लाया जा सका है। मेरे मित्र भी मायूर

[श्री बजराज सिंह]

ने बताया, और प्रधान मंत्री ने भी एक दिन कहा था कि अब वहां एस० डी० थो० पा कलेक्टर को कोई ताकत नहीं है। ऐसा हो तो अच्छा है लेकिन

श्री हरिदास भाष्यकार : इतना तो नहीं, But I would welcome you to come and visit it. I will take you round.

श्री बजराज सिंह : मैं चाहूँगा कि हर एक प्रदेश में ऐसा हो। ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकेन्ड-करण हो और जहां पर विकेन्ड्रित व्यवस्था हो, वहां राज्य के जितने सरकारी अधिकारी हैं उन की भरती, उन को सजा देना और उन को निकालना, राज्य के हाथ में ही हो। आजकल यह व्यवस्था बनी हुई है कि हमारा जो भी प्लैनिंग का काम चलता है या दूसरा काम होता है उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी एक आदमी पर ही होती है और वह कलेक्टर की तरफ से ही चलता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो जिले की जनता है वह यही समझती है कि जो कुछ है वह कलेक्टर है। वह एक ग्रान्ड मोगल बना हुआ है। आज देश के बहुत से भागों में उस को ग्रान्ड मोगल समझा जाता है और इस कारण न तो देश में जनतंत्र की भावना पनप सकती है और न वह भावना पनप सकती है जो कि हर एक आदमी के दिल में होनी चाहिए। इसलिए प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या हमारा इस तरह का आर्गेनाइजेशन ऐड मैथेड्स डिवीजन हमारे देश की जनता के दृष्टिकोण में वह परिवर्तन कर सकता है या नहीं। मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का काम इस डिवीजन से नहीं हो सकता है। इस डिवीजन का काम है कि कहीं बोडी सी एकान्मी कर दे, मितव्ययिता कर दे, कहीं पोढ़ा सा सुधार हो जाय, लेकिन इससे हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

हमें यह सिद्धान्त तय करना होगा कि सरकार के पास जितना धन आता है टैक्सों से,

उस धन का कितना फीसदी हमारी सरकारी सेवाओं की तनखाहों पर लब्ज़ किया जा सकता है। जब तक इस तरह का कोई नियम नहीं बनता है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी भी सरकारी सेवाओं से लब्ज़ को, जिसकी तरफ अभी श्री त्यागी जी ने व्यान दिलाया है, हम कम नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस तरह का निश्चित सिद्धान्त हो कि २० फीसदी या २५ फी सदी से ज्यादा रुपया कभी भी सरकारी सेवाओं की तनखाहों पर लब्ज़ नहीं होगा।

जब तक इस तरह का सिद्धान्त नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपनी विकास योजनाओं को सफल नहीं बना सकेंगे। चूंकि हम बहुत सी योजनाओं को लेकर चलते हैं इस लिये अलग से भरती शुरू हो जाती है। बार बार यह निश्चय होता है कि नई भरती नहीं होगी लेकिन जब भी आप बजट को देखेंगे तो उसमें नई भरती होती हुई मिलेगी। इस तरह से अगर यह भरती चलती रहती है तो हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये जहां तक मितव्ययिता का प्रश्न उठता है, सरकारी सेवाओं के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाने का प्रश्न उठता है, देश की आज की परिस्थिति में जो सिद्धान्त लागू किये जाने वाले हैं बदाबरी और समता के, उनको लागू करने का प्रश्न उठता है, उनके लिये नई सिविल सर्विस की जरूरत है, उसके लिये इस तरह का डिवीजन काम नहीं कर सकेगा। इस लिये मैं श्री भाष्यकार के इस मुकाबल का स्वागत करूँगा कि इस डिवीजन को छोड़ कर कोई इस तरह की कमेटी बने—वह किसी भी नाम से हो, इसके लिये मुझे कोई जिद नहीं है—जिसमें ऐसे व्यक्तियों का भी कुछ हाथ हो जो कि सिविल सर्विस से नहीं आते हैं, दूसरी जगह से आते हैं। खुशी की बात है कि इस विभाग में कुछ इस तरह की बात करने की कोशिश की गई है कि हम इस बात की जांच पड़ताल करेंगे कि जो स्टीख फेम चला आ रहा है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है या नहीं। लेकिन वह परिवर्तन आप

उनके द्वारा नहीं ला सकते, उन लोगों के द्वारा कोई सुधार इसके बारे में नहीं आ सकता जो कि इस स्टील फेम के अन्दर रह चुके हैं। वह लोग जनता का दृष्टिकोण नहीं रखते हैं। यह कह कर मैं यह तो नहीं कहना चाहता इस सिविल सर्विस को खत्म ही कर दिया जाय, लेकिन इस सर्विस में जो मौलिक परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है, उनके सुधार देने के लिये यह तरह की कमेटी बनानी चाहिये। आप इस कमेटी में इस पार्लियामेंट के मेन्डर रक्षें, और अगर उन को न रखते तो और लोग हो सकते हैं, आप प्रान्तीय विधान मण्डलों से लोगों को ले सकते हैं जिन को आप रख सकते हैं। उनके अलावा और लोग भी हो सकते हैं जो कि सिविल सर्विस की जगह पर रखते जा सकते हैं और उनकी भरती हो। उनके सुपुढ़े हम इस काम को कर सकते हैं कि वह देखें कि जो आज हमारा स्टील फेम बना हुआ है उसके उद्देश्यों में मौलिक परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मौजूदा डिवीजन यह काम नहीं कर सकेगा।

मुझे याद आता है कि यह जो डिवीजन है उसको जो लोग सेंट्रल सेकेटरियेंट के अन्दर हैं वह एक अजीब नाम से पुकारते हैं। हो सकता है कि वह मजाक में ऐसा कहते हों, लेकिन वे इस आर्यनाथ देशन एण्ड मेयर्स डिवीजन को आर्यनाथ एण्ड मैसार्टिंग डिवीजन कहते हैं। इसके पीछे भावना क्या है, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। हो सकता है कि कुछ भ्रसन्तुष्ट लोग हों और शायद वे यह नाम देते हों, लेकिन अगर किसी के दिमाग में इस तरह की बात आती है तो इससे यह जरूर साबित होता है कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ियां हैं, उन गड़बड़ियों को सुधारा जाना चाहिये। अगर आप लोग यह समझें कि सिर्फ इस तरह का डिवीजन मुकर्रर करने मात्र से हमारा काम बन जायेगा और हम अपना उद्देश्य पूरा कर सेंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा उद्देश्य इस स्टील फेम से पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ एक

तरफ विकेन्द्रीकरण की जरूरत है, विकेन्द्रित शासन व्यवस्था करके हमें जनता को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार देने की जरूरत है, वहाँ जनता के दिमाग में यह भावना भी भरने की जरूरत है कि न सिर्फ जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि नीति बनाने वाले हैं बल्कि अगर नीति के अमल में कोई मौलिक गलियां होती हैं तो वे उन को सुधारने वाले भी हैं। आज इस तरह के लोग नहीं हैं। आप कह सकते हैं कि नीति बनाने वाले हम हैं, वह लोग तो आते हैं और उनको चलाते हैं। कलेक्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, सेकेटरी साहब मौजूद हैं, उन को तो काम करना ही होगा। उन को इस नीति को कामयाब बनाना ही होगा। यहाँ पर दलील दी जाती है कि आखिर काम तो उन लोगों को ही करना है। हम फैसला कर गें और नीति को अमल में वे लोग लायेंगे। हमारे त्यागी जी कहते हैं कि अगर यह स्टील फेम हम भंग कर देते हैं तो इस से मूलक की बहुत हानि हो सकती है। मैं बहुत दृक्ता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता में अगर अपने शासन को चला लेने का विश्वास होगा तो एक नहीं दस स्टील फेम भंग हो जायें, देश की जनता अपने शासन को चलाने में समर्थ होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि देश में जिस जनतन्त्र और समाजवाद की भावना को बनाना है, उस भावना को और मजबूत बनाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि जो स्टील फेम पुराना है उसे परिवर्तित करके, मैं नहीं कहता कि तोड़ करके, उसके उद्देश्यों में परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब तक वह हम नहीं करते तब तक नई परिस्थितियों के उद्देश्यों को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा विवेशिका-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : उपायक जी, श्री माथुर को मैं बधाई दूंगा कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को लाए। इसके मानी यह नहीं है कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है मैं उससे सहमत हूँ, बल्कि यह सवाल ऐसा है कि इस पर अस्तर हमारा व्याप आवा चाहिए।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू

सवाल क्या है? अभी मैं श्री भजराज सिंह का मारण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि मूल उद्देश्य क्या है। जहां तक मैं समझा हूँ, उन्होंने जो मूल उद्देश्य व्याप्त किया है उससे कोई सम्बन्ध इस सवाल का नहीं है। वह बहुत माकूल बात है अपनी जगह पर। लेकिन इस प्रश्न से उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उन्होंने एक किस्सा व्याप्त किया कि प्रधान मंत्री को छोड़ कर और मंत्रियों की इजाजत नहीं होती जितनी कि एक एस० डी० एम० की होती है। मैं नहीं जानता यह बात कहां तक सही है। मेरा स्वाल या कि ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं होता बल्कि इसका उलटा होता है। इस को सुनकर मुझे एक कहानी पाद आयी। एक लड़के पर फौजदारी का एक मुकदमा था। वह मुकदमा अपील में हाई कोर्ट में गया और हाई कोर्ट के जज ने उसको छोड़ दिया, तो उसकी मां ने कहा कि हृजूर कोतवाल हूँ। आप ने बड़ा इन्साफ किया है। उस बेचारी और उत्तर के सामने तो कोतवाल ही रहता था हर बक्त, वह उससे परेशान रहती थी, वह क्या समझ सकती थी कि कोतवाल के भी कोई ऊपर हो सकता है। तो हो सकता है कि जिनको रोजमर्रा छोटे अफसरों से काम रहता हो उन्होंने उनको परेशान किया हो। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में इस बारे में बहुत कम लोगों को गलतफहमी रही होती कि मिनिस्टर की क्या हैसियत है। अब यह और बात है कि कोई मिनिस्टर ही निकम्मा आदमी हो और वह अपने इलम से और अपने काम से असर न पैदा कर सकता ही, तो यह और बात है। यह तो हर आदमी की क्याली पर होता है कि उसका कितना असर हो। लेकिन मिनिस्टर की जगह क्या है इसको आज सब जानते हैं।

तो उन्होंने जिक्र किया था मूल उद्देश्य का और इस बात पर जोर दिया कि यह स्टील केम है और यह है, वह है। एक और सदस्य, जैन ने कहा कि यह व्योरोकेस्टी है। यह

अजीब शब्द हमारे दिमाग में फंस गया है जिसके आज कल के जमाने में कोई खास मानी नहीं है। हर दफ्तरी कार्टवाई व्योरोकेस्टी है। हर गवर्नरमेंट के दफ्तर में मैं व्योरोकेस्टी है। आज कल की गवर्नरमेंट बड़ी पेचीदा है और उसमें और भी ज्यादा व्योरोकेस्टी होती है। जितना समाजवाद आएगा उतनी ही व्योरोकेस्टी बढ़ेगी। लेकिन जब हम पुराने जमाने में व्योरोकेस्टी की शिकायत करते थे वह तो इसलिए करते थे कि वह हमारी छाती पर बैठी थी, इसलिए नहीं कि वह व्योरोकेस्टी थी। तो इन दोनों बातों में फर्क है। तो आज व्योरोकेस्टी शब्द के कोई मानी नहीं है। यह जो आजकल इसका बार बार इस्तेमाल किया जाता है यह गलत है। आजकल का समाज बहुत पेचीदा है। गवर्नरमेंट के मुलाजिमों के अलावा और भी बहुत से लोग समाज के काम में लगे हैं। आपकी इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही हैं और कारखाने बढ़ रहे हैं। जिस तरह से आप इन कामों के लिए ट्रेंड इंजिनियरों को भेजते हैं, इसी तरह से इस पेचीदा मामले में, गवर्नरमेंट के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एपरेटस में ट्रेंड आदमियों की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जब बहुत ट्रेंड आदमी हों तभी काम चल सकता है। आप अब आडीटर जनरल को लीजिए। अगर आप कहें कि इस काम के लिए ट्रेंड आदमी न लीजिए बल्कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि लीजिए तो यह कहां तक सही होगा। जनता का प्रतिनिधि आडीटर जनरल का काम किस तरह से कर सकेगा, वह कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा, घबरा जाएगा और परेशान हो जाएगा। आप किसी खाने में लीजिए यही बात आपके सामने आएगी। गवर्नरमेंट का काम बड़ा पेचीदा है। इसको ट्रेंड आदमी ही कर सकते हैं। हाँ उसूल की बातों की दूसरी बात है। उनके लिए ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन गवर्नरमेंट के काम के लिए जितने ज्यादा आदमी ट्रेंड होंगे उतना ही प्रब्लम होगा। इसमें न व्योरोकेस्टी से

मतलब है और न जनता से मतलब है । जनता तो हुक्म देने वाली है । लेकिन काम करने वाले तो दूसरे ही होंगे । जनता के प्रतिनिधि मिनिस्टर हैं लेकिन आम तौर से मिनिस्टर यह नहीं करते कि बस बैठ गए और एक आदमी का ट्रांसफर कर दिया किसी को मुकर्रर कर दिया और किसी को निकाल दिया । यह काम मिनिस्टर का नहीं है । यह तो गवर्नरमेंट का है । यह तो इतना अदना काम है कि यह तो आपके प्रबंधक सरविस कमीशन तक के सामने नहीं आता । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आज कल गवर्नरमेंट का काम पेचीदा है, आप किसी खाने में जाइये, जितनी बड़ी बड़ी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं सभी में यही हाल है । मिनिस्ट्रीज यथा हैं वह तो बड़े बड़े सामाज्य हैं, यह मैं उनके फैलाव के लिहाज से कहता हूँ । इतना इतना फैलाव हो गया है कि उसको दिमाग में रखना मुश्किल है । चुनावे आपको इस काम के लिए ट्रैड आदमी चाहिए । आजकल की दुनिया का काम ट्रैड आदमी ही चला सकते हैं, चाहे वह काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर का हो । और हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि जिस तेजी से हमारा काम बढ़ा है उस तेजी से ट्रेनिंग नहीं बढ़ी है । ट्रेनिंग नहीं बढ़ी है इस के क्या मानी ? हमारे जो ऊपर के लोग हैं ब्योरोक्रेसी में, वह ज्यादातर अच्छे हैं । और इतने अच्छे हैं कि अपनी तरह के किसी भी मुल्क के आदमियों का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं । जाहिर है कि मैं हर एक के बारे में यह चीज नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन इन में एवेरेज लोग काफी अच्छे हैं । उन में भी कभी कभी कुछ कसर हो सकती है उस का मैं जिक करूँगा । लेकिन जो दिक्कत हुई वह यही कि हमारा काम तेजी से बढ़ा और दफ्तर तेजी से बढ़े और जो लोग उन में भरती हुए उन की ट्रेनिंग कोई खास अच्छी नहीं है, सिर्फ नकल करने के और फारलड़ करने की उन की ट्रेनिंग है । सो अरुणत से ज्यादा भरती जब हो जाती

है और काम जरूरत से ज्यादा हो जाता है तो परचे भी बहुत इच्छर से उधर जाते हैं । इस के अलावा जो पुराने कायदे कानून थे वह छोटे स्टाफ के लियतो ठीक थे । पहले छोटा और अच्छा ट्रैन्ड स्टाफ था, वह एक दूसरे से मशविरा कर लेते थे और नोट भी भेज देते थे । लेकिन जब दो आदमियों की जगह दस आदमी हो जायेंगे तो काम भी दस गुना बढ़ जायगा और नोट भी ज्यादा लिखे जायेंगे । तो गरज यह है कि जहां काम इतना ज्यादा बढ़ा है तो उस की क्वालिटी कम हो गयी है, और ऐसा होना ही था । इस के मानी यह नहीं है कि जो ऊपर के काम करने वाले हैं उन की क्वालिटी कम है । उन की क्वालिटी बहुत ऊँची है । लेकिन जब एक चीज को फैलाया जाता है तो वह पतली हो जाती है, वह यिन आउट हो जाती है । हजारों आदमी हमारे यहां काम करते हैं, हर किस्म के लोग हैं । अच्छे दिमाग के हैं, कम दिमाग के हैं, आखिर सब एक से दिमाग के तो हो नहीं सकते । लेकिन सब मिला कर उन की क्वालिटी कम होती जा रही है, हालांकि ऊपर की क्वालिटी अच्छी है । उन की क्वालिटी में जो एक बुराई हो सकती है वह यह कि वह अभी तक एक ढंग के आदी थे । अब दूसरा ढंग आ गया । उस में एडेप्टेशन में बक्त लगता है । और यह एडेप्टेशन भी बहुत कुछ हो गया है । उस में कोई खास दिक्कत नहीं है । तो यह सवाल है और इस के लिए यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि यह स्टील फेम है और इस का जनता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ यह बात नहीं है । लेकिन जो सवाल हमें परेशान करता है वह यह कि जो काम करने का पुराना ढंग था वह खास अच्छा था, लेकिन पुराने जमाने के लिए । लेकिन वह ढंग आजकल के फैलाव के काम में और बड़े टैक्सिकल और इंडस्ट्रियल कामों में काफी नहीं है । एक तो देरी होती है । उस के लिये भी हमारी मिनिस्ट्रीज काफी होशियार हो गयी है ।

[श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू]

फर्ज कीजिये कमसं और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री है। मैं सारी मिनिस्ट्री के लिये नहीं कहता, कहीं देरी हो सकती है, लेकिन जो ऊपर के अफसर हैं वह काफी होशियार हैं। काफी अच्छा काम करते हैं। और दुनिया में उन का किसी से मुकाबला किया जा सकता है। वह नम्बर दो पर नहीं हैं। तो आजकल हमारी मिनिस्ट्रीज में अच्छे से अच्छे लोग हैं। इसी तरह से आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को सीजिये।

तो दिक्कत हो रही है दो तरह से। एक तो पुराने काम करने के तरीकों की बजह से। वह तरीके बहुत माक्ल थे पुरानी दुनिया के लिए। पुरानी दुनिया से मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं व्यूरोक्रेसी वर्गरह की बात लाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा मतलब यह है कि जिस दायरे में वह काम करते थे, जो बातें उन के सामने थीं उन को वह अच्छी तरह से करते थे। आसानी से करते थे, बगैर दौड़ धूप के करते थे। लेकिन अब उस तरह का काम नहीं है। एक शास्त्र ने मुझ से कहा था, मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कहाँ तक सही है, मुझ से सिविल सरविस के एक सीनियर आदमी ने कहा था कि पुराने जमाने के मुकाबले में आज काम सौ गुना बढ़ गया है।

16.41 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

सी गुना बढ़ा है। स्पाल कीजिये कि हैंड टाइप बढ़ा है। और उसी के सिल-सिले में बहुत सारे लोग नये नये भरती हुए, जिन को ट्रेनिंग नहीं थी और बहुत सारे प्रोमोशन्ज हुए, बगैरह। तो क्वालिटी काम की कुछ कम हो गई। हल्के हल्के वह बराबर हो जायगी। और हमारे सामने नये किस्म के काम आये। फर्ज कीजिये कि हमारे सामने

एक काम है, हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर बढ़ रहा है और उस में ऊंचे दर्जे के लोग, जेनरल मैनेजर्ज और डायरेक्टर्ज वर्गरह, चाहिए। अब आम तौर से वह पेशा तो नहीं था पुराने जमाने के लोगों का। यह नया पेशा है। यह नहीं कि वे नया पेशा नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन यह नया पेशा है। इस किस्म के सवाल उठते हैं। एक तो महज बड़े हो जाने के। लेकिन ये सवाल हिन्दुस्तान के लाली नहीं हैं। हर बड़े भूलक्षण में, जहां पिछले जमाने में सरकारी काम बढ़ गया है, यह सवाल आ रहे हैं। आप पढ़िए। बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्ट्स हैं। हर भूलक्षण से रिपोर्ट्स निकल रही हैं। अमरीका से, जहां देखो, वहां रिपोर्ट निकल रही है कि काम इतना बढ़ गया है कि कैसे उस का सामना करें। मामूली सवाल है। कहीं जरा अच्छाई से करते हैं, कहीं दिक्कत से। हमारे यहां चूकि कई बातें साथ हुईं—इंकलाब हुआ, स्वराज्य आया, नये लोग आये, पार्टीजन हुआ—बहुत सारी बातों ने कुछ गड़बड़ी पैदा की, जिस से हम हल्के हल्के स-भल्ल रहे हैं। लेकिन दुनियादी सवाल यह है कि काम बहुत बढ़ गया है, और उस के लिये लोग काफी ट्रेन्ड नहीं हैं। धूम बाम कर बात उस पर आती है। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कमेटी बनायें, लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि कमेटी इस जंगल से कभी निकल नहीं सकती। चार पांच कमेटी में बैठकर सवाल करें। मैं दस बारह बरस में अब तक एक्सटर्नल एकेयर्ज की छोटी सी मिनिस्ट्री को नहीं समझा हूँ—और लम्बी चौड़ी और मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, सब हैं—व्यों कि मेरा दिमाग उबर नहीं जाता है। कुछ दिमाग तो जा सकता है, प्रगर बक्त दूँ। मैं बक्त देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि छोटी छोटी एक एक कार्यालयों को मैं पकड़ूँ और देखूँ कि सेवान का हैड क्या करता है, कौन क्या करता है। लेकिन कोई कमेटी इस तरह बैठ कर करे, तो वह लो

जायगी । हां कमेटी उसूल के डाउन कर सकती है । कमेटी बातें माकूल कह सकती हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never contended that the committee should go and do the working. It is a committee of direction.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: यह समझा जाता है कि बहुत बड़े बड़े उसूल की बातें हैं । उन बो तय कर दें, तो सब ठीक हो जायगा । यह उसूल की बात तो ही ही नहीं । इस में उसूल कहां है ? एक प्रादर्भी एक काम को तेजी से, एकिशियेंसी के साथ, किफायत के साथ करे, यह उसूल नहीं है । यह मामूली बात है, जो हर एक दपतर को करनी है, जाहे आप की कोई नीति हो, कोई पालिसी हो, कोई गवर्नरमेंट हो । उस को वही लोग कर सकते हैं, जो तक्षील में जायें । डीटेल में जाये । और कोई जरिया नहीं है उसको देखने के लिये ।

इस बिचारे थ्रो ० एंड० एम० डिवीजन से आप नाराज होते हैं । यह थ्रो ० एंड एम० डिविजन है क्या चीज़ ? अब्बल तो, मुझे ताज्जब होता है यह जान कर, यह कह कर कि जो चीज़ गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया में शुरू होती है, वह फैलती जाती है नम्बर में, हर बात में । बिचारे थ्रो ० एंड एम० डिवीजन में एक अफसर हैं, दो उनके असिस्टेंट और दो मुहर्रिर—दो या तीन, जो कुछ हों । बिल्कुल थोटा सा युप है । जहां तक यह शिकायत है कि उस पर रुपया लार्च होता है, बहुत लार्च नहीं होता है, कम होता है और उसका काम यह है कि वह और मिनिस्ट्रीज से जा कर मशवरा करे और यह कौशिश करे कि वे किफायत करें । उस के बड़े बड़े काम नहीं हैं, जो कि माननीय सदस्य ने बताये हैं । उसका काम बिल्कुल महदूद है कि जो काम मिनिस्ट्रीज में होता है, वह कैसे ज्यादा एकिशियेंसी के साथ और किफायत के साथ हो । बस । श्री माधुर ने कहा कि इन्हे डिस्पोजिल्ज होते हैं, दस हजार, बीस हजार । यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इस नम्बर के कोई खास मायने नहीं हैं, सिवाय

इस के कि इस का भी कुछ न कुछ एवरेज सिखा देता है । एक फ़िगर नहीं सिखाता, लेकिन अगर आप दस बारह महीने बाद दस बरस का देलें, तो उससे आप कुछ जब कर सकते हैं कि काम बढ़ा है या नहीं । उंच नीच बराबर हो जाती है । आप नहीं कह सकते कि किसी औरत को जो बच्चा होने वाला है, वह मेल होगा या फ़ीमेल होगा । कोई नहीं कह सकता है । कोई ज्योतिषी भी नहीं कह सकता है ।

श्री स० स० थ्रो ० बनजी : हमारे देश में कहते हैं ।

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : लेकिन आप नहीं कह सकते । बिल्कुल नहीं : लेकिन आप यह मैक्सीनेटली कह सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्या परसेंटेज होगी मेल बच्चों की और क्या फ़ीमेल बच्चों की । काफ़ी आक्ष्युरेसी के साथ आप कह सकते हैं कि ५१ परसेंट होगी यह, क्योंकि जब आप लार्ज एरिया को देखते हैं, तो मैथेमेटिकल प्रावेलिटी के लाज आ जाते हैं । एक केस में नहीं प्राप्त हैं । कोई जरिया नहीं है । इस लिये डिस्पोजन्जन के बे फिरार्ज भी आप को कुछ न कुछ बताते हैं, हालांकि बहुत अहमियत नहीं रखते हैं । लेकिन थ्रो ० एंड एम० डिवीजन का मतलब यह है कि उस काम को जो करते हैं—उसकी जो बुनियाद है, उस को आप तय कीजिये, उस के उद्देश्य को आप तय कीजिये—जो काम होता है, वह ज्यादा एकिशियेंसी से और ज्यादा कुर्ती से हो । मेरा स्थाल है कि इस काम में उन्होंने कुछ कामयाबी दिलाई है । मुझे कोई शक नहीं है । वह भेरी मिनिस्ट्री में आये । मैंने देखा कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से उन के मशवरा करने से, उनकी राय पर चलने से कुछ न कुछ कामयाब हुआ, किफायत हुई । इस में कोई शक नहीं है । यह कारबूज पर है । जितना आप चाहते हैं, उतना न हुआ हो, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन कुछ किफायत हुई और तेजी से काम होने लगा । हमने उन के मशवरे से, जो एक

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

दूसरे को रेफरेंस होते हैं, वे दो तीन निकाल देंये, सत्र कर दिये हैं। अब छलांग मार कर एक छोटा अफसर दूसरे के पास जाता है। काफी न हुई हो, लेकिन कुछ तरफी हुई। यह कहना कि वह एक दैंग हो गया, छाती पर बैठ गया, दबाता है काम को, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

श्री त्यागी : वह मिनिस्ट्रीयों से जो इतिला मांगता है, वह तमाम इन्फर्मेशन सप्लाई करने से उन पर काम बहुत बढ़ जाता है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हो सकता है। मैं नहीं जानता। मेरे पास कोई सास शिकायत तो आई नहीं।

असल में उसी का एक चेतरा भाई है, जिस का जिक इन्होंने किया। उस का नाम है एस० आर० य०। तो वे तो साथ मिल कर काम करते हैं। वह फाइंनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में है और यह होम मिनिस्ट्री में है, लेकिन रिस्ट्रा करीब का है। उस ने शुरू किया है, जिस को कहते हैं वर्सं स्टडी। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह कहां शुरू हुई, अमरीका में या इंग्लैंड में, लेकिन शायद —ठीक मालूम नहीं—यह प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री में शुरू हुई अमरीका में, जहां कि बहुत जोरों की एकिशोन्सी की जरूरत होती है। हाय इधर से उधर दो दफा न जाये, एक दफा जाये, क्योंकि इस से मास प्राडक्शन में फर्क हो जाता है। उस में यह आई। होते होते अब वह गवर्नरेंट में आने ली। तीन बार बरस दूए में इंग्लैंड में था, तो मैं उस में गया। मैं ने देखा कि लिटिशा गवर्नरेंट में वर्सं स्टडी का क्या नतीजा है। उसे देख कर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में उन्होंने कितनी किफायत की है, कितने लोग उन के ज्यादा हो गए, जरूरत से ज्यादा। मैं ने लिटिशा नेबी में देखा—जैसे आर्मी और नेबी में ये बातें शायद कम देखी जाती

हैं। लाई माउंटबेटन ने तबज्जह दिलाई, उन्होंने दिखाया कि कैसे उन का नेबी का दफ्तरी काम एक चौधाई हो गया—काम उतना ही हुआ, आदमी कम हो गए, सर्व कम हो गया। वर्सं स्टडी का मैचड यह है कि व्होली स्टडी करना—इसमें उमूल की बात नहीं है—कि क्या काम करते हैं, कैसे ज्यादा आसानी से, बक्त बचा कर काम हो सकता है। वह हम ने यहां स्टडी किया। किसी सदस्य ने बताया कि उसी की बजह से हाई कमीशन, लन्दन म काफी किफायत हुई। और जगह में हो रही है। ये सब प्रासेसिज एक्सपर्ट प्रासेसिज हैं, जिन का सिद्धान्त से, मूल उद्देश्य से कोई मतलब नहीं है, कि जो कोई काम किया जाये, वह कैसे किया जाये, दफ्तरी स्टेप्स क्या हों, जिस से वह जल्दी हो और किफायत से हो। उस की तरफ हमें हमेशा व्यान देना चाहिए और हम दे रहे हैं।

मेरा स्थाल है कि वर्सं स्टडी और ओ० एण्ड एम० दोनों मिल कर कुछ न कुछ पेश करेंगे। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि किसी काम को भी आप शुरू करें, पहले वह जरा ज्यादा जान दिखाता है, फिर हल्के हल्के वह ठंडा होने लगता है, कुछ आम ढर्मे पढ़ जाता है। हो सकता है कि ओ० एण्ड एम० डिवीजन भी उसी ढर्मे में पढ़ गया हो। हालांकि अब कुछ फिर उसमें ताजगी आ रही है, कुछ नए लोग वहां गए हैं। लेकिन यह समझ लिया जाना चाहिए कि कुछ महदूद सा काम है और दो चार आदमी ही हैं जो यह काम करते हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि किफायत जो हुई है वह लाखों की हुई है, दस गुना और पचास गुना किफायत हुई है और काम तेजी से होने लगा है। लेकिन यह काफी नहीं है।

श्री माधुर ने कहा कि शिकायतें हुई हैं और उन्होंने कुछ शिकायतें की भी हैं जो कि सही हो सकती हैं। मैं मानता हूँ

कि हमारे आफिशास को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जो नए नए तरीके विकलें उनकी बैक के । इस बक्त मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्क स्टडी का सिलसिला हो रहा है, इसको जरा पक्के तौर से हम देखें, आजमायें, कहाँ कहाँ क्या हो रहा है और उसमें आप अगर कोई तजवीज पेश करें, कोई इशारा करें, कोई खराबी बतायें तो फौरन व्यापार दिया जाएंगा । मुझे कमेटी या कमिशन मुकर्रर करने में कोई अतरा नहीं है लेकिन सारे मैदान में कमिशन का मुकर्रर करना, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । अगर एक लास बात को पकड़ कर उसकी जांच करनी है, तो कमेटी बैठे और इसकी जांच करे, लेकिन सारी गवर्नरेंट की कार्रवाई की जांच करे, इस जंगल में वह जांच करे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

यहाँ पर कुछ मिसालें दी गई हैं और स्टेट्स का हवाला दिया गया है । इससे हमारे ओर एण्ड एम० का कोई मतलब नहीं है । गवर्नरेंट आफ इण्डिया के जो दफ्तर है, यहाँ या और जगहों पर उनसे ही इसका मतलब है, इस बास्ते मैं उन मिसालों की तरफ जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । त्यारी जी ने कहा कि मिनिस्टर अगर कुछ दे दे और सेक्टरी कर दे तो वह हो जाएगा । यह बात हमेशा तो नहीं लेकिन आम तौर से सही है । मगर उसमें कुछ दिक्कत आ गई है । मिनिस्ट्रीज जैसा मैं ने कहा इतनी बड़ी है—सब तो नहीं लेकिन ज्यादातर—कि वे सामाज्य हैं, एम्पायर की तरह फैली हुई है । फिर वे एक दूसरे को ओवर-लैप भी करती हैं, कभी अखत्यारात के मामलों में कभी दूसरे मामलों में जिससे कुछ दिक्कत और छिले भी होती है और यह तब होता है जब दो मिनिस्ट्रीज का जोड़ हो जाता है किसी मामले में । उस बक्त एक इच्छर सीचती है और दूसरी उधर सीचती है । मिनिस्टर के पास तो वह बीच देर से आती है, नीचे ही वह सीचती होती रहती है ।

बमुदिकल फिर वह मिनिस्टर के पास आती है तो या तो तय हो जाती है या फिर मैं बीच में आता हूँ या कैबिनेट बीच में आती है । उन बीजों को हटाने की जरूरत है । इन बीजों को हटाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए । इस बक्त हमेशा हमारी कोशिश एक तो किफायत करने की होनी चाहिए और दूसरे काम को जल्दी करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए । तो इस बक्त लास तौर से उधर हमारी तबज्जह गई और परेशानी हुई । इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना है और दूसरे दूसरे काम हैं और उनके बारे में हमने देखा कि काम चलता नहीं है इस तरह से और लास तौर से हमारा स्पाल यह या कि जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें हैं, उनके बारे में बीजों का यहाँ आना, इजाजत लेना कि यह हो, यह न हो, दस हजार रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं और किसी बात पर मामला एक महीने भर टांगा रहा, तो ये बातें किजूल की हैं देखने में । हमारे जो पुराने कायदे हैं जिनकी त्यागी जी ने बड़ी तारीफ की है, उनकी मैं उतनी तारीफ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ । पुराने कायदे बहुत मालूम थे उस जमाने के लिए जब कि काम महदूद था । लेकिन जब दस हजार रुपया बचाने के लिए आप दस लाख रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं तो आप तौर से अकलमन्दी की यह बात नहीं गिनी जाएगी । हमारे जो कायदे और कानून थे उनके बारे में हमारी कोशिश थी कि वे परफेक्ट हों और कोशिश थी कि न इच्छर से और न उधर से कोई गलती हो । इतनी बेक्स लगाई, इतने चैक्स लगाए कि काम रुक जाता है और जब काम रुक जाता है तो आप जानते हैं कि कितनी तकलीफ होती है । बड़े बड़े काम हैं, भालड़ा नंगल है और उसको अगर हम रोक दें तो एक महीने के बाद दिवाला निकल जाए । काम ऐसे हैं जिनको रोका

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

नहीं जा सकता है। भालड़ा नंगल में आठ नाल रुपया रोज मजदूरी में दिया जाता है जोगों को और प्राप स्थाल करे कि जरा भी अगर वह रुकता है तो उसका नतीजा पैसे में क्या होता है, दूसरी जिन बातों में हो सकता है, उसको आप छोड़ दीजिये। इसलिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि जिम्मेदारी को बांटा जाए, जाहे उसमें कुछ गलती की गुंजाइश ही क्यों न हो। अच्छा है उस गलती को बाद में देख लिया जाएगा, उसको सम्भाल लिया जाएगा। काम रुपे नहीं कहीं, इस पर काफी गौर हो रहा है। खास तौर पर पिछले कन्द हस्तों से, बिलकुल वो हमारा आपस में हो रहा है, कभी कभी औरों से भी, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से, कुछ अलग और कुछ साथ और कुछ इसमें गौर करने के अलावा कदम भी उठाये गए हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी काम हो। नहीं तो, जैसा मैंने आज सुबह एक दूसरे ही सिलसिले में कहा था कि हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे उद्देश्य ही काम चलता नहीं है।

अक्सर जो बहस होती है दो मिनिस्ट्रीज में वह क्यों होती है? असल में बात यह हो जाती है कि एक तो ओवरलैप कुछ पैसे के खर्च का होता है और जहां पर पैसे के खर्च का सवाल आता है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री चाहिए, बहुत लगाम लगाती है और लगानी चाहिए उसे यह लगाम। दूसरी तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि साहब हमारी तालीम बिगड़ी जाती है, स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ा जाता है, हमारा कम्प्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट का काम बिगड़ा जाता है और बहस होती है कि रुपये नहीं दिये जाते हैं और इसके बारे में बहस होनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि फैसला जल्दी हो जाना चाहिए, उसमें देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

बूम धाम के में फिर आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जितनी जल्दी अपने लोगों को ट्रेन कर सकें, अच्छा है और उसका काम हो रहा है, वह काम कुछ बढ़ता जा रहा है।

श्री हयगी: इस बक्त ३ लाख ६६ हजार १७२ चपड़ासी और दफ्तरी गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया में हैं, रेलवेज को छोड़ करके। उसके बारे में भी कुछ इकोनोमी की तरफ तब्ज्जह की जा रही है?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू: इकोनोमी की बात तो नम्बर एक बात है, अब्तल बात है। जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उनका उद्देश्य इकोनोमी करना तो पहला है। अब होता क्या है यह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि कई महीने हुए कि हमने रोक दिया कि आईंडा कोई भी चपड़ासी, क्लास ४ भरती नहीं किया जाए। योड़े दिन बाद एक राऊंसी आवाज आती है कि बड़ा काम रुक जाता है और दो चार आदमियों की सस्त जरूरत है। खास काम है जिस के लिए चपड़ासी चाहिये लम्बे लम्बे नोट्स होते हैं कि बिना चपड़ासी के काम नहीं चलता है। दूसरी तरफ आप जानते हैं कि चपड़ासियों की कौम यहां से हटाने की कोशिश हो रही है, यानी उस पेशे को उस दंग से हटाने की कोशिश हो रही है और उसके बजाय जिसको मैरीजर सर्विस कहते हैं करने की कोशिश हो रही है। चपड़ासियों का जो सिलसिला है वह बिल्कुल गलत है। हम किसी को निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं, कहां उनको एवजार करें इसमें करें या उस में करें, यह होगा, और उसको मैरीजर सर्विस कर देंगे। मैरीजर होते हैं दफ्तर के। लेकिन यहां जो एक एक अफसर और एक एक मिनिस्टर के पीछे चपड़ासी होते हैं, पीछे कौम होती है, वह कोई जरूरी बात नहीं है, वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

ये जो कोशिशें हो रही हैं, इनमें आप सभी के सहयोग की जरूरत है, सभी माननीय सदस्यों की मदद की जरूरत है, और आप अपने तजुबे से बताय कि कहां खारबी है और कहां नहीं है। कोशिश हम सभी की है कि इन सब चीजों को दुर्घट किया जाए और इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। किसी खास बात

के लिए कमेटी की जरूरत हो, तो कमेटी भी बिठाई जा सकती है लेकिन कमेटी इस में कारामद नहीं होगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अभी वर्क स्टडी के सिलसिले में कुछ फरमाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह टाइम एंड मोशन स्टडी के आधार पर होगा? टाइम एंड मोशन स्टडी मैस प्रोडक्शन में सही हो सकती है लेकिन यो ड्राफ्ट लिखता है या पेपर डिसपोज करता है, उसको आप किस तरह से टाइम एंड मोशन स्टडी में अमली जामा पहनायेंगे?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: आहिर है कि जिस गज से नापा जाएगा वह दूसरा होगा। यहां मैस प्रोडक्शन नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: सिस्टम क्या होगा?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू: सिस्टम यह कि एक आदमी का काम बहुत तफसील से देखा जाए, किस ढंग से काम करता है, उसमें डिटेल से जाया जाए और इस तरह से काम को देखने से बाज बक्तु कुछ ऐसी चीजें निकल आती हैं जिन को खत्म किया जा सकता है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in his reply has tried to make out that the responsibilities of the Organisation and Methods Division are very limited and to that limited extent it has produced results which are satisfactory. It is very difficult for me, in spite of my bringing about a very sympathetic outlook, to accept that the work of the Division has been satisfactory at all.

I think the hon. Prime Minister will possibly understand me better if I quote to him the opinion of a Secretary of his own Department in the course of his answers to the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee put this question to a senior

Secretary of the Central Government and has made the following observation:

"In this connection the Secretary of an administrative ministry expressed the view before the Committee that the Organisation and Methods Division had started with great expectations but that these had not been fulfilled. He said that the O. & M. unit had been producing a lot of material for the direction of the Ministries but that it is completely disproportionate to the results achieved".

17 hrs.

As a matter of fact, as I said earlier, the Estimates Committee have come to a very different conclusion than the Prime Minister. The Estimates Committee went into the matter in detail and came to the conclusion that the O. & M. Division has not been able to do anything and it demands serious attention.

Apart from that, I do not think it is correct to say that the O. & M. Division had a very limited purpose. If we go through the first report of the O. & M. Division and find out the objectives with which the O. & M. Division was formed, at the very outset it has been stated and it has been repeated in every report that the O. & M. Division is there to inject efficiency, to inculcate a sense of responsibility, to give a leadership to the services, etc. I think these major questions have not at all been tackled and the Division has not been able to look even into the ordinary things. Therefore, there are certain strong opinions expressed about the O. & M. Division.

In Delhi, there is the Institute of Public Administration and one of the learned teachers there also made a study of this subject. He has also written a paper in which he comes to the conclusion definitely that the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

O. & M. Division needs to be completely re-orientated. My case is that it has failed to fulfil even its limited purpose. As the Secretary himself said, they had expected much more.

About delays, I partially agree with Shri Tyagi. I did not go into the larger question of responsibilities of Ministers, Ministers having failed to inspire confidence into the services, etc. I only restricted myself to the administrative machinery as such. If you go through the deliberations of the Planning Committee appointed by the Congress, you will find that they have devoted a full chapter to this subject.

If the O. & M. Division, which was considered to be the only apparatus to achieve those objectives has not done so, if it is not possible to expect from it such achievements, what else are the Government going to do? We had pinned our faith all these years on the O. & M. Division, that it would be able to eliminate delays, to evolve procedures, to help the Ministries in changing their rules and regulations, etc. As I said, I myself devoted three to five hours to studying the SRU Division, trying to understand the procedures they are adopting, etc.

I am not saying that a committee should be appointed to take over the work of the SRU Division. I submit that the SRU Division will have to be strengthened, because a detailed study will have to be made by a particular team force. In the USA, with this very idea of team force, they appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Roosevelt, who was one of the most distinguished Presidents of that country. That Commission had some purpose to serve. It is some such sort of purpose which, I hope, will be served by a high-powered committee. Government may be allergic to the appointment of a commission or committee, but I do not visualise a committee to go into the various Minis-

tries and get things done. What was the purpose which was served by the Roosevelt Commission? It had a definite purpose and, as a matter of fact, emerging from that Commission, the task forces which were appointed by them did considerable good to the country's administration. We are not to re-organise our administrative machinery, though I expect that the re-organisation of the administrative machinery, the structure of the administrative machinery, is going to be taken up by others. These broader things, bigger things will be taken up by the Commission.

Now, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are very busy. It would be idle to expect the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to be able to devote time to see how the detailed working of Government can be improved. So, in the face of bigger tasks, in the context of our coming Third Plan, we must take active steps from now, and certain vigorous measures will have to be taken to streamline the administrative machinery. It is not something which I am emphasising in a lone voice. We would have been benefited if the Prime Minister had agreed, leaving aside our anxiety about administrative delays and efficient working to eliminate delays, to see that these rules and regulations are revised. I gave one example where the Comptroller and Auditor-General wrote to the Prime Minister and still nothing happened for five years. The other day I put a question on that and no satisfactory answer was given. That is why I suggested the appointment of a committee which will go into these things to see that the necessary steps are taken. Of course, the detailed working will be done by the officers concerned. I quite understand that it is not possible for the team to go from Ministry to Ministry and get these things done. But the team will, once it is

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appointed, see that reports are submitted of the results achieved and it will give other general directions. It will strengthen the administration and will change the rut and routine of the Secretariat, which will help the expeditious disposal of cases. It is a very urgent and pressing need.

I partially agree with Shri Tyagi that great responsibility lies with the Ministers. But what happens today is that when a definite decision has been taken and money has been sanctioned for education from the Central Government, it does not trickle down to the place where it can be utilized. It takes years to reach its destination. It is the administrative machinery which is responsible for it, because it is not tuned to that work. So, it does not trickle down to the educational institute for over two years, which is a very sorry state of affairs. We are speaking of education and many educational institutions are coming up. But they are completely paralysed, because the administrative machinery is not attuned to meet our needs.

Of course, I am not accusing our services. What can the poor services do? They are there for a particular service and they are discharging their responsibilities in a particular manner; I have nothing against that. As a matter of fact, I paid a tribute to our services. But there is an urgent and definite need to completely overhaul our administrative machinery and streamline it. I hope the

hon. Prime Minister will give further thought to this matter, and we will hear as to what is being done to streamline our administrative machinery.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say one word? I did not use the word rejection. What I said was that such a committee would be restricted in its scope. We will certainly look into the matter. If the hon. Member has suggestions to make on this matter, he can do so, because our objections are the same.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th December, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hampur): I beg to present the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 23, 1960/Phalgun 4, 1881 (Saka).

[Monday, February 22, 1960/Phalgun 3, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NOS.

2011-48

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
267.	Allotment of Government Accommodation	2011-13
268.	Second Heavy Electrical Project	2013-16
269.	Commission of Inquiry on Dalmia Concerns	2016-18
270.	Government advertisements in Newspapers	2018-22
271.	Export of tobacco	2022-25
273.	Displaced persons at Sealdah Station	2025-27
274.	Rise in price of cloth	2027-32
275.	Modernisation of woolen industry	2033-35
276.	Manganese Labour Welfare Fund	2035-37
277.	Hotel Ashoka and Janpath Hotel	2037-40
278.	Shawls and rugs	2040-42
279.	High cost of industrial production	2042-43
281.	Export of pepper	2043-46
282.	Textile Units	2046-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NOS.

2048-85

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
272.	Power Projects	2048-49
280.	Censorship of films	2049
283.	Manufacture of television sets	2049
284.	Map of India in Encyclopaedia Britannica	2050
285.	Disturbances in Nairobi	2050-51
286.	Coal for Cotton Mills in West Bengal	2051
287.	Export of chillies	2051-52
288.	All India Radio	2052-53
289.	Heavy Structural Works	2053
290.	Boarding House in Delhi	2054
291.	Indianisation of foreign firms and plantations	2054
292.	Atomic Power Stations	2055
293.	Coffee Board	2055-56
294.	Import of jute-cuttings from Pakistan	2056
295.	Dandakaranya Administration	2056-57
296.	Clinical thermometers	2057

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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297.	Wakf property in Punjab	2057-58
298.	Film on removal of untouchability	2058
299.	Cantonment Board Employees	2058
300.	Houses for Delhi Administration Staff	2059

U.S.Q.
No.

309.	Houses near Kingsway Camp, Delhi	2059
310.	House Building Societies in Himachal Pradesh	2059-60
311.	Manufacture of sewing machines in Punjab	2060
312.	Indians in Ceylon	2060-61
313.	Government advertisements in Punjabi newspapers	2061
314.	Immigration of Hindus from Pakistan	2061
315.	Shifting of Central Government Offices	2062
316.	Production of khadi in Rajasthan	2062-63
317.	Large Scale Industries in Rajasthan	2063
318.	Sericulture Industry in Mysore	2063
319.	Slum clearance projects in Mysore	2063-64
320.	Works Committees	2064-65
321.	Cheap radio sets	2065
322.	Optical and ophthalmic glass plant	2066
323.	Working Group on Social Welfare	2066-67
324.	Transport Policy and Co-ordination Committee	2067
325.	Unsold handloom goods in Punjab	2067-68
326.	Industrial Cooperative Societies	2068
327.	Electrolytic manganese	2068-69
328.	Manganese Dioxide	2069-70
329.	Manganese metal	2070
330.	Belting cement	2071
331.	Enzyme Bates	2072
332.	Foam glass	2072-73
333.	Bogus registration of plots	2073-74

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
334.	Indian textiles for Russia.	2074
335.	Central Public Works Department	2074
336.	Delhi Aviation Division of C.P.W.D.	2074-75
337.	Tea Production in Mandi	2075
338.	Land acquisition and Development Scheme	2075-76
339.	Children's films	2076
341.	Village Housing Project Scheme in Tripura	2077
342.	Indian-owned factories in Pakistan	2078
343.	Export Market for sewing machines	2078
344.	Radio sets	2079
345.	Babar Road Colony, New Delhi	2079-80
346.	Heavy machinery	2080-81
347.	Sub-letting of Government Accommodation	2081-82
348.	Buildings for Government Offices	2082
349.	Recreation facilities in Government colonies	2082-83
350.	Rope Industry in Tripura	2083
351.	Paper Mill in Mandya (Mysore).	2083-84
352.	Census in NEFA	2084-85
353.	Field publicity officers	2085
OBITUARY REFERENCE .		2085-88

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Lady Mountbatten.

Thereafter members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT . . .

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them :

(i) Alleged eviction of 3,000 displaced persons in Mikir Hills, Assam.

Notice by Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee, Chintamoni Panigrahi and Hem Barua.

(ii) Reported occupation of the Salt Lake in Ladakh by the Chinese.

Notice by Shri Braj Raj Singh.

371 (Ai) LSD—8.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

2097

(1) A copy of the Collection of Statistics (Central) Rules, 1959 published in Notification No. S. O. 3 dated the 2nd January, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of statement showing result of the economy measures taken during the quarter ended 30th June, 1959.

(3) A copy of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 22nd February, 1960, under Clause (3) of Article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 31st July, 1959, in relation to the State of Kerala.

(4) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1958-59 and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A review on the working of the above Company.

(5) A copy of note entitled 'Review of the work done during the year 1959 by the Special Police Establishment'.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . .

2098

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :

(i) That at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment)

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA—*contd.*

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

2102-43

Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 11th February, 1960.

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1960, Rajya Sabha had passed the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1959, passed by Lok Sabha on the 22nd December, 1959, with amendments and had returned the Bill with the request that the concurrence of Lok Sabha to the amendments be communicated to Rajya Sabha.

BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

2099

Secretary laid on the Table the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which had been returned to Rajya Sabha with amendments.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED

2099

Twenty-third Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

2099-2101

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal called the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to the recent fire accident in the refugee camps situated near Bharatpur in Uttar Pradesh.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) made a statement in regard thereto and also laid on the Table a statement.

BILL INTRODUCED

2101-02

The Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Bill.

Further discussion on the Motion on Address by the President and the amendments thereto moved on the 15th and 16th February, 1960, concluded. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debate. All the amendments were negatived.

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1959-60

2143-74

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of Budget (General), 1959-60 commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF O. AND M. DIVISION FOR 1958-59

2174-2232

Shri H. C. Mathur moved for the consideration of the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1958-59. The discussion was concluded and the motion was adopted.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED

2232

Forty-eighth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1960/ PHALGUNA 4, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 1959-60, consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Dowry Prohibition Bill and consideration and passing of the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha.