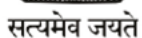


Friday, April 8, 1960
Chaitra 19, 1882 (Saka)

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 8, 1960/Chaitra 19, 1882
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hydel Projects in N.E.F.A.

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*1346. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 245 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Hydel Projects Schemes in N.E.F.A.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The reconnaissance Surveys of four projects have been completed. Three of them for the supply of hydro-electric power to the Divisional Headquarters of Bomdi La, and Along and Sub-Divisional Headquarters of Pasighat have been found promising. It is now proposed to carry out detailed technical examination.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names and details of other projects which are still under survey and whether they are multi-purpose projects?

119(a) LSD—1.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: These are the projects that I have mentioned. There is another project at Teju Sub-Divisional Headquarters of the Lohit Division which has been preliminarily surveyed but some difficulty arose because this site falls within the earthquake range and it would be pilot surveyed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these schemes will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan or they will be spread over to the Third Five Year Plan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is difficult to say. These hydro-electric schemes are complicated and time-consuming ones. I cannot say how far all of them will make rapid progress. Some of them we hope to get through during the period of this Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know what will be the total capacity of these projects?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The hydel project that will be set up near Bomdi La on the Rupa river is estimated to produce 300 KW. The other project on the Sipu river at Along Sub-Divisional Headquarters of the Siang Division is likely to produce 250 KW. The third one that will be set up at Pasighat Sub-Divisional District of the Siang Division is likely to produce 200 KW.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether these four hydel projects would be confined to the Sub-Divisional Headquarters or they will reach sub-urban areas nearabout also?

Mr. Speaker: He means transmission lines.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Primarily district headquarters will be supplied and if it is found possible to expand it probably neighbouring areas also will benefit.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: As per the information given by the Parliamentary Secretary it seems that the power which is being generated here will be sufficient only to electrify these towns. May I know whether the possibilities have been explored by which the power generated here would be of much more capacity so as to industrialise these areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Thus far preliminary investigations have taken place and we have come to the decision which is placed before the House. On further investigations we would be able to say how much more power can be produced there.

Training Centre for Manufacture of Precision Instruments

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 *1347. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1687 on the 18th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the four-man Indian delegation sent to France for detailed discussions regarding the establishment of a Centre for training Indian technicians in the manufacture of Precision Instruments in India, has been considered;

(b) if so, where the Centre will be located;

(c) what would be the cost of the project; and

(d) the amount spent for the French as well as the Indian delegations?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The report contains a record of the discussions that took place between the Indian delegation and the concerned authorities in France. It also contains the draft of an Agreement proposed to be entered into between the Governments of France and India. A copy of this report has been sent to the French Government, who would be sending a second delegation to India for further discussions.

(b) The Centre is proposed to be located near the Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras.

(c) The cost of the project will be worked out during the discussions to be held with the second French delegation.

(d) The entire expenditure on the French delegation and the expenditure on account of passage and stay of the Indian delegation in France were borne by the French Government. In addition, the Government of India incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,310 on account of the Indian Delegation's visit to France.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether engineers were sent abroad before for the training in the manufacture of precision instruments and if so, how many were sent?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We did not send any trainees but a Delegation headed by a Joint Secretary did go there along with some technical advisers in order to negotiate the setting up of a Centre for training in the manufacture of precision instruments with the French Government.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Delegation consisted of some engineers who had some experience in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. There were two engineers attached to the Delegation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate number of technicians who will be trained under this scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present concept is that we will have about 50 to 100 small units making different types of precision instruments and they might be able to train about 250 boys every year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these facilities for the training of such persons in these industries are not available in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are controlled and measured instruments; some of them are electronic instruments and some of them are dash board and other instruments. They are produced in a small quantity in the country and there is a wide orbit still left open. This training programme will help to produce these instruments.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when the French Delegation is expected to arrive in India and by what time the training centre at Guindy will be set up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now practically all the formalities are over. We expect the machinery, equipment and technicians from France of the value of Rs. 5 millions and perhaps an equal amount will have to be invested from our side. The centre is likely to be set up in another two or three years' time.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if there are any special reasons for the location of this centre at Guindy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, Guindy is one of the very well brought up estates. There are diversified industries and precision tools are available there. It is our idea that during the Third Five Year Plan practically every State will have one major prototype small-scale industries Institute of this nature.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether such other centres are

working and whether more centres will be set up during the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. One is at Okhla with West German collaboration, another at Howrah with Japanese collaboration and the third at Rajkot with the T.C.M. collaboration.

Radioactive Fall-out

***1350, Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether examination of "fall-out" from a nuclear bomb test in U.S.A. has disclosed the presence of two radioactive materials so far unknown;

(b) what are those materials; and

(c) whether they are available in this country?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). According to press reports, two new radioactive isotopes—Scandium-46 and Cesium-134—were detected by American scientists in a sample of fall-out collected near the Nevada atomic test site soon after an explosion. According to Dr. Charles Dunham of the United States Atomic Energy Commission the two materials "definitely constitute no significant hazard" in connection with nuclear tests although they would add to radioactivity in nuclear warfare.

These radioactive materials can be produced in atomic reactors in India whenever required for any research work.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if these materials are available in this country?

Mr. Speaker: What are the materials about which the hon. Member wants to know?

Shri P. K. Deo: These materials which have been found out to be radioactive.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are not available anywhere. They are produced by certain processes. We can produce them if necessity arises.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Atomic Energy Department has carried out any test in this particular field to discover these radioactive materials?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose not, Sir. These things come out in the course of investigations. As stated here, two American scientists recently found them. Having found them, anybody can find them now.

Arrest of a Naga Leader

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*1352. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a brother of Naga Rebel Phizo was arrested at Dum Dum on the 19th January, 1960 on his arrival from Burma;

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

(c) the reasons for which he was deported by the Burmese Government?

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

(b) Kevi Yalay, a brother of Phizo, was arrested by the West Bengal Police on the 19th January, 1960, at Calcutta on grounds of security.

(c) He was deported, following his arrest and detention under the Burmese Immigration laws.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether a charge sheet has been submitted and, if so, when and where the trial is going to take place?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Charge sheet against him?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In India or where?

Mr. Speaker: He has been arrested. Is it not so? Has a charge sheet been given?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There has been no charge sheet at the present moment. For the present he has been taken to Kohima for interrogation etc. After that it will be decided as to what other steps we should take.

Shri Vajpavee: May I know if the brother of Mr. Phizo was questioned in regard to the whereabouts of Mr. Phizo?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member, I hope, does not wish me to give the results of the interrogation at this stage.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Kevi Yalay was Divinity Teacher in an American school in Burma for five years prior to his repatriation to this country from Burma and, if so, is it a fact that he escaped to Burma without an Indian passport? How could it be possible for him to go to Burma without an Indian passport? Has that been enquired into?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not questioning the Burmese Government here.

Shri Hem Barua: No. He escaped out of our country without an Indian passport. I want to know whether this has been established during interrogation and how could it be possible?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is going to happen during interrogation is not going to be given out now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the brother of Phizo, while in Burma, did try to contact any foreign embassy there and, if so, which embassy? May I also know whether some other persons have also been arrested by the West Bengal Police along with him?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. He made efforts to contact foreign embassies to get some money out of them, but these efforts failed.

Mr. Speaker: He also wanted to know whether any other person has been arrested along with him.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Two other persons also were arrested in Calcutta. One of them is Ngutsonyo and the other is Kuolhulie.

Shri P. G. Deb: When were these two people arrested?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Kevi Yalay was arrested on the 19th January, 1960. Kuolhulie was arrested on the 22nd January, 1960 and Ngutsonyo was arrested on the 29th January, 1960.

Shrimati Masida Ahmed: May I know whether Kevi Yalay was arrested by the Burmese Police in the Burmese territory or in the unadministered area on the Indo-Burmese frontier?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: He was arrested by the Burmese Police in Burmese territory.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that when Kevi Yalay was arrested at Dum Dum airport and was interrogated by the Police he said that he is a man of dual nationality, that is, a Naga first and an Indian next? If so, may I know whether this has been established from him or not?

Mr. Speaker: He established his dual nationality?

Shri Hem Barua: That shows his complicity with Phizo and all that.

Shri Vajpayee: Nagaland is not a nation.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Treatment of Prisoners in Algeria

***1356. Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was a signatory to the Asian-African nations letter to the U.N. Secretary-General on the 10th February, 1960, drawing attention to a report of the International Committee of the Red Cross relating to treatment of prisoners in Algeria; and

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) As the letter was intended for circulation only, the question of a reply does not arise.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether our Government have got any information as to the number of persons held or to whom this sort of treatment has been meted out?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That was the report of the Red Cross Committee which leaked out in a French paper called *Le Monde*. But we do not have any detailed report. It is the Red Cross Committee that investigated the conditions there.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether our Government has made any representation to the French Government directly or through ordinary diplomatic channels?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Since the problem of Algeria has been a vexed problem, does our Prime Minister propose to have some talks on this problem with the representatives of the French Government when he next visits France?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I previously said that I cannot state on what subjects I shall

have the occasion to talk to President De Gaulle. It depends on circumstances.

Displaced Shopkeepers in Ulhasnagar

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*1257. { Shri Parulekar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) how many applications have been received from the refugee shopkeepers of Ulhasnagar in Thana District for the purchase of plots on which they have constructed their shops;

(b) whether any such plot has been sold to them so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Nearly 3,000.

(b) No.

(c) The shop plots have been occupied by displaced persons in an irregular and unplanned manner and the plots so occupied cannot be sold to them. The question regarding sale of alternative shop sites is under the consideration of State Government.

Shri Parulekar: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government invited applications from the shopkeepers in 1952 for purchasing plots on which they had constructed their shops?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I have myself been there to Ulhasnagar a number of times. These shops are more or less stalls constructed in an entirely unplanned manner. I have talked to the shopkeepers myself and have told them that if they could conform to a certain plan we can accommodate them. But they will not do it. So, what can be done in the matter?

Shri Parulekar: My question remains unanswered. I wanted to know whether it is a fact that Government invited applications from the refugees who had constructed those shops in 1952 and whether in response to this invitation they applied.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will not remember what happened in 1952. That is about eight years ago. I want to help these shopkeepers if only they would conform to some kind of a lay-out or a plan. But "A" man's shop is looking to the north, somebody else's is looking to the south, somebody has got a big plot and somebody has a small plot. They are squatting upon the roads. I want the whole thing to be done in a planned manner.

Shri Parulekar: May I know whether Government will investigate as to whether they had invited applications from the shopkeepers for the purchase of the plots?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If a request is made to me certainly I will look into this. But the point is that since we introduced the Compensation Scheme in 1955 the whole concept of allotment and sale has changed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total number of displaced persons in Ulhasnagar and whether they were paid anything for rehabilitation? If not, how have they been rehabilitated and what is the aid given by Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There are different facets of rehabilitation. If the hon. Member is referring to housing, I can give him some information. About loans, I do not remember the figures exactly. It is a colony where we have got about 90,000 to one lakh persons and large sums of money have been spent on the rehabilitation of displaced persons in that colony.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether specific notices were issued to these people for the change in the construction on the sites?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: According to the information received from the State Government, which my hon. colleague has given, they are trying to do their level best in the matter to find out if any alternative shop sites are available.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: I wanted to know whether specific notices were served to this effect.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: Has any specific notice been served on these people directing them to have a change in the method of building houses or construction?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question of houses does not arise. What I have stated in reply to the question is that we cannot agree to shops being made permanent on the existing sites and the State Government is looking into the matter of providing some alternative sites. They are looking into it.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether when constructions were undertaken any objection was taken by the Government or by the municipality?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is an old business of old camps. As far as I can remember, thousands of people moved into that colony in the initial stage and these shops—I am talking from memory—have been constructed unauthorisedly. That is my impression but I am prepared to correct myself. I have been to that township a number of times.

टायरों का घायात

*१३५८. { श्री क० भे० मालवीय :
श्री मानकभाई घणशान :
श्री खादीबाला :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन से घायात किये गये टायर बहुत घटिया किस्म के हैं और ये बहुत जल्दी फट जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे टायरों का मूल्य लौटान का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा जैसा कि भारतीय टायर कम्पनियां करती हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) (क) और (ख). जिन लोगों को चीनी टायर झलाट किये गये थे उनमें से आधे दर्जन ने शिकायतों की हैं कि ये टायर सामान्य दबाव से पहले ही फट गये हैं। इन शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है। यदि इनका कारण निर्माण सम्बन्धी कोई नुकस निकला तो खराब टायर पाने वालों को, दोषानुसार उपयुक्त हरजाना देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री क० भे० मालवीय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो खराब टायर वहां से भेजे गये हैं, उसकी शिकायत खाइनीज सरकार को कर दी गई है या नहीं की गई है ?

श्री कानूनगो: इसकी शिकायत खाइनीज गवर्नमेंट को नहीं होनी थी। इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापार सम्बन्धी जो विवाद होते हैं वही काम करते हैं। करीब ४००० टायर विभिन्न जरियों से एस० टी० सी० ने मंगाये थे। इनमें से ६ टायरों के बारे में शिकायत की गई। ६ टायरों में से तीन की जांच हो गई है और पता चला है कि उनमें कांटा घुस गया था।

श्री खादीबाला : जो चीजें वहां से भेजी जाती हैं चाहे टायर हों या कोई और चीज हो, हमारे प्रतिनिधि जो वहां से ले कर भेजते हैं, क्या वे उनकी पूरी जांच करते हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो: हमारे प्रतिनिधि वहां नहीं रहते हैं। माल नामी मैनूफैक्चरर हमें भेजते हैं और वह माल यहां प्रपक्षा चलता है। ६ टायरों में से तीन टायरों के बारे में पता चला है कि मैनूफैक्चरिंग डिफैक्ट नहीं है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether these tyres were imported through S.T.C.? May I also know how many out of the 4,000 tyres

have been sold and how many are still in stock?

Shri Kanungo: The tyres are imported by S.T.C. and the whole lot of them have been allotted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How many have been sold?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise. The question refers to the import of tyres.

Shri Kanungo: They have been allotted.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether these tyres were ordered after the samples were examined; and is it the point that the supply stuff does not tally with the sample?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, we are now investigating into the complaint whether it is due to manufacturing defects or to accidents.

Increased Production of Ambassador and Fiat Cars

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*1363. { **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Fatehsinh Ghodasar:

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

(a) whether Hindustan Motors Ltd. and Premier Automobiles Ltd. have been asked to produce more Ambassador and Fiat Cars to reduce scarcity; and

(b) whether these companies have written to Government offering to reduce the price of their cars if they are allowed to increase their production capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 58.]

Shri P. R. Patel: What is the production capacity of these three concerns mentioned in the statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They can go up gradually to double the present production. But this year, as I have stated in the statement, in the past three months there has been a record production not so far achieved.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it because of inadequate provision for foreign exchange that they are not able to produce to capacity?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. The plant and equipment and machinery required for more production have been ordered out by the firms and as soon as they come the necessary foreign exchange will be utilised for more production.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is seen that Ambassadors and also Jeeps have reached a record production in March, 1960. I want to know whether the prices are likely to be reduced because of more production, because more production generally means less cost of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If during a particular month the production goes up or there is this type of increase, it does not lead to that type of production.

Shri Tangamani: During the first three months of this year 6,399 cars have been manufactured. May I know whether Government will be able to tell us how many cars will be manufactured within the three months following, that is from April to June?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is very difficult to assess, but the rate is likely to be maintained and also increased.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that all the components of the Ambassador and Fiat are still not being manufactured either by Premier Automobiles or Hindustan Motors, and in what year they are likely to reach the target of self-sufficiency manufacture of all the components?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have had the privilege of placing the statements

repeatedly several times before the House, and the percentages are fairly well known now. The Hindustan Ambassador has reached 71 per cent., Fiat has reached a percentage of about 58, and Standard about 37 per cent. Efforts are being made, and according to the phased programme, by the end of the Second Plan period, all of them are likely to reach 80 to 85 per cent., which is the maximum indigenous content of automobiles practically.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the Premier Automobiles have written to Government that if they are allowed to produce small cars, they could sell them in the market at Rs. 8,500?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have never written like that, and there is nothing to prevent anybody from increasing more production. As a matter of fact, this increased production, which as far as Fiat is concerned is twice the previous year's level, is due to our giving them more assistance. And the more sheet metal and pressing plant, for which they are now enquiring about, and other things are produced, the greater will be the production.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if any special licence has been given to Premier Automobiles to manufacture 200 units of Plymouth cars and, if so, what would be the indigenous component of these cars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we discontinued the manufacture of big cars, because it is neither paying in capital cost nor in manufacturing cost. This was for the Department of Tourism, where to attract foreign tourists and to provide them with long distance transport, as a special case, 200 big cars were allowed to be imported, and assembled more or less. There is no question of saving any foreign exchange on any components.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not true that all these three car manufacturers and also the jeep manufac-

turers are being pampered at the cost of the consumer, and the car production is not sufficient and all the parts are not manufactured here; and the jeep manufacturer alone was allowed a large amount of foreign exchange for import of parts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have dealt with it. All of them are progressing according to the schedule, and we hope that most of them by the end of the Second Plan period will reach the normal self-sufficiency possible in an automobile industry.

Spanish Press Delegation

*1364. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spanish Press delegation has recently visited India; and

(b) if so, what for and on whose invitation?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) A delegation consisting of 4 leading Spanish journalists was invited by the Government of India to visit this country to enable them to have a first-hand knowledge of our development projects and educational and cultural activities.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What is the present relationship of our country with Spain?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Very friendly, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: On a former occasion, when a foreign Editors' delegation came here, I had put a question that these delegations are taken in a kind of way outside and none of them is allowed to meet the journalist-Members from all parts of this House, and the hon. the Speaker was good enough to say that the Ministry would take note of this suggestion and that something would be done. May I know why, when the Spanish Press delegation came, especially in view of

the Goa question, they were not permitted to meet a few journalist Members of this House?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Usually programmes of these foreign visitors, journalists or other, are drawn up in consultation with their own Ambassadors here. In fact, largely their own Ambassadors' wishes are followed in this matter. There is no question of their not being allowed to see anybody. They come for ten or twelve days to go all over India. They are a bit rushed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Speaker will set up a committee to find out the real journalists and the prospective journalists of this House?

An Hon. Member: With Shri D. C. Sharma as the Chairman!

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

*1365. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. who have been appointed as technical consultants for the proposed Fertilisers Factory at Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh, have undertaken to execute any work of the factory;

(b) if so, the nature and value of the contract;

(c) whether any remuneration is being paid to the technical consultants; and

(d) if so, what is the amount?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is still under negotiation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether even the nature of the con-

tract with regard to the technical consultants is also under negotiation still?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. The nature is that Sindri Fertilisers will work as technical consultants of the Andhra Government. Now the question is only of the terms and conditions, and being a matter between two Governments it is not a hold-up at all.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They are entrusted with certain preliminary work in connection with this fertiliser work. Are they doing it without any remuneration being paid to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, the Andhra Government have taken several steps in order to clear up all the preliminary data and collection of statistics. That work is going on. On the other side, Sindri is also taking up about the nature of the project and what technical know-how should be used. The work is more or less proceeding according to schedule.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if any foreign exchange has been asked for by the Andhra Government for this factory during the current year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present, they have not asked for, but naturally this will entail a large amount of foreign exchange, and it will have to be granted as the scheme has been accepted in principle, but they will have to negotiate suitable credits.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They propose to call for global tenders. May I know whether that will have to be routed through this Ministry or they can do it independently?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, all these details have not yet been discussed. Just as we have arranged to manufacture almost Rs. 8½ crores worth of plant in the country itself for the Rourkela factory, we have to manufacture for this factory also. It might also be possible to manufacture locally a much larger portion of the

plant required for the Andhra fertilizer factory. Then, for the balance, it will have to be decided in what manner to proceed in consultation with such suppliers as are available in the world.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Who will manufacture this Rs. 8½ crores worth of plant in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as Rourkela is concerned, it is Sindri which is the main contractor, and there will be sub-contractors of engineering firms in the country.

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Price of Cement

*1367. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Damanl:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 374 on the 27th November, 1959 and state at what stages is the proposal to increase the ex-works price of cement?

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

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the proposal submitted by the producers for increasing the ex-work price of cement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Recently there has been a rise in coal prices and there has also been a surcharge on freight. When the Tariff Commission fixed the retention price for the cement industry, these surcharges were non-existent. They have drawn our attention to the fact that when the factories have to pay these surcharges, a proportionate increase in price becomes necessary.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the cement of some factories is of inferior quality, and whether this factor will also be kept in mind before taking a final decision in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure the hon. House that the cement pro-

duced in India is one of the highest possible standards in the world. It compares with Portland BDB and other international brands. There should not be any reason to suspect the quantity. Certainly, the location of individual factories are different, and to that extent it will vary.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I can give a particular example, and I challenge the statement of the Minister. The cement of Dalmia Cement factories is inferior to others in quality.

Mr. Speaker: How are we to decide? Shall I appoint a commission here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The investigations that are going on are not about the quality of the cement but about the working of the company. That is quite a distinct matter, apart from the product itself.

Shri Palaniyandy: In view of the implementation of the recommendations of the Fair Wage Board Committee, is Government thinking of revising the price of ISD?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the price is concerned, the retention price uniformly applies to everybody. As the House will remember, in the Tariff Commission's Report there was a margin to be given to the ISD, which is still retained. Therefore, that does not arise.

Shri Tyagi: The prices to the consumers were calculated after the equalisation element was taken into account, because foreign cement was being imported during the last few years. Since foreign import has now decreased, is there any possibility of the prices coming down?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's information is four months old. This has been already removed. An excise duty was imposed and no reduction in the consumer price was considered necessary, because there is already sufficient demand at this price, and Government thought it fit that the difference should be mopped up as excise duty. Therefore, now

the margin left to the STC, as I had the privilege to say last time, is barely four annas per cent.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the workers in the various cement factories are being paid wages on the basis of the Wage Board's recommendations which were published recently.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member knows more than myself that the Wage Board Report has been accepted. The first part of the rise is being already implemented by the various factories. Cost accounting for that is going on. After a year, the second part also will be looked into.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that there is rise in price because production is much less than the demand?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no rise in price. The previous hon. Member only wanted to know if there was any possibility of reduction in the price in view of the stoppage of foreign import. That does not arise because we have already equalised it by a sort of excise duty.

Indians in Ceylon

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*1369. { **Shri Shivananjappa:**
 { **Shri Sampath:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly created Ministry of Internal Security in Ceylon is engaged in drawing up a scheme to detect and repatriate Indian passport holders who are over-staying their residential visas; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government of India thereto?

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

(a) The functions of the Ministry of Internal Security in Ceylon include the question of detection and deportation of foreign nationals, including Indians, who overstay the period of

their permits. Government of India have no information whether any specific scheme in this connection is being drawn up.

(b) If and when there is wilful contravention of the laws of a foreign country, it is difficult for the Government of India to intercede on behalf of their nationals. In specific cases where the overstay is due to illness or other factors beyond the control of the person concerned and the failure to obtain an extension was for *bona fide* reasons, representations could be made by the Indian High Commission to the Ceylon authorities concerned.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know how many cases of overstaying have been reported since the creation of this Ministry?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We do not know because the Ministry was created only on the 20th January, 1960.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that after the formation of this new Ministry, many Indians with resident permits, who might have overstayed but who had applied for extensions, were asked to leave? That is the point.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Have the Government of India information to the effect that this Ministry is still continuing under the Dudley Senanayake Government?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have not heard of its abolition yet.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Address of the Governor-General to the newly elected Parliament of Ceylon in which he has stated that his Government proposes to initiate talks for improvement of the estranged relations between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities on the island; if so, whether Government

would seize this psychological moment to approach the Ceylon Government for the solution of the problem of stateless Indians in the island?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is very difficult for me to answer—I do not know how this question arises—if in a particular question, the whole issue, the broad issue which has lasted for about 60 to 70 years, is raised.

Shri Hem Barua: That is why I say this is a psychological moment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to take away the time of the House, during Question Hour. He can communicate his suggestions to the Prime Minister.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that people with Indian passports who have overstayed but have applied for permission to stay on, have been asked to leave by this new Ministry, and whether any such representations have been made to our High Commissioner there.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: In the answer it is given that it is a contravention of law when a person overstays. If the period of the permit has expired the Ceylon Government is entitled to send them back according to their own laws.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether this law of deportation is contrary to the undertaking given by the Ceylon Government that those who are residing there normally would be permitted to continue to reside there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This Ministry was created really to supervise measures to prevent illicit immigration into Ceylon. So, it deals mostly with illicit immigration.

Shri Thanu Pillai: Question is not about new people going there with a visa, but people who are normally resident there who have been given permits. If they overstay and if they

are deported, does it not contravene the undertaking given by the Government of Ceylon in their negotiations with us that they would be permitted to continue to reside as long as they desire?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know to what specific undertaking the hon. Member refers. There were talks on this question undoubtedly, but there was no kind of an agreement or final settlement of that issue. Much has happened since those days and those talks took place, and a good number of Indian nationals have been set back at the expiration of their visa period.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether applications for extension of the period before expiry have been rejected in the recent past, and whether such instances have come to their notice?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice of that question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was reported in the press that Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake was alleged to have said that he would like to take up this matter with the Prime Minister of India, with regard to the problem of Stateless people in Ceylon. May I know whether any official communication has been received from the Prime Minister of Ceylon by the Government of India in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates purely to the existence of a Ministry there to send away those persons who are illicitly continuing to remain there after the expiry of the passports. Nothing more arises out of it.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether Government would take at least this much interest to intervene in cases of harassment of persons who are compulsorily taken to the police and deported and ask that they may instead be handed over to the Indian Embassy there so that they could be deported without this harassment?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these cases of reported harassments are taken up by the High Commission in Ceylon with the Ceylonese Government authorities.

Pneumoconiosis in Coal Mines

*1370. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 809 on the 2nd December, 1959 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the conduct of survey of the incidence of pneumoconiosis in the coal mines; and

(b) the number of cases of pneumoconiosis reported during 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Before the survey was started in December, 1959, 1000 mine workers from different categories of work and from different mines in the major coalfields had to be chosen and preliminary arrangements made for their examination during the survey. Some delay was also caused as the Inspector of Mines (Medical) who was dealing with the subject left the Department and a substitute had to be appointed.

(b) Four.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: At least may we when we can expect this report? It was stated some time ago that it would be received in the middle of 1959. Then, again, it was stated that it would be received in September, 1960. May I know whether September, 1960, will be a firm date for the receipt of this report?

Shri Abid Ali: We should expect it early next year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It has been stated that four persons have been affected by pneumoconiosis. May I know from which mines they come? Do they come from the Bihar-Bengal coal-fields?

Shri Abid Ali: I would not be able to mention the coal-fields just now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In case of a dispute where the worker is dissatisfied with the diagnosis of the coal mines medical officer, whom has he to approach?

Shri Abid Ali: If he is not satisfied with the decision of the employer, then he has to resort to conciliation, and with the help of the hospital at Dhanbad or Asansol, he can get his dues.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether he has to go from Hyderabad to Dhanbad to get himself examined?

Shri Abid Ali: No. I was referring to the coal-fields at Jharia or Raniganj. With regard to Hyderabad, of course, he should not go to that place. If at all he has to go there, C.H.W. Fund should pay for it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether certifying surgeons under the Mines Act have been appointed in all the States?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think so.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know why they have not been appointed?

Shri Abid Ali: Notice.

Research Institute for Tea Industry

*1371. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals by the Tea Board to set up some Research Institute for Tea Industry in the country; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A proposal for the establishment of a Fundamental Tea Research Institute and Tea Research Station in the Dooars has been submitted to Government by the Tea Board. The non-recurring expenditure on these two organisations is expected to be Rs. 37.5 lakhs and 10 lakhs respectively. The recurring expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 12 lakhs for the Fundamental Tea

Research Institute and Rs. 3.14 lakhs for the Research Station. The need for a Fundamental Research Institute at present and the scheme for the Research Station are under examination.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when this institutes will be set up, and what the likely site will be?

Shri Kanungo: They are under examination. As for the site, it has got to be somewhere in North-East India, but it has not yet been selected.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the nature of the work that will be done in these institutes?

Shri Kanungo: The main items of work are supposed to be fundamental research on tea, something called taxonomy, then, plant collection, breeding etc.

Medium Wave Lengths of the A.I.R.

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*1372. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that International Tele-communication Union has asked India to utilize about 50 medium wave lengths earlier allotted to it by the middle of next year or else surrender them to other countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): The question will be answered by the Minister of Transport and Communications on a subsequent date.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The other day, you were pleased to say that they should inform us immediately.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion, when I pointed out that this information should be given earlier rather than on the floor of the House, you were pleased to remark that in future, this should be done. But this has been repeated in spite of your instructions to that effect.

An hon. Member: They could have issued a corrigendum.

Mr. Speaker: How is it going to help the hon. Member? If it is transferred, he cannot put the question. Only, he took the trouble of getting up and putting the question.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a mental agony. We spend about five minutes in preparing the supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not make too much of every small thing. Even in the question list before me, I find a note against this question that this would be answered by the Parliamentary Secretary Shri A. C. Joshi.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The question was transferred to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. We wanted it to be transferred to them by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, but the Lok Sabha Secretariat informed us that as the question list had already been printed, the right answer to be given would be that it would be answered by the Minister of Transport and Communications.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. If we get intimation earlier, that is, before we print the question list I shall give the intimation here. But if it is received a little late, the hon. Minister or his Parliamentary Secretary will answer it on the floor of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: Even after its publication, it could have been intimated to us in a correction slip or a corrigendum.

Shri Tyagi: May I ask a supplementary question which comes within the portfolio of the hon. Minister? How many wavelengths is he using already?

Dr. Keskar: It is not within my portfolio. The allocation of wavelengths dealt with exclusively by the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Organisation which is under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. It has nothing to do with my Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: But the information has transpired that it is the officials of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry that are having consultation with the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Organisation over this issue. If it pertains to the Ministry of Transport and Communications possibly these officers.....

Dr. Keskar: Possibly, the allocation of wavelengths might later on affect the work of this Ministry, but that is entirely a separate question.

Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.

*1373. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have sought permission of the Union Government for laying a copy of the Report of the Investigator appointed by the Government of India under the Company Law to investigate into the affairs of the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd. on the Table of the Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the Report on the Table of Lok Sabha;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Investigator's Report revealed instances of violation of provisions of the Company Law and of misutilisation of money and misappropriation and malafides by the Managing Agents of the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd. resulting in huge loss to the Company;

(e) if so, the circumstances in which the Company Law Administration decided not to proceed in the matter;

(f) whether the Managing Agents have sought the approval of Government for renewal of their term of Managing Agency;

(g) whether Government have received any representation against

the grant of such permission for renewal;

(h) if so, from whom and the action proposed to be taken thereon;

(i) what action have the Government of Orissa suggested in these matters; and

(j) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (j). Hon. Member will recall that I had dealt with the matters raised in this question in the House while replying on 31st March, 1960 to the cut motions relating to the grants for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The whole matter is being looked into further.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the Government of Orissa have addressed the Company Law Administration to reconsider their decision and to give specific findings on the various charges made by the investigator?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; a letter has been received from the Orissa Government, and a reply has also been sent to them.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether the shareholders, including the Orissa Government, have addressed the Company Law Administration not to renew the managing agency of the Orissa Textile Mills, which is due to expire on 15th August, 1960?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That matter, as usual, has been referred to the Company Law Advisory Commission. When we have received the recommendation of the Company Law Advisory Commission, we shall take the final decision.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether all the reports of the Orissa Textile Mills will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They cannot be laid on the Table of the House. It is not the practice to lay

such reports on the Table of the House, nor does the Law permit us to place them on the Table of the House.

Manganese Industry

*1374. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 383 on the 27th November, 1959 regarding the dispute between mine owners and employees in the manganese industry in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay State and state the result of efforts made to bring about an amicable settlement on the points in dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A mutual Agreement was signed on the 14th December, 1959 between the parties.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, it was stated that the mine-owners had decided to revoke their agreements with the employees. May I know whether Government have ascertained the reasons for this revocation?

Shri Abid Ali: This agreement was signed in December only. Since then, some mine-owners want to revise the terms because they say there is a slump in the market. But the matter has not progressed so far, and this agreement is in force.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certain cases in this connection are pending in the Supreme Court, and they have been filed by the manganese mine-owners. Have they been withdrawn?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think so. This agreement was signed in December, and it is still being implemented.

Cess on Coal

*1375. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to decrease the rate of cess on coal deducted from 37 naye paise to 50 naye paise per ton;

(b) if so, the date from which it will be enforced; and

(c) what would be the additional income from the enhanced rate?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes. There is a proposal to increase the rate from 37.5 to 50 naye paise per ton.

(b) Not yet decided.

(c) About Rs. 55 lakhs per year at the existing rate of production.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A huge work in connection with the construction of quarters for miners is being taken up by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation. If there is delay in announcing this rate, how can they fulfil the housing programme which is taken up?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that there is an ambitious programme of housing and water supply. But we do not think that it will be held up for want of funds.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it not a fact that especially the water supply programmes in the various coal fields have been held up for want of funds?

Shri L. N. Mishra: At the present moment, we are engaged in drawing up plans for better water and housing facilities. The work is in progress. For augmenting water supply, this proposal has been made. It is under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any portion of this increased amount will go to the Rescue Station Fund?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is meant for better labour welfare amenities.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the target date fixed by Government for supply of water to labourers in colonies where there are no such facilities?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question? This is only about increase in the rate of cess.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It concerns the Labour Welfare Fund.

Mr. Speaker: May be. The question is whether there is a proposal to increase the rate of cess or not. The question whether other amenities will be provided or not does not arise.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Water supply is one of the amenities provided.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into details. The only question, as I said, is whether the rate is to be increased or not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the cess on despatches generally goes to the Rescue Station Fund? If so, I want to know whether any portion of it will go also to the Rescue Station Fund.

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is a separate thing. So far as this is concerned, part of it goes to the general welfare fund and part of it to housing schemes. Out of the increased cess also, part will go to the general welfare fund and part to housing and water supply.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the percentage?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What was the purpose of increasing the rate from 37 nP. to 50 nP.?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is to provide better facilities and amenities for labour.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is water supply one such facility?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mainly water supply.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Then my question is relevant. What is the target date fixed for completing the water supply to the labour colonies?

Shri Abid Ali: I may submit that water supply is not the function of this particular department. That is

taken care of by some other organisation. This department gives contribution to that organisation and employees to provide better water supply facilities for the workers.

Export of Iron Ore

*1353. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 4 on the 16th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the total quantity of Iron Ore supplied to Czechoslovakia so far;

(b) whether the target of one million tons has been attained; and

(c) if not, by what date is the target expected to be attained?

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

(a) 8.11 lakh tons.

(b) Not yet.

(c) May, 1960

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What is the method of payment?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is mainly on a barter basis. I cannot exactly mention the items which will have to be exported by Czechoslovakia.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Are capital goods and machinery taken in exchange for the ore?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, there will be capital goods such as electrical plants, paper plants, coal mining equipment and other industrial machinery.

Assistance to Tea Industry

*1362. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have approved a scheme involving an expenditure of rupees two crores for providing financial assistance to the tea industry; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 57].

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the requirements of the tea industry in respect of the equipment and machinery to be replaced?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The case of every applicant is being considered by the Tea Board, and it will be decided on merits.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any security shall be furnished against the assistance given?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There will be no security as such. In fact, it is with a view to help the tea industry that this kind of scheme has been drawn up.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that machinery is proposed to be given to the tea estates on a hire purchase basis, may I know what specific safeguards are proposed to be taken by the Board to protect its interest?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sufficient safeguards will be taken. But generally the practice is that the machinery is kept mortgaged to the Tea Board or to a particular organisation.

Shri Tangamani: How much of the Rs. 2 crores allotted under this scheme for modernising tea factory machinery has so far been utilised?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not much, because the scheme was introduced only recently. Applications are still coming in.

Shri Palaniyandy: Before approving any of the Assistance schemes, will Government insist on implementation by tea planters of the housing schemes which are already there?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That scheme directly concerns the employers. It is true that not much progress has been made in that regard.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I find from the statement that in no single case will the amount of assistance exceed Rs. 2 lakhs. In view of the fact that the cost of a drying machine, which is the most important part of the equipment, on the high side of Rs. 1 lakh, do not Government consider the limit fixed as small?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is altogether a new scheme which has been introduced. It is the beginning. At present, we have decided to keep the ceiling at Rs. 2 lakhs. If however necessity arises to raise it, we will consider it.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether there is any scheme to give financial assistance for the setting up of tea factories in the Kangra district? If so, what is the amount allocated for the purpose?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, we have provided no such funds.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Recently quite a number of companies have been selling out and repatriating their money abroad. May I know whether there is going to be any safeguard to ensure that the repayment of this assistance will be incumbent on those companies and not on the new companies which are buying up the concerns?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think the hon. lady Member is talking of something which is old. Recently there has been no such repatriation.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Sales are going on.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of that also.

Export of Iron Ore

1368 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Iron ore to Japan and Czechoslovakia is being carried in Indian ships;

(b) if not, to what extent has the work been entrusted to Indian ships; and

(c) what measures are being taken to ensure that the entire transport is done by Indian ships?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, to a small extent.

(c) Steps are being taken to prevail upon the principal purchasers to utilize Indian shipping. Czechoslovakia has agreed to use Indian shipping to the maximum extent provided other things are equal. Japan has also agreed to use Indian shipping to the extent of 10 per cent of the total tonnage.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: As regards the remaining 90 per cent, are they carried by Japanese ships or other ships?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Both.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In respect of the other ships, was an attempt made to request the Japanese Government to use Indian ships?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, we usually do it. In fact, we have almost decided to emphasise this point in the agreement. In a number of cases we have provided for greater use of Indian ships.

Shri P. R. Patel: It is said that they would transport 10 per cent in Indian ships. I want to know why more than 50 per cent or 50 per cent is not being transported in Indian ships. Is it because we have not sufficient ships?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is correct. Our tonnage is very short. Secondly, we have not got all types of ships because cargo has to be carried in special types of ships. That is also another difficulty which comes in the way.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Prize Bonds

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S.N.Q. } Shri A. M. Tariq:
No. 12. } Shri Raghunath Singh:
 } Shri Vajpayee:
 } Shri D. C. Sharma:
 } Shri Madhusudan Rao:
 } Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether prize bonds distributed by the Government of India were exhausted in most of the Post Offices and other distribution centres on the very day on which their distribution had started;

(b) whether a large number of people who wanted to purchase them had returned disappointed; and

(c) if so, what steps had been taken by Government to ensure supply of adequate number of prize bonds to the various distribution centres?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Due to unanticipated rush on the opening day, stocks of Rs. 5 Prize Bonds were reported to have fallen short at certain selling offices.

(c) Arrangements have since been made for the supply of additional stocks from the Central Reserves and for printing additional supplies to meet the likely future demands.

बी प्र० बू० तारिक : पहले तो हुकूमत ने इस चीज को लोगों में काफी पव्लिसाइज किया और फिर पांच रुपये के बाइंड इतनी कम तादाद में छापे और लोगों को यह भी इजाजत दी कि वे जितनी तादाद में चाहें उन को खरीदे और लोगों ने पांच रुपये के बाइंड एक हजार रुपये तक की मिकदार में खरीदे। अगर यह दुस्त है, तो क्या हुकूमत इस मिलमिले में कोई रोक-बाम करना चाहती है ?

شری اے - ایم - طارق : پہلے تو حکومت نے اس چیز کو لوگوں میں کافی بھروسہ کر لیا اور پھر پانچ روپے کے بانٹنے اتنی کم تعداد میں چھاپتے اور لوگوں کو یہ بھی اجازت دی کہ وہ جتنی تعداد میں چاہیں ان کو خریدیں اور لوگوں نے پانچ روپے کے بانٹ ایک ہزار روپے تک کی مقدار میں خریدے - اگر یہ درست ہے تو کیا حکومت اس سلسلے میں کوئی روک تھام کرنا چاہتی ہے ؟

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इन बांधों की संख्या के बारे में हुकूमत का घन्टाजा सही नहीं निकला, वह बात सही है, यानी लोगों की मांग ज्यादा हुई ।

श्री ग्यागी : हुकूमत ने कभी जूषा नहीं खेला ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हुकूमत ने जूषा खेला भी नहीं घोर खेलना चाहती भी नहीं. लेकिन यह जूषा नहीं है । इस बारे में घर जो इन्तजाम किया गया है, उस से यकीन हो सकता है कि घर ऐसी हालत फिर नहीं होगी ।

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that these prize bonds are being sold in the black market in Delhi and they are not available? If so, may I know if Government will consider the desirability of limiting the number of prize bonds to be sold to a single person?

Shri Morarji Desai: That cuts at the very root of the whole scheme. If we want large moneys to come out of these prize bonds, then, there should not be any limit on it. And, that is why no limit has been put on it. The black-marketing has come because people have no patience and

they do not bother about black marketing at all.

An Hon. Member: Because the Ministers have purchased many bonds.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, this has happened. That happened because there was short supply. But, now, there will be no short supply. We had first printed bonds worth Rs. 12½ crores. We are now printing bonds worth Rs. 13½ crores more. That means this will go on. (Interruption). I do not think this rush is going to last after two months.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know the value of the bonds sold till now?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult for me to say how much was sold all over the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Government is printing bonds of various denominations.

An Hon. Member: Only of two denominations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know where this shortage was acute so far as these different denominations are concerned? May I also know whether Government is going to take note of this shortage by printing the next batch of these prize bonds?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know whether there were shortages in other parts of India and where. But there were shortages in Delhi especially in the 5 rupee bonds. We have now supplied them with more 5 rupee bonds. The present stock of bonds in Delhi at the close of 7th April, 1960 is 53,770 bonds of 5 rupees and 6,837 bonds of rupees 100. Therefore, there is no question of there being a shortage.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are reports from various districts in the Punjab and U.P. and other States that there is acute shortage and people are not getting any bonds. Is the Finance Ministry doing anything

about supplying these bonds in all the post offices in the country?

Shri Morarji Desai: As I said, that is being done. And the hon. Member is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee. I should get all the help from her also on the subject as to where I should send them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Member is aware that this rush is there because black money is being regularised through the purchase of these bonds? If it is so, has the Minister also received certain suggestions in this matter?

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, it is possible that some hidden money might be coming up. I do not know whether that can be called black money or white money. Certainly, hidden money might have come up; or it might not have come up. I do not know what other suggestions are meant in this connection. I have not received any.

Shri Tyagi: Are these bonds negotiable? Is the name of the purchaser mentioned in the bond?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are bearer bonds and they can be sold at any time to anybody; but they cannot be cashed within 5 years.

Shri Tyagi: In that case I am afraid the hon. Minister has under-estimated the need for the bonds. It will have to be printed. I think, in crores and crores.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now, we have made arrangements to see that they are printed.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I think we should express abhorrence at this gambling spirit of our people.

श्री हेम राज : क्या ये प्राइज बांड्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा नादाद में देहातों के डाकबानों में भेजे जायेंगे, ताकि देहाती लोग भी स्माल सविंग स्कीम में इन्वेस्टिड हो सकें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाथ बंटा सकें ?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are being sent to all post offices; they have been sent. More stocks are also being sent now.

Shri Vajpayee: Why is it not possible for Government to issue these prize bonds in the names of the persons who come to purchase them?

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, they cease to be bearer bonds.

श्री जगदीश शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह अनुभव नहीं करते हैं कि इस प्रकार जो प्राइज बांड्स बिक रहे हैं, जो रग हो रहा है और जनता में एक प्रकार की जो होड़ मच रही है, उस में जनता का नैतिक स्तर गिर रहा है ? क्या सरकार इस की कल्पना नहीं कर रही है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इस से जनता का नैतिक स्तर घट नहीं रहा है। जो घटा हुआ है, वह मालूम जरूर होता है। उन को जरूर कहना चाहिये, मुझे कहने के बजाये।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दफ्तरों को शिमला ले जाना

(श्री पद्म देव :

*१३४८. { श्री भक्त बर्जान :

{ श्री बलजीन सिंह :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री १३ फरवरी, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार ने फाल्गु स्थान खाली कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कौन-कौन से दफ्तर कब तक शिमले ले जाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कुं० चन्दा) : (क) जी हां, महोदय।

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड के अनुसंधान, रूपांकन और मानक संगठन (रिसर्च, डिजाइन एंड

स्टैंडर्ड्स प्रौद्योगिकी) के महानिदेशक के सचिवालय के साथ साथ यांत्रिक निविदा इंजीनियरिंग के निदेशालय और उनके प्रशासन तथा सामान्य अनुभाग शिमला भेजे जाने शुरू हो गये हैं। आशा है कि स्थानान्तरण का यह काम अप्रैल, १९६० के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Documentaries on Agriculture

*1349. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government to produce documentaries on (i) improved methods of cultivation and (ii) service co-operatives?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Films Division has already produced and has under production a number of films on improved methods of cultivation and service co-operatives. A statement of these films is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 58.]

Attention of hon. Member is drawn to the fact that the Division produces films according to schemes or proposals made by Ministries concerned with the subject.

Export of Manganese Ore to Japan

*1351. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of manganese ore has been exported to Japan from India after the visit of the Indian official team to Japan in this connection; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A State Trading Corporation delegation which visited Japan in another connection availed of the opportunity to establish contacts with the principal

importers of manganese ore in that country. The export of manganese ore to Japan from October to December, 1959 was of the order of 33.645 tons.

Import of Zinc

*1354. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import 10,000 tons of Zinc in the months of January, February and March this year in order to relieve the present shortage of the metal in the country;

(b) what has become of the Zinc shipments from the Soviet Union against orders placed by the State Trading Corporation;

(c) whether the said decision to import 10,000 tons of the metal includes the quantity to be imported from the Soviet Union;

(d) if not, what other sources Government have in mind;

(e) whether it is a fact that Metal British Metal Corporation and Metal Distributors will handle these new imports from non-Russian sources and not the State Trading Corporation; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 59.]

Sale of Scooters

*1355. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Scooter when refused delivery by one of the intending purchasers is sold by the distributor at higher rates in the black market and is not offered to the next person in the list of intending purchasers maintained by the distributors in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what safeguards have been provided to ensure that the Scooters are strictly distributed in accordance with the list maintained by the distributors; and

(d) whether the list of intending purchasers maintained by the distributors and the distribution of Scooters received is displayed by the distributors?

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

STATEMENT

Government is not currently exercising any legal control over the distribution and sale of scooters in the country. It may, however, be pointed out that the manufacturers of scooters, have, at the instance of Government, issued instructions to their dealers that they should maintain a register of orders booked and make deliveries strictly in the order of priority. Government have no reason to believe that these instructions are being disregarded by the dealers. However, the situation is being watched closely. To relieve the shortage of scooters in the country, Government have taken several steps, including release of additional foreign exchange for the import of components and raw materials with the result that the production of scooters has increased to 915 Nos. during March, 1960 as against 330 per month on the average during 1959. In addition, another firm licensed for the manufacture of scooters with monthly installed capacity of 500 is expected to go into production in May, 1960.

सफेद धातुकारी कागज का निर्माण

*१३५६. श्री भक्त वसंत : नया वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २५ फरवरी, १९६० के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या ४४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि देश में सफेद धातुकारी कागज के उत्पादन के बारे में अब तक कौन-कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं ।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक कारखाना अर्थात् नेपा सिन्थ इम समय धातुकारी कागज तैयार कर रहा है । इसके उत्पादन क्षमता दुगुनी अर्थात् २०० टन प्रति दिन कर देने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके सिवा निजी क्षेत्र में भी १००-१०० टन धातुकारी कागज प्रति दिन तैयार करने वाले दो कारखानों के लिये सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है । ये कारखाने विदेशों में आयात को जाने वाली मेकैनिकल नुस्खों में धातुकारी कागज बनायेंगे । ये कलकत्ता तथा बम्बई में खोले जायेंगे ।

Heavy Structural Works

*1360. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 289 on the 22nd February, 1960, and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed studies and negotiations regarding establishment of the Heavy Plate and Vessels Shop, the Heavy Structural Shop and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant;

(b) whether the locations of these plants have been finally decided; and

(c) if so, what are they?

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

STATEMENT

(a) As already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 289 on the 22nd February, 1960, the project reports on the Heavy Structural Fabricating Works and the Heavy Plate and Vessel Works prepared by M/s. W. S. Atkins and Partners of U.K. have been received and are still under examination by the Government.

As regards the Heavy Machine Tools Project, which is to be established by utilising a portion of the credit of Rs. 23.1 crores offered by the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, for which an agreement was entered into between the Government of India and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic on 24th November, 1959, technical details are being worked out in consultation with the Czech experts. Copies of the Agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

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

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian in Transval

*1361. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the whole Indian population of the town Rustenburg, in the Transval, has been ordered to quit their homes and shops, who constitute 6 per cent. population of the town and were living 30 years before the town was founded?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes, Sir. As a result of the declaration of the Indian locations in Rustenburg as Group Areas for the Whites by a notification in the Union Government Gazette dated 10th January, 1960, about 1,000 persons of Indian origin will have to move to a location earmarked for them within the next two to five years.

Trespassing by Pakistanis in Murshidabad

*1366. Dr. Samantnihar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Pakistani armed men trespassed into Indian territory on the 15th March, 1960 and kidnapped five fishermen from the river Padma in Murshidabad;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in the matter; and

(c) whether these fishermen have been released by now?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government have brought the incident to the notice of the Government of East Pakistan and have requested them for the immediate release of the kidnapped persons and an enquiry into the incident. We have not heard whether the persons have been released so far. The matter was also due to be raised at the Chief Secretaries' Conference which met in Dacca last week.

Manufacture of Radio Sets

1865. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 321 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government in connection with the manufacture of cheap radio sets has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features of their recommendations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Committee has made some recommendations. Preliminary work is being taken up in the meantime to prepare specifications of cheap radio sets in consultation with the All India Radio and the National Physical Laboratory for medium and short-wave valve type receivers and also for transistorised radio sets.

Indian Labourers in Ceylon

1866. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals engaged as plantation labourers in Ceylon; and

(b) the service conditions of these Indian nationals?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As on 31st December, 1958, 4,43,547 labourers of Indian origin were working on plantations in Ceylon. None of them has registered as an Indian citizen and as far as is known to the Government of India, no Indian national is working as a plantation labourer in Ceylon.

(b) The service conditions of all plantation labour in Ceylon, whether or not of Indian origin, are governed by legislation passed by the Ceylon Government from time to time.

Labour Co-operatives in Delhi

1867. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Co-operative Societies registered so far in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) how many of them were awarded minor works of construction by the C.P.W.D. without calling for tenders?

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

(b) Two.

कस्तूरबा नगर, दिल्ली

१८६८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) नई दिल्ली में कस्तूरबा नगर (सेवा नगर) के मक़दारी क्वाटरों की दूसरी मंज़िल में धीप्प ऋतु (मार्च-अक्टूबर) में पानी की कमी रहती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह ग़ब है कि इस वर्ष फ़रवरी में भी यहाँ के निवासियों को जल के अभाव का संकट रहा;

(घ) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि पहली मंज़िल के निवासियों को पानी के लिये निचली मंज़िल के निवासियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) में (ङ). कस्तूरबा नगर बस्ती कुतब रोड पर पानी के मुख्य नल (वाटर मैन) में निकलने वाली लाइन के अन्तिम सिंग पर है और दो मंज़िलों को पानी देने के लिये लगाई गई प्राइव्सी बूझी (फ़ैकल) के कारण भनों में पानी सीमित मात्रा में हो जा पाता है। इन दोनों कारणों से पानी का दबाव इतना कम हो जाता है कि वह दूसरी मंज़िल के फ़ैनेटों के लिये, विशेष कर गर्मियों के महीनों में, अप्रयोज्य रहता है। इसके फलस्वरूप, इस बस्ती के कुछ ब्नाकों में ऊपर की मंज़िल के फ़ैनेटों में उन महीनों में पानी की कुछ तंगी रहती है। इसी तरह की तंगी इस साल फ़रवरी मास में भी अनुभव की गई थी, हालाँकि इस आशय की कोई लिखित शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई। जब मुख्य नल में पानी का दबाव कम रहता है, तब अगर निचली मंज़िल में टैंटियां बन्द रखी जायें तो पानी दूसरी मंज़िल पर पहुँच जाता है। इस सीमा तक, ऊपर की मंज़िलों में रहने वाले लोग निचली मंज़िल में रहने वाले अपने पड़ोसियों के सहयोग पर निर्भर रहते हैं। पानी के संभरण और दबाव को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

Assault on Indian Student

**1869. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 448 dated the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government Investigation from the London Local Police

with regard to the assault on an Indian Student has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Shri Gautam was requested by the London Police to help them in identifying the assailant. Accordingly Shri Gautam kept watch on a number of occasions and at differing times, but had no success in meeting or identifying the assailant. The London Police have not, therefore, been able to proceed further in the matter. Shri Gautam also does not wish to pursue the matter any more and has decided to treat the matter as closed for the time being.

Pharmaceutical Plant

1870. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 370 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the terms of collaboration for the setting up of a pharmaceutical plant in India by Messrs. Bengers have since been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Apart from the participation to the extent of 70 per cent. by M/s. Fisons Ltd. of U.K., the principals of M/s. Bengers Laboratories Ltd. of U.K., in the capital of the Indian firm, the Indian firm will reimburse the firm in U.K., the actual cost incurred by the latter up to an amount not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh in each year towards the provision of technical service covering all aspects of the manufacture and packing of Dextran BP and Iron Dextran complex. This payment will be restricted for a period of seven years.

Benzyl Alcohol

1871. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Benzyl Alcohol 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 Benzyl Alcohol can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(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 statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

(a) The import figure for 1958-59 and 1959-60 (upto April-December) in respect of Benzyl Alcohol is given below.

| | Quantity | Value |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------|
| | (gallons) | Rs. |
| 1958-59 | 5399 | 1,06,000 |
| 1959-60 (April-Dec.) | 3972 | 76,000 |

(b) Benzyl Alcohol is used in perfumery industry and as a local anesthetic.

(c) and (d) The Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad has not carried out any research on the commercial production of Benzyl Alcohol.

It is estimated that tentatively Rs. 9 lakhs will be required for an inte-

grated project for the production capacity of half a ton per day.

(c) M/s. Tata Chemical Ltd., Mithapur have been licenced under the Industries (D & R) Act 1951 for production of the Benzyl Alcohol. There is no proposal for its production in the Public sector.

Benzaldehyde

1872. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Benzaldehyde 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 manufacture of Benzaldehyde can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(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) to (e). The statistics of imports of Benzaldehyde during 1958-59 and 1959-60 (April—December) are furnished below:

| | Value in '000' of Rs. Qty. in cwts. | |
|------------|--|----|
| 1958-59 | Q. | 50 |
| | V. | 16 |
| 1959-60 | Q. | 96 |
| April-Dec. | | 27 |

Benzaldehyde is used for dyes, perfumes, drugs, and as a re-agent for alkaloids. The Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad, has not carried out any research on the manufacture of Benzaldehyde on commercial scale

as such. However, Benzaldehyde is produced from Benzyl Chloride as an intermediate, which can be produced from the same plant as for the manufacture of Benzyl Chloride by the chlorination of toluene, on which the Regional Research Laboratory had completed its research.

It is estimated that tentatively Rs. 9 lakhs will be required to set up an integrated project.

No application for licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 for the manufacture of Benzaldehyde has been received. It is proposed to manufacture it in the Basic Organic Chemicals and Intermediates plant to be set up in the Public Sector.

Sodium Benzoate

1873. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Sodium Benzoate 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 Sodium Benzoate can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(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) to (e). The statistics of imports of Sodium Benzoate during 1958-59 and 1959-60

(April—December) are furnished below:

| | | value in '000' of Rs. Quantity in cwts. |
|------------|----|--|
| 1958-59 | Q. | 1479 |
| | V. | 234 |
| 1959-60 | Q. | 468 |
| April-Dec. | V. | 92 |

Sodium Benzoate is extensively used as a preservative in foods, pharmaceutical preparations and cosmetics.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad has not carried out any research on the manufacture of Sodium Benzoate as such. However, Sodium Benzoate and Benzoic Acid can be manufactured from Benzotrichloride. The total cost for an integrated project will tentatively work out to Rs. 9 lakhs for half ton per day capacity.

No application for licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of this item has been received nor is there any proposal for its manufacture in the Public Sector.

Sambhar Bitterns

1874. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether process for economic utilisation of Sambhar Bitterns can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Salt Research Institute, Bhavnagar;

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

(c) whether any application for licence has been received for setting up this industry in the country or whether Government want to undertake it in the Public Sector;

(d) whether it will result in saving of foreign exchange; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The process suggested by the Central Salt Research Institute for utilisation of Sambhar bitterns has been tried on a small pilot plant. The utilisation of the process on a commercial scale is yet to be determined.

(b) For the establishment of a washing-cum-sodium sulphate recovery plant, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 10 lakhs per annum (recurring) will be required.

(c) No application for licence has been received. As the Sambhar Salt Source is worked by the Hindustan Salt Co. Ltd.; a wholly Central Government-owned Industrial Undertaking, the recovery of byproducts of salt from the salt bitterns at this source will be undertaken in the Public Sector.

(d) and (e). The installation of a washery-cum-sodium sulphate recovery plant will result in saving of foreign exchange estimated at about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.

Manufacture of Rigid Filters

1875. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Rigid Filters can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of Research carried out at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona;

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

(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?

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

(b) About Rs. 55,000 per unit for the manufacture of 300,000 running

fect of porous rigid filters (required for tube wells) per annum.

(c) Neither any application for licence for its manufacture has been received nor is there any proposal at present to set up any such factory in the public sector.

Bezotrichloride

1876. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Bezotrichloride 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 Bezotrichloride can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(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 statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) Bezotrichloride does not figure as a separate item in the Statistics of Foreign Trade of India. As such import figures for this article are not available.

(b) Bezotrichloride is an intermediate in the production of Anilin Dyes, and is generally used as a dye intermediate and as an intermediate for the production of some synthetic organic chemicals.

(c) and (d). No research has been carried out by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad on the production of Bezotrichloride. It can,

however, be taken up on an integrated project along with the production of other chlorides, such as Benzyl Chloride, Benzal Chloride etc., fine chemicals and perfumery materials, such as phenylacetic acid and phenylacetamide amide, benzyl acetate, Benzaldehyde Benzyl Benzoate, etc.

It is estimated the plant and equipment for an integrated project will be about Rs. 9 lakhs for a capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per day.

(e) No application for licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has so far been received for setting up the industry in the private sector. Bezotrichloride has been included in the scheme for the manufacture of organic chemicals and intermediates proposed to be implemented in the public sector.

Manufacture of X-Ray Equipment

1877. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the scheme put forward by M/s. Radon House, Calcutta for the manufacture of X-Ray equipment was approved by Government;

(b) if so, how far the company has proceeded;

(c) whether the company has past experience;

(d) what would be the cost of the scheme; and

(e) how much grant and loan will be given by the Central Government?

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

(b) A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of X-Ray Equipments of a value of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum was granted to M/s. Radon House, Calcutta in May, 1959. They registered the Company in November,

1959. The Company have stated that they are in possession of the plant and machinery required for the manufacture of the X-Ray Equipments and they are constructing additional buildings.

(c) Yes, as a small scale manufacturer.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs on plant and machinery alone is envisaged in the scheme, out of which imports will be to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs.

(e) There is no proposal to give grant or loan to the firm by the Central Government.

Vacancies Notified in Bombay State

1878. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies notified in public and private sectors of industries during the year 1959-60 in Bombay State; and

(b) the number of textile mills closed down in Bombay during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during April 1959 to February 1960:

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Public Sector | 52,593 |
| Private Sector | 5,295 |
| | 57,888 |

(b) Three cotton textile factories employing more than 100 persons closed down during the period from April 1959 to January 1960. Two of these were however restarted.

Coal Mine Accidents

1879. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal miners killed, drowned and injured in coal mine accidents during the years 1956-

57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and in 1959-60 stating the number, name of coal mine and the dates of accidents separately;

(b) what precautions have been taken to avoid similar accidents in future;

(c) whether Government have studied the latest mine safety devices developed for safety in Mines Research Establishment at Sheffield, England, which include a metre for measuring the amount of explosive methane gas in the pit and a newstyle mines rescue breathing apparatus; and

(d) if so, whether they are being introduced in Indian coal mines?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) This information is published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

(b) Continuous efforts are made by the Mines Inspectorate to minimise risk from accidents by implementing the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952.

(c) and (d). The Mines Inspectorate is in touch with the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, U.K., regarding the methanometer, which has not yet been produced commercially. It has already obtained methanometers of other types, which are, more or less, of similar utility, for use of officers.

A rescue breathing apparatus providing for cool inspired air is under trial in U.K. The question of its introduction in India does not arise at present.

मेंहदी का निर्वान

१८८०. श्री प्रकाश बीर शम्भो क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत को मेंहदी के व्यापार में प्राप्त होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है :

(ख) क्या इस उद्योग को और भी अधिक लाभदायक बनाने के लिये मेंहदी के व्यापारियों को कुछ और सुविधायें देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी मंच है कि कोई सरकारी देख-रेख न होने के कारण मेंहदी में बहुत मिलावट प्रारम्भ हो गई है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनी) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है ।

देवदार के तेल की योजना

१८८१. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अर्धवार्षिक निवेदन में देवदार के तेल की योजना चलाई जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रबल कदम प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न शायद देवदार की लकड़ी के तेल से है । यदि हाँ, तो यह तेल तैयार करने की कोई योजना दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल नहीं की गई है । हाँ, जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य में यह तेल तैयार किया जाता है ।

बिदेशों से आने वाले राजकीय प्रतिनिधियों का स्वागत

१८८२. श्री प्रहलाद बीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नया बिदेशों से आने वाले राजकीय प्रतिनिधियों के स्वागत के लिये सरकार ने कोई पृथक विभाग बनाया है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिये कोई पृथक धन राशि प्रति वर्ष नियत की जाती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (ग) : जी नहीं ।

Radio Rural Forums in Punjab

1883. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio rural forums formed in the Community Development Blocks for the benefit of the agriculturists in Punjab, district-wise; and

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to how far they have proved useful to the agriculturists in their agricultural operations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 69].

(b) The State Publicity Co-ordination Committee appointed by the Punjab Government for assessment, co-ordination and advice on the functioning of radio rural forum scheme in Punjab made some assessment in selected forums at the initial stage and was satisfied with the potentialities of the scheme for the benefit of the agriculturists. Reports received by Jullundur Station from the forums and other rural listeners also reveal that the programme is proving beneficial to agriculturists.

Common Tea

1884. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

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

(a) the percentage of 'common tea' in the total output of tea in the country;

(b) whether common tea is facing strong competition in the world market; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for its publicity with special reference to Egypt and Australia?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No separate figures of production of common teas are available because it has not so far been possible to define common tea in precise terms. The industry has, however, assessed variously the quantity of so-called common teas as 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the total production.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In addition to the general promotional measures such as participation in Tea Councils, foreign exhibitions, presentation of gift teas etc. the following steps have been taken to improve the competitive ability of Indian tea in world markets:—

(i) Public Relations Units have been established in Egypt and Australia. Two officers of the Tea Board have been deputed to work in Sydney and Cairo, respectively.

(ii) Issue of export licences of dust teas to all destinations without a quota entitlement.

(iii) The rates of export duty and excise duty have been reduced. Teas from the common tea producing areas pay the lowest rate of excise duty viz. 2 nP. per lb.

(iv) Grant of transport and fertiliser subsidies to tea gardens in Tripura and Cachar which are generally known as common tea producing areas.

Fertilisers for Tea Gardens

1985. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

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

(a) whether the tea-gardens are supplied with fertilisers;

(b) if so, the type of fertilisers;

(c) the total quantity supplied in 1958-59; and

(d) at what price?

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

(b) to (d). The following quantities of different types of fertilisers were supplied to the tea gardens in 1958-59 at the prices given against each:—

| | North East India | South India | Rate per ton |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | (ton) | (ton) | |
| Sulphate of Ammonia | 37,250 | 8,932.6 | Rs. 422/- freight paid to rail head destination. |
| Ammonium sulphate Nitrate | 2,000 | 5,954.25 | Rs. 450/- ex godown. |
| Urea | 2,000 | 1,912.5 | Rs. 740/- ex godown. |
| Calcium Ammonium Nitrate | Nil | 2,315 | Not known. |
| For Mixtures | | | |
| Superphosphate | 3,800 | 7,000 (Rock Phos- phate). | Rs. 205/- ex godown. |
| Muriate of Potash | 3,500 | Not known | Rs. 350/- ex godown |
| Sulphate of Potash | 2,500 | Not known. | Rs. 480/- ex godown. |

Accreditation Facilities for Correspondents

1886. Shri S. L. Saxena: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Principal Information Officer for the grant of accreditation facilities for Indian and foreign newspapers between 1st of June 1958 and 31st of January, 1959, mentioning the names of the newspapers seeking such facilities;

(b) what action, if any, was taken in respect of each of these applications at the meetings of the Central Press Accreditation Committee held during this period;

(c) the number of applications which were not put up for consideration of the Central Press Accreditation Committee during this period; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No. 61].

(c) and (d). Applications mentioned at serial Nos. 26, 27 and 28 of the statement, were received during December 1958. The next meeting of the Central Press Accreditation Committee was held on February, 4, 1959 when they were considered.

Accreditation of Press Correspondents

1887. Shri S. L. Saxena: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons granted accreditation by the Central Press Accreditation Committee for the five English Daily newspapers of Delhi, group-wise, and the number of persons on the list of Accredited Press Correspondents who do not represent any newspaper or news agency;

(b) the basis of the grant of accreditation facilities to more than one

correspondent for a single newspaper and for persons representing no newspapers or news agencies; and

(c) the press facilities which these accredited press correspondents are entitled to?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 62].

(b) Under Rule 6 of the Rules for accreditation of correspondents, in determining the number of accredited correspondents for a newspaper or agency, the character and volume of coverage required and the service limitations of the Press Information Bureau is to be taken into account.

In connection with the application of Rule 6, the Central Press Accreditation Committee have adopted the following convention:—

"In dealing with requests for additional accreditation beyond the limit of one per newspaper including a newspaper published from more than one centre or a newspaper group, the following factors will be taken into consideration:

(i) the character of coverage required in terms of subjects up to a maximum of three, and

(ii) where a group consists of newspapers published in different language, an additional correspondent in respect of each additional language depending upon the circulation and standing of the language edition."

"In dealing with such applications it is open to the Committee to ask for information regarding the background and experience of a correspondent in the subjects for which additional accreditation is being sought. Such additional accreditation would be recommended only for those who

are staff correspondents of the newspaper."

"Additional accreditation may be given to a local newspaper for its Chief Reporter or one of the senior Reporters solely for the purpose of following up Delhi news at the Government of India headquarters."

As regards the grant of accreditation to journalists representing a newspaper or a news-agencies, the Committee have adopted the following convention:

"Accreditation may be extended as an exceptional measure, on application to journalists of long and distinguished service who may be contributing special articles to a number of papers regularly though not attached to any newspaper. It is recognised that such cases are exceptional."

(c) The facilities normally available to accredited Press Correspondents are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 62].

Central Press Accreditation Committee

1888. Shri S. L. Saxena: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) when and where were meetings of the Central Press Accreditation Committee held between the 1st of June, 1958 and 31st of December, 1959; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no agenda are prepared and circulated to members of the Central Press Accreditation Committee before the meetings and no regular records of the proceedings are maintained?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Meetings of the Central Press Accreditation Committee were held in the Press Information Bureau, Akashwani

Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi. On only one occasion, in July 1958, the meeting had to be arranged elsewhere on account of frequent electricity breakdowns in Akashwani Bhawan.

(b) No, Sir. An agenda is prepared and circulated for the meetings and there is a formal record of the recommendations of the Committee which is also circulated to members.

Applications for Accreditation

1889. Shri S. L. Saxena: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rules for Accreditation of Press Correspondents give any authority to the Principal Information Officer to withhold the applications of press correspondents seeking accreditation from meetings of the Central Press Accreditation Committee of his own accord, even though the applications might be in full accord with the Rules;

(b) if so, what are those Rules;

(c) whether the Principal Information Officer withheld any such application seeking accreditation between the 1st June, 1958 and 31st January, 1959;

(d) if so, on what grounds;

(e) whether the Central Press Accreditation Committee has taken any action against the Principal Information Officer for thus withholding such applications;

(f) if so, what; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Under the rules, an application for accreditation should be made by the editor of the newspaper or agency concerned to the Principal Information Officer of the Government of India, New Delhi. Full details about the professional experience of the correspondent are to be furnished with

the application. The Principal Information Officer has to refer the application to the Central Press Accreditation Committee for their advice. The Committee require information about the periodicity and regularity of publication of the newspaper and circulation and in the case of the correspondent, his status in relation to the newspaper and information about his experience and standing. Where this information has to be collected, the cases are reported to the Committee after the data has been obtained.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Accreditation Facilities for Correspondents

1890. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for the accreditation of press correspondents give any right to the Principal Information Officer to grant provisional accreditation facilities to any Correspondents;

(b) whether the Principal Information Officer has granted such provisional accreditation facilities to any persons between 1st June, 1958 and 31st December, 1959;

(c) if so, the names of the newspapers and the correspondents granted such provisional accreditation;

(d) whether the Principal Information Officer has refused to grant such provisional accreditation to any applicants for the same; and

(e) if so, on what grounds?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) In connection with Rule 13 of the Rules for Accreditation of Correspondents the Central Press Accreditation Committee have laid down that:

"If both the newspaper and correspondent qualify, the Principal Information Officer may:

(i) accept accreditation of a correspondent provisionally pending next meeting of the Committee;

(ii) accept substitution of an accredited correspondent, for a temporary period; and

(iii) accept accreditation finally in cases in which a newspaper has been represented by an accredited correspondent and the proposed correspondent has been accredited for another paper; provided that cases under No. (i) and (iii) will be reported to the Committee at the next meeting."

(b) Yes, Sir, on request.

(c) A statement showing names of correspondents to whom provisional accreditation was granted by the Principal Information Officer during the period June 1, 1958 to December 31, 1959 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 63]

(d) No sir, if the request fulfils the condition mentioned above for provisional accreditation.

(e) Does not arise.

Rules for Accreditation of Correspondents for Foreign Newspapers

1891. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules in regard to the accreditation of correspondents for foreign newspapers have recently been changed;

(b) if so, whether a copy of these rules will be laid on the Table;

(c) when were these rules changed; and

(d) who deals with this question now, and why?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). The rules relating to accreditation of correspondents representing Newspapers Press agencies both Indian and foreign, were revised by the Central Press Accreditation Committee in 1956 in the light of the re-

commendations of the Press Commission. The Committee recommended that the same rules, as apply to accreditation of Indian correspondents, might apply to foreign correspondents, subject to such relaxation as may be reasonable in regard to matters like residence in Delhi, etc. A copy of the rules was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on May 14, 1957.

The External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs are now responsible for providing press facilities to foreign correspondents. The cases of foreign correspondents are recommended by the Ministry of External Affairs whose representative also attends the meetings of the Central Press Accreditation Committee.

Facilities for Government Servants in Dandakaranya

1892. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Class III and Class IV Government servants working in the Dandakaranya Projects area of Koraput District (Orissa) and Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh) are not provided with housing, medical and recreation facilities; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. Permanent or semi-permanent accommodation is provided as far as possible. In other cases tented accommodation is provided pending availability of permanent or semi-permanent accommodation. In both cases no rent is charged.

Medical facilities are available for all.

Employees are encouraged to start recreation and sports clubs for which purpose suitable grants will be given.

Evening Classes for Workers

1893. Shri V. Eacharam: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes started for industrial workers in the evening classes conducted for them;

(b) how many such classes are running at present; and

(c) the industries selected for this?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) It provides for the improvement of the theoretical knowledge of the trades pursued by industrial workers by arranging evening classes for them. These are held either in technical institutions or within the factory premises.

(b) 9 Evening Classes.

(c) Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Textile industries. Also Draughtsmen (Civil and Mechanical) for various Industries.

C.P.W.D.

1894. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay a copy of the Rules notified last in the Gazette of India for the promotion of Class II Officers to Class I posts on the engineering side in the Central Public Works Department and state:

(a) the circumstances under which departures have been made from these rules; and

(b) the up-to-date amendments made in these rules?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) The rules for appointments and promotions to Class I posts on the Engineering side (Civil & Electrical) in the C.P.W.D. were published last in the Gazette as Notification No. 3372-E/54, dated the 21st May 1954 (S.R.O. No. 1841) for Central Engineering Service Class I, and Notifi-

cation No. 3370-E/54, dated the 21st May 1954 (S.R.O. No. 1843) for Central Electrical Engineering Service Class I. It has not been possible to obtain the requisite number of copies of these Gazette notifications. Copies of the rules regarding promotion of Class II Officers to Class I posts both on the Civil and Electrical side in the C.P.W.D. as extracted from the above notifications are, however, placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 64].

No formal amendments in these Rules have been made. With the approval of the Union Public Service Commission relaxations have been made, from time to time and on ad-hoc basis, regarding qualifications for promotion as well as percentage of vacancies to be filled up by promotions, by Departmental Promotion Committees concerned from time to time. The relaxations were found necessary due to administrative reasons like shortage of Class I direct recruits due to inadequate recruitment during past years, inadequate number of permanent posts and for affording promotional avenues to outstanding non-graduate engineers.

Industrial Development

1895. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) the number of applications received by Government for starting of new industries and for expansion of existing industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act from each of the States during 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the number of applications sanctioned for each State during the above years with the figures for each State and for each year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Chinese Incursions in Ladakh

1896. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incursions by the Chinese in Ladakh since the outbreak of the trouble in Tibet;

(b) the total loss of life and property estimated; and

(c) the compensation paid to the dependents of the persons killed?

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

(b) Ten persons were killed and property worth Rs. 3,100 was lost in the Kongka Pass incident on October 21, 1959;

(c) Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for payment to the dependents of the persons killed in this incident at the rate of Rs. 2,000 in each case. The Jammu & Kashmir Government have also sanctioned payment at the rate of Rs. 1,000 in each case.

Naga Hostiles

1897. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 71 Naga Rebels have been arrested with two stenguns, 12 rifles and with a number of other arms in the second week of March, 1960?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In the first fortnight of March, 1960, 35 Naga rebels were arrested 6 rifles and 14 muzzle loading guns were either recovered from them or surrendered by them to the authorities.

Return of Indians from Abroad

1896. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more Indians are returning home from abroad than leaving India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of Indians who came into and went out of the country during 1959?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Indian citizens living abroad hold Indian passports and can return to India at any time. When they do so, it is not possible to know whether they have returned only temporarily or permanently. Similarly when an Indian citizen goes abroad it is not possible to know whether he has proceeded abroad only temporarily or for a long period or permanently. In the absence of statistics, therefore, it is not possible to give a specific reply.

Emigration and Immigration Statistics

1899. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the figures of emigration from and immigration to India for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 1322 and 1903 skilled and unskilled workers from India went abroad in 1958-59 and 1959-60 respectively after complying with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. A considerable number of Indians to whom the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, are not applicable, went abroad on passports, but information is not available as to how many of them have taken up employment or settled down abroad. Some Indians have also gone abroad without passports on country craft etc. or on forged passports, but information as to their number is not available.

There is normally no immigration of foreigners of non-Indian origin into India. The latter come to India on visas at the expiry of which they are expected to leave. Indian citizens settled or employed abroad from time to time return to India finally and, similarly, persons of Indian origin abroad registered as Indian nationals some times return to India; precise figures are, however, not available.

Slum Conditions in Chandrawal Village, Delhi

1900. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slum conditions exist in Chandrawal Village near Kamla Nagar, Delhi and pose a problem of health and sanitation; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The area has been declared as a 'slum area' under section 3 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi are considering a proposal for development of the area.

Manipur P.W.D.

1901. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of divisions in the Manipur P.W.D. and the amounts allotted during 1956-1960 to each division; and

(b) the amounts spent so far and the amounts likely to be surrendered as unutilised?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix III; annexure No. 63].

Promotions in NHTA and NEFA

1902. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Political Officers (II) in NEFA and Naga Hills Tuensang Area promoted to the ranks of Assistant Political Officers (I) on the basis of the recommendations of the Special Selection Board held in 1953-54;

(b) the number of Assistant Political Officers (II) and other officers from Defence, I.A.S., I.P.S. State, Central and other Services appointed as Assistant Political Officers (I) on the recommendations of the Selection Board held in 1956-57; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Political Officers (I) and Political Officers recruited in 1956-57 were made senior to the Assistant Political Officers (I) and the Political Officers recruited in 1953-54 in clear contravention of the statutory rules of the Indian Administrative Service Rules?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 6.

(b) 4 Assistant Political Officers (II); 5 Defence Services Officers; 2 Indian Police Service Officers; 2 State Service Officers and 4 Officers from other services.

(c) The *inter se* seniority of officers who were initially appointed in 1953-54 and of those who were recruited in 1956-57 has been fixed in accordance with Rule 15 of the IFAS Rules, 1956, which provides that "the seniority of the members of the Service *inter se* shall be determined by the Central Government on the advice of the Special Selection Board and after taking into consideration the age, experience, seniority in the parent office, if any, and other relevant factors". The seniority was fixed on certain definite principles adopted by the Special Selection Board. The Indian Adminis-

trative Service Rules do not apply to the Service.

मुरैना (मध्य प्रदेश) में घनसी घोर सरसों का बायदा व्यापार

१९०३. श्री रा० च० शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरैना में घनसी घोर सरसों का बायदा बाजार स्थापित किये जाने के बारे में जापान प्राप्त हुए हैं .

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिले में घनसी घोर सरसों का उत्पादन सब से अधिक होता है और मुरैना मण्डो में उक्त तिलहन का कच्चा बिक्रय बड़े परिमाण में होता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी. हाँ ।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) जी. नहीं. मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना जिला उत्पादन घोर सरसों का दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है ।

Contract Labour in Coal Mines

1904. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee, appointed to go into the question of the nature of works in the coal mines which could be done by contract labour, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its main findings;

(c) whether Government have examined the same; and

(d) when action is likely to be initiated on these recommendations?

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

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

Sample Surveys of Goods Traffic

1905. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination has completed sample surveys of rail-road competition on Ahmedabad-Delhi, Bombay-Bangalore and Calcutta-Patna and some other routes;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at as a result of the survey; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to avoid rail-road competition?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination are conducting surveys on selected routes with a view to assessing the extent and the nature of traffic carried by road transport on these routes. The surveys are being conducted by the Committee as part of their study of the problems entrusted to them. The Committee will make use of the results of the surveys for the purpose of the preparation of its report. It will be appreciated that until the report of the Committee is available, it is not possible to supply any detailed information on the studies being conducted by the Committee.

Manganese Poisoning in Mines

1906. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 56 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date by the Committee of Inquiry appointed to make investigation of the causation, extent, diagnosis and treatment of the cases of manganese poisoning prevalent in the manganese mines and to advise on the preventive measures;

(b) the number of meetings held and the mines, if any, visited by the Committee; and

(c) the number of cases reported of manganese poisoning during 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Committee has held eleven meetings and completed clinical examination of 850 workers. It has also organised research work for estimating manganese content in body tissues and for proper treatment of manganese poisoning.

(c) No such cases have been reported to the Mines Inspectorate.

Industrial Development of Andhra Pradesh

1907. **(Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

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

(a) the details of the progress made in assessment for the establishment and development of new Industries in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to establish these new Industries?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 66].

Indian Oxygen Ltd.

1908. **(Shri Muhammed Elias: Shri Prabhat Kar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the different companies in India who are competing with the products of Indian Oxygen Ltd. in Indian Market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta are principally engaged in the manufacture of industrial gases, electrodes and welding equipment. The names of the different firms at present competing with the

products of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 67].

Fertiliser Factory near Madras

1909. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract was given to a British firm Simon-Carves Ltd., for installation of a new fertiliser factory at Ennore near Madras; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. East India Disilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd., have been issued a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for the manufacture of ammonium phosphate at Ennore near Madras. Government have no definite information about the arrangements which the company may have made for the purchase of plant and machinery. An application has however been received for the issue of a licence for the import of plant and machinery from the U.K. and is under consideration.

Coir Industry in Mysore

1910. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board, set up by the Central Government, has taken any steps to develop the Coir Industry in the districts of South Kanara and North Kanara in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a training-cum-production centre for the development of the industry in that area; and

(d) if so, the progress so far made in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The schemes for the development of Coir Industry as far as they relate to the States, are drawn up and implemented by the State Governments concerned direct and the Coir Board acts only in an advisory capacity in regard to such schemes.

(c) and (d). No scheme for starting training cum-production Centres for development of Coir Industry in the above areas has been received from the Government of Mysore. It is however understood that the State Government have established a training-cum-Production Centre at Honnavar, a Coir manufacturing school at Kumta and 3 Peripatetic Training Centres in North Kanara District.

Class III Staff of C.P.W.D.

1911. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of Class III staff on regular establishment employed in various divisions of the Central Public Works Department is maintained separately for each division;

(b) if not, whether it is according to different zones or regions;

(c) if so, what are the different zones or regions; and

(d) the jurisdiction of each zone?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The seniority of Class III staff on the regular establishment employed in various divisions of the Central Public Works Department is not maintained separately for each Division.

(b) There are 4 categories of posts of Class III Staff on the regular establishment of the Central Public Works Department and their seniority is maintained as follows:

(A) Ministerial Staff: (i) Their seniority is maintained on Zonal basis

for purposes of promotion or retrenchment in the Department. (ii) For purposes of confirmation, however, their seniority is maintained on All India basis.

(B) *Drawing Staff*: Their seniority is maintained in the same manner as in the case of the ministerial staff.

(C) *Staff working against the Isolated posts*: Their seniority is maintained on zonal basis for all purposes viz. promotion, confirmation and retrenchment.

(D) *Technical Staff*: Their seniority is maintained on All India basis for all purposes viz. promotion confirmation and retrenchment.

(c) and (d) *Different Zones and their jurisdictions*:

(i) *Northern Zone*: It comprises of Circles and Divisions located in Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States.

(ii) *Southern Zone*: It comprises of Circles and Divisions located in Madras, Bombay and neighbouring areas.

(iii) *Eastern Zone*: It comprises of Circles and Divisions located in Calcutta, Assam, Gangtok and N.E.F.A.

Class IV Staff of C.P.W.D.

1912. *Shri Tangamani*: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority of Class IV staff on regular establishment employed in various divisions of the Central Public Works Department is maintained according to each division?

(b) if not, whether it is according to different zones or regions;

(c) if so, what are the different zones or regions; and

(d) the jurisdiction of each zone?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (*Shri K. C. Reddy*): (a) No

(b) For purposes of promotion to the higher posts on the same cadre and reduction in establishment the seniority list is maintained on Circle and Zonal basis respectively, and for purposes of confirmation on All India basis in so far as Peons, Barkandazes, Chowkidars and Daftries are concerned and on zonal basis in respect of others.

(c) and (d). There are three zones viz.

(1) *Northern Zone* comprising of Circles and Divisions located in Delhi, Punjab, U.P. and Jammu and Kashmir State;

(2) *Southern Zone* consisting of Offices in Madras, Bombay and neighbouring areas; and

(3) *Eastern Zone* comprising of Offices in Calcutta, Assam, Gangtok and N.E.F.A.

12.08 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: *Shri Vajpayee* perhaps, wanted to say something.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, may I know your reactions to my letter of this morning with regard to the publication of a news item relating to the Chinese reply to the Indian note of 12th February? It has been reported in the Press that the Government of India has received a reply; and the contents of the reply have also appeared in the Press. I feel that before the publication of the contents of the reported reply, this House should have been informed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (*Shri Jawaharlal Nehru*): Sir, I should like to be clear on this subject of what is sometimes referred to as a privilege of this House. I am not aware of any such privilege that I should control the Press as to what they should print or not print when they get it...

Shri Vajpayee: The External Affairs Ministry should be controlled and not the Press.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: . . . And the External Affairs Ministry even, to what measure it should be controlled as to what it should give to the Press and what it should not. I think it is a novel proposition of which I have not been aware in any country. But that is another matter. I want to be clear on this matter which is referred to again and again, to my knowledge, without any justification in parliamentary practice in any country. In fact, it would become almost impossible for Parliament to function if I am supposed to tell them of all military moves, all diplomatic moves from day to day. That is not parliamentary government, so far as I know. But that is by the way.

We have been trying to keep the House fully informed of these developments. Sometimes, it so happens that newspapers get some information and they publish it—not because we give it to them. We do not want to encourage publication in newspapers before we have decided that it should be published. A reply has come from the Chinese Government and we were waiting to find out the exact date of publication by them and by us and then I shall place it before the House possibly—I do not know—in the next two or three days. We are not responsible for a newspaper publishing it or the substance of it. (*Interruptions.*) (*An Hon. Member:* It has leaked out) May be. I do not think that it leaked out. The newspaper concerned has correspondents abroad too and those correspondents get it from other sources also.

Shri Vajpayee: When will this be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: For the information of the House, I should like to place it before the House as soon as possible—may be, in two or three days, perhaps, on Monday. I

shall not be here but I shall instruct my colleague, the Deputy Minister, to lay it on the Table of the House on Monday.

I may add that the note which is a fairly long one is really a resume of what has been said in the past. There is nothing new in it except the repetition of what they have said. Well, presumably, if I may use the word, it is to put their case as a whole, together, again.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The language is very polite, it seems?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is referring to politeness.

Shri Hem Barua: It is said about the note that the language is very polite. That is what the newspaper reporters say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The language is, and ought to be, always polite when Governments deal with each other and when guests come they should also be treated politely. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: Nobody says that guests should not be treated politely.

Mr. Speaker: Now, one point has been raised. So far as this matter is concerned, I had noted here—'not a matter for a privilege motion.' But I was informed that the Prime Minister wanted to make a statement. Otherwise, I would not have called him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I appreciate that, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let me make my position clear. With respect to these matters, I would like the hon. Members to know what exactly I am going to allow and not to allow. It is for the hon. Minister to find out, and to decide for himself, whether a particular document ought to be placed on the Table of the House or not. If he makes up his mind that it ought to

be placed here, the hon. Members expect that this House must be the first to get information before it is given to the Press. But it is for the hon. Minister to decide whether it is a matter which is so important that the information ought to be given first to the House or whether it is not of such importance and might be given out to the Press.

Today, I understood him to say that somehow it had leaked out. In that case, every hon. Member is entitled to ask how it has leaked out. If, on the other hand, he feels that it is not a matter which ought to be kept secret, there is absolutely no such question of leakage. If the hon. Minister feels, on the other hand, that it is a matter of importance and the House ought to be taken into confidence first, before it goes out, every step ought to be taken to see that the outside world does not give information of this matter before the paper is laid on the Table of the House. It is for the Minister to decide.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I understand you, Sir, the whole matter is left to the discretion of the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am quite satisfied with it.

Shri Vajpayee: May I submit that I did not want this question to be the form of breach of privilege I only wanted to draw your attention.

Mr. Speaker: I can only add this to avoid any misunderstanding in the future. When the hon. Minister gives information to the Press or allows the information to be given to the Press he ought not to say that he wanted to place it on the Table of the House first.

If he wanted to give it to the Press, let him say so. If, on the other hand, he wanted to keep it a secret, the House is always entitled to ask

how it has leaked out before it was given to the House. That is the only point.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I beg of you to say that there are many matters which are not exactly secret but publicity is given to them at a time considered the right time? Normally, if you place anything before the House, it is obvious that it is not right to issue it to the Press previously. But if the Press gets it—not from us and so there is no question of leakage—surely, the Ministries concerned are not responsible for the activities of the Press. Obviously, it is a matter not of privilege but pure courtesy even that it should be placed before the House before it is sent to the Press. But sometimes it so happens—apart from the papers—that we have Press Conferences and there are questions and answers. Something is said and an answer has to be given. That is not a matter of discourtesy to anybody that an answer is given. Can it be said that every answer should be given here before it is given in the Press Conference?

Mr. Speaker: We have understood each other very well.

12.16 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT, DEFENCE SERVICES

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table, under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution, a copy of Audit Report, Defence Services, 1960 (including Report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services and the Commercial Appendix thereto for the year 1958-59). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2073/60.]

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a statement show-

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

ing conclusions and recommendations of the Fourteenth meeting of the National Development Council held during March, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2074/60.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPORT RISKS INSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited for the period from the 1st October, 1958 to the 31st December, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2075/60]

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL SILK BOARD CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND RULES.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 351, dated the 26th March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Central Silk Board Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2076/60.]

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha,

at its sitting held on Thursday, the 7th April, 1960, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai
2. Shri T. R. Deogirikar
3. Shri K. K. Shah
4. Shri M. D. Tumpathiwar
5. Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
6. Shri V. R. Pandurang
7. Shri K. P. Madhavan Nair
8. Shri Purna Chandra Sharma
9. Shri Vijay Singh
10. Shri Gopal Swarup Pathak
11. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
12. Shri Lalji Pendse
13. Shri Suresh Jumiattram Desai
14. Shri B. V. (Mama) Warerkar
15. Shri Govind Ballabh Pant"

12.19 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.**MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL—
contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. When a representation was made by some Members of the House that some more time might be allotted, I said that we might sit till 6.30 today. Instead of taking up the private Members' work at 3.30 we shall take it up at 4 and the 2½ hours that are normally allotted to that business will be there. This discussion will go on till 4 p.m. We will conclude these Demands at 3 P.M. How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There were one hour and some minutes and you were pleased to extend it to two hours and some minutes.... (*Interruptions.*) It is for you to decide, Sir, and I am only pointing out the arithmetic.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at two O'clock. He wants half-an-hour I think.

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir, slightly more than that, because there will be some more speeches today. I will require nearly one hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him at 2.00, he may take any amount of time that he likes.

Now, I do not think any hon. Member was in possession of the House—
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for this opportunity that I have been given to say a few words on this Ministry. At the outset, I would like to state that 1952

is really a historic year for our country, as in the three basic essentials for our industrial development in steel, coal and fuel we have registered an appreciable progress which cannot be decried or belittled no matter what the hysterics or efforts of those belonging to and supporting the private sector may be.

Sir, in the limited time that is allotted to me, I would like to deal mainly with the question of steel. Here, Sir, the public sector has entered into a field where the private sector had been entrenched for quite a considerable time, and the three steel plants of the public sector have been commissioned during the year. A creditable performance has been shown by us in this respect and whatever I may say further in criticism later on I would appeal to the Minister that he would take that criticism in the spirit in which it is given. It is not in the least from a partisan point of view but more, Sir, because it is so necessary to learn from the experience of the past so that we will have better and better achievements in the future that is yet to come.

The Minister himself has stated that as a result of the progress of the work of the three steel plants we have made a savings of about Rs. 70 crores worth of foreign exchange, which is no mean figure. So there is naturally, after this achievement, a great deal of heart-burning as far as the private sector is concerned, because every success and every advance that is registered by the public sector means a developing threat to their profits and to the profits that they have been having a monopoly for many long years. That is why they are constantly on the look out for sins of omission and commission that are there in the public sector and by pointing out them they hope to deflect the public eye from their own defects and their own sins of omission and commission which, if I may

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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say so, are far greater than that to be seen in the public sector, because in the public sector we have a greater responsibility and a greater advantage.

There is a greater responsibility because it is this sector that serves the widest national interest. All profits that may be there, all achievements that may be there, will accrue to the benefit of the community as a whole. That is why the responsibility is there. At no stage should be slip from this responsibility. At the same time, there is the advantage that there is the possibility of the pooling of the greatest of experience because whereas in the private sector certain methods and various other aspects are kept secret for business reasons—because that is their business method, where the technical skill and other things naturally one person would not like to share with another—in the public sector we have the greater advantage of opportunities for rectifying mistakes and of pooling all the experience that we may have.

That is why I could not understand yesterday the inference made by the hon. Member who spoke, Shri Thanu Pillai, who seems to be allergic whenever there is any criticism from any corner of the House. He thinks that like people of old tribal times we should just say: "We have got confidence in you, Oh Lord; therefore, we leave everything to you and we pray for the best." When we put criticism forward, it is done so that it may help and also, Sir, wherever we may be wrong we hope we will get a frank clarification which, usually on many issues, I regret to say, we have not had. It is in this background I would remind the Minister of what Walt Whitman said: "The world is of little use to those who cannot read it." It is in this background that I would make the remarks that I have about steel.

Firstly, Sir, the report itself gives very insufficient data. M. hon.

friend, Shri Narayanankutty Menon, I think, was far too complimentary to the Ministry with regard to its report, because he said that those reports are fit to be the textbooks for matric students. I do not think they are fit to be even textbooks for matric students. They do not even compare well with the tutorial notes that are today being hawked round in the bazars in our country to try and push students through examinations. The reports are most shabby, and everywhere we see the same phraseology, that of "progressing satisfactorily". What does this mysterious phrase "progressing satisfactorily" mean? Because, after having all this, we find in the Minister's speech yesterday certain indications which cause apprehension.

For instance, with regard to the various steel plants, especially with regard to Durgapur, the whole nation was very disturbed when the news came of defective pile foundations. Now we are told that these defective pile foundations have been set right. But the question as to who is to pay the penalty for it has not been answered, except that the Minister has said that the repair work was undertaken at the cost of ISCON. On March 3, a question regarding the findings of the committee which was set up to investigate into this matter was tabled and the Minister in reply to that said that the findings of the committee have not yet been fully examined by the Hindustan Steel Limited. He also said: "The Committee had even before submitting the report, informally brought to the notice of Hindustan Steel Limited some of the important recommendations about the piled foundations and much has been done to implement them." Now, Sir, we are told that the repairs have been carried out. We are told that they have paid for, but we have not been taken into confidence with regard to this report and as usual this hedging is always there.

We would like to know what exactly was in the report, what exactly were the defects and what is the guarantee that these defects have really been overcome. We are told that a ten-year guarantee has been given. Is there a life span of a steel plant, this period of ten years? What is the guarantee? Why is it that there should be a ten-year guarantee? Surely the guarantee should be that these defects will not arise. Why is there the time limit? This is something which I would like the Minister to clear up for us.

With regard to Rourkela, certainly the steel plant there has registered progress. But is that progress smooth, and is it up to the mark? We find from the very beginning the target of production of pig iron is not fully achieved. When questions have been tabled the Minister has taken pains to inform us that Rourkela is suffering from teething trouble. We had teething trouble in Bhilai also, but it seems that they got over the teething trouble quickly. Here it seems, in Rourkela, the teething trouble is going on for a very long time. Now, there is the time-bomb which has appeared in the West German Press to which the hon. Minister has not even made any reference in his opening remarks. This naturally leads to a lot of apprehension in our minds, because one would like to know what is behind this kind of reporting that is going on, this kind of information that is leaking out. I would beg of the Minister that he should take the House into confidence. Here we are in a spirit of co-operation. It is not that we want to find mistakes and hit at the Ministry saying they are incapable and so on. What we want is, if mistakes are there tell us what they are, how they are going to be overcome. That would certainly help to understand the point better. Whatever news came out has come out in the German Press, and some of our Indian Press has also pounced upon it to put it in its own perspective.

The production figures of Rourkela and Bhilai show a marked difference.

Until February 1960, in Rourkela we had 234,154 tons of pig iron, 50,329 tons of steel ingots and 12,903 tons of crude tar. On the other hand, in the first eleven months of 1959 the production at Bhilai has been much higher than the production in Rourkela till February, 1960.

Now, why is there this difference? It is in this context also that one views this news item that has appeared in the Press, which has already been referred to by some hon. Members of the House.

The disturbing factor which I found in the speech of the hon. Minister which he made yesterday was the indication that there is going to be an increase of cost in the various steel plants. Why is it that details are not given by the hon. Minister? Is it in Bhilai? Why is there increased cost in the steel plant? Is it going to be because the construction works are going to cost more, or is there any other reason? Similarly, in Durgapur, why is the cost going to be more? Is it, as has been referred to previously on the floor of the House, because of the general defects that we have always felt existed whenever there is a package deal? Is it due to the drawbacks of the package deal? In Rourkela, a question has been asked in the House about the increased cost and you, Sir, were also pleased to ask the Estimates Committee to go into this matter. Therefore, firstly, we would like the estimates and the accounts of the three steel plants to be given to us on a uniform basis, which would enable us to compare one with the other. Secondly, we would like the Minister to indicate more explicitly what these higher costs are so that we know what they are and we may be able to answer those sections from the private sector who are only interested in turning round and say, "There you are; again and again the public sector is inefficient; the tax-payer is going to be made to pay" and so on.

What we ask from the Minister is that he should give us this material

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in order for us to be able to judge and also in order to be able to answer effectively those charges of the private sector which we know are put forward time and again only in order to discredit and not in order to help our public sector and our people.

Then with regard to the steel plants, there is also the labour question—the labour problems. Rumbblings have been there every year and we have also had Shri Surendranath Dwivedy referring yesterday to the position in Rourkela. It seems that the negotiating machinery and the grievance procedure are very much at fault in these steel plants. The service conditions in the plants and the question of future absorption of tens of thousands of workers who are engaged in the construction works, also engage the attention not only of the workers who are there but all of us who are interested in seeing that we should go forward. Naturally, once these worries are removed, you will find that the work that is put in there also goes forward apace. Therefore, I would seriously appeal to the Minister to take up this question of labour conditions in the steel plants and in doing so, I would request him to see that the public sector is a model to the nation as a whole, and to the private sector, not only from the point of view of the efficiency of the industry itself, not only from the point of view of the production targets being achieved and progress being shown in that respect, but also from the point of view that it should be a model employer. This also is very necessary today and I regret that—and I do not think—that particular bouquet could be handed to this Ministry.

Turning to the private sector, it is the private sector which, with Government help, is increasing its profits, as our Prime Minister has himself stated more than once. Here also, the information that is given to us in the report and by the Minister leaves very much to be desired. Rs. 10 crores have been given by the Gov-

ernment and there is also the contingent liability for the foreign loans and assistance. Again, further help is given by way of retention prices. And yet, we find that the target of expansion has not been reached. Last year, in his speech, the Minister said that with regard to the private sector, certainly the target for production would be reached and that the work that was left over would be completed by the end of the year and so on. It looks as though he will almost have to read out the same paragraph of his speech made last year in referring to the private sector again this year! In his speech yesterday he gave an assurance to people like Shri Somani that there was not going to be any downward trend in the retention prices but we would like also from him the assurance that there should not be an upward trend in the retention prices and some indication as to how far the funds that grow from the retention prices have been used for the expansion programme in the private sector steel plants.

Shri Somani made a very interesting speech yesterday, and he was the only one who was able to cover all the subjects that are covered by the Ministry. Just as the Minister is putting before the House his Demands for Grants, he just put forward in a few words the demands of the private sector and then sat down. If I may say so, neither the Minister's speech nor the report that has been given to us, Members of Parliament, provide us with any material or any indications as to what would be the reactions of the Ministry or the trends of the Ministry in the face of this heavy barrage that is coming from the private sector with regard to the private sector steel plants.

Then I come to the fourth steel plant. Again and again we get the same answer. There is a lot of apprehension in the country regarding this fourth steel plant. Two years ago, in February, 1958, the explanatory memorandum of the Central budget said that "it has been decided to undertake preliminary planning on

the basis that the target for steel production in the third Five Year Plan is likely to be of the order of 15 million tons, that is, an increase of nine million tons in the target of the second Plan". So, apart from the expansion of the three steel plants—Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur—it was felt necessary to have "a new steel plant with a total capacity of four million tons". Bokaro was selected for this purpose. The findings of the Estimates Committee indicating that the expansion of the existing steel plants would fetch bigger and cheaper results and it would be a first charge on the third Plan, stated that even after taking into account the expansion of the plants there would be need for another plant. They emphasised the fact that there should not be any delay in the setting up of the plant. Otherwise, if you just wait and then start setting up the plant much later, there will be a lag, and that lag will certainly cost the nation dearly in terms of foreign exchange, and it will lead to steel shortage. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister that a firm decision on the question of setting up of the Bokaro plant should be taken at a very early date.

Already, preliminary work has been undertaken, but that preliminary work should not rest where it is, and we should not be told continuously that the matter is being considered, that the various aspects are being looked into, etc. Because, from Shri Somani's speech yesterday, it is quite clear that the pressure from the private sector is on, and it is after the pressure increased after the explanatory memorandum in 1958 that we find a sliding back from the original position in respect of taking a decision on the setting up of the Bokaro plant.

Yesterday, we had a dangerous indication from the private sector. Shri Somani said that there was an opportunity for setting up another steel plant with American aid. This was his appeal. He did not question whe-

ther the estimates and the targets that are being considered by the Ministry with regard to the consumption of steel or the production of steel in this country are correct or not. He had only one point to say and that is, "Give up your idea of a fourth steel plant in the public sector, and give it to the private sector". It is on this that we should have a courageous and firm decision taken by the Government as early as possible and the fourth steel plant should be set up without any further delay in the public sector.

As regards the experience of the past few years, the technical know-how has improved. Our technicians and our workers have put in a very good job of it at the steel plants, but there is one thing that still seems to be lagging behind and which also does not receive sufficient attention in the reports of the Ministry, and that is about the Central Designs Organisation. For lack of time, I do not go into the details of it, but I just refer to it.

With regard to the question of regional disparities, I would also add my voice to those who made an appeal for the production of lignite in Neyveli and an early decision with regard to the low shaft furnace to be set up for the use of the iron ore available in Salem.

Lastly, with regard to the Ministry itself, here we have a Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, covering the three most basic essentials for our industrialisation, and for the progress of our country. This Ministry is rather like the package deal of the Durgapur plant! We are asked to discuss this Ministry as a package deal. It becomes a very difficult proposition. I do sympathise with the Minister that he also has to go off at a tangent here and there because he has to cover such a vast field. Time and again we have requested that this Ministry should be broken up and that these departments should function independently because of the growing needs of our economy, and

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

with this section of our public sector economy growing, it is very necessary that there should be far more concentrated work on these various questions. Therefore, it would certainly be helpful both from the point of view of discussion in the House and from the point of view of practicality of the work, if this Ministry was divided up.

In concluding, I would say that it is very necessary that the expansion that is thought of with regard to steel should be kept within the public sector itself and the inroads of the private sector should be resisted, because even the slightest weakening or an expression of doubt on our part means that the vultures of the private sector will just swoop down on this very strategic industry of ours in the twinkling of an eye.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows that we cannot eliminate the private sector so long as we have mixed economy. Why should she use the word 'vultures'? The hon. Lady Member should be little more soft.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The point I have been trying to make is the private sector is trying to swoop down and squeeze the public sector.

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is public sector or private sector, they are all children of women.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: It is not a question of lady-like or not; but I thought I was using parliamentary language. In the words of Anatole France, "the future is in the present; it is in the past. It is we who make it and if it is bad, it will be our fault."

I would like to end with a tribute to the tens of thousands of technicians, experts and workers who, in co-operation with our friends from abroad have achieved gigantic tasks during the past few years in these steel plants. Fired with the spirit of national endeavour, overcoming all the

difficulties that they have been facing and the pin-pricks of the private sector and cynics, they have changed the landscape of our country and set us well on the road to industrialisation. Let us, therefore, rectify whatever mistakes are there very speedily and go forward to greater achievements with ever-growing confidence. That is the appeal that I would make in concluding my speech on these demands.

Shri D. C. Mallik (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker Sir, I congratulate the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel on the excellent progress they have made so far, are making now and I also expect they will do so in future being in very able and efficient hands. But my congratulations are only for the work done by the Ministry in regard to Steel and minerals other than coal. So far as coal is concerned I cannot congratulate them so very heartily. They have landed themselves in difficulty and disadvantage in not taking up this key industry, which is the most important basic industry, coal being the most important of all minerals in their hands. They have not nationalised it. They have relied all along on the private sector for an increased in output. From my very boyhood I had lived in coalfields and I know the colliery proprietors. They are a sort of greedy, wily, shrewd intelligent people. For every ounce of coal raised, they are demanding more price from the Government. The more Government, in their anxiety to have more coal, try to please them in every way and the more Government gives them concession and increase in price the more are their demands. The Government would have done better to nationalise the industry long ago, but they have not done it. So, they are finding themselves in disadvantage and difficulty.

Coal is the most important of all minerals in bulk in utility and in the price they fetch. The largest amount of coal raised in India is in my constituency of Dhanbad and Jharia, where there are the largest number of techni-

cal staff also. The quantity of coal raised is 5 crore tons and it brings about Rs. 90 crores. If we had to import the coal from outside if we had no coal, then our cost would have been near about Rs. 300 crores. So, the magnitude and the importance of coal can be well appreciated.

Coal is the most important of all minerals because most of the factories are run by coal, though in a few cases electric power and oil power are used. Coal is also used for domestic purposes and for burning bricks. The most important thing nowadays is it produces hard coke which is used in the iron factories. Besides, except for crude oil, coal is the most important source of many of the valuable by-products such as coal tar which is used in roads, naphthalene, aniline dyes, phenol, etc., gas carbons and last but not the least, the fertiliser ammonium sulphate. So, we find that coal is the most important of all minerals. The price of every other commodity depends upon the price of coal. If the coal price is raised it increases production cost of every commodity and the price of every other commodity and produce, even agricultural produce, is increased. Railways are the largest users of coal. So, if coal price is raised, the expenditure of railways increases and that forces them to raise the freight.

So, in fixing the price of coal, our Government should be careful to see that they do not oppress the consumers very much. But in their anxiety to have more coal, our Government play themselves into the hands of the colliery proprietors, who are very shrewd and wily. They are pressing the Government for more increase in the price of coal. When Government wants a further increase in coal raising this time, they pressed Government that the adjoining lands should be given to them, so that they can work from there, but it is against the principle of Government to give new lands to the private sector. They are attacking the principle of Government now.

So far as the price of coal is concerned, I had been in coal trade and I know. Since the control was introduced, the price of some varieties of coal has increased 25 times. Before the price control I had purchased 2nd. class dust coal at 10 annas a ton—though it may be considered an uneconomic value—and now the price of the same dust coal is about 25 times higher. The price of very inferior quality coal for domestic purposes was 10 annas. But now the prices of inferior quality and superior quality of coal for domestic purposes have been brought to the same level and the price is Rs. 28 which means it has increased by more than 30 times, but not so the cost.

Still the proprietors wanted further increase in price. Government had appointed a committee to go with the question of further price increase. But the proprietors are too wily, clever and intelligent for the committee members to know the cost. From the very nature of the industry—coal is produced at a depth of sometimes even 3000 feet underground and so it is difficult to check their cost. They have many wily cost accountants who came manipulate the costs and show the cost manyfold to defraud the Government in regard to taxes and to demand increase in price of coal.

The committee members were not more clever and so they could not check the cost. Government is always increasing the price of coal. Now the time has come to cry a halt, because the consumers have also to be considered. The continuous increase in the price of coal is putting the consumers to great difficulty. We shall have to see that not only the price of coal is not raised further, but a high-powered commission, representative of all the diverse interests in the country should be appointed to find out the price structure *de novo*. Then it will be found that the price of coal will have to be reduced. This increase in the price of coal is tempting the coal proprietor not to increase their raising. In other industries and also in agriculture,

[Shri D. C. Mallik]

more the production, less is the cost and more is the profit the producers get. But in coal it is quite the different. Coal is a diminishing asset. In other commodities such as in agriculture, we do not sell the land, it remains in tact; we sell the produce. In the factories, we sell the produce and so, more the production more the profit which the producers get. But in coal it is not so. It is a diminishing asset. The body of the asset is cut and sold. So, the assets get reduced by sale. In a colliery, if there are 10,000 tons of coal and if we sell 2,000 tons, the balance that will remain is only 8,000 tons. So, some day the coal will be exhausted. And there would be no asset. So, it is a question of an exhaustive and diminishing asset. Producers naturally want to preserve for higher price their assets instead of exhausting them at a lower price. Also, they do not like to sell their assets at a price lower than what they expect to get. Now Government is always increasing the price and so owners of mines are thinking that the price will be further increased in future. So they are not anxious to increase the raising of coal, which will diminish their assets. They think that they should sell it when the price is the maximum so that they can get maximum price. Because they cannot increase their assets, as there is a limit to the deposit of coal. As far formation, coal requires about 20,000 to 30,000 years. So, by continuously increasing the price of coal, Government is tempting the colliery management to diminish their raising for the time being. The remedy for this is the nationalisation of the coal industry. By nationalisation and by bringing the industry under their control or authority they can keep their promises to nationalise all key industries and they can themselves get the profits that the private proprietors are now making.

Besides that there is another advantage flowing from nationalisation. By fragmentation, inherent in private proprietors of the collieries, they waste

a large amount of coal. They have to keep barriers and because of these barriers a large amount of coal is lost. If, for instance, there are two collieries adjoining, belonging to different owners, one cannot be worked from the other. Both should have separate pits. Now, if all the collieries are in one hand and the policy is an integrated one the raising of coal will be facilitated, as they can work from one pit and at a much lower cost and at a lower capital investment.

So, there are many advantages in nationalisation of the coal industry. There is the question of bad stock. Now, the colliery proprietors, most of them, they are unscrupulous and they mix bad quality coal. No doubt, there are colliery inspectors to check the stock of coal. But these proprietors, having large funds at their disposal, bribe the loading inspectors who would be checking the stocks, and because of the bribe the inspectors overlook the quality of the coal. The Government are paying the inspectors some Rs. 250 or so. But the proprietors of collieries pay them much more, a much bigger sum. Now the question before the inspectors is whether they should look up to their husbands or their paramours. Whereas the husbands pay them only Rs. 250, the paramours pay them in thousands. So, naturally, they would look to their paramours than to their husbands.

Then we want to have more washeries to produce better quality coal. Now the washeries of the Government are doing the washing. If the coal is also in their hands, they can run the washeries well. If the washeries are in the hands of the Government and the collieries in the hands of the private owners, they cannot utilize the washeries so well as they would be able to do if both are in their hands.

Then, in the case of burning coal for making soft coal or hard coking

coal in the open hearth, smoke, which is the most valuable thing, is lost. The small collieries do not have that much capital to start bi-product industries. If all the collieries are in the hands of the Government, they can spend money in developing the bi-products and so the bi-products industries will also flourish very well.

12.57 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Turning to the question of steel, we find that the Ministry is doing very well. Their target is going to be achieved. We want to produce 6 million tons of steel by the end of the Second Plan and 10 million tons by the end of the Third Plan. Now, the 10 million tons of steel that we would be producing during the Third Plan will be consumed in our home market. The producers increase their produce so long as there is a good price for it and there are enough customers for it. We find that there is a big demand for steel. So, I am glad that the Government is going to have another project at Bokaro. The place where the project is going to be located is called Malaspuri and it has many advantages. It has Damodar close-by and there is the newly-constructed Chandrapur—Mori line. So, Bokaro will be a very good place for that.

But we should have long-term projects in view and so we should from now think of other projects. The question naturally is of money. Now, if we depend on our own resources, then we may not be able to have these projects even in hundred years. There is no harm in borrowing money. We are borrowing money for the various projects, whose produce will bring us enough money to repay our loans and interests. It will enable us to save our foreign exchange, because we would be producing those things which we are now importing. So, they will bring us more foreign exchanges to meet our other requirements, as our necessity to import these things will become less-and less. So, there is no

danger in borrowing. Some people are saying that we are not looking to the future by getting so much loans. That is not a fact. We will be able to repay our loans.

In the case of steel industry we are very fortunate. All countries in the world do not have the resources to have a steel industry. But we are very fortunately-placed. All the ingredients that are required, all the raw materials that are required for the steel industry are close at hand in our case. We have got enough raw materials, we have got enough lime-stone, we have got enough iron ore and also manganese. Of course, we have not enough metallurgical coal to produce hard coke for steel factories and foundaries.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri D. C. Mallik: I am just in the midst. I will conclude in a minute. All these washeries are needed to have hard coke. So, we may have enough hard coke for some days yet to come.

Now I have to strike a note of warning about our iron ore exports. I do not know what our resources of iron ore is. In any case, we have to expand and we are going to expand our steel industry. So, I do not know if unlimited export of iron ore will be of any benefit to India. I have no idea about our iron ore reserves. But I do know that, unlike coal, where the deeper the seam the better the coal, in the case of iron ore the better quality is obtained on the surface than at a depth. So, we shall have to be a bit careful about export of iron ore. To have more foreign exchanges and more money we are entering into long-term contracts for the export of iron ore. It is for the Ministers, who are efficient and able, who know everything better than I do, to ponder over this question whether the unlimited export of iron ore is to the ultimate benefit of India. It may so happen that on a future date we may not be able to feed our steel industry with iron ore.

[Shri D. C. Mallik]

About hard coke I have to say that all the best collieries producing metallurgical coal were in British hands, which they ruined before they went away, intentionally or otherwise I cannot say. They used to produce more of the metallurgical coal. Now for producing metallurgical coal the Kurshabarsee seam 14 and 14A of Jharia fields are the best ones. Many of those best collieries are already under fire. Swardih, Sudandih and Sutikdih are under fire. Shri Rampur collieries are also under fire. So, many of the metallurgical coal producing collieries are now either under fire or under water. I know that the Trans Damodar river collieries, Kohinoor, Dhekoera, Gargoan and Sitainala have good metallurgical coal, but their working is so difficult that the private owners are finding it unprofitable to raise and most of them are not working. So, Government should nationalise these collieries first. Then, Government would not be so much after profits as these colliery proprietors are, and they will have the national interest in view. So, at least the collieries which produce metallurgical coal should be nationalised for the benefit of the steel industry.

13 hrs.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (महसराय) :

सभापति जी, किसी भी देश की तरक्की बहुत कुछ वहां के खनिज पदार्थों पर निर्भर करती है, कि उन खनिज पदार्थों का कितना अन्वेषण हुआ, उनका कितना एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है और किस प्रकार से उनका प्रासेसिंग हो रहा है।

जहां तक खोजों का सवाल है, मैं मंत्रालय के कार्यों की सराहना करता हूं। इन खोजों को खोजने की दिशा में इन पांच मास वर्षों में इन लोगों ने बहुत कोशिशें की हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो नेशनल कोल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन और नेशनल मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की स्थापना हुई है इसका मैं

स्वागत करता हूं। पेट्रोलियम बर्ररह की खोज के लिये जो इन्डो स्टैनरीक पेट्रोलियम प्रोजेक्ट और घाइन इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड की स्थापना हुई है, यह भी अच्छी खोज है हालांकि ये दोनों प्राइवेट खोजें हैं। इनमें सरकार ने काफी रुपये दिया है, लेकिन देश की तरक्की इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि देश खुद ये खुद इन सब खोजों को खोज कर सके। इन सब खोजों को खोजने के मार्ग में मुख्य दिक्कत हमारे यहां यह है कि हमारे देश में टेक्निकल हैंड्स जितने चाहिये उतने नहीं हैं, और यह दिक्कत हमारे सामने है कि ट्रेनिंग की सुविधाएं नहीं हैं।

अभी जो घाइन स्पाइनरीज का नून-माटी और बरौनी में स्थापना के लिये काम में समझौता हुआ है, उसमें यह बात भी शामिल है कि कुछ टेक्निकल हैंड्स का ट्रेनिंग देने की सुविधा रशिया भारत को प्रदान करेगा। मैं इसका भी स्वागत करता हूं। देश में ट्रेनिंग की जितनी हो सुविधाएँ होगी उतनी हो जल्दी देश की तरक्की होगी। कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने घालोचना की कि भिलाई में, और बरकेला और दुर्गापुर में भी रशियन जर्मन और अन्य बहुत से इंजिनियर काम कर रहे हैं और ये इतने ज्यादा हैं कि जितने नहीं होने चाहिये।

13.03 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हो सकता है कि इसका कारण यह हो कि हमारे यहां उस ढंग से शिक्षित इंजिनियर काफी नहीं हैं, इसलिये उनको बाहर से बुलाना पड़ा हो। अभी तो कुछ समय तक हमको बाहर के लोगों को जरूर ही बुलाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इतनी मात्रा में दूसरों पर निर्भर न करें और इन लोगों से अपने लोगों को शिक्षित कराने का काम करें। अभी इन तीनों स्टील प्लांट्स में कोई १५०० विदेशी इंजिनियर काम कर रहे हैं। क्यों न हम इनकी सहायता से अपने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दिलाने के लिये एक बड़ा

कामिज खोले जिसमें इन लोगों को इस्तेमाल किया जाये और अगर जरूरत हो तो इस काम के लिये बाहर से और भी लोगों को बुलाया जाये और सभी रोज़ाना में एक एक इन्डीट्यूट खोले ।

यहां में एक बात का विकास करने बिना नहीं रहूंगा । जो टेक्निकल इन्स्टीट्यूट स्थापित किये जाने वाले थे भारत सरकार की ओर से, उनमें से एक लखनऊ में स्थापित हुआ है, और महाम में भी इसके लिये कुछ जमीन दी गयी है और कानपुर में भी । लेकिन इस काम में जिनकी जरूरत होती चाहिये थी उनको नहीं हो रहा है । यहां पर कुछ पाकी-देकाना भी है, लेकिन उनके बारे में भी शिकायत है । इस सदन में कितनी बार इन के बारे में खाल उठाये गये हैं कि वहां उनके लड़के ट्रेन नहीं हो पा रहे हैं जिनके कि होने चाहिये और इसलिये दूसरे देशों को यहां के स्कूल और कामिजों के लड़कों को ट्रेनिंग के लिये भेजना पड़ता है । तो देश में खनिज पदार्थों की खोज के लिये स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है । अगर हमारे यहां धातु ज्यादा ट्रेड हैब्स उपलब्ध होने तो धातु लहाब का वह हिस्सा जिसमें धातु चीनी विराजमान है वहां हमारा काम हो रहा होता । उस हिस्से में ऐसे ऐसे मिनरल्स हैं जिनकी देश को बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, लेकिन उनकी खोज अभी नहीं हो पायी है । राजस्थान में त्रिभुवन बहुत ज्यादा लाइस में मौजूद है, इंगी तरह जम्मू, काश्मीर में भी काफी मात्रा में त्रिभुवन मिलता है और माइका वगैरह भी मिलता है । मगर इन हिस्सों की खोज नहीं हो पायी है । लेकिन ये चीजें अभी हो सकती हैं जब पूरा कोऑर्डिनेशन हो, वहां गान्धे वगैरह हों, पूरी तरह सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो । ये सब चीजें हो तभी इन इलाकों में इस मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा खादमी भेजकर जांच पड़ताल करायी जा सकती है । लेकिन चूंकि इन सब चीजों को ध्यान नहीं थी और वह इलाका खला गया, इसलिये वहां काम नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि खनिज पदार्थों के

लिये इस मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के कोने कोने में खानबीन की जाये ।

अभा मलिक जी ने और श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने बताया कि बुकारो में बोधे स्टील प्लांट को स्थापना होगी । कब भी इसके मूलालिक चर्चा हुई थी और कुछ भाइयों ने कहा था कि एक ही जगह क्यों यह कारखाने बनाये जा रहे हैं, दूसरी जगहों पर भी उनको बनाना चाहिये । मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि देश के तमाम हिस्सों में स्टील प्लांट बनें । लेकिन यहां पर इसलिये इस चीज को बनाया जा रहा है कि उस हिस्से में लोहे की खान बहुत ज्यादा है । लोहे की खान के अनुसार देश को धातु राजिन्स में बांटा गया है, लेकिन काल कालता राजिन्स में ४५ परसेंट लोहे की खान होती है और जो कच्चा पदार्थ चाहिये लोहे के उत्पादन के लिये, वेस प्रायन्स और कोयला, ये चीजें भी उस भाग में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपलब्ध हैं ।

खान और लेव मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) : बाम वजह यही है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ६० परसेंट कार्बन काब बुकारो के कार्बन मिलता है, कोयला भी वहां ८० प्रतिशत मिलता है और पानी वगैरह की भी वहां तमाम सुविधाएं हैं । इस स्थिति में मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र के स्टील प्लांट की स्थापना बुकारो में हो और तत्काल हो । मन्त्रालय द्वारा लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि धातु जो स्थिति है उसमें हमको अपने देश के इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेजी करना चाहिये पता नहीं कि कब क्या स्थिति पैदा हो जाए । अगर धातु हमको अपने देश को उन्नत और आनंददायक देश बनाना है तो हमको इस दिशा में तेजी से प्रगति करनी होगी ताकि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के समकक्ष हो सकें, और उस स्थिति में धातु के लिये यह प्रावश्यक है कि हमारा लोहे का उत्पादन कम से कम १५ मिलियन टन हो । और उसके लिये

[डा० राम मुभन सिंह]

आवश्यक हो तो पांचवें स्टील प्लांट की भी स्थापना की जाये। कहा जा सकता है कि इतना रुपया देने में प्लानिंग कमिशन असमर्थ हो सकता है, या यह कहा जाए कि देश इतना रुपया नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन जो हमारे नैचुरल मिनरल रिमोमेंट्स हैं उन को हम क्रेडिट से विक्रय कर सकते हैं। इन पर क्रेडिट लेने के कारण हमको कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि यह कंजर्वेशन के लिये क्रेडिट लेने की बात नहीं है।

बुकारों में स्टील प्लांट बनाने का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहां रा मैटीरियल लाने में बहुत कम खर्च होता है। बुकारों में हम १५-१५ रुपया प्रति टन खर्च करके रा मैटीरियल ला सकते हैं, जब कि भिलाई दुर्गापुर और बरकोला में हमको इसको लाने में २४-२४ रुपया प्रति टन खर्च करना पड़ना है।

कोल के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। नैशनल कोल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन की स्थापना हुई है। इसके पहले भी कोला निकाला जाता था लेकिन वहां मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब थी। अप्रैल माई और जून के महीनों में वहां कोलफील्ड्स में पानी मिलना मुश्किल होता है। और इस कारण कोयले के मजदूर को बड़ी तबाही का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। रहने की भी जगह अच्छी नहीं होती। हां सकता है कि इस मंत्रालय के सिर इन तमाम चीजों की जबाब देही न हो। लेकिन जिस तरह से नैशनल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन की स्थापना के बाद उस के कर्मचारियों की मुक्त मुबिधा का लाहज कर के रांची में या और जगह काफी व्यवस्था की गई है, उसी तरह से कोलमाइनर्स की मुबिधा पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये और कम से कम पानी का इन्सुलाम भरिया, धनबाद, राणीगंज और

अन्य तमाम कोल-फील्ड्स में पूरी तरह करना चाहिये।

प्रतिवर्ष कोल-माइनर्स में कुछ न कुछ एक्स्पेंडेंट होते हैं और उन के कारण काफी लोगों को तबाही का सामना करना पड़ना है। इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि रैमक्यू प्राप-रेशनर्स की एक अच्छी तरह से संगठित मध्या बनाई जाये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह संगठित नहीं है, लेकिन जैसा कि कल श्री मानवीय ने बताया था कि इंडियन व्यूरो प्राफ माइनर्स में टेक्निकल आफिसर्स न मिलने में काफी जगह खाली रहती है। उसी तरह से रैमक्यू प्रापरेणर्स में भी ट्रेनड इंजिन के अभाव में काफी दिक्कत रहती है। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि दोनों में जो एक्स्पेंडेंट्स होते हैं और उन के कारण मजदूरों को जो क्षति उठानी पड़नी है, उन को रोकने के लिये अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

बरोनी के बारे में कल श्री नरसिंह ने कहा कि वहां के लोगों का बहुत ज्यादा रुपये दिये जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हम बरोनी की जमीनों का देखें और वहां के मार्केट रेट का खयाल करें—बिहार में लैंड एक्सी-जीशन की प्रोमीडिग्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जारी होती है और वहां पर उस का एक कायदा है—तो हम यह नहीं मान सकते कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट की ओर से वहां ज्यादा रुपये दिये जाते हैं। बिहार में बोकारो, बरोनी आदि स्थानों पर कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये बहुतेरी जमीनें एक्सायर की जाती हैं और रेट के अनुसार जमीन का मूल्य दिया जाता है। लेकिन बिहार, उड़ीसा और दूसरी जगहों में एक दुःखद स्थिति यह है कि जो नांग इस प्रकार हटाये जाते हैं—सिदरी कांयले के एरिया में, बोकारो में और अब रांची में मशीन टूट

फैक्ट्री स्थापित होने जा रही है—उन को कोई विशेष सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। छोटी छोटी नौकरियां तो उन को मजबूरन देनी पड़नी हैं—उन को लकड़ी और मिट्टी ढोल का काम दिया जाता है—, लेकिन उन में से किसी को भी किसी अच्छे पद पर नहीं लगाया जाता है। मिदगु इतना विशाल कारखाना है जे न कोई पूछे कि वहां से तो चालीस-पचास जो हटाये गये हैं, वहां का कोई लड़का किसी आफिसर के पद को पाया है, तो यह कहना पड़ेगा कि नहीं पाया है। अगर उस कारखाने के बनाये जाने के बल किसी को न लगाया जाता, तो मैं समझता कि किसी ने उतनी शिक्षा न पाई होगी, लेकिन अब तो हम वर्क बीन चुके हैं, इस बीच में किसी न किसी को गिजिन कर के उम में रखना चाहिये था। बॉकारो, राउरकेला, भिलाई बगीरह में से भी इसी तरह से गिजायते मिलती हैं। इनलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इन स्थानों में जो ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था होने जा रही है—जमशेदपुर में भी काफ़ी लोग ट्रेनिंग पाते हैं—उम में इस प्रकार के लोगों को फैमिलिटी दी जाये और उन को प्रायर्टी दी जाये। यह न हो कि दूसरे उन को दबाने की चेष्टा करें और दबाने में समर्थ हो जायें। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो यह दुख की बात होगी, क्योंकि एक तो वे लोग अपने इलाके में, अपनी जमीन में हटाये जाते हैं और फिर किसी फैमिलिटी के अभाव में वे शरणार्थी तरीके बन जाते हैं।

इसके साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि पीराइट और चूने के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था की जाये। चूना बॉकारो, दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, राउरकेला के लिये चाहिये। शाम तौर से दुर्गापुर के लिये चूने की व्यवस्था शाहाबाद की खदानों में से जाने के लिये की गई है। अब तक वहां व्यवस्था थी कि छोटे छोटे चूने के बनाने वाले वे और वे लोग उनको बना कर लोकल कामों में लाते थे या बेचते

थे। चूने की ज्यादा मात्रा के लिये जरूरत होगी कि एक बड़ी फैक्ट्री हो। मैं प्राथमता करूंगा कि उस बड़ी खदान को खनाने के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो कि सारे रोहतास के लोग हटा कर किसी दूसरे के हाथ में उस इलाके को सौंप दिया जाय, क्योंकि उस इलाके को यह भी डर है कि जो भी वहां घाते हैं, बहुत जोरों से शोषण करते हैं उसके कारण वहां के लोग बिना घर-द्वार के हो जाते हैं। सम्भव है कि चूना इसी साल दुर्गापुर जाने लगे और बॉकारो के लिये रोहतास और पैलामू से जाने की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रकार मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

Shri Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, steel is the basis of modern industrial technology and if industrialisation has to be accelerated in a country then the tempo of production of steel has to be borne in mind. It is right that our Government considered that in the Second Plan period steel was to be the core of the Plan about which my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, spoke yesterday. It was expected that the production of finished steel will rise during the Second Plan period from 1.14 million tons capacity to about 4.68 million tons by the end of the Second Plan period. This target was to be achieved by the new plants as well as by the expansion of the existing plants in the private sector. But those could not be achieved because the existing private plants could not expand to their fullest capacity neither the plants to be erected in public sector could achieve their targets. But if this tempo of investment in our country has to be maintained there is bound to be shortfall of steel in this country as it is going to be during the Second Plan period. For this we have to import special categories of steel which we do not produce in the country. Also, steel which will be produced in the country will not be able to keep pace with the tempo of investment that is going on in the country to advance industrial progress of our country.

[Shri Bhanja Deo]

Besides the total quantitative deficiency in the supply of steel the existing plants will not be able to produce special types of steel, e.g., alloy steel, as I have mentioned. In short, we may have surplus in certain categories of steel and pig iron because the rolling mills could not be erected in time and there is deficiency in finished steel products. Therefore the Government is trying to enter into barter agreements for the exchange of surplus iron and steel products with deficient steel products that we need for our industrial expansion. What is our actual requirement should be borne in mind while entering into these barter agreements so that it is to the advantage of the country.

The hon. Minister, while speaking the other day, mentioned about the study that the National Council of Applied Economics Research had done. He practically agreed that the target of deficit estimated by them is also going to be deficit in the country. At the end of the Second Plan period the shortfall will be of about 3.613 million tons and by the end of the Third Plan period it would be 7.168 million tons. So, there would be an overall deficit of 2.598 million tons at the end of the Third Plan period. It is for us to see how far this deficiency could be met from the production of steel during the Third Plan period so that we are self-sufficient as far as steel is concerned. Specially the deficiency will be more pronounced in the case of rails, fishplates, plates, bars and rods. Though there is no likelihood of surplus steel in *toto*, in short periods there may be a surplus in certain categories of finished steel while there may be a deficiency in other categories.

Now I will turn my attention to the management of the public sector plants that have been entrusted to Hindustan Steel. Of course, we have to be proud of what they have achieved during the Second Plan period from scratch, but what I will try to point

out to the hon. Minister are, what I feel, the lags in the Ministry. I hope he will take it as a matter of constructive criticism. I wish to say something about the management or the board of directors.

We have in this organisation part-time Directors who cannot take sufficient interest in the working of the company. Most of them are officials, and their attitude is based on hierarchical concepts which are not conducive always to enterprises on sound business principles. The Estimates Committee have rightly pointed out in their Thirty-third report and suggested that there may be a local board of management for each project which could function independently on all local problems. It may consist of the General Manager and all the heads of departments of the projects. By this method there will be greater efficiency as on-the-spot decision could be made at local level.

In this respect the organisation of the Gas Council and the Area Gas Boards in U.K. may be examined with a view to seeing to what interest it could serve as a model to the set-up of Hindustan Steel as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

Another regrettable feature of the public sector plants is that no firm estimates are available regarding the cost of steel per ton that is to be produced in this sector. While we ask the private sector industries to give us the estimate of the cost of production per unit when they enter into new projects, I think similar norms should also be followed in the public sector, because, after all, this investment is going to come from the tax payer's money and he has a right to know whether the steel produced is at the cheapest rate possible or not.

It is well known that these public sector plants which were expected to cost Rs. 439 crores will cost more than Rs. 560 crores. Even now it

seems that the Government is not sure about the final cost of these projects. It is said that the steel plants will produce a substantial quantity of by-products like fertilisers and chemicals. Since chemicals and fertilisers are also going to be produced in the public sector in the Third Plan period, it is high time that we thought as to how these fertilisers and chemical plants in the public sector and the plants to be set up for the by-products of the existing steel plants are co-ordinated to the best advantage of our country. They should also have a marketing board for the disposal of the by-products of the steel plants.

In this connection I would also draw the attention of hon. Minister to a matter, which has already been referred to by two Members, namely what was published in the *Time of India* of the 5th April, regarding the steel plant at Rourkela. I am told in that context that there are about 35,000 tons of slabs lying there without disposal. I should be very grateful if the hon. Minister could clarify this and give us a correct picture about what the things there are, whether what is given out in the paper is with a motive to discredit the people who have set up the plant, or what are the real reasons behind it.

Now I shall pass over to the small blast furnaces which Government is thinking of opening at seven places. It will be advisable that a proper economic estimation should be made specially in relationship to utilise coal per unit of iron output. Even in China it is considered that small furnaces lead to waste of coal. As high grade coal is a scarce raw material in our country, it cannot be wasted. Therefore, research is necessary to find out if it is possible to reduce utilisation of coal per unit of output in the small blast furnaces.

Having mentioned about coal, I digress a little to our coal policy. In the Second Plan period it was expect-

ed that the total demand for coal in 1960-61 would be about 60 million tons. In 1955-56 the private sector raised 33.5 million and the public sector 4.5 million tons. To increase production to 60 million tons in 1960-61 it was felt that out of the 22 million tons deficit, the public sector would raise 12 million tons and the private sector 10 million. It is now found out that at the end of the Second Plan period the total production would be between 51 to 53 million tons. The hon. Minister told us yesterday that in 1959 it was to the tune of 46.8 million tons. The private sector practically reached their target while the public sector has lagged far behind. The fall in the target will hamper the industrial growth of the country, as shortage of coal may lead to unutilised capacity in the industrial sector as they may not have the full quota of their requirements of coal. The capital cost per unit of output in the industry may rise.

The targets of the Third Plan have been fixed at 90 million tons. The planners have suggested that half of this should be raised by the public sector and the other half by the private sector. But the President of the Coal Association, as I gathered from the papers the other day, has stated that about 7 million tons could be raised from the existing collieries. Therefore, if the private sector has to fulfil the quota that is going to be allotted to it, as we gather from the papers then, to check the overhead cost they should be allowed to work in the contiguous collieries. During the Third Plan period, if we are to take the industrial expansion of the country as a whole, I hope there will not be this controversy as to private sector and public sector which exists on idiology. Whatever is done for the growth of the country should be the national sector. Each sector can fulfil the target allotted to it during the period of the Third Plan, about which we do not know exactly what it is going to be like. Each sector should be given a chance to fulfil the target and to

[Shri Bhanja Deo]

keep the tempo of the industrial expansion of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bhanja Deo: I will finish within five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two minutes.

Shri Bhanja Deo: Now, Sir, I will divert my attention and draw the attention of the hon. Minister to manganese ore, which the hon. Minister and all of us know is not only a great exchange earner for the country but which is also a labour-intensive industry. In 1957 it reached its peak figure of exports which was about 16 lakh tons. Now it has dwindled to about 9 lakh tons. And this is due to various factors: that is, the opening up of the new mines in South Africa as well as in Western Africa and the development of the mines in Brazil.

Now the S. T. C. has, to an extent, taken up the growth of this trade, and I hope that they will have the country's interests in mind, which is but natural, so that we do not lose the existing markets which are gradually going out of our grasp. The hon. Minister might turn to me and say that "this is not the concern of my Ministry, because I am only concerned with the production part of it; it is the Commerce and Industry Ministry which should see to the export part of it." I would like to point out to him that unless there is co-ordination between these two Ministries in this regard we cannot revive the manganese industry from the lean period it is going through. The STC is practically trying to cater to the existing markets, without opening up new markets. Of course, they have opened up markets in the Far East like Japan for iron ore but I think it should try to increase such markets. Besides opening up markets in the East European countries which have opened rupee accounts, it

should also try to open up markets in Western European countries where there is great demand for this ore because of great expansion of the iron and steel industry there for which this raw material is mostly used.

The greatest bottleneck from which export of this ore is suffering is transport. In the region from which I come there is a great bottleneck because simultaneously iron and manganese ore are being moved from that area, and the wagons allotted to this trade are not sufficient. Is it not high time that, like the Coal Commissioner, we had an Ore Commissioner attached to this Ministry who should see to the proper transport of this ore to the Calcutta Port from which mainly this ore is exported to foreign countries?

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I do not find anything in the Report of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel on which I can congratulate the hon. Minister. If the Report does anything, it conceals more than it reveals to the Members of Parliament, and the most important aspect which it conceals relates to the economics of steel production.

The nation has paid through its nose for the steel plants, and though the original target was six million tons, there have been so many inexcusable and intolerable delays that today we are nowhere near that target. What is worse, this House, after three years, does not know even whether it is worth while sinking more money in these steel plants, what the cost per ton of iron and steel ex-works would be, whether the Hindustan Steel would be able to repay what will be the ultimate loan of Rs. 260 crores, and what the ultimate capital structure of these steel plants will be.

It will be recalled that the Estimates Committee, in its Thirty-third Report, has made a very clear charge

against the Ministry that the Hindustan Steel will not be able to pay even the interest on these loans, let alone the principal.

While several people have mentioned that there have been delays, the hon. Minister, so far, has never explained to the House how these delays occurred, and whether anybody has been taken to task for that.

As this House knows, the Rourkela plant had its first battery lighted up in February, 1959 and the second sub-battery round about January, 1960, but actually the plant was supposed to go into full production by the end of 1959. If that plant was supposed to produce one million tons of steel by the end of 1959, what has been the production up to 29th February, 1960?—only 240,000 tons of pig iron and about 50,000 tons of steel. When on earth we are going to reach the target of one million tons, I for one do not know. What we wish to know is this. Who is responsible for these delays, have the contractors or the engineers whoever are responsible been penalised, and how many crores have these delays cost us? The Minister of Steel informs us that the first blast furnace at Rourkela which has got a capacity of 1,000 tons does not produce this much, that the steel melting shops are not ready and that the rolling mills are still in the making. I should like to know, when, at this rate, the full target of one million tons will be reached at Rourkela?

It should be appreciated that every day of delay costs the nation Rs. 10 lakhs. We have been behind time by more than a year by now. Who is going to make good that loss?

Similarly, in Bhilai we find that the production in February, 1960, was 391,000 tons of pig iron and 70,000 tons of steel, but that is still a far cry from the promised target; what is worse, we are told that the costs are expected to increase. It is, of course, increasing. What Bhilai

will ultimately cost is anybody's guess.

With regard to Durgapur, still the same story is told. Bhilai was to have gone into full production by the end of 1959 and Durgapur by the end of 1960, but what is the position today? Durgapur has produced 47,000 tons of steel, and we are told that the blast furnace has reached a production output of 1,300 tons which is a record. But when everything is said and done, total production still remains far from the ultimate target.

I ask this question of the hon. Minister. I know he is not going to answer because he has no reply to give. Assuming that the cost of additional ancillary works would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 120 crores,—that is expenditure on the townships, quarries, outer rails, power and so forth, which are apart from the cost of the steel plants—assuming that the total loan advanced to Hindustan Steel will be of the order ultimately of Rs. 260 crores, and taking Rs. 300 crores as the subscribed capital, this company has to earn some return on Rs. 560 crores. The Thirty-third Report of the Estimates Committee has estimated that on the basis of the capital cost and the loans to be discharged, the cost per ton of steel would increase by Rs. 260. Actually, the cost of production will be another Rs. 300, so that Rs. 560 will be the cost per ton. Now I ask: if this is so, then what provision would be left, for instance, for depreciation charges or for providing a sinking fund for repayment of the debt or for any other purpose?

It is my standing grievance that no financial principles govern these steel projects. There is nothing laid down as to what is going to be the depreciation policy, no principles have been laid down. We do not know whether the steel plants will ever make a contribution to the general revenues as the railways do. I for one fail to see why there should

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

be any discrimination between the railways and the steel plants. Both are public utility services. If one makes a contribution to the general revenues, why should not the other?

I would like to know whether the steel plants have ever provided for a sinking fund for replacement of or for obsolescence of plant, whether they are going to build up any reserve, whether there is any method of calculating the net profit, whether there are any principles laid down for calculating the cost per ton ex-works, whether any principles have been laid down for determination of the selling price to the consumers.

On all these points we are told that there are no principles, no guiding factors, and, so far as I know, there is not even audit properly established in these plants. What type of commercial undertaking can it be when there is no proper audit, no proper cost accounting, no proper depreciation policy laid down, no proper arrangement for a sinking fund, no proper method of calculating the net profit?

I come to another point, the question of the fourth steel plant. Should this House sanction a fourth steel plant? I am of the opinion that this House must not sanction a fourth steel plant until all these financial principles are clear and until the accounts of the three steel plants are placed on a sound commercial footing. Till then, this House must not sanction a fourth steel plant.

It is true, we are told, that there is need for more steel plants. I have no doubt that if the fourth steel plant were sanctioned, the steel produced by it would be utilised, and there will be no surplus left. But is the nation going to be asked to sink in hundreds of crores of money without proper accounting as is followed in the most rudimentary ordinary

commercial concerns. Because these plants happen to be in the public sector, does it mean that they must not follow any of the principles, any of the prudent normal financial principles, which are being followed by private commercial bodies? I submit that that is a question to which this House will address itself when it comes to a question of having another steel plant.

Now, I come to the question of the working of the Iron and Steel Controller's Organisation. This organisation is responsible for planning and production, price and accounts, steel import control and general administration, co-ordination and purchase of steel. The price and Accounts Division generally deals with the adjustment through the Steel Equalisation Fund. The Fund is established under the Iron and Steel Control Order which provides not only for fixation of maximum prices of steel but also provides that such prices may include allowances for contribution to and payment from the Equalisation Fund established by the Controller for equalising freight, the concession rates payable to producers and any other disadvantages. In other words, this Iron and Steel Control Order enables Government to fix the retention prices and the sale price. May I point out that this Iron and Steel Control Order purports to have been made under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, but there is not a single word in section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act entitling Government to establish such a fund as the Iron and Steel Prices Equalisation Fund. If we turn to section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, it says:

"(1) If the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining or increasing supplies of any essential commodity or for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, it may, by order, provide

for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply and distribution thereof and trade and commerce therein.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), an order made thereunder may provide—

(f) for requiring any person holding in stock any essential commodity to sell the whole or a specified part of the stock to the Central Government or a State Government or to an officer or agent of such Government.....".

How on earth this section enables Government to promulgate the Iron and Steel Control Order, in relation to Equalisation Fund, I have not been able to understand. It is my considered opinion that this is an illegal and unconstitutional order. In effect it means that it is an imposition of a tax without the sanction of Parliament. It is tantamount to subsidising the foreign producer of steel at the expense of the Indian tax-payer, and it amounts to acquisition of private property for public purpose in violation of article 31.

I shall conclude by making one small reference in the matter of oil production. So far as exploration is concerned, I concede that it is being carried on energetically, but there is one part of it, namely that there is considerable imbalance. I can even understand that imbalance may exist because it depends upon the type of crude that we get and the type of refineries that we set up, but I want to know from the hon. Minister what the position is with regard to aviation spirit. This is a very important point, from the point of view of the defence of the country. Are we in a position to produce any amount of aviation spirit at all or are we eternally going to depend on foreign imports which in times of emergency may be completely cut off? What is

the use of expanding our Air Force if ultimately we are not going to have sufficient aviation spirit produced within this country to see that our aircraft are kept flying? I should like a reply from the hon. Minister on this point.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (लेखकर्ता) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं चन्द बातों पर माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कल जो नई योजना बताई, उसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उस योजना में उन्होंने छोटे छोटे कल-कारखाने खोलने की सुविधा दी है। उस योजना के अनुसार जिस कारखाने में पचास से कम आदमी काम करेंगे, उसके लिये शायद घब साइसेस की रेट जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। शायद गवर्नमेंट वह योजना गजेट करने वाली है। उसको गजेट किया गया है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन उसमें ग्राम लोगों में, छोटे छोटे काम करने वालों में उम्माह बढ़ेगा कि बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों के धनाला व भी अपने काम-धंधे लोगों के कर सकते हैं। जैसा कि इस सदन में कहा गया है, देश की तरक्की के लिये लोहा और अन्य खनिज पदार्थ बहुत आवश्यक है और यदि हर जगह इस क्षेत्र में सुधार होगा, तो वे मूलभूत मात्रा में देहातों में मिल सकेंगे, जहाँ कि उन के पहुँचाने में दिक्कत होती है और आने जाने में ज्यादा खर्च होता है। इसलिये उस योजना के लिये मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

इस बीच मैं मझे कुछ खाने देखने का अवसर मिला। उनको देखने के बाद मैंने ऐसा अनुभव हुआ कि आज हम एक तरफ तो यह कहते हैं कि देश में फार्म एक्सचेंज की कमी है और दूसरी तरफ हम बाहर से मशीनों को मगाने में अधिक खर्च कर रहे हैं, खानों में मान मशीनों के द्वारा भी निकाला जा सकता है और घाटियों के द्वारा भी। मैंने देखा है कि एन० टी० सी० की खानों में

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

मैकेनाइड तरीके से, मशीनों से ज्यादा काम होता है और उनमें ह्यूमैन एलिमेंट बहुत कम है। एक जगह बिस्मिरो में मैंने देखा कि एक तरफ़ तो कोयले तक पहुँचने के लिये पहाड़ को काट कर दूसरा पहाड़ बनाते हैं और तब कोयले को नदीनां से काट कर निकालते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ उसी कोयले को सीम बना करके, लाइन से जाकर के भीतर से निकालते हैं। दोनों तरह कर रहे हैं मशीनों से। मगर जहाँ तक प्राइवेट मैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ भी मैंने देखा है, अभी मशीनें कम लगी हैं और ज्यादातर वे धादमियों से काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में दोनों शक्तियाँ हैं। ह्यूमैन शक्ति बहुत ज्यादा है और मशीन शक्ति कम है। मशीन शक्ति के लिये धाज हम विदेशों पर अवलम्बित हैं, जबकि ह्यूमैन शक्ति के लिये स्वयं धापने पर अवलम्बित हैं, मगर फिर भी ह्यूमैन शक्ति से, जो कि करोड़ों की संख्या में बेकार पड़ी है, काम नहीं लिया जाता है। गोरखपुर के मजदूरों का सवाल पेश है और उसके प्रति माननीय मन्त्री की बड़ी हमदर्दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में धाबादी इतनी अधिक है कि धागर बे बाहर न जायें, तो उनको काम नहीं मिल सकता। एक हजार से बाहर हजार धगमील की धाबादी है। वे धादमी बाहर जाकर ही काम करेंगे। धागर एन० डी० सी० में उन से काम ले तो हजारों की संख्या में काम करने वाले कुशल धादमी मिल सकते हैं, क्योंकि जहाँ कहीं भी हमने देखा हम को पता चला कि लेबरजं अधिक पैदा करता है और ज्यादा मेहनत से काम करता है, लेकिन सरकार की मशीनों की नीति के कारण उन को काम नहीं मिलता है। यह भी पता चला कि इस में लेबरजं बहुत कम धाप है। मशीनों के दो धग हैं—एक तो मान तोड़ने का और दूसरा डोने का। जहाँ तक डोने का काम है, ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम है, उसमें धागर मशीन की व्यवस्था करें, तो जल्द से जल्द धापने गन्तरय स्थान तक पहुँचा सकते हैं,

लेकिन जहाँ तक मान निकालने का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, वह धादमियों के द्वारा ही कराया जाये, ताकि अधिक से अधिक धापभी काय पा सकें। हमारे देश में जो बेकारी फैली हुई है, वह इस प्रकार दूर हो जायगी। जो मजदूर देहानां में घाट नौ धाने नहीं पा रहे हैं, कोयले की धानां में किसी किसी की कमाई डार्ड सौ रुपया महीना तक है। औसत कमाई धस्ती, नब्बे, सौ रुपए तक है। जो गोरखपुर के लेबरजं थे, हमने हर एक का काँड देखा, वे साल में नौ सौ, एक हजार, पन्द्रह सौ तक बचा कर धापने घर भेजते हैं। काम मिलने से वे लोग पैसा कमा सकते हैं और धपनी माली हालत गुधार सकते हैं। लेकिन मशीनें लगा कर सरकार उन लोगों को काम से महकम भी करती है और फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज भी ज्यादा लगाती है। धागर मशीनों का परिणाम क्या होता है? धापने देखा होगा कि अभी सेंट्रल ट्रैक्टर धागरनाईबेगन को लिक्विडेट करना पड़ा। करोड़ों के मन्थ के ट्रैक्टर बेकार मड़े। जहाँ तक मशीनों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके पुर्जों हमारे यहाँ नहीं बनते हैं। वे बाहर से धापते हैं और मशीनें होने हैं अभी मोटर के बागे में कम्पनी बना। मवाल जब पूछा गया तो कहा गया कि हम पुर्जों के मामले में बाहर के मुक्तों पर निर्भर करते हैं, उन पर अवलम्बित रहते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जब कोई भी मशीन खराब हो जाती है उसके लिये जब तक पुर्जा बाहर से नहीं धाता है वह बेकार पड़ो रहती है। मशीनें भी बाहर से धापें और पुर्जें भी बाहर से धापें, यह धच्छी बात नहीं है। एक पुर्जा धागर टूट जाता है तो लाखों रुपये की मशीन जो बेकार हो जाती है, उसका और धापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ह्यूमैन एलिमेंट है वह बेकार नहीं रहेगा। इस बास्ते में इसके बागे में बार बार जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाप इस धागर ध्यान दें।

धरम धापने मशीनीकरण हो करना है। जो मशीनें हिन्दुस्तान में तैयार होती हैं, उनको धाप क्यों इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं? डिफेंस धार्गेनाइजेशन बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें, ट्रेंचर, ट्रक्स इत्यादि बना रहा है। लेकिन धापके नेशनल कोल डिबेलपमेंट काउंसिल की तरफ से जो धार्डर दिये जाते हैं वे बाहर के मूल्यों को दिये जाते हैं। उसने केवल एक धार्डर डी-१२० या १४० ट्रेंचर का दिया है दण्डकारण्य में ५० का दिया था। मिलिट्री में जो मशीनें इत्यादि इस्तेमाल होती हैं, वे यही पर काफी मात्रा में बनाई जाती हैं। जब ये चीजें यही पर मुलभ हो सकती हैं तो जर्मनी, बिलायत आदि को धापको धार्डर नहीं देने चाहिये, यही से उनको बनवाना चाहिये।

धरम में सेबर बैलकेयर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। धाप कह सकते हैं इस मामले में धापका सम्बन्ध नहीं, सेबर मिलिट्री का सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन जहाँ धाप प्राइवेट प्राइमियों को लाइसेंस देते हैं किसी कल कारखाने को खोलने का, वहाँ धाप एक कंठेशन यह लगा सकते हैं कि वे सेबर के लिए धावश्यक सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करें। धाज देखने में धाया है कि सेबरम को हालत बहुत खराब है। एक एक कमरे में १६-१६ धादमी रहते हैं। एक कमरे में सोलह धादमी रहते हों तो कोयला खोदने का काम या मोटा निकालने का काम वे किस तरह से एक्जिटली कर सकते हैं? मुझे एक जगह पर मजदूर पकड़ वे गए और वृद्धों उन्होंने नोटिस दिया कि मन् १९६० का चुनाव धाने वाला है और धरम हमारी यही हालत रही तो हम किधर जायेंगे, इसको धाप समझ समझने हैं। इस बान्ने मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाप देखें कि सेबरम की हालत कैसे धरखी हो सकती है और उसके धरख्खा करने के उपाय धाप मोचें। धाप कंसाव नहीं कर सकते हैं कि कैसे एक एक कमरे में १६-१६ धादमी रह सकते हैं। राउरकेला से जाने का मुझे मोका मिला है। वहाँ पर धापने जर्मन इंजीनियरों को एयर-

कंडिशन हाउसिंग दे रखे हैं और उनको तीन तीन हजार रुपया महीना तनखाह देते हैं लेकिन जो मजदूर वहाँ पर काम करते हैं, उनको कोई सुविधाये मिली हुई नहीं है। जब धाप उनको सुविधाये नहीं देने हैं—वे सुविधाये जो कि धरयन्त धावश्यक है—तब तो धाप उनमें एक्जिमेंसी बढाने की धाशा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों को कम से कम एक कमरा रहने को, एक कमरा बैठने को तो मिलना ही चाहिये, ताकि सोलह सोलह एक कमरे में न रहें, सुधर की तरह न रहें, बल्कि इमान की तरह रहें।

धाज पता चला कि धापने कोल गेस ३३ नए रूम में बढा कर ५० नये रूम कर दिया हैं। यह इसलिये किया गया है कि मजदूरों को धावश्यक सुविधाये देनी है। धापने एक कोल बैलकेयर फण्ड भी बना रखा है। इसने बड़े धरख्खे धरख्खे काम किये हैं। बड़े बड़े धरण-ताल बनाये हैं, दो० बी० धरणगाल बनाये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस फण्ड की तरह से धाप धायरन और, मैगानीज माइका इत्यादि के लिये भी फण्ड कायम करें और उसके लिये धाप थोडा बहुत मेम लगा सकते हैं और धरम धापने ऐसा किया तो उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों को भी धावश्यक सुविधाये प्रदान की जा सकती है। जो पैदा करने वाला है, उसकी तरफ जब तक धापका ध्यान नहीं होगा तब तक न उसकी एक्जिमेंसी बढ सकती है और न ही उत्पादन बढाने में उसका उत्साह हो सकता है।

प्राइमिस का भी यहाँ पर डिक् किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि हम धायरन और जापान को भेजने हैं, और वहाँ से मान तैयार होकर यहाँ मम्मा मिल सकता है। जब रूम की बात है तो कोई बजह मानुम नहीं देनी है कि वह यहाँ मम्मा न बने। हमारे यहाँ मजदूरों की दर भी कम है और सामान भी काफी मम्मा में मिलता है। प्राइस स्टील को

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

वर्षों बढ़ती जाती है, इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। सन् १९५२ से मैं देखता आ रहा हूँ कि इसको काम बढ़ती ही जा रही है और आज तक चार या छः गुना बढ़ चुकी है। इस हिमाचल में मजदूरी घगर बढ़ी हो जब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन वह बढ़ी नहीं है, कम बढ़ी है। अभी कहा गया है कि जब गवर्नमेंट इसका उत्पादन कर रही है तो उसी को विचार करना है कि कैसे यह घट सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन को और से जनता को धामान, सही और ठीक कीमत पर माल मिले। घगर दाम बढ़ते हैं तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बड़े बड़े धातमी हैं, उनको तो दामों को पगवा होता ही नहीं है, उनके लिये यह कोई दिक्कत बाकी बाकी बात नहीं है लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे पृजीपनि होते हैं, वे घगर चाहते हैं कि तरबकी करें तो कर नहीं सकते हैं, उनके रास्ते में रुकावटें पैदा होती हैं। बाहर वाले मुल्कों में जो चीजें हैं वे हम से महंगी हैं, जापान में तथा दूसरे मुल्कों में और हमारे यहां वे सस्ता हैं। घगर वे सस्ता करके बेच सकते हैं तो क्या हम अपने यहां इनको सस्ता नहीं बेच सकते हैं। उनको तो सस्ती मिले और हमें महंगी मिले, यह ठीक नहीं है यहां पर भी उत्पादित माल की कीमतें कम होनी चाहियें ताकि हम उन चीजों को बाहर के मुल्कों में भेज सकें। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि घगर कीमतें कम नहीं हो सकती हैं तो वे बड़े तो न। इसी स्तर पर कीमतों के बने रहने का कोई सबान नहीं है, वे कम होनी चाहियें। सरकार ने जहां यह धावणा की है कि वह सबके लिये इन चीजों का मुलभ करेगी, वहां उसको इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिये कि कीमतें कम हों।

श्री बजर राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सरकार का मित्र नहीं हूँ और न उसके साथ उसकी नीतियों में किसी प्रकार के सहयोग की कभी बात करता हूँ। लेकिन किसी मंत्रालय के काम को घगर

में सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण समझता हूँ और हिन्दुस्तान की धर्म-व्यवस्था की आधारशिला समझता हूँ तो वह यह मंत्रालय है और इसलिये मैं इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो कार्य किया जा रहा है खास तौर पर पब्लिक सैक्टर में स्टील प्लांट बनाने का और तेल के शोध का काम तथा दूसरे खनिज पदार्थ निकालने का पब्लिक सैक्टर में काम, मैं उसका बहुत अधिक स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं नहीं समझता। कि इस सदन का कोई भी माननीय सदस्य किस तरह यह कह सकता है कि हम चौबे प्लांट के लिये एक पाई भी ढुबाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि जो तीन प्लांट हमने पब्लिक सैक्टर में स्थापित किये हैं, उनमें बहुत सी गलतियां हुई हैं और बहुत सा रुपया बचाया जा सकता था लेकिन मैं साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गलतियां हुई हैं उन गलतियों में घगर हमें अनुभव प्राप्त कर लें, सबक ले लें, धागे के लिये उन गलतियों को न दोहराये तो यह बहुत बड़ी बात होगी। धागे के लिये हमें धागे के लिये स्टील के मामले में या दूसरी जो मुल चीजें हैं जोकि हमारी धर्म व्यवस्था के लिये बहुत जरूरी हैं, उनको हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में कायम रख सकें, उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें, उनका विकास कर सकें तो मैं समझूंगा कि इनका कुछ बरबाद करके जो हमने अनुभव प्राप्त किया है, उस अनुभव को हमें खोना नहीं चाहिये बल्कि उसमें लाभ उठाना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह चौबे स्टील प्लांट को बनाने के अपने कार्यक्रम का जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू करे। मैं मानता हूँ कि बोकारो के घनावा वह प्लांट और कहीं नहीं लग सकता क्योंकि बोकारो ही उसके लिये सब से उपयुक्त स्थान है। जो परिस्थितियां वहां हैं, और कहीं नहीं है और उनको देखते हुये हिन्दुस्तान के और किसी भाग में उसको स्थापित करना उचित नहीं हो सकता इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी लगे और बोकारो में ही लगे।

एक बात और मैं इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। बोकारो में जो स्टील प्लांट बने

उसकी क्षमता इतनी होनी चाहिये कि हम कुल मिला कर एक करोड़ टन स्टील का उत्पादन कर सकें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि तुरन्त ही हमें इतने स्टील का उत्पादन शुरू कर देना चाहिये लेकिन योजना इस प्रकार की बननी चाहिये कि धीमे चल कर, पांच दस साल के बाद, उसमें इतनी क्षमता होनी चाहिये कि एक करोड़ टन स्टील तैयार वह कर सके।

एक चेतावनी भी मैं दे देना चाहता हूँ। यह जो चर्चा चल रही है कि एक करोड़ टन स्टील का लक्ष्य हमें तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिये रखना चाहिये, वह लक्ष्य जिस तरह से हम चल रहे हैं, पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। अगर वह पूरा नहीं होता है तो जो हमारी आशाएँ हैं, वे आशाएँ भी नष्ट हो सकती हैं। इसलिये हमें धीमी से प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि हम एक करोड़ टन के अपने लक्ष्य को तृतीय योजना में पूरा कर सकें। हम अपने डेढ़ करोड़ टन के लक्ष्य को घटा कर एक करोड़ टन पर आ रहे हैं और जो क्षमता अभी दिखाई जाती है उसके मुताबिक हम संभवतः ८५ लाख टन पैदा कर सकेंगे और पन्द्रह लाख टन की कमी इस तरह से रह जाती है अगर यह कमी भी पूरी नहीं होती है और हम अपने एक करोड़ टन के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं करते हैं तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। यह पन्द्रह लाख की कमी किस तरह से पूरी की जाये, उसके बारे में अभी से एक सुनियोजित योजना बननी चाहिये और उसका पूरा करने के लिये पूरी तरह से कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

इन संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने देश में छोटी छोटी भट्टियाँ स्थापित किये जाने के कार्यक्रम की ओर भी दिलाना चाहूँगा। इन छोटी छोटी भट्टियों को स्थापित करके हम स्टील के उत्पादन में कुछ योग दे सकते हैं। जहाँ प्रायः बड़े बड़े प्लांट लगा करके देश की भविष्य की आधार-धारा रख रहे हैं, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वहाँ हिन्दुस्तान जोकि इतना बड़ा देश है और इतनी

अधिक उसकी आबादी है, उसके लिये जब तक हम छोटे छोटे और कारखाने स्थापित करके उत्पादन कार्य शुरू नहीं करते हैं, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा स्टील का जो लक्ष्य है वह यदि पूरा भी हो जाये तो भी स्टील की हमेशा ही कमी बनी रहेगी, उस कमी को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय छोटे छोटे कारखानों द्वारा स्टील का उत्पादन करवाने की संभावना की ओर भी ध्यान दें।

14 hrs.

जहाँ तक कीमतों का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में उनके ऊपर ध्यान जो हमने होंगे, स्वतंत्र व्यापार के प्रायोजकों की ओर से या उस विचारधारा को प्रकट करने वालों की ओर से, उनमें से सब से बड़ा हमारा सरकार पर, खास तौर से स्टील के उत्पादन और उसकी कीमत को लेकर, होने वाला है। इस प्रकार का प्रचार किया जायेगा कि जब हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर में स्टील का उत्पादन किया, अगर उस के बाद भी उसकी कीमत नहीं घटा सकते हैं, तब फिर उससे कोई फायदा नहीं है और हमारे देश की जनता को भी यह मुहाना नहीं लगेगा। इसलिये अपने हित में, देश की जनता के हित में और समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था बनाने के हित में आवश्यक है कि किसी तरह हो, स्टील की कीमत जितनी चल रही है देश में, निश्चित भविष्य में उसे कुछ कम करने की कोशिश की जाय। उसी से जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना वक्तव्य खत्म करता हूँ।

Sardar Swaran Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I ventured to place a co-ordinated picture of the activities of the Ministry when I moved the Demands yesterday. I have greatly benefited by the various remarks that have been made by the hon. Members coming from various States and belonging to various political parties. I

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have been greatly heartened by the thought that there is a uniform realisation of the importance of the work that is being undertaken by the two departments of this Ministry, namely, the Department of Iron and Steel, and the Department of Mines and Fuel.

Some of the hon. Members have rightly remarked that the industrial progress of the country is very intimately linked with the satisfactory performance in this sector of metallurgy, mining and the successful exploitation and exploration of the mineral wealth of the country.

Then, again, there has been some criticism from both the extreme viewpoints. Some have said that the public sector should shrink; others have said that it should expand. Then, there are all types of speeches, but, except, perhaps, for one, which, I am afraid, was completely negative, there has been a deal of very active help which I could find from the remarks of the hon. Members. It is not my intention to repeat, even indirectly or impliedly, what I said yesterday. Therefore, I would confine myself mostly to an attempt to reply to some of the salient points that have been made out by hon. Members.

I have been greatly struck by the constructive approach that has been followed by a majority of hon. Members who have participated in the debate. My colleague, Shri K. D. Malaviya, yesterday, has already replied to the points raised with regard to oil and mineral development. I would, therefore, to start with, try to say something by way of reply to the remarks about steel. You may kindly recall that yesterday I ended my speech with steel and today I propose to start it with steel. I wish I had the time really when I could reply to the various points made by each hon. Member because I attach great value to what they say. (Interruption). But I have not got

time enough. So, I would try to group them under various headings.

First of all, with regard to the working of three public sector plants, observations have been made; and, they could easily be divided under certain sub-heads. I should say that production having started in all the three steel plants, there is quite naturally a greater realisation of the problems that are connected with production. It is for this reason that some of the hon. Members have been good enough to appreciate the work of the construction people and also of the people who are engaged in operation. I would say that these words of encouragement will be greatly appreciated by those who have devoted their energies to the successful execution of these plants. If I may go a step further, this will be greatly appreciated by workers and technicians engaged in thousands of factories in the various countries who have contributed in manufacturing various parts that have, ultimately, been woven into these integrated steel plants.

One seldom realises—and a person like Shri Bharucha who never cares to go to a steel plant can never appreciate really—the intricate nature of the installation of an integrated steel plant. Some of the technicians who are concerned with the projects—and they come from different countries—no, all of them—are unanimous in saying that very great effort and organisation, both at the supply as well as the construction and erection ends, are involved.

Now, coming to the specific points, Rourkela has again received considerable attention. I think that is, to a certain measure, expected because it is a fact that Rourkela has not got up on the production side and the production of the two blast furnaces lagged considerably behind the expected performance. That really, I think, is the basic point; others are subsidiary points that flow from it.

Therefore, without trying to go into many details, I would like to say that even in the case of Rourkela, we have, I think, turned the corner. But, so far as the two blast furnaces are concerned, I have already given information that the first furnace has already come up to the tests and has already, so to say, passed the examination.

Even with regard to the second blast furnace, trial tests have been held and the production has come up to the rated capacity. Therefore, I would like to dispel any doubt that might have been aroused in the mind of any person in this House or outside in the country about the technical capacity of the blast furnaces. They have passed through difficulties and having stood the test, it is only a question now as to the effective functioning of other things which are necessary to utilise effectively the iron that the two blast furnaces produce. So far as their capacity to produce is concerned, that has been fully established and the trial tests have already yielded satisfactory results. It is necessary to keep that in view because we can at times be overwhelmed by the difficulties and short-comings and may miss the essential thing. Naturally, some of the hon. Members draw their arguments from something that appeared in a German weekly, which has been reproduced in one of our newspapers. Even in that news item it is mentioned that this article in the German weekly came after a number of laudatory articles that appeared in the German dailies and other newspapers, praising the Rourkela work. Is it then a matter of co-incidence that none of these laudatory articles about Rourkela have found a place in any of the newspapers in our country but one weekly newspaper which happens to criticise bitterly the performance of German technicians finds such a prominent place in our newspaper?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): It is quite natural.

Sardar Swaran Singh: My friend says it is quite natural. But we may come to the conclusion that we disagree on our interpretation of 'natural'. I would say that it is understandable, but not perhaps natural. I have been actually warned by some of the hon. Members who are generally considerate towards me that I am likely to be subjected to a great onslaught from the right and the left.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only right.. (Interruptions).

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are some people who say that I will be subjected to pressure from the other side..... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: You can get support on the correct policy.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I count upon support because our policy is going to be a correct one and I think that it will ultimately receive the support of both the right as well as the left. (Interruptions). This view appears to be too good to be acceptable to my hon. friends opposite.

The article in the German weekly has to be looked at from two angles. So far as it goes in a spirit of self-criticism and is serving as a reminder to the Germans that they should do the work properly, we should look upon it with a certain measure of appreciation; just as the hon. Members here criticise me and their desire is really to indulge in self-criticism with a view to improve matters. I appreciate them rather than quarrel with them. I may not agree with all their analysis or their presentation of facts but I never doubt their desire to improve things. Therefore, if some German weekly has taken upon itself to present a picture in such a form, in the 'Bharucha style', if I may use that expression and has tried to invoke the spirit of enterprise and technical know-how of the Germans and asked them to do the work much better, pointing out the failures and

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the short-comings, we should not judge that too harshly.

The second point is that there is a narration of a number of short-comings to which this House is accustomed and about which this country is familiar. I have myself taken good care to keep the House fully informed about the production, about the failures, about the delays in the time-schedule and about the increase in estimates and the like. What happened over several months and what really was the picture that was there from time to time has been woven together in the article and it appears in a sort of a narration which, I would submit, does not correctly paint a picture as it obtains today. I do not hold any brief and it has not been my custom to unduly praise anyone but when there is uncharitable criticism it is my duty to place the thing in a correct perspective so that the House, and through it, the country may judge correctly both the short-comings as well as the performance. It has been mentioned that there has been some accumulation of steel slabs in Rourkela. It is a fact. Trial runs of the slab mill which is very elaborate and if I may say so, fascinating, were there and steel was available. So, it was rolled into slabs. They are there and they can be sold. Some of them can be sold abroad. We can also use them for rolling when our other rolling capacity is there. I do not see any particular harm in seeing these slabs there. They are really the first sight of returns because so much materials—iron ore, coal, limestone and electric power and so many things—go into it before steel comes out. That should be a source of some satisfaction rather than a point of grievance.

Shri Dwivedy and Shri Mahanty referred to the delays in the construction of blast furnaces and also to the responsibility of the persons that were in charge of the civil works and also the supply of the machinery. That point has been discussed here from time to time.

That has been gone into with very great care and I would like to assure the House that the Hindustan Steel are fully seized of this problem and they will certainly go into minute details as to whether there was any delay which could be avoided, whether any of the parties concerned is at fault and so on. If, as a result of that examination, it is found that there is any action that could be taken either in law or according to the terms of the contract, the House may rest assured that no effort would be spared to ensure that the correct thing is done.

Shri Dwivedy referred to the staff position in the Ministry and said that it had not been reviewed after handing over the work to the Hindustan Steel. That was mentioned in one of the reports of the Estimates Committee also. That has already been undertaken and if I may say so, the Department of Iron and Steel in this Ministry is organised on an unorthodox pattern and there are, I think, the smallest number of clerks or clerical hands in this department, as compared to any other Department or Ministry in the whole of our Government. Because of the special type of work, there are a large number of officers: as most of the matters are matters of great importance, matters which will ultimately shape the policy, there is very little routine work. Therefore, the organisation is such which will convince the hon. Members that it is of a pattern which is conducive both to efficiency and speed. Good care is taken that not a single hand is there which could be spared.

Another point, which is common perhaps to all the steel plants, has been raised in connection with the estimates of the cost of the three steel plants. I have already said something on this vital point in the course of my opening speech. I have little to add to that. On the last occasion when I came before this hon. House, I gave my general approach to this.

question of estimates. I have given very careful thought to this matter. On the one hand, it is a very tempting argument always to criticise that the original estimates have not been adhered to—that is a valid criticism, I quite understand the force of it and there is a reasonable expectation that the estimates should be adhered to—but, on the other, we must not forget the national interests of the country.

Estimates are, after all, estimates, and howsoever sacred those estimates may be the risk is that they become really the floor when the actuals come or the quotations come either of civil works or of supply of material, and if the Parliament becomes too critical or enjoins sticking to estimates my fear is that the country is likely to pay more because there can be an easy escape for those who are in charge of estimates by framing their estimates rather liberally so that this sort of criticism may not be made that the estimates were exceeded, but on the whole the bill that will have to be paid, I think, will be higher.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Usually they are under-estimates.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the real test should be, when a thing is executed is there any part in the execution in which there is excessive expenditure, is there any wasteful expenditure, is there any infructuous expenditure, has anyone been over-paid, has the design been lavish or beyond a point? But what I most respectfully submit is that we are prone by this constant criticism to create a feeling amongst those who are in charge of making estimates to be very much on the liberal side, and in that process I have no doubt in my mind that the country may be called upon to pay higher bills. Therefore, whereas I say that the estimates should be realistic, this usual practice—which I think would appeal to the legalistic mind of Shri Bharucha—of contradicting a person by his pre-

vious statement is not correct, because by contradicting a person by his previous statement you cannot prove that his first statement is correct; you can only say that his latter statement is also perhaps not to be depended upon because his earlier statement was different.

That is not a practical way of approaching things. The real test in these matters is, is the money that is now sought to be spent really the money that should be spent or ought to have been spent. Estimate is a good test to embark upon a scheme. If you accept any project whether it is steel, a building project, a mining project or any other project, not only there will be very extensive expenditure incurred in going into all minute details but in the process while the Ministers or the officers can save a point of argument by depriving this criticism, I am not sure whether the actual amount that they pay will be less or whether that will be in the overall interest of the country.

I am the last man to suggest that there should be any laxity in the matter of framing estimates, but they should be viewed in the correct perspective rather than build some fantastic argument on the basis that something or the other exceeded the estimates. In this connection, Sir, I had occasion to point that even projects like Tata's extension have exceeded their original estimates by as much as about 30 per cent. In a project of Rs. 100 crores if Rs. 100 crores becomes Rs. 130 crores, you can well imagine as to what it means.

These estimates sometimes increase on account of new things being added to these integrated plants as and when things take shape. There is no fixity and there, if I may add, need be no insistence on fixity while executing these big projects. As and when the thing unfolds itself if it is found that by adding something we may ultimately save something in the actual manufacturing cost and the like, we should not hesitate.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What happened to D.V.C., Bhakra and other projects?

Sardar Swaran Singh: My hon. colleague has rightly pointed out that this thing was happened in other projects also. For instance, in Bhakra alone, we never had the right bank power house. If somebody says that by adding in three or four turbines to it the cost has gone up by Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 40 crores or the like, I do not think that it can really be a very substantial argument.

Another point, Sir, has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka and also, I think, by Shri Dwivedy, about the number of foreign experts in the three steel plants. I, Sir, really do not have enough information about the number of Soviet experts who were associated in putting up the two steel plants in China about which a reference was made, but, I must take the House into confidence; when this thing was mentioned I got into touch with the Soviet technicians and I enquired from them as to whether this information was correct or not. They told me that the number of experts, the Soviet experts who were associated in putting up the Chinese plants were also of the same order as the number of Soviet experts that have come out to help India in the putting up of these steel plants. So I do not know as to whether that information which was given out by Shri Morarka was really correct.

But, Sir, irrespective of the Chinese experience, I have to satisfy the House and the country that the number of experts that we have brought out is the correct number and that we have not added to this number. This point has been engaging my constant attention. I myself, when I visit these plants, do some thinking on this aspect, and I constantly point out both to our technicians who are in charge of construction as also who are in charge of operation to ensure that the number of these foreigners who

are there for the construction as well as operation work should be kept to the minimum.

It is to be remembered that in our first two private sector steel plants in Jamshedpur and in Burnpur a very large number of foreign technicians were associated not only at the time of construction but they continued for a very long time even when the operations started. And, Sir,—I will not be giving out any particular point which might have been mentioned to me in confidence—the technical top-men of the two private sector steel plants have always been pointing out to me that I should never grudge bringing in of good steel-men, technicians at various levels from abroad, because they say that to have a good technical man whether he is a supervisor or actual worker will pay dividends and any niggardly approach on that sphere will not be a wise policy.

I may say that it will be uncharitable on our part to criticise the level of salaries that are paid to these various technicians, because we have to consider the level of wages that prevail in those countries. It should also be remembered that we are expanding our steel capacity in our country when there is overall expansion all the world over and there is no surplus of good technical men in any part of the world, whether it is East European countries, West European countries or even USA. Therefore, to suggest that these people who come to a distant place where the working conditions are also more difficult as compared to their own countries, and that they will be here or they will hang on here merely for the sake of salaries, particularly, when the works are not of the type of soft-coloured advisory jobs but very hard jobs, is not good. You could go and see how they work with their hands soiled, with their clothes full of soot and then you will be convinced. The work that they are doing is really difficult, arduous and hard

manual work. Therefore, the association of technical knowhow is of great importance if not of even greater importance when compared to the foreign capital. So, we should not talk lightly of these people who come from abroad, whether the person is an engineer, or a foreman or a person who does the actual work. To my mind, this type of description—that one should really be a technician—is a reflection of our thinking in terms of the caste system among our services which we have inherited unfortunately from the British times. To my mind, the person who actually works at the steel melting shop with his own hands and who knows the technique of steel making is a person who commands even greater respect at my hands as compared to the superintendent of that shop. Therefore, merely to say that a person ceases to be a technician or that he ceases to be of any importance to us if he is not a person of the supervisory staff and so on is not, I would respectfully submit, a correct appreciation of the things as they obtain in the plants.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Before the hon. Minister proceeds to the next point I may say this, since I was one of those who raised the question of foreign experts. I might say that the information which I got was from a very authentic and reliable source. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to give that name or disclose the source just now. If the hon. Minister permits me to mention it, I shall pass on the information to him along with the source of the information. He may then verify them.

Sardar Swaran Singh: My hon. friend knows that no permission for that is necessary. Further, I would very greatly welcome that information, and I shall have a second check-up about it.

Shri Morarka: I just wanted to mention that aspect here so that there

may not be any misunderstanding about it later on.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think I have covered most of the points in regard to the working of the steel plants.

A number of hon. Members including Shri Morarka again, have given a great deal of thought to the various reports that have been put out by the Hindustan Steel. I think Shri Somani also has referred to this point. They made some suggestions, and some hon. Members today have made some useful suggestions about the organisational aspect of Hindustan Steel. There is a great deal of force in Shri Morarka's criticism of the presentation of accounts. I think that the accounts can and should be presented in a more intelligible form. This is partly a legacy of the original switching over from the purely departmental control of accounting to the Hindustan Steel control. The House will kindly recall that originally the steel plants were under departmental control, and for want of anything better, we adopted the Central Public Works Department's system of accounting which is entirely different from commercial accounting. So, certain things appear odd in these accounts, especially the figures that appear as losses. But that is really an unfortunate corollary flowing from the adoption of a particular system of accounting, because under that, whatever the receipts and whatever the outgoings, they are shown against opposing columns, and therefore by a simple process of addition and subtraction, the amounts appear as losses but are not really losses. Now that we are in the stage of production and the Hindustan Steel is fully seized of this matter, it will be ensured that the accounts are not only kept according to the commercial standards but also are presented in a form which should be intelligible even to laymen, so that hon. Members may be spared this bother of research and may be able to see what the picture is behind the figures.

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I must confess that I am not in agreement with my hon. friend Shri Mahanty when he criticised some of the experienced experts merely because they happen to be retired railway officials. I would urge upon hon. Members to realise that our railway sector is the biggest public sector, and, if I may say so, one of the well-run public sectors of which our country can be proud. Therefore, to take advantage of the experience and the knowledge and the background of those engineers and other good administrators who may have done good work in the railways, is a good thing. That knowledge and experience should be utilised not only in the steel plants but in many other public sector activities; as and when our public sector increases, then, probably for further development, the experience that we gain in public sector steel plants, in the public sector corporations and in other public sector undertakings would also be available for taking up new lines.

It is easy to point out that we have not got experienced men who might be experienced in steel making. That is our misfortune. But where are those men? I would like to see them so that I could grab at them and bring them in the organisation. In the absence of that, I cannot admit defeat and sit with my legs crossed and say, "I cannot do anything". Therefore, I must get the help of the people who are available, and I would like to say that they have carried a very heavy responsibility and have acquitted themselves with credit. In retrospect, even when a *post mortem* is made, then the irresistible conclusion would be that, with the numbers and with the experience that was available, they really made a marvellous job of it.

A point was made that there should be greater decentralisation of control and management so far as Hindustan Steel is concerned. That is a point

which requires very careful examination. Already some processes of decentralisation have been undertaken. Greater stress is being laid on the fact that local managing director or the Resident Director should have greater authority and should have a greater responsibility, because the two lines of responsibility and authority should be co-existent and coterminus. There is nothing sacrosanct in the form or the instrument that might be devised to execute a project and I for one would like to assure the House that I have an open mind on that, and it will be my constant endeavour to see that there is enough of decentralisation with regard to the management and control and also there is enough co-ordination to ensure that two conflicting lines of action are not adopted with regard to identical matters.

A very important point was raised with regard to the availability of metallurgical coal for our steel plants. In that connection, the question of setting up of washeries was also raised. The Ministry was fully aware of this problem, and it was for this reason that it was decided that five washeries should be set up. I am glad to inform the House that out of these, two washeries have already gone into production. Kargali has been supplying washed coal to both Rourkela and Bhilai, and the Durgapur washery which is in the perimeter of the plant itself has also gone into production. The Dugda washery is already being put up and it should be ready to produce and wash coal in about a year's time at the outside. In regard to Bhojudih, a contract has already been placed; with regard to Patherdih, tenders are expected to be received in May. I would be very frank with the House and admit that there has been delay in the setting up of washeries. I wish they were set up much earlier, but I would like also to add that there is something inherent in designing and setting up a washery, which is somewhat different from any other plant like a textile

mill or even a steel plant. It is not a sort of repeat performance, so far as washeries are concerned. Each washery has to be differently designed, because it depends on the different types of coal that come. Its designing has to be in relation to the actual number of collieries and the quantities that are available. A large number of collieries are to supply coal to some of these washeries. Therefore, really very much more detailed work is required to be done. It was this detailed work and detailed planning that took a good deal of time and so, there has been some delay. I am not myself happy over this delay, but part of it was inherent in the situation.

Now I pass on to the important question of expansion. There has been a suggestion that the new steel expansion, even in the matter of setting up new plants, could be in the private sector. It was also suggested that a great deal of pressure is going to be exercised on me and I should stick to my guns. I am grateful to hon. Members who have shown that sympathy to me, but I would like to assure the House that I would like, with the blessings of the House, to be able to undertake this responsibility in a spirit of humility, but in accordance with the policy that has already been adopted by the Government and which has been approved by the House. Whatever is going to be done will be done within the policy that has been enunciated from time to time.

I would not say anything more about the expansion of the existing three public sector plants. But there are two new plants about which interest has been shown and it is better that I state the position with some precision, so that any lingering doubts may be removed. So far as the Bokaro plant is concerned, we have come to the conclusion that for the location of a new steel plant, Bokaro area in Bihar is considered very suitable. The site has many advantages.

It is close to the coalfields of Kargali, Bokaro and Jharia. Although iron ore will be a little far away, the wagons which will carry coal from Kargali and Jharia to Rourkela and Bhilai will bring back iron ore on their return journey. Bokaro is, therefore, being developed as the site for the fourth integrated steel plant. A project study has been completed to assess the requirements of raw materials, power, water and construction effort. When the construction of the plant proper should be taken up and how big the plant should be will have to await further decision to be taken on the third Five Year Plan.

A number of hon. Members particularly from the South including Shri Thanu Pillai, Shri Narasimhan, Shri Sampath and my esteemed colleague, Shri Viswanatha Reddy—I think I have covered all the States now; Mysore did not have a chance this time—have naturally shown anxiety in setting up a plant in the south. Even with regard to this, although I have been keeping the House fully informed, it will be good really to reiterate the position. I have kept the House informed from time to time that it is our intention to utilise the iron ore in Salem and the locality near about. Non-availability of coking coal in that area is the main hurdle. Encouraged by experience of other countries, notably East Germany, the technical feasibility of Neyveli lignite being used for smelting purposes is sought to be fully investigated. Obviously, this can be established only when lignite can be mined in sufficient quantities for a commercial test, which may have to be undertaken abroad.

A technical committee including representatives of the Madras Government was appointed four months ago to go into the various problems, so that the preliminary examination may be available, which can be of use in undertaking the project, if the technical feasibility and economic viability of the project are established. So, this is the best that can be done at the moment.

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

While all of us are naturally anxious, coming as we do from various States, about having a steel plant in our locality, I would like to acquaint the House with one salient factor so far as steel is concerned. The decision that has already been taken that steel will be available at the same price at all railheads in the country is a major step, the full impact of which is not fully realised, particularly in those States which are non-producing.

For instance, steel today is available at the same price to a consumer at Jamshedpur and at Burnpur as to a person at a railhead in say, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan or Madras. This is not a small step. This shows that although on account of certain natural advantages that may be available in any particular locality, a metallurgical plant has to be located in that area, the fruits of that metallurgical exploitation will be available throughout the country as a whole, so that the users of steel all over the country may be able to have steel at a uniform price. This, I think, is a major step that we have taken and it is on account of this decision that there has been a good deal of development of small-scale steel processing industries at places which are far removed from the main producing centres. New industries are coming up in Madras, Punjab, Bombay and other parts of the country mainly on account of this decision that has been taken.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Except Kerala.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I wish that the hon. Member's party, when it was in power there for some years, had started some industries. This equal price was there even during those years.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: But money is in your pocket.

Sardar Swaran Singh: For small-scale industries, the Centre does not give any money. Initiative, effort, organisation and the services provided by the States and the initiative of people are responsible for putting up small-scale industries. I think a trip to one of these centres will pay dividends.

Therefore, by all means, let us go on pressing our claims for the location of big metallurgical plants. But it should always be remembered that the over-all consideration in this should be economic viability. I am in perfect agreement with all sections of the House that steel being a basic material, its cost will be reflected in all the things made from steel. Therefore the economics of this complete metallurgical cycle should be carefully gone into before we embark upon metallurgical plants. Steel processing plants, re-rolling plants, etc. are different. But we must not smelt iron ore at a place where the cost of production will be higher, because we may have the satisfaction that we are producing steel in that locality; but if the economics are not good, that will not add to the economic growth and strength of that locality and it will certainly not be in the over-all national interest. I wanted to mention this, so that our enthusiasm should also be judged in a perspective. Otherwise, there is the risk of our being swept off our feet in our enthusiasm to have a plant in a particular locality.

A great deal of material has appeared in the press, sometimes in highly controversial colours, about this American interest in the new steel plants. It is surprising how some things are picked up just on a sort of rumour and sometimes from half-truths, sometimes from wishful thinking. News is created and then articles are written, condemning or supporting or bringing all types of angles which reflect more the desire of that person, rather than a criticism

on something which is actual. I would like to say that so far as this piece of news which is circulating is concerned, it has not percolated to me and I would never apply my mind unless I see something concrete and something real. I would like to tell the House that no proposal, no scheme, no suggestion has yet come to me of that American interest. If and when that interest is shown, we will judge it on merits and we will take a decision which is in the national interest.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri Somani said that the proposal is there.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He is not a representative of the Government.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Private sector.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Therefore, I need not say anything further on that score.

That covers almost all the points. But I do not want to leave my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, with a grievance because, with all his negative attitude, I have to reply to the points which he was good enough to raise. He is endowed with the very inimitable quality of seeing trouble in everything and it is very difficult really to meet the argument. I know that no one can be as eloquent as he is, but there is so little of meeting ground that it becomes difficult to tackle those points in any correct perspective.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Then why do you touch them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Sometimes I tackle even difficult tasks. For instance, he said that the steel plants can never repay the amount, the Hindustan Steel can never repay the loan, it can never earn any profit and, therefore, it is a matter for serious consideration as to whether the setting up of steel plants in the country was a wise decision at all. I must say that it is difficult to

beat that logic. It is conveniently forgotten that in the ultimate economic growth and the utilisation of steel we cannot progress a step further unless we produce steel. To dream of industrialisation in the country without producing steel and to think of industrialisation on imported steel is such a reckless venture that even Shri Bharucha cannot suggest that. If we accept that, then we have to see as to whether we will be able to produce steel at a price which competes with the price of imported steel. The rest is a matter of presentation, whether you mop up the difference in a fiscal manner by excise duties, by steel equalisation fund, in the form of profits, or in the form of a price that we charge. I do not want to go into the technical, fiscal or financial side.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I point out . . .

Sardar Swaran Singh: No. I am not giving in. The broad thing that has to be kept in mind is that we have been importing steel and the imported price has been very much higher than the retention price and the price at which steel is made in this country. Therefore, we have been charging the consumer a price midway between the retention price and the imported price. Roughly the imported price has been of the order of Rs. 800. The retention price is of the order of Rs. 440 or so, and the sale price to the consumer has been of the order of Rs. 600 or so. Now, his suggestion appears to be, although he did not say so, because he never makes a positive suggestion, we should continue to import.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: He made a very positive suggestion.

Sardar Swaran Singh: A positive suggestion to have a negative attitude. That is the picture and I do not know how we can defend it in the country. I for one would never be able to defend that.

Now, his saying that we can never produce steel at a price which is competitive as compared to the imported

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

price is admitting defeat. Is our iron ore so bad? Is our coal so faulty? Or is our management so inefficient? Or are our workers so indolent and lazy? Or are our legislators not going to show that enthusiastic spirit in which we can produce this? I submit that is an attitude which I cannot accept.

We can produce steel in this country, produce it at a price which can compete with the production price anywhere in the world. With regard to accounting, I will accept his advice as to what should be the present ratio between equity structure and loan structure and rate of interest, whether it is according to Constitution or not according to Constitution. I am prepared even to accept his legal refinements—I would not use the word 'quibbles'—but, so far as the broad economic picture is concerned, it is so clear that to confuse the mind of the country on that is doing the greatest disservice.

With regard to steel production, we have been producing steel even in the private sector, and we will continue to produce steel at a price which will be economic and which will be competitive. With regard to presentation and accounting, which are simple things, he said that there should be an accrual to the general revenues. I agree with him. That is why I am particularly keeping the price at not too low a level. Now, whether that accrual comes via additional excise duties, whether it comes as accruals to the equalisation fund or whether it comes into another account is more a matter of presentation about which I will accept his guidance as to the way that it should be done. But the basic thing that has to be remembered is the overall picture, and to say that the country is likely to face a big danger, to say that we cannot progress—that is a statement which I cannot accept, the country cannot accept, whatever may be the legal quibbles or the constitutional points which are sought to be

wrapped over this basic problem which the country faces today. Let us look at the practical point, rather than trying to find out these quibbles which do not take us any further.

He tried to use this forum to say that the Iron and Steel Control order is *ultra vires*, some provision in the Iron and Steel Control Order is *ultra vires* of some provision in the Constitution. Although I have been away from the law courts for quite some time. I also can claim some credit of having some contact with these legal matters, and if Shri Bharucha had been careful, he should have known that this very point, which he has tried to raise as though it is a novel point, has been already raised in a number of law courts and they have come to the conclusion that the Iron and Steel Control Order is a perfectly legal and constitutional provision. Having failed in the law courts, he now wants to argue the same point here. If he says "alter the law", I can understand it. But to come to Parliament and say that it is *ultra vires* when the courts do not agree with him is an attitude which is a good academic exercise but it does not take us any further.

I would, therefore, like to conclude by saying that the country has taken a major step towards industrialisation and I would borrow the phrase of Shri Morarka, if he pardons me, to say that we are in the take-off stage, particularly in this sector of the economy, namely, minerals, metals and oils. But let us go ahead undaunted in this pursuit. The work no doubt is difficult and arduous and there can be difficulties and there can be shortfalls. But I have no doubt in my mind that the ultimate dividends that are likely to accrue to the country will always be cherished as a major advance which laid the basis for a firm, progressive and developing economy.

15 hrs.

I have very little to add except to say something on the points which

were raised by my hon. friend, Shri Mullick, who has grown grey in the coalmines. I would like to benefit more by his experience, because he has lived in the coalmines. So, he appears to know something of the secrets and tricks of them also. We have been trying to deal with this rather difficult problem of coal production, coal prices, assistance to the collieries and a great deal of thought has from time to time been given to all these aspects. On the one hand the hon. Member says that the prices are high, on the other hand everyday I see leading articles in newspapers, "Are we planning for coal famine because I am not agreeing to increase in prices?" Long speeches printed on high-class paper, high type of pressure propaganda articles, this thing and that, always point out that the prices that are being given are inadequate and that there is not enough cushion even for expansion. The Government have tried to view all these matters objectively and have tried to arrive at a price structure after going into all the various aspects with a great deal of care. The Price Revision Committee produced a Report and the Government accepted that Report. The slowing assistance and the other measures, the additional assistance where difficult mining conditions exist are some of the steps that have been taken and it is hoped that by a combination of all these circumstances we will be able to meet the growing requirements of the country on the coal front.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Minister said that in the private sector the retention price of steel is Rs. 400 and odd. Will the public sector produce steel and will he be satisfied with the same retention prices in the case of private sector?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this the very question to which he feared there will be no reply?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For his information I would say that our decision is that the public sector also will get from the equalisation fund the same price that the private sector is taking.

119 (Ai) L.S.D.—8.

Does that satisfy him? I do not think it will.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think I need put any cut motion separately. I shall put them all together.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 80, 81, 82 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 80—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 81—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,38,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,12,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

15.03 hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 8 to 12 and 108 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

90 cut motions . . .

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Only 6 hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not follow.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: We want more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 90 cut motions have been tabed to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything at this stage?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No, Sir.

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,24,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,92,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,46,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE-CHARGES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective-Charges'."

**DEMAND No. 108—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,30,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir in moving my cut motions today I do not propose going into the various problems that exist in the Ministry of Defence. Today I will just briefly touch a few of them.

I feel that in our foreign relations we have been very much let down by the unpreparedness of our defence. The Audit Reports and the Public Accounts Committee Reports have disclosed sufficiently the inability of the Defence Ministry to enter into proper transactions. There are so many methods by which money could have been saved under the head of Defence. Provided the Ministry had given some care to it.

I feel that in the Kashmir affairs and in the border problems, that is, in regard to the Chinese aggression, our Defence Ministry has not been quite alert and doing its duty.

I feel in the matter of promotions and supersessions our hon. Defence Minister has been able to create frustration and dissatisfaction in the armed forces.

But today I do not propose going into all those various aspects, however important they may be. I will confine myself only to one aspect of the defence organisation, namely, the "production-drive" for which our Defence Ministry has been crying to take so much credit. I would point out that during the last one year or so since the Defence Minister's differences with the Chiefs of the Staff, and particularly since the Chinese incursions in the north, the Defence Ministry has been publicising its production-drive and talking in terms of self-sufficiency in defence production. The expenditure on defence factories which was Rs. 16 crores and odd in 1958-59, Rs. 22 crores and odd in 1959-60, has now gone up to Rs. 30.65 crores. This is apart from the charges in England and also apart from the huge purchases for the Army, Navy and the Air Force from outside the country.

Let us examine how far this increasing expenditure and this much publicised production drive of the Defence Ministry is really inuring to the benefit of the Defence organisation, self-sufficiency in defence equipment and helping our preparedness for war. The defence production programme and its achievements have to be examined in the context of defence requirements not merely of civilian requirements. We have also to take into consideration the Chinese aggression and other border problems and see how far the so-called production-drive, has stood in our way.

We know that only an infantry can be utilised in those mountainous regions. What are the requirements of infantry and what is the production drive of the Defence Ministry to meet the Chinese aggression or any other border problem? If an infantry is deployed in these areas they would require logistic support. There are no roads, there are very few transport animals and hence there is very little logistic support for our infantry. Another logistic support would be by using air power. Here again, our resources are limited. In fact, our transport aircraft, the Fairchild, Packets have a great deal of under-carriage

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

difficulties due to the bad surface of our only air-port in Ladakh, that is, Leh.

An Hon. Member: Chushul, not Leh.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Then there is the other question. We do not have parachutes to drop men and food supplies. We have been telling the Defence Ministry all these years that we have an Ordnance Parachute Factory at Kanpur where parachutes were being manufactured in very large numbers during the last war. After war time they were given up. Then, in 1953-54 we had an opportunity of meeting the hon. Prime Minister when he was in-charge of Defence and giving him a list of ordnance factories where the work had come down and could be increased.

There was then a move on the part of the parachute factory to begin trial manufacture of parachutes. It was again given up with the result . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is being done.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: No. It is being done only in name, but practically very little is being done.

Last year the Defence Ministry placed an order on a blacklisted manufacturer of parachutes in U.S.A. for 200 parachutes worth \$1,00,000. Those parachutes arrived here and random samples were taken to test them for air-worthiness. It was found that they were torn or getting torn. We do not know what happened to the others but those that were tested were found useless. Parachute is the most important requirement for the hill'y terrain where airdroppings could be done, both in the Ladakh and in the NEFA areas. We have no parachutes. Our factory is not doing the work that is expected of it. There was only a nominal parachute manufacture which has practically been given up due to the non-availability of some raw mate-

rial requirements as they say. But the raw material was available to the Britishers and is not available to our hon. Minister! We have gone in for their purchase from an American firm which the U.S. Army has black-listed. The parachutes were brought without inspection and on opening them here they were found to be useless.

I am just giving instance after instance of our requirements for Ladakh as well as for NEFA which our Ministry has not taken care to produce. Parachute is one of the most important requirements for fighting in Ladakh as well as in NEFA area and we have been neglecting it.

Then we have got the ordnance clothing factory, Shahjahanpur and the H. & S. factory, Kanpur. Hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, knows them from top to bottom. In those factories our requirements for our jawans in Ladakh and NEFA areas are not being manufactured and other things which could be produced by civilians are being manufactured. For instance, snow shoes is a very important item for our jawan's wear in both these areas and we have not got any snow shoe manufacture except in name whereas we are competing with the private shoe manufacturers of Kanpur and other places in spite of their protests that they can manufacture those goods. So also is the case with special clothing for these inhospitable regions. We have got the clothing factory but it is manufacturing the ordinary types of clothing and not the special types of clothing required for these areas.

Then I come to another requirement and that is the soldier's personal weapon the rifle i.e., the :303. But the :303 is too heavy for these regions. The higher the altitude you go up to the more difficult you find it to carry this weapon. So also is the case with the Bren. Therefore the only weapons that could be used in those areas will be the sten gun or the 30 automatic.

We were told that the manufacture of 30 automatic has begun. We do not know yet at what stage it is. We are not trying to purchase from the Western countries, or from any other country for the matter of that, lighter rifles which could be carried to these higher regions.

As regards the Stens, the report in the Army circles is that the number of stens is fifty per cent of our requirements and we have not got adequate number of stens. The Defence Ministry wanted the Director-General of Ordnance Factories either to produce stens or to repair the unserviceable stens now in stock. But he seems to have asked for four or five years time for that.

Now your soldiers whom you want to send to those higher altitudes are not having either the clothing or the boots or even the personal weapon of the soldier. As regards mules which would have been used for transport, our Ministry got rid of them some years ago. Recently they have started a stud farm. You remember, Sir, that a question was asked in the House and the hon. Minister was unwilling to give any reply on the ground that it is against public security to make any statement about those mules because from that it will appear that we have got rid of our mules and we have no transport animals to take us up those terrains. It is really unfortunate that we have to look for all these things. . . .

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Mules we have many.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Oh! yes.

Then I come, item by item, to a few other things which, we are told, are being produced in the ordnance factories. I would only request the hon. Defence Minister to inform us, as he knows about the shortcomings of the jawans in those hilly terrains, as to what steps he has taken to manufacture these things in the ordnance factories where you have got the best machinery to manufacture them and

where you have got the best engineering and technical skill. What is being done?

Then I will come to the much-advertised manufacture of trucks and tractors. Number one is the MAN with whom we entered into collaboration for the manufacture of Shaktimans, the three-tonners trucks. Shaktiman is a very high-sounding name, no doubt. But I would request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what part of it is being manufactured indigenously and what part of it is being imported and assembled here. We were told some time back that the idea was to have 1200 trucks in 1959 and 1300 more by the end of March, 1960, that is, in all 2500 trucks, whereas we have hardly done 400 by now. They are assembled from imported stuff. Only the bodies are being built here. Some bodies are of wood and some bodies are of iron. There is no planning even in the building of the bodies.

Why have we not taken up the manufacture of armoured vehicles, tanks, weapon carriers, jeeps etc.? There was another agreement with "Komatsu" of Japan which was disclosed in the House in answer to some of our queries. They entered into an agreement with the Komatsu, the Japanese firm, for the manufacture of tractors. Now we understand that the Defence Ministry have entered into an agreement with this Japanese firm for the manufacture of a one-ton truck, Nishan in collaboration with Komatsu.

Our laymen's commonsense question is that if you wanted to manufacture trucks in collaboration with the Germans and if you wanted to standardise the German truck, then you would have gone in for collaboration with the same firm for the manufacture of these one-ton as well as the three-ton trucks because it will ease the question of spare parts; it is a question of technical skill and engineering work and it is a question of maintenance. If you have the same type, you will establish standardisation.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

During the war USSR could score a point over the Germans because in Russia there was standardisation and the same spare parts could be used for the one as well as the other variety. If the hon. Defence Minister went in for German collaboration for the three-ton trucks, why should he think of changing over to Japanese collaboration for one-ton trucks? Somehow he has to satisfy our commonsense query. Why did he think of going in for Japanese collaboration for these one-ton trucks, the Nishan? Why did he not go in for collaboration with the Germans who were already collaborating with us in trucks?

Then there is another question. In case of an emergency you can requisition the transport vehicles in civil use. You can get from other departments these transport carriers. Why should you spend so much about this transport carrier? I am not for helping the capitalists. I am there always to say that we should depend on the public sector as much as we can. But my question is: Why should you think in terms of manufacturing trucks and tractors and other things when you could have very well requisitioned them or hired them? Why did you not emphasise upon the military requirements? We had given from this Parliament, some of us had given a number of suggestions regarding each individual factory and how so much work could be done. And they have done nothing. By going in for these ambitious ventures lot of funds are being spent and our troops are not having required equipments? Energies are being diverted while our troops are being starved.

Then I come to the wireless communications. We are told that BEL is producing so much and all that. Do we possess adequate telephones or telephone cables for laying telecommunications in the theatres of war, which is the most important thing in those areas? What has Bharat Electronics

done in that way? It has been assembling certain sets and its claims for indigenous production are reported to be inflated, while we have to look for required radar-sets and telecommunication requirements from outside sources.

In this connection I must refer to a very serious incident that occurred in the Delhi area about a year ago when the biggest wireless organisation of the East, definitely the biggest in India, was burnt down. It was said that our losses were about Rs. 12 lakhs. But I would put the question to the hon. the Defence Minister: is it not a fact that the "replacement value" is about Rs. 10 crores? This Parliament has not been told, the country has not been told. The biggest wireless organisation in the East, the biggest wireless organisation in India, was burnt down. And we have not been taken into confidence. I am told that there was a report very recently by a committee with a senior officer in the chair which has reported that so far as this big disaster is concerned—the report, I am told, is—that "sabotage cannot be ruled out". If that is so, what is the action that has been taken by the Defence Ministry?

Then I come to one of the items of purchase last year and year before. There has been so much criticism about the purchase of the aircraft carrier which has cost us several crores—not only for the purchase, not only for the repairs, but also for the aircraft that was to man them. It was constructed during last war. But before the purchase was made, did the Defence Ministry try to ascertain why it was never "commissioned" by the Royal Navy? Our information is that though constructed during the war, it was not commissioned by the Royal Navy, because it is said to be 'lipping' on one side—that is the nautical phraseology—it tumbles or leans to one side and is therefore a danger to the users. Will the Defence Minister tell us whether he made an enquiry before the purchase of the aircraft

carrier, as to whether there was this defect or whether there is still this defect or not?

Then again, on the same Navy side—we have not yet got any submarines. We have not yet been manufacturing much of the ammunition that is required, and armaments also.

So also, on the Air Force side, we purchased within a period of eight or nine months thirty millions worth of Hunter Hawkers, thirty millions worth of Canberras and all the Mysteres and Ouragons that were in the hangars of the French organisation. But we are not manufacturing ammunition for them, with the result that we are finding it difficult to use the costly aircraft. For the Bombers we have not yet got big bombs for the fast flying Jet aircraft; for the fighters, we have not yet been manufacturing ammunition in this country. We want in for an ammunition deal with Oerlikons and we found it was dud ammunition. We again went to U.K. for purchase and it is understood that the ammunition that we have got will not last more than a few weeks. Will the Defence Minister assure us that our bombers will have adequate bombs and our fighters will have adequate ammunition for their guns? Even now, has any attempt been made in our Ordnance Factories, with all their specialised machinery and specialised technicians, to manufacture these essential requirements? What is the use of acquiring costly bombers and fighters when we do not have the bombs or ammunition for them?

Surely it would have been apparent to the Defence Minister that the production of Air Force armaments was a greater need than to go in for the purchase and for the production of Avro 748, which was discussed in the House last year, a type which is still "on the design-board". And we are going in for it. And then, a small one-hour flying Gnat, which is more or less a toy aeroplane which cannot fly for more than one hour, we have gone in for it. We have gone in for Push-

pak, the light plane for spraying. How is it that we have not thought of going in for our ammunition and bombs?

We are now told that there is going to be a purchase of helicopters on a fairly large scale. I do concede, we have given it in some of our notes to the Defence Ministry that helicopters are necessary particularly for certain regions for air-dropping and all that. Why did we not think in terms of purchasing these helicopters some time back when there was adequate time and when we could have had better terms than when we go in a panic to the western countries for purchase?

The same thing about guided missiles. We have not yet gone in for research production—not nuclear warheads but conventional types also.

Then we have several times told Government that our planning should be integrated with Defence so that money can be spent, money can be better utilised and more benefits derived. In 1953 the Prime Minister asked us to discuss the matter with the Defence and the Planning Ministries. But the Defence people were not willing. So the whole matter had to be dropped.

Then I come to another item which we now hear, which is nowhere in the budget proposals. We are going to purchase that Gardenreach workshop for certain repairs to the smaller boats and crafts. I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether it is true and, if so, whether it is necessary for us to pay a large amount for the goodwill of this British firm, whether we could not purchase new machinery? If we require a workshop of our own, much newer machinery from better sources. Will he please tell us what is the special feature of the old machinery of this Gardenreach workshop, if he is really going in for that, and whether they are not available anywhere else?

[Shri U. C. Pannaik]

Then I come on to the question of Levy Autoparts which was discussed here. There are only three or four questions I would ask of the Defence Minister. This Levy Autoparts are a sort of international kabadiwalahs selling these spare parts, and there are other such kabadiwalahs also like NAPCO and Hard Motors. Why did we not negotiate with the others for a similar package deal and try to create competition? The agreement was signed in December 1957 with this Levy Autoparts, but we gave them an advance intimation of our requirements in the early part of 1956, that is a year and a half previously. Why this preferential treatment for Levy Autoparts. A bank guarantee for 100,000 dollars has been given by this Levy Autoparts to the Government of India which is going to expire on the 18th of April, that is just ten days hence. In view of the criticisms in the press, in the Audit Report, Government must not release this bank guarantee but must keep it till some final decision is taken. Then, at the time of the agreement, the Defence Ministry was telling us that it would be a profitable "barter deal" because the Levys would be purchasing all our surplus spare parts. But till now, though the deal was entered into in 1957, we have not earned a single dollar by way of foreign exchange. You did not press for the sale of our surplus stores.

One wonderful item of purchase from this Levy Autoparts is a canvas bag for putting old cartridges. We have paid Rs. 75 for each bag, whereas in India each bag would not cost more than Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. And even a gunny bag would have served that purpose. I am not saying that it is a big item but I want to point out the way in which we go in for the these foreign deals. Certainly this canvas bag worth two or three rupees is not a strategic war material that we have imported from Canada at Rs. 75 each.

Then, I will just touch upon promotions. In spite of large-scale promotions, many senior officers are going

out, from which it is clear that there is something fundamentally wrong somewhere, which is making the defence personnel unhappy. They have perhaps lost confidence in our Defence Organisation.

The last point is about Civil Defence. For the last so many years we have been urging upon the Government to have civil defence. In England it is the joint responsibility of the Defence and Home Ministries. Here, I must pay a compliment to the Home Minister for taking up civil defence in right earnest, but unfortunately our Defence Minister does not seem to agree. I submit that behind our foreign policy, behind the weaknesses of our foreign policy, behind the Chinese aggression, behind everything else, lies our unpreparedness of defence and the unplanned and unbalanced production drive.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भारद्वाज (इटावा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर विचार करने समय ध्यान देना चाहिए कि भारत जो भयंकर संकट खड़ा हुआ है, उस पर सर्वप्रथम हमें गौर करना है।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय का क्या कार्य है। उसमें यह दिया हुआ है :—

"Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in time of war to its prosecution."

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय का कार्य देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा करना है और यदि आवश्यक हो तो युद्ध के लिये भी तैयार रहना है परन्तु ध्यान ही क्या हो रहा है इस पर हमको गौर करना है। यह लिख तो दिया गया है कि हमको अपने मुल्क की रक्षा के लिये सदा तैयार रहना है और यदि आवश्यक हो तो युद्ध तक के लिये हम

को तैयार रहना है लेकिन ६ साल से लगातार हमारी सीमाओं पर अतिक्रमण और आक्रमण होते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन इन ६ वर्षों में इसके लिए क्या क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा किया गया है उसका कोई भी जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में देखने को नहीं मिलता है। सन् १९५४ से लगातार जो हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर आक्रमण हो चुके हैं उनका भी जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है और न ही इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात का भी जिक्र है कि चीनी पलकों द्वारा हमारे १३ सरदार और सैनिक मारे गये। सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है और इस सदन ने उनके सम्मान में खड़े होकर उनके प्रति सम्मान बख्शा और उन को इज्जत दी लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर आप इसका जिक्र कहीं नहीं पायेंगे। अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखें तो उसके पांचवें पेज पर यह लिखा हुआ है :—

"A little later when there were some incidents on the Ladakh border of Tibet, in October....."

इतना बड़ा हमला हुआ। हमारी १२००० वर्गमील भूमि पर हमला हुआ। १२००० वर्गमील के क्षेत्रका पर चीनी पलटनों ने कब्जा कर लिया और यहाँ पर केवल ए एनितिन इंसीडेंट लिखा हुआ है और मालूम ऐसा पड़ता है कि इस रिपोर्ट को ड्राफ्टिंग तो पेकिंग में हुई है और यहाँ पर धाकर उसका छापा गया है। अब इससे बड़े धाकर का बात और क्या हो सकती है कि इतने बड़े वाक्य को एनितिन इंसीडेंट कह दिया जाये। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह सारा जो आरों रिपोर्ट बदली जाये और उन नामा घटनाओं का इसमें फिर से जिक्र होना चाहिये जो कि चीनी पलटनों के हमारे मोमाओं में को है। आज हो क्या रहा है। आज सभी देशवासियों यह महसूस करते हैं कि चीनी कपो धाकर अपना मुह खोलें हमें हड़प लेने की उत्सुक है और वह इतना लम्बी लम्बी सांसें खींचता चला जा रहा है जिसमें कि हमारे देश के एक

के बाद एक इलाके को वह निगलता चला जा रहा है लेकिन यहाँ इस मंत्रालय का रिपोर्ट में कोई भी उम्मा जिक्र नहीं है। इससे पूरे डिफेंस को घोर खाम कर प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रो महोदय को जहूनियत और उनको मनाइति का पता चलता है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस रिपोर्ट में मंत्रालय का ऐक्टिविटीज देना था या बानियों की ऐक्टिविटीज देनी थी ? आप इस एक बात को लिये लेंगे या नहीं है। अब जबकि यह इस मिनिस्ट्री की ऐक्टिविटीज की बाबत है तो क्या इसमें यह दिया जाता कि पेकिंग क्या कर रहा है ? रिपोर्ट में तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ऐक्टिविटीज दो गई है।

श्री लुशाचबत राय (खेरी) : उन्होंने यह कहा था कि पेकिंग में यह रिपोर्ट लिखी गयी है और छापी यहाँ पर गई है।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : ठीक से पढ़िये कि रिपोर्ट में क्या लिखा है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भर्द्वाजा : इस मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट के पांचवें पेज पर यह लिखा है :—

"A little later when there were some incidents on the Ladakh border of Tibet, . . ."

What more do you want me to read?

यही बात कामरेड डांग और श्री बाउ एन लाई कहते हैं और वे भी इस बात की तब स्वीकार करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण हुआ है।

श्री बाउ एन लाई का कहना है कि उन्होंने भारत पर आक्रमण नहीं किया है बल्कि अपने भागों को ले लिया है। अगर हम खुद इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे तो बोड़े ही दिनों के बाद यहाँ पर जो चीन के प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय आने वाले हैं तो उनसे हम किस ढंग से बातचीत कर सकेंगे और अपने उन भारतीय इलाकों को जिनका कि

[श्री धर्मुन सिंह भदौरिया]

चीनियों ने जबर्दस्ती हम से खान लिया है उन अपने इनाकों को पुनः वापिस ले सकते हैं कैसे समर्थ हो सकेंगे ? आज जो हमारे सम्पत्ता के श्रोत गंगोतरो और यमुनातरो रह गये हैं और कैनाश और मानसरोवर जो कि हमारी सम्पत्ता के श्रोत थे वे आज हम से बाहर जा चुके हैं और मुझे तो इसमें कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि अगर हमारी सरकार का यहो रबैया रहा और यहो नाति रहो तो यह गंगोतरो और यमुनातरो जो कि हमारी सम्पत्ता के श्रोत अभी हमारे पास हैं वे भी हमारे पास नहीं रह पायेंगे और विदेशा सत्ता के अधिकार में चले जायेंगे । यह सम्पत्ता के श्रोत सूखेंगे और हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसे गड्ढे में आ गिरेगा जहाँ से कि हम बाहर निकल नहीं सकेंगे ।

किसी भी मुल्क को सिर्फ पलटनों से ही नहीं जोता जा सकता है और न पलटनों से ही बचाया जा सकता है । मुल्क को बचाने और उसको आजादी को रक्षा करने के लिय हमें देशवासियों के दिलों में आजादी को रक्षा के लिए मर मिटने की उमंग पैदा करनी होगी और देश के प्रति झूठ वफादारी और कुशान्ति की भावना हमें अपने सिपाहियों और जवानों में भरनी है । इसके लिये कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाने हैं जिनसे कि फौज में काम करने वाले जवानों के अन्दर एक नई जिन्दगी और एक नया जोश आवे और और यह सभी मुनकिन हो सकता है जबकि इनको तनखाहों में कुछ इजाफा किया जाय और उनमें एक मनोबल पैदा किया जाये ।

हम यह देख रहे हैं कि ऊँचे अफसरों की सर्विस में ७ साल का इजाफा किया गया है और मैं अपने माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि जिन तरह से आपने ऊँचे अफसरों की सर्विस के अन्दर इजाफा किया है उसी तरीके से सरदारों और जवानों की रिटायरी की उम्र भी बढ़ायी जाये ताकि आज जो उनको रिटायर कर दिया जाना

हालांकि वह पूरे मुम्बई होने हैं और काम करने लायक होते हैं, ता उनका रिटायरी की उम्र बढ़ा दा जाय और उनका थोड़े दिनों और इच्छा देने का मोता दिया जाये ।

काश्मीर और नेफा बोर्डर पर जो हमारे जवान तैनात हैं, हिन्दुस्तान को सीमाओं को रखवाली करने वाले लोग और जो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के शानदार प्रहरी हैं और वे डेढ़ मन का बोझ लेकर एक हजार फुट नीचे और एक हजार फुट ऊपर जाते हैं और जब वह देखने हैं कि उनके रहने के लिये परमानेंट कैंटनमेंट नहीं है और दूसरी आवश्यक सुविधायें उन्हें सुलभ नहीं है जोकि अन्य बड़े अफसरों को मिलती है तो यह भेदभाव देवकर उनको तकलाफ होती है और मेरा निवेदन है कि कैंटनमेंट्स आदि सुविधायें जो कि बड़े बड़े अफसरों को मिलती है वे इन फौजो जवानों को भी मिलें । जिससे उनके अन्दर जोश आवे और मुल्क की हिफाजत का जम्हा बड़े । सही बात यह है कि वे लोग जो कि हमारे मुल्क की आज हिफाजत कर रहे हैं और हमारे मुल्क की रखवाली कर रहे हैं उन रखवाली करने वाले जवानों और सरदारों के दिलों में एक जोश और उमंग पैदा करने के लिये पुराने घाईन में कुछ तबदीली करनी होगी । हम को धागे बन कर इनको तनखाहों में बड़होत्री करनी होगी, इनके बच्चों के वास्ते माकूल शिक्षा का बन्दोबस्त करना होगा और हमारे जवान जो कि रिटायर हो गये हैं और जिनके कि पास निज की जमीन नहीं है उनको कुछ जमीनें भी मिलनी चाहियें । ऐसे लोग जिनकी कि तमाम उम्र देश की सेवा और रक्षा में बीनती है, रिटायर होने पर यदि उनके पास भूमि न हो और कोई आजीकिया का साधन न हो तो उनको फिर से एम्प्लायमेंट मिलना चाहिए । देश को उनकी सर्विस से लाभ उठाना चाहिये क्योंकि उनमें एक अनुशासन की भावना पाई जाती है जोकि आज देश में कम दिखाई देती है । उनके अन्दर एक जोश होता है और काम

करने की शक्ति होती है और वे शारीरिक श्रम करके जहां अपनी आजीविका का प्रबन्ध करेंगे वहां देश को भी उनकी सविनय से लाभ पहुंचेगा। निसन्देह वे धर्मों की प्रशंसा नहीं ज्यादा मेहनत और अनुशासन की भावना से अपने कर्म को अन्तर्जित कर सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा अगर आप डिस्पोजल के सामान को देखें तो पिछले वर्ष अर्थात् १९५६ के जनवरी महीने से सितम्बर तक साढ़े ८४ लाख रुपये का जो सरप्लस सामान दिखाया गया था उसके डिस्पोजल की लिस्ट को अगर आप देखें तो लाखों रुपयों का माल छदामों में दिया गया है। अब बुक वैल्यू के अनुसार जो दाम रख जाते हैं तो वे घटा कर ही रख जाते हैं और इस बुक वैल्यू के हिसाब से ११ हजार रुपये का टुक केवल २२५० रुपये में बेचा गया। इसी तरह से साढ़े ४००० की मोटर साइकिल १४८० रुपये में बेची गई और १६००० का टुक सिर्फ ४००० रुपये में बेचा गया? यह जो डिस्पोजल में सामान बेचा जाता है मैं चाहूंगा और खास कर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि उनकी विन्ने के लिये बाकायदा प्रलवारों में काफी सम्बन्ध पड़ें तक ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट होना चाहिये। उनकी नीलामी के लिये प्रलवारों में सूचना होनी चाहिये क्योंकि जाहिर है कि बिना सूचना के जब भी कोई सामान डिस्पोजल भ्रष्ट किया जायेगा तो हमेशा इस बात की गुंजाइश हो सकती है कि कुछ गड़बड़ हो और कुछ अपने डिफेंस के अन्तर्गत में घाटा हो। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें और खुले नीलाम के लिये काफी प्रसा दिया जाना चाहिये। ५ लाख ६० हजार का सामान केवल १ लाख में बेच दिया गया। आप स्वयं इस बात को समझ सकते हैं कि जब ५ लाख रुपये के सामान को एक लाख रुपये में बेच दिया जायेगा तो इससे जो हमारे मुल्क की सम्पत्ति है उसका हम कितना बड़ा नुकसान करते हैं और जब इस तरीके से खूनमसूना नुकसान होगा तो जो अनुशासन हमको अपने कौत्रियों के अन्दर भरना चाहिये वह अनुशासन हम

नहीं भर सकेंगे। जहां तक अनुशासन का सवाल है पिछले दिनों रोटरी क्लब में जनरल थिमैय्या ने अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा था कि पिछले १७ वर्षों के अन्दर जहां एक भी कोई मार्शल नहीं हुआ वहां अब हमको हर साल और प्रति दिन कोई मार्शल करना पड़ता है। हमको यह देखना होगा कि आखिर फौज के अन्दर जो यह अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है तो क्या बढ़ रही है और इसके बारे में हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा और अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कुछ ऐसे कारण जरूर हैं जिनके कि कारण लोगों के दिलों में एक असन्तोष और नाराजगी की भावना विद्यमान है। लोगों के अन्दर जो गुस्सा, असन्तोष और नाराजगी है उसके बारे में यदि आप गौर करेंगे तो आपको पता चल जायेगा कि वह गुस्सा और असन्तोष इसलिये है कि वह देखता है कि वह काश्मीर के बीच पर डटा हुआ है और पूरे महीने परिश्रम करने पर बत सिपाही को सिर्फ २२ रुपये ८ पाने ही मिलते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ आप देखें कि एक रिफ्यूट को ६ महीने की शार्ट ट्रेनिंग के बाद २२ रुपये ५० नये पैसा दिया जाता है, और उसके पड़ोस में पड़े हुए प्राफिमरों को मिग्रेट और बाराब के लिये, काफी और कबाब के लिये और सम्बन्ध लम्बे मनोरंजन के लिये खर्चा दिया जाता है। इससे उसके मन में नाराजगी पैदा होती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब ने यह कहा पड़ा कि उनको काफी और कबाब के लिये रुपया दिया जाता है?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह नरहिना : इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि १,२०० से २८०० रुपये सिर्फ मनोरंजन के लिये दिया गया। मनोरंजन में ये सब चीजें शामिल होती हैं। उसमें मिग्रेट, काफी वगैरह सब चीजें शामिल होती हैं। मैं यह मिनिस्टर की रिपोर्ट में कह रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उस मनोरंजन का जो तर्जुमा मेम्बर साहब कर रहे हैं वह उसमें नहीं आयेंगा। इस वास्ते इस हद तक तर्जुमे को न ले जाइये कि शराब के लिए धीर काफी के लिए धीर कबाब के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है।

श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भदोऽरिया : जहां तक एंटरटेनमेंट का सवाल है, अभी तक प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को तरफ से कोई ऐसा मस्त हुकम नहीं हुआ है कि शराब न पी जाये। अगर मंत्रालय की तरफ से ऐसा कोई हुकम होता तो मैं सदन के अन्दर शराब का जिक्र करता तो बहुत ही बेजा होता, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज भी हमारी फौजों के अन्दर शराब खुलेआम चलती है। इसलिए मैं ने यह अन्दाजा किया। अगर यह बात किसी को नागवार गुजरी हो तो मैं इस बात को वापस लेने के लिए भी तैयार हो सकता हूँ। लेकिन अभी तक फौजों के अन्दर वह चीज चल रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को अगर एंटरटेनमेंट के लिए रुपया दिया जाये तो आप किस पर खर्च करेंगे ?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह भदोऽरिया : जो रोज अपने घर पर करते हैं उस पर।

यह जो १२ हजार बर्गमील जमीन गयी, यह तो गयी, लेकिन इसके कुछ पहले आप गौर करें तो आप देखेंगे कि कुबी बैली जो ब्रिटिश शासनकाल में हमारा प्रदेश रहा, सन् ४६ में उसे बर्मा के प्रधान मंत्री को दे दिया गया और इस देश की सरकार ने और खासकर प्रधान मंत्री ने उस समय की असेम्बली से कोई स्वीकृति नहीं ली और न कोई इसके लिए कार्रवाई की। तो मैं यह बराबर देख रहा हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का इलाका पर इलाका निकलता चला जा रहा है। इन इलाकों को वापस लेना तो दरकिनार रहा, बल्कि और इलाकों को भी दिया जा रहा है। मैं निहायत

अदब के साथ आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ मंत्रालय से कि हम को अपने देश की एक इंच जमीन भी किसी को देना स्वीकार नहीं हो सकता। इस बात को न हमारा देश और न हमारे देश को लोक सभा मंजूर कर सकती है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो हमारे इलाके लिये गये हैं उनको फिर किसी तरह से वापस लिया जाये और उनको वापस लेने के लिए अगर फौज को किसी तरह की तैयारी के लिए खर्च को जरूरत हो तो उसको बढ़ाने में हमको कोई तकनीक नहीं हो सकती, बल्कि हम खुशी से इस सदन से और मुक्त से यह अपील करेंगे कि अपने इलाकों को वापस लेने के लिए अगर ज्यादा भी खर्च करना पड़े तो उसको मंजूर किया जाये। लेकिन हम उन तमाम इलाकों को जो हम से छीने गये हैं वापस लेना चाहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana):
I congratulate the hon. Defence Minister, his Ministry and the Defence Forces for their achievements during the year under review. The Indian Armed Forces personnel have brought credit to the country by rendering very efficient service in the international sphere which was entrusted to India. Whether it be at the Gaza Strip or in Indo-China, at all these places, the Indian Armed Forces personnel have brought credit to the country, enhanced its prestige and brought India on the military map of the world. It is really a compliment to the men in the Armed Forces that one of their high officers has been appointed by the UNO to a responsible position. For all this, I believe the credit goes to the Defence Forces of the country.

I also appreciate the efforts of this Ministry to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of defence

requirements. I find from the report that has been given to us that the overall output of the ordnance factories, inclusive of items for civil consumption, has risen from Rs. 14 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 18 crores in 1957-58 and Rs. 20 crores in 1958-59.

I have got very profound respect for the hard study and research which my hon. friend Shri U. C. Patnaik does in matters pertaining to defence. But, still, I would submit that I find his criticism of the production of the ordnance factories to be misplaced and not in the fitness of things. His saying that the ordnance factories have not been able to produce shoes, parachutes and all that, I do not think, fits in with the circumstances that we are discussing. Nobody would deny that the achievement that the report indicates is creditable. We do expect that the Defence Minister's Production Committee will make a further effort to expand its activities and facilitate further the achievement of self-sufficiency.

Here too, I find that the fact that they are producing goods of a very substantial amount of a civil nature, that is, consumer goods, does show that all the available capacity is being utilised, which can easily be switched over later on at a time of emergency for the production of defence equipment. This very fact that we are taking to the production of civil goods or consumer goods definitely shows that we are enlarging the production potential of the ordnance factories under the Defence Ministry, which can be very well utilised later on for the purpose of defence requirements. I am very glad to note the emphasis that has been laid in the report on the research and development organisation of the Defence Ministry. It has come to be increasingly appreciated now that the defence set-up of the country should be absolutely up-to-date. With all the changes and developments that have taken place and are taking place in the technology of defence armaments, it is correct and in the fitness of things that the

Defence Ministry should be laying emphasis on research and development. This country and this House will not grudge any funds that the Ministry would like to have for the organisation which will contribute a great deal to the betterment of our armaments. I believe we have to attain not only self-sufficiency but a lead in better types of all kinds of armaments.

I congratulate the Defence Minister on the armed forces taking over the entire border defence of the country. This is as it should have been; a step has been taken in the right direction. But in this connection, I have to make one submission. Now the entire border defence from Ladakh to NEFA, including the borders of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. is in the hands of the defence forces. This problem of the defence of the border is not a temporary problem; it is a problem of a permanent nature and will remain there for a long foreseeable time to come. In this connection, we welcome the coming visit of the Prime Minister of China and we do hope and pray that an honourable settlement will be arrived at. But we cannot forget that the borders of India are to be safeguarded, that all penetration, incursion or aggression is to be vacated, and for that the defence force ought to be ready. We do admit that much counts on the industrial potential of the country on which we have got to lay emphasis and devote our attention, but at the same time, we have got to have a central defence mechanism that should be able to look after the defence of the borders.

In this connection, would it not be well that a separate Command be created—whether you call it by the name of Northern Command, Border Command or whatever it is—which should have overall charge of the defence of the border from Ladakh to NEFA, which will see how best this mountainous terrain extending to 2,600 miles can be looked after? We have got to have camps and cantonments as we used to have in the old British days

[Shri Aji Singh Sarhadi]

when India was one and the danger was from Russia. Now the problem is more or less the same as we had previously. During the British days, we had serious apprehension of Russian penetration—Czarist Russian penetration. This problem was a serious one and all efforts were being directed to solving it. The Northern Command I suggest will look after that problem mainly in the same way as during the British period we were looking after a similar problem. It is for the armed forces high-ups or the Defence Committee of the Cabinet or the Inter-Services Committee of the Defence Minister to look into this. I believe the problem is a serious one and we have got to look into this question. I recollect the days when we had on the border of the North-West Frontier Province three types of defence forces. There were the Khasadars, the Frontier Constabulary and the Army. On the Army or the reserve force lay the ultimate responsibility of border defence, but in between there were two other forces. The Khasadars were looking after the roads of the border, seeing that the bridges were safe and that the enemy did not penetrate. Then there was the Frontier Constabulary which had primary duties. I would request the Defence Ministry to look into the problem and solve it.

In this connection, I am sure the Defence Ministry is looking into the question of seeing that the border is safe. I think the problem of the vacation of areas occupied is a problem that cannot be hurriedly dealt with, as is urged sometimes inside the House as well as outside. To go to war is not an easy thing. I do agree that certainly all efforts should be made towards vacation of the occupied areas. But I am really surprised when my hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, criticises the Defence Ministry for certain things which are not within their ambit or purview, when he says that certain areas have been penetrated or certain steps have not been taken. It

was the concern of a different Ministry. It had not the remotest relation with the Defence Ministry. It was only some time ago that this has been taken over by the Defence Ministry.

There are one or two things pertaining to the defence forces to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I have got the highest appreciation of what is being done by the Ministry for its defence personnel. It is doing all that is possible by way of giving amenities and facilities in the matter of family accommodation, education and so on with a view to bring about contentment in the defence forces. That should be the primary object. But I am afraid that we are not going far enough. We have got to go further. I understand—though I am not sure about it—that there is some discontentment in the armed forces personnel because of the non-grant of substantive ranks to certain categories, to a large number of officers. In this connection, we have got the recommendations of the Pay Commission which dealt with the categories of temporary services. They recommended that there should be no temporary staff, that they should be confirmed, there should be security of tenure and there should be satisfaction among them. In the case of others, gazetted and non-gazetted, we have got the 26th Report of the Estimates Committee which does not look with approbation at the temporary cadres that exist. The Committee have recommended that they should be made permanent. On the same analogy is the question of the grant of substantive ranks to certain categories of officers.

The hon. Defence Minister has done very well—and deserves congratulation—in giving regular commissions to those who were entitled to it on the basis of merit and efficiency. Similarly, I would say that substantive ranks should be granted and benefits conferred in respect of pension, in the

matter of pay etc. It will not make much of a difference in terms of the cost. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. The problem should be examined by his Ministry and something should be done so that there is contentment and satisfaction.

There is another point too to which I would make a reference. That pertains to the provisions for appeal. A reference was made by the hon. Member who preceded me; he said that there was a large number of court martial cases going on. Courts martial deal with people who commit offences. Of course, they must be punished some way and courts martial should be there. But, particularly in the Army, I feel it would be advisable to have as small a number of courts martial as possible. It does not bring credit to the Army and it does not create confidence either in the personnel.

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will finish in two minutes, Sir.

In this connection I may state that in the Army Act, the Air Force Act and the Act governing the Naval Forces I do not find any provision for appeals from the convictions and sentences given by courts martial. I have got absolute confidence in courts martial. I had occasion to appear in many cases. But I would certainly say that appeal provisions should be there. I find that the Court Martial Appeal Bill has been brought in the House of Commons and provision for appeal is being made there. (*Interruption*). My hon friend here says that it has already been passed. It was not there; and it must have been passed recently. I would submit here that it is very necessary. I submit that where there is a case of injustice in the matter of conviction and sentence the Minis-

try should strongly deal with it. The Army Command should not feel that it is a matter of prestige when a certain person has been convicted and the Minister should not feel that he is unnecessarily intervening when injustice has been done.

With this I congratulate the Ministry and support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 74 cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Defence which hon. Members may now move subject to their being otherwise admissible.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to members tonight for their information.

The discussion will continue tomorrow.

Policy regarding strategy of Defence

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Rs. 1." (1389)

Policy regarding promotions in the armed forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1." (1390)

Policy regarding foreign purchases and contracts

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1." (1391)

Policy regarding equipment of the Defence forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1." (1392)

Excessive secrecy observed in the detailed estimates under the various demands

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (434)

Failure to foresee danger on India's North and North-East Frontiers and to re-organise the defence forces in time to meet the challenge from China

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (435)

Failure to assess correctly the impact of scientific advance on strategy of aggression

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (436)

Secrecy in defence matters

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1393)

Failure to restore the two ration cuts in the Army

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1394)

Failure to absorb J.C.Os. as regular officers against existing vacancies

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1395)

Production of non-military stores at the cost of necessary military requirements

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1396)

Need to expand and modernise the Educational Services in the Armed Forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1397)

Need for expediting the Report of the Raghuramiah Committee regarding conditions of service in the Armed Forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1398)

Proposed acquisition of Gardenreach Workshop, Calcutta

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1399)

Failure to rehabilitate ex-Servicemen

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1400)

Need for research, designing and development of guided missiles

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1401)

Failure to have efficient Intelligence Organisations in the Armed Forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1402)

Need for a plan to utilise the Lok Sahayak Sena for follow-up activities

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1403)

Need for cooperation between the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry in building up civil defence units

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1404)

Need for expansion of the Territorial Army and other auxiliary forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1405)

Failure to build up adequate Reserve Forces

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1406)

Need for adequate expansion of N.C.C.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1407)

Need to categorise the Stores in the Navy, Air and Ordnance Depots

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1408)

Need to lay down peace-time roles of the E.M.E., M.E.S. and Engineer Corps

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1409)

Failure to coordinate the defence organisation with socio-economic planning

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1410)

Defence policy of the country

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1411)

Need for further expansion of Ordnance Factories

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1452)

Need for close coordination of Ordnance Factories, Ordnance Depots, Army Workshops and Technical Development Establishments

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1453)

Working of the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur

Shri Warrier: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1454)

Need for utilisation of full manufacturing capacity at Bharat Electronics, Bangalore

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1455)

Production of aircraft at Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1456)

Need for abolition of contract system in M.E.S.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1457)

Need for negotiations with the representatives of the Defence employees before implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1458)

Need for early publication of Raghuramiah Committee Report in respect of Army men

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1459)

Need for confirmation of non-industrial and industrial employees in Defence establishments

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1460)

Need for the appointment of a Tribunal to investigate into the cases of those discharged or dismissed under Rule 5 of Temporary Services Rules 1949

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1461)

Need for confirmation of civilian employees in Air Force Establishments

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1463)

Need for construction of residential quarters for Class III & IV employees working in Defence establishments

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1463)

Desirability of streamlining of the army organisation

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1412)

Need for expanding the Territorial Army

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1419)

Need for thorough military training in the Territorial Army

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1420)

Need for abolishing the difference between the urban and provincial units of the Territorial Army

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1421)

Need for creating enthusiasm in the youth for joining the National Cadet Corps

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1422)

Need for opening wings of National Cadet Corps in all Universities and important colleges

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1423)

Need for inducing bona fide youth organisations for strengthening the National Cadet Corps

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1424)

Need for co-operation with the local organisations for strengthening Lok Sahayak Sena

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1425)

Need for utilisation of the services of retired army-men for imparting training to the Lok Sahayak Sena organisations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1426)

Need for co-operation with the peasants and trade union organisations for raising the number of Lok Sahayak Sena Units

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1427)

Need to supply arms to the people residing in border areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1428)

Failure to utilise the idle capacity of the Ordnance Factories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1429)

Need for utilising the machines lying idle in Ordnance Factories for civil production

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1430)

Need for providing covers for the military vehicles of Delhi Central Stores

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1431)

Need for expediting the repair works of military vehicles of different stores

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1432)

Need for proper categorisation of army vehicles for utilisation purpose

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1433)

Need for strict supervision of Stores Depots

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1434)

Need for disposal of old army stores at reasonable prices

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1435)

Need for physical verification of old stores

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1436)

Need for utilising the old military stores for civil purposes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1437)

Need for manufacturing small tractors in Ordnance Factories

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1438)

Need for expansion of recruitment centres for army, naval and air cadets

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1439)

Failure of Indian Soldiers', Sailors' Airmens' Board in the re-settlement of ex-servicemen

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1440)

Need for expanding the scope and activities of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1441)

Need for democratising the administration of Cantonment Boards

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1442)

Need for stopping the system of local purchase by the Army units

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1443)

Need for proper costing of products of Military Farms

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1444)

Need for absorbing ex-I.N.A. personnel into military corps

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1445)

Need for confirmation of all the temporary employees of Defence establishments

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1446)

Desirability of streamlining the naval organisation

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1413)

Need for resettling the Naval personnel discharged in connection with the mutiny in the Indian Navy in 1946

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1447)

Need for increasing the number of intake of naval cadets for training.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1448)

Desirability of steam-lining the air force organisation

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1414)

Need for acceleration in the manufacture of aircraft in Hindustan Aircraft Factory

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1449)

Need for increasing the manufacture of different types of aircraft

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1450)

Need for utilising the idle capacity of the Bharat Electronics, (Private) Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1451)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

16.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th April, 1960."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th April, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on the 25th March, 1960 regarding development of backward areas in the Third Five Year Plan.

Out of 2½ hours allotted for discussion of the Resolution, 1 hour and 51 minutes have already been taken up.

Shri Radha Charan Sharma may continue his speech.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संकल्प बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और सदन के अनेक माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक घंटे का समय और बढ़ा दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बोलना चाहते हैं वह तो कुछ कहते नहीं, आप कह रहे हैं।

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : हम चाहते हैं कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाये। बहुत से लोग बोलना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तकलीफ तो यह है कि जो इनके बाद शुरू होते हैं उनका हक न मारा जाये। इस बात का खयाल करना जरूरी है। अब इस में ३६ मिनट और बाकी हैं। इस के बाद जो है उस के लिए डेढ़ घंटा है। मुझे इस की सब से ज्यादा फिक्र है कि प्राप्ति में जो श्री भूलन सिन्हा का बिल है वह शुरू हो जाये। उस बेचारे ने बहुत बार हाइड्रोजन-नेटेड बैजिटेबिल प्रायल के बारे में बिल लाने की कोशिश की है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): A Bill on the same subject is coming up on the 16th.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : उस सबजेक्ट पर तो बिल आ रहा है और वह यहां हैं श्री नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह यहां हैं नहीं तो कोई मुश्किल ही पैदा नहीं होती।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): That is also a very important Resolution.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस वक्त कमेटी के सामने यह मामला था तो मिस्टर पटनायक ज्यादा वक्त चाहते थे मगर उन्होंने डेढ़ घंटा इसी खयाल से मंजूर कर दिया था ताकि श्री

झूलन सिन्हा का बिल भी शुरू हो सके ।
तो अगर हम इस में ज्यादा वक्त लेंगे तो वह
शुरू नहीं हो सकेगा ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।
यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और सभी की
यह राय है कि इसका समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे उद्य नहीं है ।
हाउस जो चाहे करे । मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि
इस पर हर कोई बोलना चाहता है और हर एक
कहना चाहता है कि उसका इलाका सबसे
बैकवर्ड है । इसकी तरफ भी सोचना चाहिए ।
मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो सारे देश की हालत है ।
हाउस का हर मेम्बर यह कहना चाहता है कि
उसका इलाका बैकवर्ड है । अगर कोई एक
इलाके की बात हो तो हम सोच सकते हैं, पर
यहां तो सभी इलाके बैकवर्ड हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब (हिसार) :
इसका सीधा इलाज यह है कि सरकार इस
बिल को मंजूर कर ले तो मामला खत्म हो
जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गवर्नमेंट यह
मंजूर कर ले तब तो ठीक है । जैसी हाउस की
मर्जी हो, मुझे कोई उद्य नहीं है । प्रच्छा घाचा
घंटा बढ़ा दीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : एक घंटा बढ़ाया
जाये ।

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day
when the matter was discussed I
wanted 2 to 3 hours for a very impor-
tant subject, namely, Army, Navy and
Air Councils. But, as Shri Jhulan
Sinha represented that for the last 7
years he has been trying to get this
particular Resolution of his before the
House, I agreed to have 1½ hours. I
submit that any arrangement might
be made by which Shri Jhulan Sinha
gets 2 minutes, or even one minute to
move his Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon.
Member had the opportunity to speak
on the Defence Demands just now and
other members also will be speaking
on that. Those who want to partici-
pate in the discussion on the Reso-
lution can take part in the Demands
for Grants for Defence; and, perhaps,
the hon. Member ought to be satisfied
with half an hour when he will get
an opportunity to put his case. Thus
we can give one hour more to this
Resolution.

श्री रा० च० शर्मा (खानियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछली बार श्री द्विवेदी जी के
संकल्प पर बोलते हुए मैं यह निवेदन कर
रहा था कि इस देश के क्षेत्रफ़न के मानवें भाग
के बराबर मध्य प्रदेश है, जो प्रायिक दृष्टि से
सब से पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है । यह पिछड़ा
हुआ है, इसके लिए आधार मेरे पास यह है कि
शिक्षा की दृष्टि से इस प्रदेश में सन् ५१ के
घांकड़ों के अनुसार दस प्रतिशत से कम लोग
शिक्षित हैं, और जहां तक हरिजनों और
प्रादिवासियों का सवाल है, उनकी संख्या इस
प्रदेश में ३४ प्रतिशत है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घाडर घाडर ।
देश पिछड़ा हुआ है मगर पालियामेंट तो
पिछड़ी हुई नहीं है कि अलाहिदा, अलाहिदा
बातें की जायें । अब जो मेम्बर माहव बोल
रहें हैं उसे मुनिये ।

श्री रा० च० शर्मा : यहां पर स्वाभ्य
की दृष्टि से यह प्रवस्था है कि लोगों के लिए
जो चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध है उसकी ओर भी मैं
घापका ध्यान घाकषित करूँ । मारे देश में
जहां बर्ष रेट २७ है प्रति हजार और मृत्यु रेट
१३ है प्रति हजार, वहां इस क्षेत्र में ४४ प्रति
हजार तो बर्ष रेट है और ३४ प्रति हजार रीघरेट
है । इस का प्रर्थ यह है कि यहां पर उन चिकित्सा
सम्बन्धी मुविधाओं का घभाव है, जो कि
दूसरे क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध हैं, जिस के कारण यहां
पर उत्पन्न होने वाले जो प्राणी बचते हैं, उन की
संख्या दूसरों की घपेला कम रह जाती है ।

[श्री १० च० शर्मा]

अगर यातायात के प्रश्न को लिया जाये, तो हम पाते हैं कि यद्यपि इस प्रदेश का शरीर बड़ा विशाल है, लेकिन सड़कों का माइलेज बहुत कम है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि हर प्रकार से यह पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। इस के बावजूद इस के साथ व्यवहार वैसा ही होता है, जैसा कि सब के साथ होता है। स्कीम्स के एलाट करने में इस का कोई विशेष ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है। जिस राज्य की आर्थिक व्यवस्था अच्छी है, वह अपने प्रदेश में टैक्स लगा कर इतना धन संचित कर सकता है कि उस के आधार पर उस को केन्द्र में जो आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है, वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में होती है। लेकिन पिछड़े हुए राज्य के आर्थिक साधन सीमित होने के कारण वह अपने राज्य में टैक्स नहीं लगा सकता है और उस के कारण उस को केन्द्र से जो सहायता मिलती है, वह कम होती है। इस प्रसंग को लेते हुए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य पिछड़े हुए हैं जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश है, केन्द्र की ओर से उन को सहायता देते समय उनके भ्रंशदान को इस कारण से कम न किया जाये कि उन राज्यों ने कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाये, अपनी ओर से कोई धन संचित नहीं किया। जैसा कि इस संकल्प का उद्देश्य है, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि स्कीम्स को एलाट करते समय योजना आयोग को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इकानॉमिक जस्टिस को ले कर ही हम ने इन तमाम योजनाओं को शुरू किया है और इकानॉमिक जस्टिस—आर्थिक न्याय—हम तभी दे सकते हैं, जब कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में विशेष रूप से हम विकास-कार्यों को शुरू करें और उदार नीति और उदार वृत्ति से हम उन को आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान करें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक देश में जो कुछ विकास कार्य हुए हैं, वे प्रायः शहरों से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। कुछ बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को छोड़

दीजिये, जो बड़े शहरों में प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सकती थीं, जैसे स्टील प्लांट बने, तो किसी ग्राम में ही बने, लेकिन उस ग्राम को पहले शहर बनाया गया, वहां पर एयरकन्डीशंड हाउस मकान बनाये गये। लेकिन यह दूसरी बात है। यह तय है कि विकास-कार्य ग्रामों के विकास की दृष्टि से उस अनुपात से प्रारम्भ नहीं किये गये हैं, जिस अनुपात में शहरों में प्रारम्भ किये जा चुके हैं। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि एक स्पष्ट नीति और एक स्पष्ट योजना के आधार पर हम को पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए आगे प्रयास करना है और मेरा सुझाव है कि हम देखें कि प्रत्येक राज्य में, उस के प्रत्येक जिले में कौन कौन से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं और वहां पर किस किस प्रकार के लघु उद्योग, गृह उद्योग और बड़े बड़े उद्योग स्थापित हो सकते हैं और उन को हम स्थापित करें।

चूंकि हम इस सिद्धान्त को अपना चुके हैं कि हम को नीचे से योजनाओं को प्रारम्भ करना है, इसलिए उस के आधार पर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें प्रत्येक गांव की दृष्टि से देखना होगा कि उस गांव में, या उस के आस-पास के गांवों के समूह में हम उद्योग-धंधे स्थापित करें, वहां के लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा करें और उस के लिए हम उस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता और उस क्षेत्र में प्राप्त रा मंटीरियल को देखते हुए क्या कार्य कर सकते हैं, इस प्रकार से तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हम को कार्य प्रारम्भ करना है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे योजना मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में इस पर विचार करें—हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी का भी ध्यान उस ओर गया है—कि मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी जिलों में और खासकर चम्बल के बीहड़ में, जहां की ला एंड आर्डर मिचुएशन पर इस सदन के सारे माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान समय समय पर जाता है, जहां बड़ी बड़ी घटनाएँ होती हैं—क्यों होती हैं, उस का मुख्य

कारण यह है कि वहां चम्बल का बोहड़ है और वहां की भूमि इस प्रकार की है कि वहां उपद्रवी तत्वों का बढ़ने का अवसर रहता है—भूमि को एक सा बनाने, उस को कृषि योग्य बनाने, वहां उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने को व्यवस्था को जाये, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, राष्ट्रपति महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ आकृष्ट हुआ है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस क्षेत्र का दौरा किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के सम्बन्ध में, उस क्षेत्र की भूमि को एक सा करने के सम्बन्ध में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Menon. I shall not be able to give more than ten minutes to any hon. Member.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): I wish to invite attention first to the difficulty in understanding what a backward State or a forward State is. I take it that the hon. Mover stresses the relative unexploited condition of resources, material and human, in any State. The difficulty in understanding what a backward condition is, is even raised in connection with the backward classes about which we have been reading in the papers. Now, I would like to state that it is not only in the interest of the State that is backward but also in the interest of the Union as a whole, that there is uniform development in all the States. How much lack of development in a particular State will affect the interest of the Union will depend upon the nature of the resources available, upon the place that it has in industry and upon the need that it has among the consumers inside and outside the country. We can cite as an example the case of oil. If Cambay is not developed, certainly the interest of the nation as a whole will suffer a great deal.

It is the development of the resources in a particular State alone that will give full employment to the people. As long as the resources

remain undeveloped, there is bound to be unemployment in that particular State, apart from other handicaps.

In the light of these few general statements, I would like to discuss the conditions in my own little State. It is a little State physically but it not so little in population or in the quality of its population. The literacy in Kerala is fairly high and the technical training of the people is also not very bad. I do not wish to compliment my own State but the Union Minister of Industries, Shri Manubhai Shah who recently visited Kerala had this to say while addressing a Seminar on "Industrialisation in Kerala" in Ernakulam in last March:

"My faith in Kerala is enormous. I have come across so many engineers from Kerala who have shown their intelligence and technical skill. They are educated and have the technical knowledge and ability to grapple with the problems. More than 25 per cent. of the persons employed in the Machine Tool factory at Bangalore come from this State."

We have this human material available in the State which, in my opinion, is not properly used.

The only industry that has been started so far by the Union Government in Kerala is the Hindustan Insecticides. There is the Indian Rare Earth. Apart from these, there is no other industry started in Kerala by the Centre. I am not requesting the Central Government to start some of the major industries there because they will provide employment from the educated unemployed in Kerala, for these industries by themselves may not provide much employment. But their potentialities are great because these industries, through the ancillary services and other subsidiary industries which they may stimulate, if started by the Centre may have huge potentialities for employment.

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

16.21 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the
Chair]

They are to be judged, therefore, not from the potentialities of that particular industry but of the potentialities for employment which these ancillary services and other industries may give. As for example, the shipyard if started in Cochin will certainly develop a number of subsidiary industries which would provide considerable employment to the people of Kerala.

Again, apart from the human material that is available, there is power. We have no coal so far discovered, nor iron, but we have tremendous possibilities for electricity. I believe, out of the estimated potential of India as a whole one-eighth of it is on that coast in Kerala. Very little of it has so far been developed. As far as I know, in the First Five Year Plan about 85,000 kw were developed. In the Second Five Year Plan, which has yet to go sometime more, there is possibility of about 162,000 kw also being developed. But Kerala should have developed, looking at the convenience which she has, at least half-a-million kilowatts. I hope that in the Third Five Year Plan sufficient care will be taken to hit at least this mark if not a million kilowatts.

It is also interesting to point out in this connection that the cost of production of electricity in Kerala is the lowest in the world. Therefore, industries where a considerable amount of electric power is necessary may particularly be located in Kerala. As for example, the phosphoric acid plant which is so essential in the defence industry may be started in Kerala. I do not think that it will be economically a paying proposition in any other State except in Kerala because of the low cost of production of electricity. Also, heavy electrical projects like the one that is in Bhopal—that is the only

one, I think, in the whole of India—may also be attempted.

My submission is that the electricity there is not fully developed and that what is developed is not fully used. There are also other huge resources like forests and fisheries which also remain undeveloped. The fisheries there rank very high in the world as a whole—the west coast—and if they are properly exploited, I feel that it may ease at least to some extent the food problem of the whole of India.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I beg to submit that every State should be represented.

Mr. Chairman: How is it possible in the limited time? There are so many States. All cannot be represented.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): At least Eastern U.P. should be given a chance.

Shri P. K. Deo: At least the backward States should be represented.

Mr. Chairman: In that case every State is a backward State and there are backward areas in every State. It is very difficult for me to decide. Whoever catches my eye will certainly be called.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा): समा-
पति महोदय, श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी जी ने
जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सम्मुख रखा है,
उसके पीछे जो सिद्धान्त है, मैं समझता हूँ
कि उस सिद्धान्त को सरकार अच्छी तरह
से मानती है। हमारे संविधान में जिस बात
का निर्देश किया गया है यह है कि विकास
के ज़बसर हर व्यक्ति को प्राप्त होंगे और
मैं समझता हूँ कि यही बात एक इलाके
के लिए भी लागू होनी चाहिये, एक रिजन
के लिए भी लागू होनी चाहिये। जब
हिन्दुस्तान अंग्रेजों के अधीन था उस समय
जितने भी विकास के काम यहाँ हुए वे सभी

सामरिक दृष्टि से किये गए, स्ट्रेटेजिक व्यू प्वाइंट से किए गए। धंधेजों का हमेशा यह विचार रहता था कि कौन से उपाय काम में लाये जायें कि उनका राज्य हिन्दुस्तान में चिरस्थायी रह सके। विकास का सब से अच्छा जरिया रेलें, ट्रांसपोर्ट है लेकिन इनका भी इसी दृष्टि से इस देश में निर्माण किया। उनके सामने यह बात गौण थी कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान में रेलों का निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लिया जाए जिससे कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान का विकास हो सके। उनके सामने सवाल यह था कि कहां कहां रेलें बनाई जायें, कहां कहां सड़कें बनाई जायें जिससे कि हमारा नामन हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिन तक चल सके और फौजों को इधर से उधर नाने से जाने में आसानी हो सके।

बाद में जब हमको कुछ अधिकार प्राप्त हुए उस समय भी मैं समझता हूं कि जो एक ठरां बन गया था, चाहे वह शिक्षा के विकास का काम हो, चाहे प्राथमिक विकास का काम हो, चाहे उद्योग धंधों के विकास का काम हो, वही चलता रहा, उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं आई। सुखी की बात है कि आजाद होने के बाद बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे के योजना आयोग की स्थापना हुई और वह इसी ब्याल से बनाया गया कि हम देश का विकास जल्दी से जल्दी और अच्छे ढंग से कैसे कर सकते हैं, इसने वह उपाय मुझाये। उसमें पहले भी बहुत चुने हुए आदमी थे, और आज भी चुने हुए आदमी हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह उठता है कि जैसे व्यक्ति के लिए एक निर्देशक मिद्दान्त हमारे संविधान में माना गया है कि समान अवसर उन्नति के सब को मिलने चाहियें, क्या वही मिद्दान्त इस विषय में भी अपनाया गया या नहीं, इस विषय में भी उसी मिद्दान्त को स्वीकार किया गया या नहीं। नीयत आपकी भले ही यह रही हो, राय भले ही आपकी यह रही हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम हिस्सों का विकास अच्छे ढंग से होना चाहिये लेकिन व्यवहार में जो

बात देखने में आई है उसको देखा जाए तो कहना पड़ेगा कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण यही रहा है कि जो भी कार्य किया जाए ऐसा किया जाए जिसका परिणाम जल्दी जल्दी दिखलाई पड़े, फल जल्दी से जल्दी निकले और जनता समझे कि आप अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से हम मौलिक मिद्दान्त को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया। ऐसे इलाके जहां दिलचुप साधन नहीं हैं, रेलें नहीं हैं, यातायात नहीं है, दूसरे साधन नहीं हैं, डाक तार नहीं है, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं है जितनी होनी चाहिये, उनका विकास हो, वहां इन आभावों की पूर्ति हो, इसका ख्याल मेरे ख्याल में अभी तक प्लानिंग कमिशन जैसा चाहता था, वैसा नहीं कर सका है या जैसा चाहिये था, वैसा नहीं हो सका है।

जो भी भाषण होते हैं, उनसे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वक्ता महोदय का ही इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है सब से अधिक। लेकिन पिछड़ेपन का बटवारा प्रान्तों के आधार पर नहीं किया जा सकता है। एक प्रान्त में एक जिला हो सकता है जोकि विकसित हो और उसी प्रान्त में दूसरा जिला ऐसा हो सकता है जोकि विकसित न हो। एक प्रान्त का एक हिस्सा विकसित हिस्सा हो सकता है लेकिन दूसरा हिस्सा अविकसित हिस्सा हो सकता है। एक जिले के अन्दर भी ऐसा पाया जाता है कि एक हिस्सा विकसित है दूसरा विकसित नहीं है। इसलिए पिछड़ेपन का जो गुण है वह किसी प्रान्त विशेष से ही सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है। किसी इलाके का पिछड़ापन हमें धंधेजों ने विरामत में प्राप्त हुआ था और वह अब भी चला आ रहा है। जिस इलाके को धंधेजों ने सैनिक महत्व का समझा उनका विकास तो कर दिया जिन को नहीं समझा उनका विकास नहीं किया। जिन इलाकों को उन्होंने सैनिक दृष्टि से महत्व का समझा वहां रेलें बना दीं तथा दूसरी तरह से उनका विकास कर दिया

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

लेकिन ऐसा बहुत सा इलाका रह गया जहां पर विकास की दृष्टि से रेलों की आवश्यकता तो थी लेकिन उसका मामरिक दृष्टि से उतना महत्व नहीं था इसलिए उन्होंने वहां रेलें नहीं बनाई या दूसरे कार्य नहीं किये।

जब आज औद्योगिक विकास का प्रश्न पैदा होता है प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने या किसी और के सामने, तो सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या वहां कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है, क्या यातायात की सुविधायें सुलभ हैं, क्या रेलवे लाइन है, क्या सड़कें हैं, बिजली है, श्रमिक हैं, पूंजी कैसे आकर्षित होगी, इस बात का भी स्थान होता है, सामाजिक वातावरण कैसा है, इसका स्थान होता है, भावी सम्भावनायें कैसी हैं, इस बात का स्थान होता है और इन सब और इन के अलावा और भी कई बातों का स्थान हो करके वहां कोई उद्योग धंधा स्थापित किया जाता है। जब वास्तविकता यह रहेगी कि रेलें नहीं हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं, कच्चा माल नहीं है, तो कोई भी वहां पर उद्योग स्थापित नहीं हो सकेगा। कितना भी कोई पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका हो, प्लानिंग कमिशन ने उस इलाके में कोई उद्योग धंधे स्थापित करने का अब तक प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह संविधान की दृष्टि से प्लानिंग कमिशन के लिए उचित नहीं था। प्लानिंग कमिशन को चाहिये था कि जिन इलाकों का विकास अंग्रेजों के जमाने में नहीं हो सका है, उनका विकास हो। यह तो आज कल्याणकारी राज्य है। कल्याणकारी राज्य को ऐसा करने के लिए कुछ कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला करना पड़ तो उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए भी तैयार रहना चाहिये और उन इलाकों का विकास करना चाहिये। इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये कि कौन से प्रान्त में कौन से ऐसे हिस्से हैं, जोकि पिछड़े हुए

हैं। मध्य प्रदेश का भी ऐसा इलाका है जहां ८० मील तक में रेल नहीं है। उस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह जो परिभाषा है यह किसी प्रान्त में ताल्लुक नहीं रखती है। इसलिए जो प्रस्ताव यहां पेश किया गया है उसकी आवश्यकता इसलिए प्रतीत हुई है कि पिछले दस वर्षों के अन्दर प्लानिंग कमिशन ने जिस तरीके से काम किया है, जिस तरह से उद्योग धंधे स्थापित किये हैं, जिस तरह से विकास के काम किये हैं, उनका करने में करीब करीब उसका वही दृष्टिकोण रहा है, जोकि अंग्रेजों का रहता था, कि कहां सुविधायें अधिक होंगी, कहां प्राफिट होगा, कहां परिणाम जल्दी निकलेगा, इत्यादि। मैं किसी राज्य विशेष के बारे में नहीं कहता हूँ लेकिन एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। आप बिहार की हालत को देखें। इसका एक हिस्सा ऐसा है जिसको भारत का रूहर कहा जाता है। जो दक्षिण बिहार है वहां तरह तरह के उद्योग धंधे पहले से ही चालू हैं और अब भी बहुत में उद्योग चलाये जा रहे हैं। लोगों को इस बात की बहुत खुशी है। लेकिन लोगों का यहां स्थान यह है कि चूंकि दक्षिण बिहार में उद्योग धंधे खोले जा रहे हैं इसलिए बिहार के लोग सुखी हैं, खुश हैं। लेकिन यह गलतफहमी है। असल में वहां लोग समझते हैं कि दक्षिण बिहार में इसलिए उद्योग धंधे खुल रहे हैं चूंकि वे वहां पहले से हैं और उत्तर बिहार में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

अभी कुछ दिन हुए हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था—शायद वह नेशनल डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में किया गया था या कहीं और—कि उद्योग धंधे स्थापित हो जाने से यह नहीं समझ लिया जाना चाहिये कि वहां के लोग बहुत सुखी हो गए हैं, वहां के लोगों की तरक्की हो गई है। बिहार में जहां तक उत्तर बिहार का सम्बन्ध

है वह खेती प्रधान प्रदेश है, वहां बहुत सी छोटी छोटी नदियां हैं, और मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर वहां पर इन छोटी छोटी नदियों को नियंत्रण पहले ही कर लिया गया होता तो वह इलाका भी विकसित हो सकता था। अब कहा जा रहा है कि नेपाल सरकार की राय से कुछ इस दिशा में किया जाने लगा है। लेकिन अगर पहले इस काम को खत्म कर दिया गया होता तो उसका पिछड़ापन दूर हो सकता था। मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर किसी नदी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जो काम किया गया है और जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि बहुत बड़ा काम किया गया है, वह नैगेटिव काम है, उससे उस प्रदेश की बाढ़ से रक्षा हो सकेगी। और सहायता कार्यों पर जो करोड़ों खर्चा खर्च किया जाता था उसकी बचत हो सकेगी। लेकिन उस भाग का विकास तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि वहां उद्योग थोड़े स्थापित नहीं होते हैं। उमें इलाके में चीनी का व्यवसाय चलता है, उसके कारखाने हैं, बाकी कोई उद्योग धंधा नहीं है। वहां पर सिवाय खेती के और कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। दक्षिण बिहार उद्योग प्रधान है, लेकिन उद्योग प्रधान होते हुए भी वहां के लोग गरीब हैं। इस तरह की स्थिति दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी हो सकती है। दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी ऐसे इलाके हो सकते हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हों। एक प्रान्त में एक इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ और एक विकसित हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिये और मंत्रिपरिषद् प्रमिषन जो है कि हर एक को समान अवसर दिये जायेंगे, वे जैसे किसी व्यक्ति के लिए हैं, वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान के जो धनग धनग जूब है, धनग धनग हिस्से हैं उनके लिए भी होने चाहिये और उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri S. L. Saksena: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Mover of this resolution for having brought up this resolution before the House. I only wish to remind the House of the assurance already given by the Prime Minister to the effect that backward areas shall receive high priority in this Plan. In fact, while speaking in the Lok Sabha on the 21st August, 1958, the Prime Minister said:

"The richer region in the country will advance; it has got the strength to advance. Take individuals. The poor peasant of eastern U.P., of Orissa, is as good a man as anybody else. But when you compare him physically with let us say a peasant of the Punjab, obviously not. The Punjabi would be heftier, he eats three or four times as much, does a hard day's work and produces more, because he is better circumstanced. Now, if we leave this to natural forces, the people in Eastern U.P. will sink and sink and sink; as also people in other places in India, whether Madras or Orissa. Therefore, it becomes important for the State to come in, to try somewhat to redress the balance by helping more. In fact, all activities of the State, whatever we may do, whether it is some form of control or anything, is an attempt to do that. Even in the remedy, there are some disabilities. The real thing is to raise the level of the people, to raise them physically, their capacity to work, their mental capacity for progress and take them out of the ruts."

This is what the Prime Minister said in his speech on the 21st August, 1958.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh, you know, is an area with a population of about three crores of people and it is subject to recurring floods and droughts. The main rivers of the area are the Gagra and the Rapti. The Gandak scheme has been taken up, but it is not enough. Of course, it will do

[Shri S. L. Saxena]

something for North Bihar and parts of Gorakhpur district. But I would suggest that the western canal from the Gandak river should be taken to the western part of Gorakhpur and Basti districts. If a siphon is constructed across the River Rohin and Western Canal is taken across the River Rohin right up to the Basti district, then the whole of the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti will be benefited. Unless the Gagra and the Rapti are tamed, that area cannot be rid of the recurring floods and droughts.

During my fast in September, 1958 the Prime Minister promised these measures. In fact, in his letter dated 29th August, 1958 during that time, he wrote to me:

"The main purpose of what I said in the Lok Sabha, and which you have quoted, was to stress the gravity of the situation in these backward areas, and the necessity to deal with them as a high priority measure."

He himself has said that it is necessary to deal with these matters on a high priority basis. The Prime Minister in his letter to me dated September, 1958 again wrote to me as follows:

"I have no doubt that the yield in Eastern U.P. can be made to increase, because, as you say, it is so low now, and every effort should be made in this direction. As for major industrial schemes, every choice that we have made has been on the advice of expert committees, which it is difficult to reject."

That is what he said. He has promised that to pull up eastern Uttar Pradesh, higher priority will be given to increase the yield per acre by insuring it against recurring droughts and floods and efforts will be made for the industrial development of that area as far as possible.

Then, on the 4th September, 1958 he wrote to me as follows:

"I have already assured you that we are very conscious of the situation in the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh and we are very anxious to do what we can to improve the lot of the people there. But we must recognise that, apart from relief measures, the problem is a long term one. We are examining this problem in all its aspects as a matter of high priority."

These are the ways in which my hon. friend wants this country to progress, and it is good that he has brought forward this resolution to the effect that the development of backward areas should be given high priority in the Third Plan at any rate.

Then, during my fast in 1958 I had suggested that schemes to control the Gagra and the Rapti should be taken up. He had promised that these will be done.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Who promised?

Shri S. L. Saxena: The Prime Minister. He has said in his letter dated 8th September, 1958.

"...the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh have often been in my thought, and lately that has been even more so than previously. None of us can bring about magic changes anywhere, however much we may wish to do so. But I am convinced that special attention must be given to these areas, which have both an ever-increasing population and a continuing state of economic backwardness. Both from the local point of view and the national point of view, this is of importance."

Further on, the Prime Minister says:

"You have asked me more than once to give you an assurance

about some major river valley schemes in those areas. You will realise that no Government can give such assurance for the future, more specially when we are in grave difficulties about internal and external finance. But I have no doubt that the Planning Commission and the Government will give earnest consideration to the ways and means of improving the condition of the peasantry in these areas, and in this connection, consider schemes, both big and small. Something in the way of small schemes may be admitted as soon as feasible. So far as any big scheme is concerned, it can only be considered in connection with the third Five Year Plan.

Now, the third Five Year Plan is already being considered and formulated, and I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister of Planning to these two schemes, the schemes to control the Gagra and the Rapti which are the rivers of sorrow of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, and which make the life of the people there, who number about three crores, a miserable hell. These schemes must be taken up in the new Plan. If they are taken up now, it will take another ten years for them to fructify. But if these schemes are not included even in the Third Five Year Plan, then, all this area will remain backward as at present for ever. In this area the population is more than 1,000 persons per square mile. As Minister of Labour, the hon. Minister is already aware of the question of Gorakhpur labour. The problem of unemployment there is so great that a large majority of people have to go out in search of living elsewhere so to ease the pressure of population. So, I would submit to the hon. Minister that Gorakhpur labour should not be discontinued. I would also say that after having toured all those areas in coal mines where CRO sends Gorakhpur Labour, I am convinced that the present system under the CRO is working

very well. We would welcome any improvements, but for God's sake, do not abolish the CRO until you have perfected an alternative system. Till you have perfected your improved system, you must continue the scheme which is already functioning so admirably under the CRO.

So, I would request the hon. Minister for Planning to consider the claims of Eastern U.P. in the third Five Year Plan, particularly in view of the promises which the Prime Minister was pleased to make to me during my fast in August-September, 1958.

Mr. Chairman: Many hon. Members are anxious to speak on this resolution and I want that as many hon. Members as possible should be allowed. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to be kind enough to shorten their speeches. I will fix 5 minutes as the time-limit, and when I ring the bell for the first time, hon. Members may kindly close their speeches. If I give 2 more minutes to every member, it will mean 7 minutes and it will rule out the possibility of good many Members participating.

Shri P. K. Deo: There has been only one Member from the opposition who has spoken.

Mr. Chairman: That is a different matter. There is no question of opposition here. All are equally interested.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I do not think any persuasion would be needed for the Ministry to accept such a simple resolution which has been based on the very concept of our building a socialist pattern of society in this country, so as to dispel all forms of regional disparity that is found in this country. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to page 37 of the second Five Year Plan, where it is clearly stated:

"The National Development Council recommended that there should be a continuous study of the problem of diminishing regional disparities and a suitable

[Shri P. K. Deo]

set of indicators of regional development evolved."

At the same time, many a time, the hon. Minister has stated that the various industries and the various developmental activities would be dispersed throughout the country, so that there would be uniform development in the various areas.

These developed and undeveloped areas are mere accidents of Indian history. The British developed India as a colony for their own commercial purposes. Their own commercial centres and factories developed round about Fort Williams, Fort St. George and Fort St. David. The entire attention of the British was focussed on developing those areas and to benefit as much as possible from the big hinterlands attached to those areas.

Now the whole concept has changed. In building a prosperous India, every area has contributed and I think the development should follow a pattern of uniform development of the whole area. The first Five Year Plan was formulated on the basis of the capacity of the State Governments to bear the stress and strain of developmental expenditure. So, naturally those States which did not have adequate resources could not cope up with the stresses and strains of the Plan and they had lagged behind. The same pattern is followed in the Second Five Year Plan also. By that, the existing disparity became widened and the very purpose of planning has been defeated.

In the first Five Year Plan, we find that for West Bengal, the central assistance was to the tune of Rs. 26.5 crores, for Bombay Rs. 16 crores, for Madras Rs. 18.4 crores and for Orissa Rs. 10 crores. From the budget provisions of those States, we find that only the resourceful States were capable of mobilising substantial resources out of their revenue and States like Orissa and Assam, which did not have adequate resources, even to carry on the day-to-day adminis-

tration have lagged behind in this respect.

Therefore, it is no use paying lip sympathy to the concept of removal of regional disparities, unless we actually practise it. The same pattern was followed in the second Plan. Even though the second Plan is going to expire and we are on the threshold of the third Plan, I do not see any change in the occupational structure that existed in my State previous to the second Plan. The very purpose of increased bias given in the second Plan to industry has not been fully utilised and no appreciable change has been made to draw people from the land towards the industrial sector. I find that more and more people as population increase, are depending on the land, where the law of diminishing returns had started its operation.

I know that when I speak of Orissa, I will get the patent reply from the Minister, "We have given you Hirakud and Rourkela" I beg to submit that it is not Orissa alone which will benefit: the whole country will be benefited. In the case of Hirakud, the whole loan burden of Rs. 100 crores is being put on the poor Orissa taxpayer, when the whole country has been benefited by more production and we have saved quite a lot of foreign exchange by stopping import of foodgrains and by industrialisation.

So, I hope in the third Five Year Plan, more funds would be usefully provided for areas like Orissa, which need industrial expansion, more railways and Paradip port and other development schemes. Of course, there are several other things, but there is no time to refer to them. I hope the hon. Minister will give due consideration to the proposal and accept the resolution.

श्री इलजीत सिंह (कांगड़ा—रजित
—घनुसूचित जातियाँ) : माननीय सभापति
जी, श्री द्विवेदी का जो रेजोल्यूशन है वह
निहायत ग्रहणियत रखता है क्योंकि दूसरी
पंचमासा जैन खत्म होने वाली है। परन्तु

जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं उन की हालत अभी भी वही है जो पहले थी। क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों ने हर एक स्टेट में उन उन स्थानों पर सड़कें बनाई और रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उन उन स्थानों में रेलें चलाई हैं जहां से उन का कायदा होता था, या जहां से किसी मेम्बर ने ज्यादा जोर डाला। लेकिन इन इलाकों में न अभी तक इतनी सड़कें हैं और न इतनी रेलें हैं। इस के अलावा अभी मेरा ख्याल है कि तीसरी पंचसाला प्लान में लाइनों को डबल करने का प्रोग्राम बनाया जा रहा है, फिर भी अभी तक प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने इन इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। पंजाब के कुछ इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर मैं धर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि नंगल डाम से लेकर ऊना तक रेल की सड़क बनाने के लिये लोग घाठ या नौ साल से दर्खास्त कर रहे हैं, पंजाब सरकार ने भी सेंटर को लिखा, लेकिन वहां पर रेलवे लाइन बनाने का धाज तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी मनानी गये थे, जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है लाहौल स्पीती का, जो कि तिब्बत के साथ मिलता है, सरहद है, उस में रोपवेज बनाने का ख्याल धाया। उस का सर्वे किया गया। वहां पर जो कौंसिल की हर साल मीटिंग होती है उस में पिछले साल फैसला किया गया कि रोपवेज बनाई जाय, लेकिन धाज तक उस पर कोई धमल नहीं किया गया। मैं प्लैनिंग कमिशन से यह धर्ज करूंगा कि इन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया मंजूर किया जाय, यही नहीं उन का प्रोग्राम दूसरे इलाकों में धमल बनाया जाय ताकि वह इलाके दूसरे इलाकों के बराबर आ सकें।

इस के अलावा मैं एक बात और धर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि इन इलाकों में लोगों की धामदनी बहुत कम है। थोड़ी थोड़ी उन के पाम जमीनें हैं और उस में उन लोगों का गुबारा नहीं चलता है। जितने इंडस्ट्रीज

के प्रोग्राम बनते हैं या जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जाती हैं वह गहरों के लिये बताई जाती है या कस्बों में चलाई जाती है। इन इलाकों के लिये इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाये जाते। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि धरर सारे मुल्क को एक साथ तरक्की पर लाना है पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को बड़े हुए इलाकों, तरक्कीयापता इलाकों के बराबर लाना है तो जरूरी है कि इन इलाकों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें, स्वाह छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हों या बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हों, स्माल स्कोल इंडस्ट्रीज हों वे वहां चलाई जायें, ताकि उन इलाकों में लोगों की जो धामदनी है उस में इजाफा किया जा सके, ताकि वे भी समझें कि जब से वे धाजाद हुए हैं, उन की धामदनी बड़ी है और वे खुशहाल हुए हैं। लेकिन जब तक इन इलाकों को धाप दूसरे इलाकों के बराबर नहीं लायेंगे उस वक्त तक हम फर्र के साथ यह नहीं कह सकेंगे कि हम ने, हमारे मुल्क ने काफी तरक्की की है।

इस के अलावा मैं धर्ज करता हूं कि स्टेट्स का बेशक रुपया जाता है, सेंटर भेजता है, लेकिन वहां पर जो मंत्रालय होते हैं उन में जिन की पहुंच ज्यादा होती है वे उस को अपने इलाकों में लगावा लेते हैं। मिसाल की तौर पर पंजाब के इलाकों के लिये जितना रुपया पिछड़े इलाकों के लिये पिछली दफा मंजूर किया गया, वह उन में नहीं लगा, दूसरे इलाकों में जा कर लग गया। इस लिये मैं धर्ज करूंगा कि जब तक इन इलाकों के लिये धमल रुपया मंजूर नहीं किया जाता और उन के लिये ऐडवाइजरी कमेटियां नहीं बनाई जाती, तब तक यह रुपया उन इलाकों में नहीं लगेगा बल्कि उन इलाकों में लगाया जायेगा जहां के मेम्बर ज्यादा जोर डालेंगे।

इतनी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन इलाकों को धरर हमें मुल्क के दूसरे तरक्कीयापता इलाकों के बराबर लाना है तो इस के लिये जरूरी है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन की तरफ से

[श्री दलजीत सिंह]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया उन के लिये मंजूर किया जाये और उन की भलाई के लिये ऐडवाइजरी कमेटियां बना कर उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की की तरफ ले जाया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: Any hon. Member from Assam present in the House. I find that there is no hon. Member from Assam. Then, from Rajasthan?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Yes, Rajasthan may be called.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

An Hon. Member: He is not residing in Rajasthan. (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: I know that. But he comes from Rajasthan.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर)

सभापति महोदय, मुझे बैकवर्ड एरियाज के ऊपर कहना था। मुझे धारण्य हुआ जब यू० पी०, बिहार और दूसरी जगहों के भाइयों ने पहले अपनी बातें कहनी शुरू कर दीं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां पर बैकवर्ड एरियाज नहीं हैं, परन्तु मैं उस में विषय में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, और इस के लिये ज्यादा समय भी नहीं है। मैं यही कहूंगा कि मैं अपने प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर को निमंत्रण देता हूँ अपने एरिया में घाने का, जहां से कि मैं आया हूँ, धर्यात् जैसलमेर और बीकानेर। वहां जा कर वे देखें कि बैकवर्ड एरिया क्या होती है और कैसी होती है। मुझे भरोसा है कि उन के धन्दर दया है और उन के वहां जाने से हमारा काम बन जायेगा और श्री द्विवेदी जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उस से वह सहमत हों जायेंगे।

मैं ने इन जिलों का दौरा किया है और मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहां जाने पर उन्हें शायद पानी तो नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन उस की जगह पर भड़ या ऊंटनी का दूध मिल जायेगा। वहां पर जेनरली लोग पानी किसी को नहीं

देते क्योंकि उस उन को ६ या ७ मील से लाना पड़ता है। वहां कुएं नहीं हैं। वहां पानी की जगह पर दूध ही मिलता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे पानी की जगह दूध पीते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : यह कोई हंसने की बात नहीं है, वे मेहमानों को ऊंटनी या भेड़ का दूध ही देते हैं। वास्तव में ऐसी बात है कि मांगने पर वे पानी दे तो देंगे लेकिन देते हुए उन को दुःख होता है क्योंकि उसे उन को काफी दूर से लाना पड़ता है। उन की पढ़ाई का, शिक्षा का तो सबाल ही भ्रम है। जैसलमेर, बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर के कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां दुर्भाग्य से कहीं पर पहाड़ी हैं और कहीं पर रेती है। आप कहेंगे कि परमात्मा ने उन्हें ऐसा बना दिया, इस में गवर्नमेंट क्या कर सकती है? परन्तु प्राज ब्रिटिश सरकार नहीं है। प्राज हमारी देशी सरकार है। हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस तरह के इलाकों को जैसे भी हो ठीक किया जाय। वे भी प्राखिर मनुष्य हैं, देश को स्वतंत्र हुए इतने वर्ष हो गये। लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के दस वर्ष होने के बाद भी उन इलाकों को जो लाभ मिलना चाहिये था वह उन को नहीं मिला। एक परिवार में दो तीन बच्चे थे, स्त्री थी, पुरुष था, उन के पास घोड़ने के लिये कोई कपड़ा नहीं था, छप्पर के नीचे बैठे हुए थे, उन की बोटों में एक दो फूटी हुईया थी, थोड़ा सा जंगली धान था, कांठों से निकाला हुआ। ऐसी उन की हालत है राजस्थान के बहुत से इलाकों में। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दूसरे भागों में पिछड़े हुए इलाके नहीं हैं, पंजाब में भी हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में भी हो सकते हैं। परन्तु हमारे इलाके में रेलों का सबाल नहीं है, वह तो हमारे लिये एक लम्बरी सी हो जायेगी। और इस बात को तो जाने दीजिये, औषधालयों की बात भी मैं नहीं कहता, परन्तु जो सास नौर पर

जल्दी चीजें हैं वे भी वहां नहीं हैं। सब से बड़ी समस्या उन के लिये पानी की है। कई वर्ष पहले सरकार ने १ करोड़ रुपया दिया था, उस के बदले में वहां कुंभों की मरम्मत हुई और नये कुएं बनाये गये, कुछ तालाबों की मरम्मत हुई, लेकिन १ करोड़ ६० की क्या कीमत है? वह तो समुद्र में एक बूद की तरह समझिये। वहां के लिये तो कई करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। वहां की जनसंख्या कम है, पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, लेकिन उन को जोने का हक है, उन को पीने के लिये पानी चाहिये, खाने के लिये भ्रष्ट चाहिये। लोग कहेंगे कि वे लोग उस जगह को छोड़ क्यों नहीं देते? लेकिन छोड़ना मुश्किल है। जो जिस जगह का होता है उस जगह के लिये उस के अन्दर महत्व होता है, वहां जन्मे हैं, वहां रहे हैं, इस लिये वे उसे छोड़ नहीं सकते। इस लिये सरकार का कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि उस जगह को

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : एक प्रपना कारखाना लगा दें।

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया : जैसे भी हो कम से कम इतनी सुविधा उन्हें दी जाय कि वे प्रपना जीवन वहां बिता सकें : मैं धाराम की बात तो नहीं कहता, वह तो उन के लिये बड़ी चीज होगी, वे सुभीते से रह सकें, ठीक से रह सकें, ठीक यही मुझे कहना है, और मैं एक बार फिर मंत्री महोदय से या जो हमारे मित्र जी हैं, उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे दो दिन के लिये उस इलाके में जायें और जो कर दें कि वहां की हालत क्या है।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. Obviously, a very reasonable proposition has been put forward in this Resolution, and I hope Government will find no difficulty in accepting the spirit and the letter of the Resolution.

After self-sufficiency in food, if there is anything that will lead to the general well being of the country

it is sound and all-round development of basic, intermediate and consumer industries and the commerce related with them. Although there are factors which lead to the establishment of industries in various regions such as availability of raw materials, proximity to the market and so on, in the peculiar conditions prevailing in our country we have to give special consideration to the location of industries in various areas of our country.

The formula which should guide the Planning Commission and our Government in locating important industries in the country should be that the minimum requirements of economic location are satisfied. The industries should be located preferably in backward areas rather than in areas where already lot of industries exist. Then tendency in our country for all the industries, even in the Second Plan, is to cluster around already industrially developed areas like Bengal-Bihar regions, cities like Bombay and Calcutta and so on. Backward areas are never developed and there is no railway or road communication unless there is some compelling reason.

I will give you the instance of Dandakaranya area. That covers an area of about 20,000 sq. miles and there is not a single inch of railway line in that area. There is only one road which connects it with the rest of the country. Even that road is a fair weather road which during the monsoon gets out of order, isolating the whole area from the rest of the country. It is unbelievable that even after the completion of the Second Plan there are big chunks of areas like Dandakaranya which are so backward. Another area in my constituency which is backward is the Trans-Mahanadi area. It is an area which has a huge rice surplus which it supplies to the rest of the country. That area also does not have either any rail communication or any road communication. With the commencement of the monsoon the whole area

[Shri Vidyacharan Shukla]

gets insulated. If there were some industries and other things such areas would have been connected with the rest of the country long back. But because of that area remaining purely agricultural area, it has been neglected.

17 hrs.

So, it is my request that the Planning Commission should take cognizance of such things and accept this Resolution moved by Shri Dwivedy.

धीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : चेन्नरमैन साहब, जो पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की चर्चा चल रही है उस पर हमारे माननीय सदस्य तो बोल ही चुके हैं। भारतवर्ष में ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं जोकि पिछड़े हुए हैं। जिन इलाकों की धीर हमें ध्यान देने की जरूरत है उन की धीर हमें आवश्यक ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस के अलावा हमारा काश्मीर प्रदेश है जोकि सीमान्त प्रादेश होने के नाते महत्वपूर्ण है। उधर हम बम्बई से बेलगांव की तरफ जायें तो सामन्तवाड़ी, बांधा, बैंगुल्ला आदि स्थानों का भी महत्व है धीर यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उधर हम रेलों आदि की व्यवस्था करें धीर दूसरे सड़क आदि के यातायात की उत्तम व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि गोध्रा से हमारा झगड़ा चल ही रहा है। देश की रक्षा के खातिर इन स्थानों की धीर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये धीर वहां पर यातायात की सुविधायें पुसुलभ करनी चाहिये। इस के अतिरिक्त हमारा मध्य प्रदेश का अविकसित धीर पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है धीर वहां वह बूंदेलखंड का एरिया भी है जहां कि महारानी झांसी ने अंग्रेजों से स्वाधीनता की रक्षा के हेतु युद्ध किया था धीर अपने प्राणों को न्योछावर किया था धीर ब्रिटिश शासकों ने जान कर उन क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं किया धीर आज भी उन की वही वयनीय हालत बनी हुई है। वहां पर यातायात के साधन सुलभ नहीं हैं धीर वहां पर लोगों में

काफी गरीबी, अशिक्षा और बेकारी फैली हुई है। वहां पर काफी खनिज पदार्थ मिलते हैं। वहां पर काफी लकड़ी मिलती है, लोहे की काफी खानें हैं लेकिन खेद के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान उन क्षेत्रों को विकसित करने और उन में यातायात की सुविधायें सुलभ करने की ओर नहीं गया है और ध्यान गया भी है तो उस के वास्ते कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। अब पन्ना में हीरे की खानें हैं। इसी तरह खजुराव में शंकर जो का मेला लगता है और भियाकूंड में पांडवों का मेला भरता है और नैनागढ़ में जैतियों का मेला लगता है और इन स्थानों पर व्यापार की काफी गुंजाइश है लेकिन उधर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है और मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा दुःख होता है कि न वहां पर यातायात के साधन हैं, न शिक्षा है न कोई मेडिकल कालिजेड हैं और न ही युनिवर्सिटी है। छतरपुर आदि स्थानों पर कोयले का जंगल है, लोहे की खानें हैं और उन का समुचित लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। टोकनगढ़ में यातायात का कोई साधन नहीं है और न ही कोई वहां पर हाई स्कूल है। वहां पर शिक्षा की भी कोई सुविधा सुलभ नहीं है। कोई मेडिकल कालिज वहां पर नहीं है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात को है कि उन पिछड़े इलाकों को विकसित करने और उन में आवश्यक सुविधायें सुलभ करने की ओर सरकार का ध्यान तत्काल जाना चाहिये और उस दिशा में सक्रिय कदम भी उठाये जाने चाहियें। आप जो विकसित इलाके हैं उन्हीं को धीर विकसित करने में लगे हुए हैं जैसे बम्बई से दूसरी रेलवे लाइन निकालना, इलाहाबाद से दूसरी लाइन निकालना। तात्पर्य यह है कि जो अभी बैंगुंड समान बन रहे हैं उन को तो हम धीर भी अधिक बैंगुंड बना रहे हैं धीर जो पहले से नरक समान हैं उन को धीर भी नरक बनाते जाते हैं। हमें जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, अविकसित इलाके हैं जहां कि रेलें नहीं हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं और दूसरी

शिक्षा विकासा आदि की सुविधायें सुलभ नहीं हैं, उन की ओर संप्रथम ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्या अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ।

श्रीमती सरोवरा बाई राय : मैं कहना तो बहुत कुछ चाहती थी लेकिन अब चूंकि आप ने घंटी बजा दी है इसलिये मैं और अधिक न कह कर पुनः मंत्रालय का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को विकसित करने की ओर दिलाऊंगी । उस के प्रतिरिक्त काश्मीर का प्रदेश है जिस का कि अपना विशेष महत्व है और उस नाने वहां पर यातायात और अन्य सुविधाओं का दिया जाना बहुत जरूरी है । बम्बई प्रान्त का वह एरिया है जोकि गोष्ठा की ओर पड़ता है और चूंकि गोष्ठा से हमारी दुश्मनी चल रही है इसलिये उस इलाके को पूर्ण रूप से विकसित करने और वहां पर रेल और सड़क आदि की व्यवस्था करनी आवश्यक है । हमारा विन्ध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ और अविकसित प्रदेश है और हालांकि काश्मीर और बेलगांव आदि की तरह उस का महत्व तो नहीं है क्योंकि विन्ध्यप्रदेश में तो कोई लड़ाई किसी से चल नहीं रही है और न चलने का डर है लेकिन तो भी वहां पर डाकुओं का काफी घातक छाया हुआ है और सरकार को उस इलाके को पूर्ण रूप से विकसित कर के जनता को डाकुओं के घातक से मुक्ति दिलानी चाहिये ।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय, मैं ने जो कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के बारे में कहा है उस पर ध्यान करेंगे और उन में विकास कार्य आरम्भ करने के हेतु आवश्यक कदम तत्काल उठावेंगे । आज जबकि हमारे देश में अपनी सरकार कायम है तब उन इलाकों को जनता आप से यह अपेक्षा रखती है कि आप उन की अवस्था सुधारने की ओर ध्यान देंगे और उन को यातायात, शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और अन्य आवश्यक सुविधायें जोकि

शेष देशवासियों को सुलभ हैं उन को भी प्रदान करेंगे ।

श्री प्रताप बोर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को अन्य क्षेत्रों के समकक्ष लाने के लिये श्री द्विवेदी ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है मैं उस के लिये उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं । अपने प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते समय श्री द्विवेदी ने एक विशेष क्षेत्र की चर्चा करते हुए यह कहा कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की स्थिति इनको दयनीय है कि लोगों को बेरोजगारी की गुठलियां और मनुष्य जोकि एक जंगली पेड़ होता है उस मनुष्य के कृत्रिम पाउडर ला ला कर अपना जीवन निर्वाह करना पड़ता है । मैं भी जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं वहां को दयनीय अवस्था को और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि उस इलाके की बाबत अभी तक किसी ने ध्यान आकृष्ट नहीं कराया है कि वहां पर कैसी बीत रही है । अभी २, ३ रोड की ही एक घटना मेरे इलाके की समाचारपत्रों में छपी थी और मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों ने उस को पढ़ा भी होगा कि किस तरह से गरीबी से तंग आकर एक मां ने अपने दो बालकों को यमुना में फेंक दिया । किसी प्रकार जब वह बालक बचा लिये गये तो उस मां से जब यह पूछा गया कि उस ने अपने बच्चों को यमुना में क्यों फेंक दिया तो उस ने कहा कि मैं ने ऐसा निर्धनता के कारण किया । मेरे चार बच्चे हैं और मैं ने सोचा कि दो को मैं यमुना के धर्पण कर दूँ तो इस तरह बाकी जो दो बच्चे रह जायेंगे उन का मैं किसी तरह पेट धायद पाल सकूंगी । अब जैसे तो यह पंजाब का सारा हरियाना क्षेत्र ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है लेकिन मेरे जिसे गुड़गांव की विशेष रूप से दयनीय स्थिति है और यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि भारतीय नेता जिस समय कोई योजना बनाते हैं, कोई कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करते हैं तो पता नहीं

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की क्यों उपेक्षा कर जाते हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कुतबमीनार पर खड़े होने के बाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की धोर उन का ध्यान अधिक चला जाता है या भारत के उन सुदूर प्रदेशों की धोर ध्यान ज्यादा जाता है कि उन का जड़ की धोर ध्यान नहीं जाता। जड़ की स्थिति क्या है, यदि आप इस को देखें तो अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व यह निश्चय हुआ था कि राजस्थान के बगल में होने से इस जिले में रेगिस्तान बहुत बढ़ता चला जा रहा है वहां के बास्ते दिल्ली से पहाड़ में होते हुए एक नहर निकालने की योजना स्वीकृत हुई थी और साढ़े ६ करोड़ रुपया स्वीकृत हो गया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि वह योजना अभी तक टलती ही चली जा रही है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि कौन से निहित स्वार्थों वाले व्यक्ति हैं कि जो इन पहाड़ों में हो कर जहां से कि उस नहर को निकालना है वह उस नहर को क्यों नहीं ले जाना चाहते परन्तु यह चिन्ता का विषय है कि एक ऐसा बड़ा क्षेत्र जिस ने कि जब भूरेजों से भारत का स्वाधीनता संग्राम चल रहा था तो उस ने विशेष रूप से उस में महत्वपूर्ण योग दिया और जो ऐन दिल्ली की जड़ में ही स्थित है उस गुड़गांवा के अविकसित और पिछड़े हुए इलाके का विकास करने और उस को समृद्ध बनाने की धोर सरकार का ध्यान क्यों नहीं जाता है। आज जबकि भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए बारह तेरह वर्ष हो चुके हैं तब इस सरकार का उस की धोर यह उपेक्षा भाव शोभा की बात नहीं है।

जहां तक पीने के पानी का सवाल है मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जैसलमेर और बीकानेर प्रादि क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की बड़ी कठिनाई है और वहां पर पानी एक गम्भीर समस्या बनी हुई है और ऐसा होना स्वाभाविक भी है क्योंकि वहां पर रेगिस्तान है लेकिन यहीं दिल्ली में आप के बगल में

गुड़गांवा में पीने के पानी की क्या स्थिति है। गांव के गांव इस प्रकार के हैं जहां कि ६-६ और ७-७ मील से पानी लाना पड़ता है और उस पर भी हालत यह है कि कहीं पर तो पानी खारी मिलता है और कहीं का पानी कड़वा होता है। दिल्ली के पास इस तरह का अविकसित और आवश्यक सुविधाओं से वंचित क्षेत्र होना यह कोई हमारे लिये अच्छी और शोभा की बात नहीं है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे योजना प्रायोग ने जो कुछ इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ चलाई हैं जैसेकि यह विकासखंड की या सघन क्षेत्रीय योजनाएँ हैं अथवा समाज कल्याण की योजनाएँ हैं तो गांवों के अन्दर जब यह योजनाएँ चलाई जायें तो हम को इस बात की धोर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जिन क्षेत्रों में इन योजनाओं को प्रमल में लाना है, उन क्षेत्रों के लोग उन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार करते हैं।

अब ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट के अन्तर्गत जब वहां पर छोटी बड़ी कोठियां और बंगले खड़े होते हैं तो झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले लोगों को यह देख कर स्वाभाविक रूप से ईर्ष्या उत्पन्न होती है। इतना ही नहीं आप ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट के अधिकारियों को जीपें देते हैं ताकि वे गांवों में घूम फिर सकें। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी पुलिस स्टेशन्स हैं और जिन के कि स्टेशन्स आफिसरों को गांवों-गांवों में अपनी इयूटी के सिलसिले में घूमना पड़ता है तो उन में कितने घानेदारों को सरकार की धोर से जीपें दी जाती हैं? मैं उन क्षेत्रों की बाबत जिन की कि अवस्था विशेष रूप से दयनीय है उन की बाबत केन्द्र के शिक्षा मंत्री से और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह से निवेदन किया था कि आज फरीदाबाद में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था का अभाव है और लोग अपने बच्चों को वैसे के अभाव में यहां दिल्ली तक पढ़ने नहीं भेज

सकते तो वहां पर किसी तरह से एक डिग्री कालिज खोल दिया जाये लेकिन उन्होंने ने उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया और जैसे तैसे ले दे कर एक पोलोटैकनिकल स्कूल खोल दिया जाना था । इस काम के लिये साढ़े ३ लाख रुपया स्वीकृत हुआ था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस जिले की तहसील के जो मिनिस्टर साहब हैं वे खींच कर उस को अपने पास ले गये

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौन मिनिस्टर साहब है ?

श्री प्रकाश घोर शास्त्री : आप सब जानते हैं गुडगांव के कोई दो, तीन मिनिस्टर थोड़े ही हैं । मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि आप पंजाब सरकार को कहें कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे अधिकृत क्षेत्रों के विकास की ओर पहले ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जाये और विकास कार्यों में जो पैसा केन्द्र से दिया जाता है तो इस तरह का अनुचित पक्षपात न किया जाये बल्कि वास्तव में जो क्षेत्र उसके अधिकारी हों और जहां कि विकास कार्य करने की अधिक आवश्यकता हो वहां विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय और अधिक पैसा खर्च किया जाये ।

श्रीमती उमा नेहक (सीतापुर) : महापति महोदय, अंग्रेजों की शाहनुशाही हुकूमत के बाद हम ने देखा कि हमारा सारा भारत देश एक बिल्कुल बैकवर्ड टाकल में था । अंग्रेजों ने अपनी हुकूमत के जमाने में जरा भी इस बात की परवाह नहीं की कि वे भारत को सम्हालें और जनता को खुशहाल बनायें । उनका तो बस ध्यान यही रहा कि किस तरह से यहां भारत में से जहाजों में लोड लोड कर मोना और दूसरा माल बिलायत भेजा जाये और इसी में वे लगे रहें और उन्होंने इसकी कोई परवाह नहीं की कहां कहां सबके और रेलें बनाई जायें । इस देश की खुशहाली की ओर उनकी नजर नहीं रही और वे इस देश की बीसत खैर

को जहाजों से डो डो कर बिलायत से जाने में लगे रहे । नतीजा यह है कि बिलायत हर तरह से समृद्धिवाली होता गया और अगर आप बिलायत जायें तो बिलायत तो आपको गुलजार मालूम देगा लेकिन उसके बरखिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान उजड़ा हुआ मानुस देगा ।

अब मैंने माननीय सदस्यों को यह बताना है मुना कि कौन कौन से प्रदेश भारतवर्ष के अधिकृत और बैकवर्ड हैं लेकिन अगर मुझ से पूछा जाय तो मेरी समझ में तो यह सारा भारत देश ही बैकवर्ड है और इस नाते हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर के सामने बहुत बड़ा काम है और वह है तमाम भारतवर्ष का हर दृष्टि से विकास करना और उसको समृद्धिवाली बनाना । उनको सारे भारत के वास्ते प्लान करना है और योजना बना कर सारे भारत के विकास के कार्यक्रम को लागू करना है । अब मैं इस बैकवर्डनेस पर ज्यादा दावे के साथ बोल सकती हूं क्योंकि मैं एक स्त्री होने के नाते सब से ज्यादा इस चीज को महसूस करती हूं क्योंकि यह हकीकत है कि सब से ज्यादा बोट संसार में यदि किसी ने खारी है तो वह स्त्री जाति ने खारी है । स्त्रियां मैं बहुत बैकवर्डनेस हैं और आज तक उनकी उपेक्षा होती चली आई है और अगर आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हम स्त्रियां बहुत सारी बातों में बैकवर्ड हैं । और बैकवर्ड क्लस्स रखते हैं तो बहुत सी स्त्रियां भी बैकवर्ड क्लास में शुमार होती हैं । और, यह तो दूसरा किस्सा रहा, लेकिन यह ख्याल हमारे सामने जरूरी है कि कैसे हम प्लान करें कि हम समाज का नक्शा बदल सकें । यह दो तीन चार बातों में ही हो सकता है और उन बातों के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री कारंबाई कर रही है । लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि हम जो प्लान लाते हैं वह तेजी में नहीं बढ़ती, इसका कारण क्या है । यह अभी हो सकता है जब कि देश के कोने कोने में जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जहां

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

न रेलवे है, न शिक्षा है, न ट्रांसपोर्ट है, उनकी हालत को सुधारें। जब तक हम देश के कोने कोने को इस तरह नहीं छान डालेंगे और वहाँ के लोगों को इतना नहीं उभारेंगे कि वह एक लेबिल पर आ जायें तब तक आपकी प्लान कामयाबी के साथ आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती। हमें प्रयोजनों की तरह प्लान नहीं करना है कि हम सिर्फ शहरों को ही बनायें या जहाँ हम रहते हैं उन जगहों को गुलजार करें। हमारे देश की जो जरा जरा सी जमीन है उसको हमें गुलजार करना है और उस को सामने रख कर प्लान करना है।

मेरे पास समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं दो एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब का जो प्लान है वह बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि शिक्षा, कोटिज इंडस्ट्री, एम्प्लायमेंट, हाउसिंग, सैनिटेशन, रेलवे और ट्रांसपोर्ट इन सब चीजों की तरफ जब ठीक तरीके से गौर किया जायेगा तो हम को प्लान में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have discussed in the House a matter of vital importance to the people of this country. It has been a very useful discussion. But it is necessary and good that we remind ourselves, continue to remind ourselves, of our obligations to the less developed areas, to areas which are more disadvantageously placed relatively to others.

Three types of issues have arisen, namely, the appreciation of the situation, our approach and the methods that have to be adopted; the speed of implementation and the progress achieved; individual problems and specific matters which are of interest to various Members of the House.

I shall deal broadly with the issues which have arisen in the discussion and which arise out of the resolution.

I may not have enough time to address myself to a number of individual matters—not that they are not important, but there may not be enough time; moreover, if we have got a right approach, if we are dealing with the whole problem properly, effectively, all these things will certainly be covered and solved as a result.

So far as the terms of the resolution are concerned, the ideas and the proposals put forward through this resolution, there can be no disagreement. They are unexceptionable. In fact, these very ideas have been embodied in our Plans and stressed at various places. Hon. Members themselves recognise this, and they have repeatedly referred to it. I therefore need not quote the places where we have given our ideas on the subject in the Plans, but I would certainly refer to just one of the statements in this connection. I refer to just one sentence in the Industrial Policy Resolution, which is:

“It is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced.”

In a nutshell this is our attitude. It is a very significant sentence.

I need not have mentioned this because, as I said, hon. Members are very well cognizant of this, but for the remarks of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur who is not here at the moment. I was surprised when he asked whether Government still adhered to this policy, and the words he used were:

“Government wants to wriggle out of this policy.”

In support of that he mentioned some remarks.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): He has come. Long life.

Shri Nanda: He has come. I am grateful to the hon. Member. I was mentioning the fact that the hon.

Member, suprisingly enough, raised the question and expressed doubt whether we still stood by this policy enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution and in the Plans in various places. He also referred to some observations made by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to the effect that the whole country was backward, which were the backward areas? I do not know what the context was, what the occasion was for that, but I can conjecture, judging by the speeches here, the representatives of every State coming forward eagerly, anxiously, to be included in the list of backward States whenever any consideration of this problem arises.

श्री म० सा० त्रिवेदी : केवल उन भागों
में जहाँ लोग पिछड़े हुए हैं।

Shri Nanda: I am only referring to this thing, but the question does not arise. What we have said, the policy that we have adopted, stems from the Directive Principles of the Constitution itself.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would like to know what the hon. Minister's conception is of the backward areas, to which this Industrial Policy Resolution applies.

Shri Nanda: I just disposed of that. Possibly, if there might not have been some faint suspicion in the mind of the Mover of the resolution, he may not have moved it. We have stated it time and again, so far as the statement of policy is concerned. This is the answer only to just that aspect.

I may also mention that very recently, we had a meeting of the National Development Council. In that meeting, this matter was considered at length. There, it was urged that in locating the new enterprises, whether public or private, the regional factors should receive special consideration; every effort should be made to exploit even small possibilities of industrial development which

might be available for regions less favoured in mineral resources; it was agreed that possibilities of resource utilisation in different regions should be carefully investigated. This matter is really one of the essential goals of planning, that we should restore some regional balances, and establish proper equitable arrangement, so far as the various regions are concerned. I just wanted to clear the ground, so far as our attitude in this matter was concerned, that is, the policy of the Government and the approach of the Planning Commission.

Now, I come to the question asked by the hon. Member. That is very important. It is of the highest importance that we have clear ideas on the subject. The question was raised, I believe, by Shri Narayanankutty Menon as to what an under-developed area was. We must understand the nature of the problem, because on that will depend the direction of our effort and the way in which we deal with the situation in various places.

We all know generally that there are disparities, there is uneven development in the country, and that on a wide scale these disparities last, and there are pockets, more or less, in different parts, pockets of more developed areas. But we must have precise information as to what we call an under-developed area, that is, we must locate the places, and for that purpose, we shall have to identify the factors which constitute under-development.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): On a point of information. I would like to know whether the Planning Commission propose to set up some commission to locate the various pockets that are under-developed and to allot some amount for the special development of these areas.

Shri Nanda: After I have dealt with the matter, he will have possibly some answer; I do not know how far I shall be able to satisfy the hon. Member.

[Shri Nanda]

Now, the question is one of criteria. There are some criteria, no doubt, in my mind; but, there has to be something which is composite and overall which can give a direct positive indication. Everybody will agree that the best indication of that can only be gleaned or gathered from the statistical information about the share of the national income accruing to the people of a certain area. But I am sorry to say that although some progress has been made in this matter, and various States have developed their own information on this subject, yet, unfortunately, at this stage, that information is not comparable, and it is likely to be more misleading than enlightening. Therefore, at the moment, we cannot consider that, but we are applying our minds to it. The Indian Statistical Institute and our various statistical organisations are now well occupied with the subject.

The next thing, which, to my mind, is of very great importance, is employment. Of course, it is related somewhat to incomes, but I am referring particularly to employment in non-agricultural occupations, because that is where the question of the occupational structure etc. arises. The third criterion which is in my mind is the social and economic overheads. Regarding employment, we have got only fragmentary information. Therefore, what is now left to us is a set of indicators which will give us some kind of a conception as to what potential is there and how it is developing in various parts of the country.

Now, we have in the course of the last few years, the last two or three years particularly, been trying to collect this information so that we may have a clearer picture. The indices that have now been worked out relate to irrigation, power, production of foodgrains, percentage share of factory employment, percentage of children attending school, proportion of population dependent on agricultural occupations and some others.

From these a kind of a rough picture emerges. But it is not at all proper to single out one indicator and judge the condition by that because it may give a very misleading idea. For example, if we judge Bombay by irrigation, it possibly stands the lowest, 4 per cent or 5 per cent. Yet nobody will say that Bombay is underdeveloped. On the other hand if we go by another index, which is important, the consumer expenditure in rural areas, Assam is near the top; yet nobody will say that Assam is highly developed. By the criterion of education and water supply, Kerala will be considered to be not needing anything more. But still Kerala does need development.

So my point is that it is really a blended effect of all these which one has to see and then we have some kind of a rough picture. This information is only about the States as a whole. We can see some States which are far above the average, some far below the average and a band of a few States round about the average. But though it is important to have information about the States, it does not go very far.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Is not the income of the people a criterion?

Shri Nanda: I have already mentioned that.

The point is that the 'area level' is the most important. But we have no indicators about that. We have not been able to have them. I may state the position as it is. It has not been possible to do that. It may be that it may take a long time to develop information on that basis for various areas in States.

Then there is another approach. Knowing generally as to what those areas are, there should be special regional studies of those areas. A question was asked by the hon. Speaker: 'What are you doing about those surveys?' My answer is that I be-

lieve considerable progress is being made in this direction. The problem of these areas, backward areas, is being examined with reference to conditions that prevail there through the techno-economic surveys in various States carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Reports in regard to some of the States are ready. For example, reports regarding Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Madras have been completed. There are nine other reports on which work is being carried on.

Besides these surveys taking the States as a whole and applying them to these various areas, the Planning Commission itself initiated sometime ago through the Indian Statistical Institute regional studies in some areas. Studies regarding some areas surrounding Mysore and Kerala have been completed, and they may proceed in other areas also.

There is a type of study, which hon. Members might have seen, perhaps, about one area in U.P., Basti. Recently that publication has come out. It takes that area and makes a close study of all the aspects, causation of backwardness and the solution. This is the kind of study which is very important. Separate studies for each area will bring out the problems and give some kind of indication as to what the remedy might be.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): How long will this study take.

An Hon. Member: By the end of the Third Plan.

Shri Nanda: They may go even beyond that. A very vague kind or a not very reliable kind of study can be finalised even in 3 months. But, if you want to have a picture of the whole country—such a vast country as ours—in all aspects, it may take even longer, because the hon. Member must understand that it is not a question of what the position is at one moment. We have to compare also. The comparison has to be over a

period of time. Therefore, these studies will continue in the Third Plan and in the Fourth Plan and later on also. (Interruption).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, the two bold facts that stand out are these. The Planning Commission or anybody in the Government, even to this day, does not know what these backward areas are and no positive action has been taken during all these years to do anything towards these backward areas. That is the point which we have made out. Everything revolves round it. I understand from the speech that they do not know what the backward areas are. What are the positive steps they have taken?

Shri Nanda: I will come to the steps immediately. There are certain areas regarding which you do not need indicators. You go to them and you only confirm your previous impression because they are known. Therefore, action has not to wait till these studies are completed. Action has to continue and is continuing. I will explain that.

A little bit of action does not await these reports. They are, of course, studies and surveys. But, we know enough about the conditions in this country; and, compared with our resources, we can do as much as is possible in relation to those areas where the conditions stare us in the face. They are undeveloped areas and therefore, nothing is going to be held up because we have not collected all this information. We have broadly identified certain areas in some specific sense:

For example, there are the inaccessible areas in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh and in some other areas. Then, there are the hilly areas which have certain special difficulties. There are areas which are subject to ravages of floods.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): There are border areas also.

Shri Nanda: They can be covered that way also. There are the areas where the tribal people live. When you take some of these you will find that you have got a fairly big chunk of the country in your hands to do something about it.

Then this question of rural and urban areas has been raised several times. This is a wrong approach just as the approach from the point of view of one State versus another is not the correct approach, though, for certain purposes, it is important, because the States are the administrative agencies for dealing with these backward areas in the States. The more important thing is to direct attention to the specific areas which require it.

Similarly, rural versus urban is no, a helpful comparison. If you call urban a number of small towns, I do not think that they are really very much better. Even in the cities there are large numbers of people whose conditions of life cannot be considered good.

So far as rural areas are concerned, when it is said that they are being starved and neglected, it is not correct. If you take the emphasis on agricultural production etc. in the Plans, particularly, the expenditure on agriculture, irrigation, community development etc. and total it up, it makes a fairly big part of the Plan outlays. There are other outlays which again help them. Much of the outlays on small-scale industries, social services and village industries goes there. The benefits of other expenditure which may not be considered specifically for rural areas flow there also.

I have stated what the situation is and how we are trying to study it to locate the problem and the place....

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): May I ask if any special study has been made about the most important and the elementary thing—water supply—for the backward areas—for instance, Rajasthan?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister is not yielding.

Shri Nanda: I have given our ideas about how we want to proceed, about the appreciation and assessment of the problem and its location.

Shri C. K. Nair: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Chairman: It is no question hour.

Shri Nanda: Can it wait till the end of my speech?...*(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman: The Chair has not allowed him to put the question. The hon. Minister has not given way and this is not Question Hour.

Shri Nanda: Now, how do we propose to deal with this matter? I would like to give our basic ideas because if there is any defect in our approach, we may examine it and try to correct it. It will be acknowledged that this problem is the result of neglect of a long period,—cumulative and collective consequence. It is a vast problem and a chronic problem and howsoever keen we may be to solve it quickly, it is going to take some time. How much time? It will depend partly on the speed of growth generally in the country and partly also on the nature and conditions of the problems in those particular areas where we are going to operate. Just as we have tried to do in the case of basis, in the case of each area, we have to see two things. What are the major needs of those areas? What are the deficiencies of these areas? Secondly, what are the possibilities in those areas? The programmes that we adopt will have to be so organised that will deal with the two-fold problem and ensure that the possibilities in each area are fully utilised. The resource pattern varies. The others will vary. There is not going to be uniform development and it is neither desirable nor necessary. Whatever possibilities are there, we make the best use of them. The surveys are aimed at seeing what obstructs the progress in those areas.

Then we try to take action on them. What will be the character of development in the various areas? Some things are of course common. Take for instance the basic and heavy industries. There is a great deal of fascination for these big plants. It is of considerable value, naturally. In those backward areas, the basic and heavy industries are not being excluded because undeveloped resources exist in those areas. Therefore, naturally these big industries also go to these areas. I need not illustrate that. We know where our steel plants are going. One thing must be kept in mind. We should have a big plant wherever it is possible but it is not going to wipe out the backwardness by itself. So, there must be diversified development of these areas in the industrial sense and in other senses too.....

Shri U. C. Patnalk: Sir, may I know for how long the Minister will continue because the understanding was that he would finish at 5:30 P.M.? There are two more Resolutions. I have agreed to the curtailment of time for my resolution on the ground that I would give some chance to Shri Jhulan Sinha to move his resolution today. If the hon. Minister carries on like this, then there will not be much time left for my resolution and probably I will have to carry on.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member was here when the hon. Deputy-Speaker said something about his resolution also. The proposal was that Shri Jhulan Sinha would be allowed just to move his resolution at the end, say at 6.29 or so. Before that we have ample time. If the hon. Member takes about 20 minutes.....

Shri U. C. Patnalk: About half-an-hour.

Mr. Chairman: There is not much difference between 20 minutes and half-an-hour if he only consents to concentrate the speech. The hon. Minister will say something in reply. He may also take some time.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: Other hon. Members also may like to participate.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot hustle a matter like this. The hon. Minister is making a very important speech, and all hon. Members are anxious to hear him. I cannot hustle him and ask him to finish his speech. If more time is required, hon. Members may sit longer. But there is no occasion for hustling like this and asking the hon. Minister to stop in the middle of his speech. I cannot ask the hon. Minister not to make his speech in the manner he considers best. At the same time, I request that as little time as possible may be taken by hon. Members in future so that we may be able to stick to the time schedule and finish in time.

The hon. Minister wanted 30 minutes. He has taken about 28 minutes just now. He can go on for another two or three minutes more.

Shri Nanda: As you have rightly pointed out, Sir, the hon. Members are interested in this. They wanted to speak and many of them have spoken. Many points have been raised by them.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: We want to see you act rather than speak.

Shri Nanda: I am coming to that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Say what are the positive steps that you are going to take.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member knows the steps himself. Does he want me to repeat all that? He has been Chairman of several committees which have dealt with all these problems. I was saying about the way we are proceeding.

Now, these are the kind of things. Hon. Members want to know how much we have done. I will explain that. They want to know the positive steps we have taken. Now so far as the basic and heavy industries are concerned they proceed in a certain

[Shri Nanda]

way, but for the industrialisation of an area all types of industries, small-scale, rural and village industries must be taken to that area. That is the most important thing, and for that purpose, to some extent, some action is being taken in respect of some of these areas.

There are some other industries, largely in the private sector. Well, we have got our system of licensing. We can refuse a licence but we have not got any legal power to force a person to go to a particular area. The Planning Commission and the licensing bodies will have an influence in the matter, and they are trying to exercise all influence.

17-44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The licensing committees know from our surveys the places which are under-developed. The general inclination now is to see that where there are deficiencies in a certain industry, at the time of allocating the additional capacity to ask them to carry it to those under-developed places. Those places which have got established are paid less attention. That is one way, through licensing. The limited powers that we are having are being used to the utmost extent to see that these industries are carried to places where the need is more because industrialisation is important as the hon. Member himself has stressed that fact very much.

There is another thing. Industries would not be pushed into those places. Conditions have to be created so that they are attracted to those places. That is the kind of thing that we have to do. One is, the resources have to be explored. There are hidden resources and unexplored resources in all parts of the country. An area which may look like a barren waste today may have got hidden treasures there. An hon. Member asked me

what we are going to do about it. I may inform hon. Members that the Geological Survey of India are carrying out surveys in many parts of the country. The hon. Mover of the resolution referred to it. I have got the report showing what is being done in such areas.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Nanda: I will do that. There is no time to go over all the ground. A great deal has been done and is being continuously done to find out where the resources are.

The main thing is the basic development, in the beginning. First, when the question of a steel plant arose, Madhya Pradesh did not get one because they did not have the other overheads there, such as transport, power, water, etc. If they do not have such facilities, then things like steel plants will not cope at all. But gradually, the pace of development increases. First it was one steel plant, and then, some other places also had steel plants. So far as all-India schemes are concerned, they are proceeding everywhere, in different parts of the country. First, there was only one fertiliser factory. Then there was an outcry for more. Now, every State can have a fertiliser factory. This is how the country has generally progressed.

Another important aspect is, power facilities and transport facilities should be increased everywhere. There is also the question of roads, communication, technical education. All these are basic factors. Therefore, we have to see to it that preferential treatment is given to those areas which are backward.

One hon. Member has referred to the basic attitude that is adopted. He has observed, "You are only using the same kind of mentality or argument as the British rulers did, namely, where you get the greatest phaida, you give it". Now, the question is,

the backward areas have to be developed and their rate of growth has to be hastened; there should be a faster rate of development in those areas. But how do we do it? One thing is, we give them more resources. Indeed, we gave all the States more resources and in every Plan the share of the States or at least the amount of outlay in the States has been rising very rapidly. I think it was a 200 per cent. increase in the second Plan over the first Plan. In the third Plan, it is going to be bigger still. That is one thing.

The second thing is, through Central assistance, we enable the States which have got less revenue, to develop. Naturally, when their revenue is less, they need assistance; otherwise, there would have been better conditions there. For that purpose, the instrument of central assistance is used to transfer the resources. I could give figures but I do not want to take the time of the House. The figures would show that the position of the States which were comparatively in a more unfavourable position is being improved. The percentage of Central assistance to the total development outlay in the States is very high in the areas or in the States which are considered to be less favoured. So, this transfer of resources is taking place through the Finance Commissions. The two Finance Commissions have transferred fairly large resources to the backward areas or backward States than to the others.

One hon. Member said that we consider only the economic considerations. But where are the resources? There has to be an inflow of resources. Where is that money to come from, unless at some point in the economy there are some major surpluses? If there are no surpluses where is going to be the money coming from, to this area or that area? Therefore, there has to be that large scale development started on the basis of economic and technical considerations which are very important in the initial stages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since there have been a large number of hon. Members who have made several points, I think the hon. Minister may lay a statement on the Table in reply to the points made.

Shri Nanda: I will do that. How much more time can I have, Sir—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought it was over.

Shri S. L. Saksena: We want to hear him. This is an important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But there is no time. The House has taken a decision about the time, already. Anyway, the hon. Minister may have three or four minutes more.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is a very important subject and there are more points to which we would like to have his reply. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Shree Narayan Das: This is a very important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This morning the House took one decision and I am trying to execute that. If the House now desires that that should be upset, I have no objection.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Can this discussion be adjourned now and taken up later?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. The hon. Minister may take 5 minutes more.

Shri Nanda: I would try to state the very important points very rapidly. I must make it very clear that when I say all this, I am also keenly aware of the fact that this general development in the country is not going to solve the problem of backward areas by itself. It may be that the whole country may be developing and some areas may become relatively worse. Therefore, special interest has to be taken in those areas. Special efforts and sacrifices have to be made for those areas. That is true.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nothing has been done so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If nothing has been done, why are the hon. Members so eager for the reply

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We want that he gives some positive assurance that this is going to be done now at least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he is doing. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: I admit, if he is satisfied, that the progress has not been enough and that it should be much more. Progress has not been enough in housing, employment and several other directions. It is an unfortunate part of the present state of development in a very limited period. Even in U.K. and other advanced countries, these are depressed areas and they remain even today.

About what has been done, so far as resources are concerned we have tried to shift more resources towards the backward States. Regarding industrialisation, I have given an idea. Both through the decisions that we in the Planning Commission and in Government and through as much influence as can be exercised in the licensing bodies, we have been doing that. The result may not be immediately impressive. The Planning Commission takes special care, whenever any question about State schemes and plans come before, to see that those areas which we know are in a relatively worse condition get greater attention and more resources.

Of course, somebody said that we should direct the States and we should have the money here. That is not possible; our present Constitution does not permit it nor is it desirable at all. Industrial estates are being set up and there are development areas in the States. Some sites are going to be developed in the States. These are some other directions in which we are moving in order that industries may move to those areas.

Regarding power, there is complaint everywhere. But we are trying; even though they are unremunerative, diesel sets are installed in a number of places. More provision is being made for roads in the backward areas in the Plan. I can give instances of States where the road mileage was relatively less and we try to see that the proportion of the outlay in those States is relatively more. In regard to minor irrigation, even though it is very costly and it may be double the average cost, because they are backward areas, we are doing it, so that they may have a chance to develop.

I have a great deal more to say, but I do not want to run the risk of being told.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can lay a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri Nanda: If you will allow me, I want to make just one statement at the end, and that is about planning. Hon. Members have said that planning has got into disrepute because, well, nothing is coming out of it. Take the shipyard for example. Some hon. Members said that Planning Commission is coming in the way. It is absolutely wrong. It has agreed to it and some money is going to be spent during the Third Five Year Plan on that. Well, I cannot say immediately it will be done, because allocations are yet to be made. I can only make a policy statement. But I may just say that if it had not been for planning, if it had not been for the efforts made during the two Plan periods, the development would have been far behind the levels which have been attained.

Shri S. L. Saksena: May I ask one question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are too many hon. Members who want to put questions. Also, apart from the speech, he is going to lay a statement on the Table of the House. Now the mover. He will have five minutes.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने ४५ मिनट में जो उत्तर दिया है वह तो वैसा ही है जैसा "खोदा पहाड़ निकली बुहिया" भाषा में धपने भाषण में वह कुछ नहीं बताया कि पिछड़े हुए और अर्थिक-सित क्षेत्रों के लिये भाषा ने अब तक क्या किया है या करने वाले हैं। मैं उनकी ही किताबों में यह शब्द देखता हूँ तो मुझे यह मालूम पड़ता है कि वह जो कहते हैं कि इस दिशा में बहुत कुछ किया जा रहा है तो मैं बतलाऊँ कि दूसरी योजना में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये २,७५५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया जिसमें से कुल ८४ करोड़ रुपये देहाती क्षेत्रों में खर्च किया गया। इस तरह से लगभग ३ प्रतिशत गांवों में खर्च किया गया। इसी तरह से तीसरी योजना में उद्योगों के लिये ४,४०० करोड़ रुपये रक्खा जा रहा है। जिसमें से केवल २५० करोड़ देहाती व कस्बों के लिये है और जो कि केवल ५-६ प्रतिशत है। इस के मानी यह है कि पहले ३ प्रतिशत दिया गया था जब कि अब ५ प्रतिशत दिया जा रहा है। इससे धन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि योजना प्रायोग कितना ज्यादा काम हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में करना चाहता है या कर रहा है इस नीति से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता भले ही देश के कुछ क्षेत्रों का विकास हो जायगा लेकिन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र पोछे रह जायेंगे। मैं चाहता था कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो इतना कुछ कहा उस के स्थान पर अगर थोड़ा भी कार्यरूप में परिणित कर के दिखा सकते तो हमें सन्तोष हो सकता था। मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो स्वीकार किया कि अर्थिकसित क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये अब तक कम काम हुआ है। उन्होंने यह प्राश्नामन तो दिया है कि सरकार पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये प्रावश्यक कदम उठायेगी लेकिन मुझे यह शब्द के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो बातें मैंने और मदन के अन्य सदस्यों ने उन के सामने रखी हैं उन को ध्यान में रखते हुये उन्होंने उन उपायों में एक भी उपाय

नहीं बताया है जो कि वह धपने इस प्राश्नामन की पूर्ति के लिये धपनाये जा रहे हैं।

मैं मदन के उन माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने कि इन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरा मदन ही मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थक है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय किसी भी सदस्य को विवाय प्राश्नामन देने के कोई सन्तोषप्रद उत्तर नहीं दे सके जिसका कि मुझे बड़ा श्वेद है।

जहाँ तक सड़कों का सवाल है हम देखते हैं कि सरकार का ध्यान बाहरी की ओर ही अधिक जाता है। शहरों के चारों ओर रिंग रोड्स बनाई जा रही हैं। सड़कों को चौड़ा किया जा रहा है। लेकिन सड़कों की लम्बाई नहीं बढ़ाई जा रही है। रूयल एंग्लियाज में एक मील भी रेल की पटरी या सड़क नहीं बनाई जा रही है। अब शहर में तो वैस्टरन एमेनेटीज बढ़ाई जा रही हैं। नये नये प्लेटफार्म खोद खोद कर बनाये जा रहे हैं और नये नये रेलवे स्टेशन बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन रूयल एंग्लियाज में एक मील भी रेलवे लाइन या सड़क नहीं बनाई गई है और उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय एक आंकड़ा भी नहीं रख सके। शहरों की तरह गांवों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च नहीं हो रहे हैं। मैंने भी उन आंकड़ों को देखा है और वह आंकड़ों की किताबें मेरे पास भी मौजूद हैं जिसमें कि ६४० पेज पर यह प्राश्नामन दिया गया है :—

"The National Development Council recommended that there should be continuous study of the problem of diminishing all regional disparities and by suitable study indicators of regional development be evolved."

लेकिन मुझे कहना है कि धपने जिनने भी प्राश्नामन दिये हैं उनमें से एक को भी कड़ी घाउट नहीं किया है। धार्मिक धात्र तक इन पाँच सालों में धपने क्या काम किया है और अब यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की जाये

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि "खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया" वाली कहावत यहां चरितार्थ होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इंडीकेटर्स इवील्व करने का तरीका क्या है? इस के लिये आप पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में हर जिले की बेसिक इनकम का पता लगायें और उस का मुकाबला बड़े शहरों और दूसरे क्षेत्रों से करें। जिस तरह से आपने बस्ती जिले का सर्वेक्षण कराया है और जिस की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है इसी तरह से अन्य पिछड़े हुए जिलों का भी सर्वेक्षण करायें। यही बात कम्युनिकेशंस के संबंध में लागू होती है। कम्युनिकेशंस के क्षेत्र में हर जिले ने कितनी कितनी तरक्की की है उसका पता लगा कर एक का दूसरे से मुकाबला करें और जहां उसकी व्यवस्था कम हुई हो वहां उस को बढ़ाया जाये। आप आज नगरों को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज कर रहे हैं और जहां पर कि खरीदने की शक्ति ज्यादा है वहां हम तमाम माल और गल्ला खींच कर ले जायेंगे और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होगा कि वे गांव और पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के निवासी और गरीब हो जायेंगे। उनका गल्ला सस्ते दामों पर बेचा जायेगा इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो आपके घर के सरप्लस एरियाज हैं और गरीब और अविकसित एरियाज हैं उनको आप इंडस्ट्रियल सिटीज से न जोड़ें क्योंकि इस तरह तो वे और गरीब बन जायेंगे। इसके लिये मेरा आप को सुझाव है कि आप एक बकिंग घुप बनाइये जोकि सभी स्टेट्स में हो और केन्द्र में हो और यह बकिंग घुप पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का बराबर अध्ययन करता रहे और हर महीने या तीसरे महीने आप के पास उसकी रिपोर्ट आती रहे कि अब वहां पर उतना काम हो रहा है और इतना काम होना अभी शेष है। इतना पिछड़ापन अभी वहां पर मौजूद है। यह पिछड़ेपन को रिमूव करने का तरीका है। ऐसा करने से ही यह काम आगे चलेगा। बरना यह काम होने वाला नहीं है और प्लानिंग कमिशन के जो बड़े अध्यक्ष हैं

और जो लम्बी लम्बी तनखाहें पा रहे हैं उनको गांवों की बाबत कुछ भी पता नहीं होता क्योंकि वे कभी देहातों में जाते नहीं हैं।

18 hrs.

हमीरपुर जिले में सब सड़कें बन चुकी हैं और ६ लाख रुपया दिया गया है ऐसा बतलाया जाता है जबकि हालत यह है कि बुन्देलखंड के चारों तरफ ६ नदियां हैं लेकिन एक नदी पर भी पुल नहीं बना हुआ है। यह जो डामर सड़क बनने की बात आप ने कही तो वह डामर की सड़क कानपुर में बनी है। हमीरपुर जिले की यह बात नहीं है। वहां पर कोई भी सड़क नहीं बनी है और जो ६ लाख रुपया दिया गया था वह लैप्स हो गया और वह खर्च नहीं हुआ। वह खर्च ही नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से और जगह भी हो रहा है। मैं केवल अपने जिले की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। बल्कि जो भी पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं आप उनके लिये कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। दो पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें निकल गयीं। अब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना आ रही है, उसका भी आपने ड्राफ्ट बना कर भेज दिया है। वह चुपचाप भेज दिया गया, हमसे पूछा भी नहीं कि क्या होना चाहिये। हमारे देश की ८२ प्रतिशत जनता देहात में रहती है। सारे देश में कुल ७३ शहर हैं जिन में १८ प्रतिशत जनता रहती है। इन शहरों के लिये आप १,००० करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये आप कुछ नहीं करना चाहते। आप जड़ में पानी नहीं देना चाहते केवल पत्तियों को सींचते हैं। लेकिन जब तक जड़ हरी नहीं रहेगी पत्ते भी नहीं हरे रह सकते।

जो ठू सींचे मूल को फूले फले प्रभाव

लेकिन आप पत्तों को सींचना चाहते हैं और जड़ की उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। आप बड़े बड़े शहरों में कारखाने खोलते हैं, लेकिन देहात के लिये कुछ नहीं करना चाहते। अब भी समय है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और

मंविधान में जो आश्वासन दिये हैं उन को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न करें। अब समय पा गया है कि प्राप कुछ ठोस कदम उठावें। केवल शब्दों से काम नहीं चल सकता। Fine words do not butter parsnips. प्राप के शब्दाडम्बर से हमारा कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता।

मारी गुलिस्तां पढ़ गये मतलब न
पाया बाग का

घोर अधिक समय न लेते हुये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर ले।

Shri Nanda: I have to say that I accept the last suggestion of the hon. Member about the working groups making a continuous study. I hope with that assurance he will withdraw it.

श्री म० सा० डिबेरी : यह ब्याल करते हुये कि प्राप एक कंक्लीट काम करने जा रहे हैं और एक बर्किस ग्रुप बिठाना चाहते हैं, मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह ब्याल रहे कि तृतीय योजना में इन चीजों का उल्लंघन न हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने संशोधन दिये हैं क्या वे भी वापस लेते हैं। क्या हाउस की आज्ञा है कि वह संशोधन और यह प्रस्ताव वापस लिया जाय ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जी हाँ।

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

18.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF VARIOUS DEFENCE COUNCILS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now Shri Patnaik might move his Resolution and speak for 20 minutes.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): I will require a little more time than that. I will not take even a minute more than what is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Twenty minutes should be enough.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am prepared to cut short the whole debate.

I beg to move that—

"This House is of opinion that Army, Navy, Air Force and Production Councils be established together with an over-all Defence Council to co-ordinate and control their activities."

With China occupying portions of our territory and taking advantage of our military weakness here and there and with Pakistan sabre-rattling with American aid, I submit that the defence of this country is the most important problem today. The defence of the country requires a very strong organisation, well-equipped and prepared for any contingency in defending our frontiers. In this view of the matter I request this House, the hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Minister of Defence to take a very impersonal view of the proposal that I am making. I too forget, on my part, that X is the Defence Minister or A, B and C are the Service Chiefs.

I beg to propose that our system itself be changed to suit modern requirements, to improve the efficiency of the defence organisation, to make us equipped for defence and to support our hon. Prime Minister's foreign policy through a strong defence organisation. That is all that I want. I have here absolutely nothing to discuss on party lines. This discussion, I appeal, must cut across all party lines and we and the Government must take a very impersonal view of this proposal to see that we have the best system possible, that we have a fool-proof system where there will be the maximum efficiency and the maximum economy and that there will be no loophole for weaknesses, for frustration, for corruption and so on.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

Therefore, I beg to move this resolution, and I do so with reading a part of the speech of the Prime Minister on the 25th March, 1955 when the Commanders-in-Chief were redesignated as Chiefs of Staff. The Prime Minister assured the House that the Council system would be ultimately introduced in India. I am reading from his speech. This is what he said:

"In some countries where they have got these Commanders-in-Chief in this manner—in fact in most democratic countries—they have some kind of Defence Councils; in England, for instance, there is the Army Council, the Air Council and the Admiralty, which perform the functions of the Commanders-in-Chief. No doubt, it may be desirable for us also to form these Councils. We shall look into this matter. We cannot, of course, produce a Council suddenly. A Council represents a great deal of experience and accumulated knowledge on the part of our senior officers. But we are going into this matter and hope gradually to develop these Councils for each of these services."

This is what the Prime Minister assured the House five years ago, and I believe that five long years have been adequate to give our senior officers the necessary training to man these Councils.

Then, Sir, I come to Dr. Katju who within a few months succeeded the Prime Minister, and for reasons best known to him, or according to the brief that he got from the Defence Ministry, in reply to a Starred Question from the hon. Member, Shri M. R. Krishna, on the 7th September, 1955, stated that we have a Defence Minister's Committee and a Committee for each of the three Services, which were replicas of the Council system in other countries. He said that Government would activate these Com-

mittees for the present, see how they work, and then if there is any lacuna, he assured the House that Government will have the Councils.

That was about six months after the Prime Minister's assurance to the House. Then nothing happened.

The Estimates Committee went into the matter, and in one of the best reports of the Estimates Committee, the Twenty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Defence, they pointed out the lacunae in the present system. They pointed out that our Committee system is not the same as the Council system in U.K. and they suggested that our Government should try to study the system prevailing in other countries, particularly U.K., U.S.A. and other countries, and adopt the same, or place before Parliament a legislation for changing our present system. The Estimates Committee stated that while bringing in such a resolution, Government must prepare a memorandum showing what is the state of affairs in other countries, what is the advantage or disadvantage of the respective systems and bring a legislation for statutory reorganisation of the Defence Services. That was placed on the Table of the House in July, 1958, about three years ago. In spite of that, our Defence Ministry seems to be particular that there should be no councils of the kind in India. They seem to hold the view that the present committees, the Defence Minister's committee and the three service committees, are adequate for the purpose, that they are more or less replicas of the council system of the U.K., and therefore there is no need to go in for any change.

Before I give details of our system and their system, let me make a sort of comparison of their system with ours. Our Lok Sabha Secretariat has produced another nice book, "Defence Matters in the British Parliament". It is a very interesting book, and, in spite of the great expert and specialised knowledge possessed by our

Defence Minister and his colleagues. I would request them to go through the book produced by our Research Department, which shows the position in U.K., how they treat Parliament, how they bring everything before Parliament and so on.

In that book, they have given a sort of picture of the U.K. organisation. First, they have the Defence Committee at the top. Then you have the Minister of Defence. He has two organisations under him. One is the Defence Board, and the other a newly created organisation, the Chief of Defence Staff Committee presided over by the Chief of Defence Staff. The Defence Board has the Defence Minister himself as Chairman, and the members are the three Service Ministers, the Minister of Supply, Chief of the Defence Staff, the Permanent Secretary of Defence, the three Chiefs of Staff and the Chief Defence Scientist. This is the constitution of the Defence Board. The post of Chief of Defence Staff was created in 1958. Air Marshal Dixon was the first Chief of Defence Staff, and now it is Lord Mountbatten. He has got the Defence Board. Under this organisation, there are four other organisations. One is the Supply Department under the Minister of Supplies, the others are the service organisations—the Army Council, Admiralty and Air Council, presided over by the three Service Ministers, corresponding to our Deputy Ministers. In these Service Councils the members are: chief of the particular service.—Chief of the Army Staff, First Lord of the Admiralty or Air Marshal as the case may be—the Deputy Chief of Staff and the principal staff officers of the respective services, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, the Permanent Secretary and the Accounting Officer. The Principal Staff Officers are the Chief of General Staff, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster General, MGO, Engineer-in-Chief and the Military Secretary. These military specialists are in the council, each one of them specialising in some particular subject, each one of them res-

pensible for some particular subject, and they have their place in the council statutorily, that is according to law. Not only the Chief of Staff, but all the Principal Staff Officers are members of the Army, Navy or Air Council. On the civilian side, you have the Secretary for that particular department or Ministry, and you have got the accounts officer for that department or Ministry. These all sit together with the service Minister, corresponding to our Deputy Ministers here, in the chair. Under the overall direction and control of Government, and according to the overall directives of Government, this service committee is for all practical purposes the government for that particular branch. It is responsible for training it is responsible for organisation; it is responsible for discipline, and it is responsible for that entire service. So, in the English system, with a Service Minister, corresponding to our Deputy Minister in the chair, you have got all these people there with the statutory power of arriving at decisions.

In our system, we have got, no doubt, as I said earlier, the Defence Minister's committee, of which the Defence Minister is the chairman, and the two Deputy Defence Ministers are members, and the three service chiefs are members, and the Defence Secretary and the Financial Adviser are also members.

18.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

They are the members of the Defence Minister's committee.

Then, there is another committee—called the three services committees, one of them relates to the Army, another relates to the Navy, and the third one relates to the Air Force. Here also, it is the Defence Minister himself, and not his Deputy, who is the chairman of all these three committees. There, he is the chairman of the Defence Ministers' committee; here also, he is the chairman of the three services committees. And who

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are the members of these service committees? They are the chief of the concerned service, the Defence, Secretary and the Financial Adviser, a very small group that sits together and does it.

Then, of course, there is the chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee; he is not the Defence Minister at present, you have the Air Marshal as the chairman; the other two chiefs are there.

But, then, one very important difference between their committee and our committee is that our committee is more or less an advisory committee with no statutory powers, where the PSO's, that is, the senior officers of the particular service have no statutory right to be present. That is to say, if it is an Army committee, if the Army chief wants two or three of his PSO's or he wants anybody other than the PSO's to come and help him and to brief him, then, according to military phraseology, that particular officer will be in attendance; he will be in attendance to advise his Chief of Staff who will represent the matter to the chairman or to the committee.

As you know, Sir, in an Armed Force, the Chief of Staff is not perfectly acquainted with all the different branches of activity. He is a specialist in only one branch. If he has been an infantry man, he does not have anything to do with the other services, whereas in U.K., each man who is in charge of a particular organisation, who is called the PSO is a specialist in that branch; he is responsible for that particular activity of the Army or the Navy or the Air Force as the case may be. The PSO is a very senior officer, or rather the seniormost officer. These PSO's are generally Lieutenant-Generals or Major-Generals; they are the right-hand men of the Chief of Staff. In U.K. they are there by a statutory right with equal powers, so that each PSO can say, well, my service requires

this, unless this is done, my service will not be able to face the Chinese aggression or the Pakistani aggression, these are the things which you are going to purchase, my service does not require these things, more important than all these things are these other things, and so on. That statutory right of each senior officer of the Armed Forces is a very important check on various things; it is a check on corruption; it is a check on inefficiency; it is a check on unpreparedness for war. In our country, we have not got it. We are told that our system is a replica of theirs. Our system is a replica of theirs in the sense that there are a few committees like they have with the Defence Minister in the chair with two or three Service Chiefs sitting with him, with his Financial Adviser by his side. That is all. Does the Defence Minister get the advice of half a dozen PSO's? Whatever the Chief of the Army in the Army Committee or the Chief of the Navy in the Navy Committee or the Chief of the Air Force Committee says, that is final because the Defence Minister with all his pomp and splendour is, after all, a non-technician, a layman like many of us. So he will not be able to put his foot down if the Army Chief or the Navy Chief or the Air Force Chief tells him that a certain thing is required.

For instance, when Pakistan threatened us across the border, what happened? We purchased Rs. 100 crores worth of Mysteres, Ouragons, Canberras, Hunter Hawkers, a dozen varieties of fighters and bombers without having the necessary ammunition or bombs for use with them. That is what happened. Whenever there is a panic, somebody says that we have to make Rs. 400 crores worth purchase of this or that. There will be a supplementary demand brought forward or it will be purchased by deferred payment system, the payment being made in three or four years. We will go in for things which are useless.

So from every point of view, what I suggest is necessary. It is not only necessary but absolutely essential. There is also another aspect to be considered. As I said in the beginning, let us forget that we have the hon. Shri Krishna Menon as the Defence Minister or that we have got General so and so as the Chief of the Army Staff. Let us take an objective view. There is one thing which I feel. When we analyse what happened in countries all round India where you do not have the Council system to check the military authority of the Chiefs of Staff, we can come to our conclusions. On the other hand, in U.K. and other countries, it does not happen like that. That is because at every level, you have got committees with Army specialists, Navy specialists and Air Force specialists on the one hand and accounts specialists and Secretariat specialists on the other with the Defence Minister, or a service Minister in U.K., in the chair. They arrive at decisions and generally one man does not become all powerful. Under our system, every soldier, every jawan, every rating, every airman, looks to the Chief of the Particular Staff for his promotion, conditions of service and everything else. He is all in all as far as our system is concerned, whereas there the Council is there. So he will look to the Council and not to an individual officer at the top. That is why in those countries where you have the Committee system or Council system, you do not have these Army coups or other coups which are happening all round us. This is another aspect from which the question should be viewed.

Then there is another factor. In those countries where you have the Council system, all the senior officers are there. It conduces to less corruption, because nobody will say, 'I will go and purchase Rs. 100 crores worth of this or that'. It is the Council that must decide.

There is still another factor which I would appeal to the Defence Minister to consider. In U.K., between the

Defence Minister and the Service Chiefs, there are two objective layers. The Army Chief, Navy Chief or the Air Force Chief does not have direct access to him officially except through the lower committee or through the Defence Minister's Committee. That is why in those countries, you do not have incidents. Here I may be permitted to refer to persons by name; we had an incident between Shri Krishna Menon and General Thimayya which has created so much trouble.

In U.K. you can never imagine such a controversy because the General and the Defence Minister do not have official contacts in minor matters. Of course, in social life they meet and discuss and do all that.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): How do they meet Members of Parliament in Great Britain?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I will come to that; there is no time for that, Mr. Gandhi.

There is another thing which we have got; but let us make an objective study. In our country the Defence Minister becomes a very hard worked man because he has to look into several minor details of administration and he has to look into small matters, personal matters and so on. His secretariat also is hard worked. So, from his point of view it is necessary that there should be committees to relieve him.

On the other hand, you must also see it from another point of view. In our country the Defence Minister has also the disadvantage of projecting himself into smaller matters, into minor details of administration with the result that the others lose initiative and feel frustrated. That is also another point of view.

I am just giving these different points of view for the consideration of the House. I am told that Government have already arrived at a decision and they are not going to support

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

this. That is a different question. But I am presenting these facts before the House for a permanent need to consider it. It may be tomorrow or some other future day. Here is a recommendation of the Estimates Committee and they will look into it.

I look at it in relation to our present context. We say that we have an organisation spending more than 50 per cent. of our annual revenues excluding railways. Whatever we may say, we are not so prepared for war as we expect the country to be. I have my faith in the Armed Services. But I feel that we have not been able to plan for their proper equipment; we have not been able to plan for their contentment; we have not been able to plan so that our military expenditure will enure to civilian life and civilian expenditure will enure to military life as they do in other countries.

So, I place this Resolution before the House.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: You have said nothing about the Auditor General.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Yes; as Shri Gandhi knows the Auditor General has given a lot of reports against the Defence Organisation. Not only this Auditor General but his predecessor and so on. They have given reports that hundreds of crores of rupees are going down the drain without any proper check and without any proper planning. Those reports of the Auditors General have been supported by the Public Accounts Committees formed by Members of this House. They have made recommendations from time to time. So, that is the audit side of it. That is the side checking unnecessary expenditure. Because the whole Defence is treated as confidential, there is scope for lot of wrong expenditure being incurred in this.

I find that the Estimates Committee, with the hon. Speaker as Chairman in

those days, and later on with Shri B. G. Mehta as Chairman, has given a number of reports which our Defence Organisation should study with due respect. It has recommended the Military Engineering Service to be so organised as in America where they have got a peace-time role which would make savings of crores and crores of rupees every year. It has made recommendations as to how the Army stores should be reorganised.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All that may be very good; but how is it relevant to the resolution before us?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I submit that in our country there has been no opportunity for the Defence Organisation to study the recommendations of the Parliamentary committees or to study the state of affairs in countries to arrive at some sort of new changes. That is why I submit that they have got to look into this and to reorganise our Defence affairs so that all these things are eliminated.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: It is an important subject and I am sure that our hon. Minister would be prepared to give some sort of patient hearing to it. They should not feel that simply because it comes from a Member of the Opposition, they have to put it down. You have to study it with the future of the country in mind, with the preparedness for war in mind, with the necessity of utilising this organisation, which is utilising half of our annual expenditure, for nation-building and national defence. Otherwise, our Prime Minister's policy will not have the support of the Defence. Unless our foreign policy is based upon our defence strength, we will talk very tall things but at the same time we will have to surrender our rights and our territories because our defence organisation is not strong. It is through committees, and committees alone, that we can with no difficulties,

with no frustration and with the least chance of corruption, reorganise our national Defence Services and give our country the best Defence Forces. I am sure that our men are the best possible. I really feel that we have got the best Army, best Navy and the best Air Force but no proper co-ordination, no proper organisation and no proper lead.

Mr. Speaker: I shall place the Resolution formally before the House, before we adjourn. Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Army, Navy, Air Force and Production Councils be established together with an overall Defence Council to co-ordinate and control their activities."

There is an amendment also which will be treated as moved.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

For the original Resolution, substitute—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of establishing Army, Navy, Air Force and Production Councils together with an overall Defence Council to co-ordinate their activities."

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution and the amendment are before the House

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 9, 1960/Chaitra 20, 1882 (Saka).

[Friday, April 8, 1960/Chaitra 19, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 10291—10334

| S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|-------------|--|----------|
| 1346. | Hydel projects in N.E. F.A. | 10291—93 |
| 1347. | Training centre for manufacture of precision instruments | 10293—96 |
| 1350. | Radio-active fall out | 10296—97 |
| 1352. | Arrest of a Naga leader | 10297—99 |
| 1353. | Export of Iron ore | 10326 |
| 1356. | Treatment of prisoners in Algeria | 10300—01 |
| 1358. | Import of tyres | 10303—05 |
| 1362. | Assistance to tea industry | 10326—28 |
| 1363. | Increased production of Ambassador and fiat cars | 10305—08 |
| 1364. | Spanish press delegation | 10308—09 |
| 1365. | Sindri fertilisers and chemicals Ltd. | 10307—11 |
| 1367. | Price of cement | 10311—13 |
| 1368. | Export of iron ore | 10328—30 |
| 1369. | Indians in Ceylon | 10313—17 |
| 1370. | Pneumoconiosis in coal mines | 10317—18 |
| 1371. | Research Institutes for tea Industry | 10318—19 |
| 1372. | Medium wave lengths of the AIR | 10319—21 |
| 1373. | Orissa Textile Mills Ltd. | 10321—23 |
| 1374. | Manganese Industry | 10323 |
| 1375. | Cess on coal | 10323—26 |

S.N.Q. No.

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|
| 12. | Prize Bonds | 10330—34 |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 10334—76

| S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|-------------|--|----------|
| 1348. | Shifting of offices to Simla | 10334—35 |
| 1349. | Documentaries on Agriculture | 10335 |
| 1351. | Export of Manganese ore to Japan | 10335—36 |
| 1354. | Import of Zinc | 10336 |
| 1355. | Sale of Scooters | 10336—37 |
| 1359. | Manufacture of White Newsprint | 10337—38 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

| S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|--|----------|
| 1360. | Heavy structural works | 10338—39 |
| 1361. | Indians in Transval | 10339 |
| 1366. | Trespassing by Pakistanis in Murshidabad | 10339—40 |
| U.S.Q. No. | | |
| 1865. | Manufacture of Radiosets | 10340 |
| 1866. | Indian Labourers in Ceylon | 10340—41 |
| 1867. | Labour Co-operatives in Delhi | 10341 |
| 1868. | Kasturba Nagar, Delhi | 10340—42 |
| 1869. | Assault on Indian student | 10342—43 |
| 1870. | Pharmaceutical plant | 10343 |
| 1871. | Benzyl Alcohol | 10344—45 |
| 1872. | Benzaldehyde | 10345—46 |
| 1873. | Sodium Benzoate | 10346—47 |
| 1874. | Sambhar Bitterns | 10347—48 |
| 1875. | Manufacture of rigid filters | 10348—49 |
| 1876. | Bezotrichloride | 10349—50 |
| 1877. | Manufacture of X-ray equipment | 10350—51 |
| 1878. | Vacancies Notified in Bombay State | 10351 |
| 1879. | Coal Mine Accidents | 10351—52 |
| 1880. | Export of Henna | 10352—53 |
| 1881. | Cedar oil scheme | 10353 |
| 1882. | Reception of State guests from foreign countries | 10353—54 |
| 1883. | Radio rural forums in Punjab | 10354 |
| 1884. | Common tea | 10354—56 |
| 1885. | Fertilisers for tea gardens | 10356 |
| 1886. | Accreditation facilities for correspondents | 10357 |
| 1887. | Accreditation of Press Correspondents | 10357—59 |
| 1888. | Central Press Accreditation Committee | 10359—60 |
| 1889. | Applications for Accreditation | 10360—61 |
| 1890. | Accreditation facilities for correspondents | 10361—62 |
| 1891. | Rules for Accreditation of Correspondents for foreign newspapers | 10362—63 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|--|----------|
| 1892. | Facilities for Government servants in Dandakaranya | 10363 |
| 1893. | Evening Classes for workers | 10364 |
| 1894. | C.P.W.D. | 10364-65 |
| 1895. | Industrial Development | 10365-66 |
| 1896. | Chinese incursions in Ladakh | 10366 |
| 1897. | Naga Hostiles | 10366 |
| 1898. | Return of Indians from abroad | 10367 |
| 1899. | Emigration and Immigration statistics | 10367-68 |
| 1900. | Slum conditions in Chandrawal village, Delhi. | 10368 |
| 1901. | Manipur P.W.D. | 10368 |
| 1902. | Promotions in NHTA and NEFA | 10369-70 |
| 1903. | Linseed and Mustard forward Trading in Morena (Madhya Pradesh) | 10370 |
| 1904. | Contract labour in coal mines | 10370-71 |
| 1905. | Sample surveys of goods traffic | 10371 |
| 1906. | Manganese poisoning in mines | 10371-72 |
| 1907. | Industrial development of Andhra Pradesh | 10372 |
| 1908. | Indian Oxygen Ltd. | 10372-73 |
| 1909. | Fertilizer Factory near Madras | 10373 |
| 1910. | Coir Industry in Mysore. | 10373-74 |
| 1911. | Class III staff of C.P.W.D. | 10374-75 |
| 1912. | Class IV staff of C.P.W.D. | 10375-76 |

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy of Audit Report, Defence Services, 1960 (including Report on the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services and the Commercial Appendix thereto for the year 1958-59) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.
- (2) Copy of a statement showing conclusions and recommendations of the Fourteenth meeting of the National Development Council held during March, 1960.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (3) A copy of each of the following papers :—

(i) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited for the period from the 1st October, 1958 to the 31st December, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation.

- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 351 dated the 26th March, 1960 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 making certain further amendments to the Central Silk Board Contributory Provident Fund Rules, 1955.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

10381-82

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha to join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bombay Reorganisation Bill, 1960, and had nominated fifteen members to serve on the said Joint Committee.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 10383-10393

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

10393

Sixty-second Report was adopted

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITH-DRAWN . . . 10493—10551

Further discussion on the Resolution *re* : Development of Backward Areas in the Third Five Year Plan by Shri M. L. Dwivedi and the amendments thereto, moved on 25-3-60 was resumed. Shri M. L. Dwivedi replied to the debate. Dwivedi replied to the debate. The amendments and the Resolution were, by leave, withdrawn.

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 10551—64

Shri U.C. Patnaik moved a Resolution *re* : Establishment of various Defence Councils. One amendment thereto was moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, APRIL, 9, 1960/CHAITRA 20, 1882 (SAKA) —

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence and voting of the Demands.
