



Monday,
15th December, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

1400

1500

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 15th December, 1952

The House met at Ten of the Clock
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CENTRAL HOSPITAL

*1164. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a Central Hospital for Raniganj for the benefit of miners working in Bengal has been commenced; and

(b) when is this likely to be completed?

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

(b) By the end of December, 1954.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Raniganj cater only to the needs of the miners and their families or they attend to the general public also?

Shri Abid Ali: These are meant for the miners and their families and are not ordinarily open to outsiders.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether arrangements have been made in this hospital, or would be made in this hospital, for all specialised treatments and up-to-date cures?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir, would be made.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there would be special wards for infectious diseases, tuberculosis and such other serious diseases?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SUGARCANE RESEARCH WORKERS

*1185. Shri S. N. Das: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has organised an Annual Conference of sugarcane research workers as a normal feature of its activities?

(b) How many such conferences have been held so far?

(c) How is the expenditure of such a conference met?

(d) Do the Central Government contribute to the fund?

(e) Where is the next conference going to be held?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) By the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

(d) No. There is no such Fund for the purpose.

(e) No venue has been fixed yet.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what is the average expenditure on this Conference?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This Conference did not cost us anything. The total expenditure that was incurred on this Conference amounted to Rs. 3038 out of which Rs. 2717 was for printing charges and the other Rs. 321 for contingent expenditure.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know in what State the first Conference was held?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This was the first of its kind.

Shri S. N. Das: When was it held?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry that just at the moment I have not got the date.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the resolutions or recommendations of this Conference?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the information here.

Sardar Mukam Singh: What was the subsidy given by this Committee for Central and State research schemes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Central Sugarcane Committee does not give any subsidy as such. It approves certain schemes of research and whatever is the cost that is incurred, half of it is sometimes contributed by the Committee.

Sardar Mukam Singh: I could not follow the answer. Does this Committee not subsidise the Central and State research schemes for sugarcane?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It does. It is not exactly subsidising but the position is that this is the main Committee which has its own Institute of Research and carries on research under its own auspices. If there are any schemes proposed by Institutions and States, then it does help them.

Sardar Mukam Singh: Was any research made in any other Institute subsidised or assisted by this Committee?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. This Committee has been carrying on and helping research for a long time.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the conference was attended by only official experts or some non-official experts engaged in this work were also represented in it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There were both, but mostly the representatives from the States were there.

IMPROVEMENT OF SMALL RAILWAY STATIONS

*1169. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided that instead of spending large sums of money after remodelling and reconstruction of big railway stations, they will in future spend more money for providing amenities for passengers at small stations; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the policy of Government in this respect and what additional amount they propose to spend after the improvement of small railway stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Certain minimum amenities such as waiting halls, benches, arrangements for supply of drinking water, etc., are to be provided at all stations irrespective of their importance. At the more important stations certain additional amenities such as raising and covering of platforms, lighting arrangements, etc., are to be provided. A substantial portion of the amount spent each year on amenities will be spent on small stations. During 1952-53 a sum of Rs. 97 lakhs is proposed to be spent on small stations and in 1953-54, Rs. 116 lakhs.

Shri Dabhi: I did not quite understand the reply. My question was whether the programme of amenities for the big railway stations has been postponed in favour of small stations.

Shri Alagesan: It is not a question of postponing the amenities for big railway stations. It is a question of diverting more money to small railway stations for amenities.

Shri M. L. Bhupati: May I know whether a list of all such small and big railway stations where re-modelling requires to be done during the coming five years has been prepared and if so, will Government be pleased to place that list on the Table of the House?

Shri Alagesan: The Railways have been asked to prepare such lists of stations, and as soon as they are ready, they can be placed before the House.

HYBRIDING OF RICE

*1169. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed hybriding of two kinds of rice, one from Japan (Japonica) and the other from India (Indica) has taken place;

(b) if so, when and where;

(c) who are the experts who have carried out the experiment; and

(d) what is the productive capacity of each of those varieties of rice at present?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The project was started in August, 1950, at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(c) The experiments are being conducted under the supervision of the Director, Central Rice Research Institute.

(d) The Japonica yields on an average 2500 lbs. of clean rice per acre in Japan, while the Indies varieties yield about 750 lbs. in India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the F.A.O. under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme has tendered any help in regard to this hybridising work?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. One of the two schemes is an international cooperative scheme sponsored by the F.A.O.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this hybridising experimental section has any connection with the experimental course at the training centre there?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, so far as the assistance of the F.A.O. is concerned. Otherwise, these two things are quite different.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this is the first experiment or whether other hybridising works have been undertaken by Government or are proposed to be undertaken by Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think this is the largest of its kind so far undertaken.

Shri Baranam: What is the number of types of rice so far developed by this hybridisation process in this Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: According to the last quarterly report for the period ending the 30th September 1952, it is reported that 56,939 pollinations were done during the Quarter and 3,647 cross seeds were collected.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether this hybridised seed requires any special type of land and weather, or whether it can be grown in any weather that we are used to have in our country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The research is meant to find out seeds suitable to particular soils, and these experiments are carried on in order to acclimatise these seeds to Indian conditions, and various soils are tried.

Shri Sanganna: May I know how many strains have reached the final stage of research in the Cuttack Research Station?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This research is a somewhat long drawn out process and for it to fructify and for us to determine what particular seed would be most suitable, it is likely to take a period of three to four years.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which other countries are likely to be benefited by this experiment excepting India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as this centre is concerned, besides India nine other Asian countries are participating.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know the reason of this experiment? Will it produce rice richer in food value, or will it lead to production of more rice?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, the effort is to find out the seed that will yield more, will require less seed and possibly also give the greatest possible protein content.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know the names of the countries participating in this scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think this list was given last time. They are mostly South-East Asian countries.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is China included in the scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think so.

Export of Fish

*1170. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total export of dried and fresh fish from India during the last three years;

(b) to which countries and to what quantities the export took place; and

(c) what was the total amount earned by India on account of these exports?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). No data with regard to fresh fish are available. With regard to dried fish, a statement giving the requisite available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 14].

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know, Sir, whether there is any provision in the Indo-American Agreement for increasing the output of fish in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: India will get some assistance from International bodies for the purpose of experimenting in fisheries as well as some equipment for deep sea fishing.

Shri Eswara Reddy: Apart from the agreement, what steps are envisaged by the Government for the expansion

sion of fishing in India with particular reference to mechanisation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are tackling this question of mechanising our fisheries department very seriously and we are going to get a number of engines that will be fitted on the ordinary boats. There will also be trawlers which will be used for deep sea fishing.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From which part of India is dry fish largely exported?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid I have not got the information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows that it is from Malabar.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What amount out of Grow More Food funds was spent for the expansion of fishing?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the figures.

**MURLIGANJ-DAURAM MADHEPURA
RAILWAY LINE**

1173. Shri L. N. Mishra: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the construction of a Railway line from Murliganj to Dauram Madhepura in North Eastern Railway of Bihar has been taken up?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the progress made so far?

(c) When is the said line expected to be ready for traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) Regarding the progress of the work, earthwork for the embankment for 6.25 miles from Dauram Madhepura to Budhamghat has been completed.

(c) It is expected that the work will be completed towards the end of 1953-54.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that of late the construction work has been held up?

Shri Alagesan: The work is going on and is being done by the Public Works Department of the Bihar Government. As soon as they get hold of more land they will continue the work.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that even acquisition of land at certain places has not been made as yet?

Shri Alagesan: The Chief Engineer has told us that he will be able to get

more land in the future and he will be able to proceed with the work.

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE,
BANARAS**

***1175. Shri Rup Narain:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of trainees in the Vocational Training Centre in Banaras Hindu University;

(b) whether seats are reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidates in this Training Centre;

(c) what are the number of trainees belonging to the Scheduled Caste community in the above Training Centre: and

(d) whether these trainees are given any kind of stipend, if so, what is the total number of stipends and the amount per month given to the trainees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There were 303 trainees receiving technical training in the Training Centre at the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University at the end of October, 1952.

(b) Yes: 12½ per cent. of the seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidates.

(c) 18.

(d) 12 Scheduled Caste trainees receive stipend at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per trainee.

Shri Rup Narain: May I know whether the certificates given to these trainees have been recognised by the Central Government or the State Governments?

Shri Abid Ali: Some Governments have recognised.

Shri Bheekha Bhat: May I know if any seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Abid Ali: Not for Scheduled Tribes.

बीमालयति रामः क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस तरह की देवनगर पर कितना रुपया अब तक लाखें किया जाया है ?

बीमालयति रामः इस के लिये अगर आप सबाल लिये कर पूछें तो मैं जवाब दे सकूँगा ।

Shri Sanganna: May I know why no seats have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice of that question.

Shri Rup Narain: May I know, Sir, whether the Central Government has taken any responsibility for the employment of these trainees?

Shri Abid Ali: We try to get them employment; but we have not given any undertaking.

श्री रघुनाथ राम : क्या। में जान सकता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग पाने वालों के लिये कोई ऐसा प्राविधिक भी बना रही है जिस से उनको ट्रेनिंग अत्यं करने के बाद कुछ लोन्स भी दिये जा सकें ?

बोधाविद्वान्मही: ट्रेनिंग के बाद उन को कर्वे दिये जाने की कोई स्कीम नहीं है ।

LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION

*1177. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Welfare Organisation as it exists at present on different Railways is under the Administrative control of the various General Managers or the Departments concerned;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Labour Ministry, Central Government, sometime back had proposed that this organisation should function directly under its control and not under the Administrative control of the respective Railways; and

(c) if so, what has happened to the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Labour Welfare Organisation or the Personnel Organisation as it exists at present on different Railways is partly directly under the control of the General Managers, while in the case of others as e.g. in workshops, the Employment Officers are under the control of the Department concerned.

(b) No. We are not aware of any such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know what are the duties and functions of these officers?

Shri Alagesan: These officers are in the Personnel Organisation of the

railways. They look after the promotion, transfer, fixation of pay, grant of leave, provision of educational facilities, etc. These are the functions and duties of the officers.

Shri Singhasa Singh: May I know, Sir, whether there is any Gazetted welfare officer in North East railway?

Shri Alagesan: We have 249 posts. Of them two or three are Gazetted.

TEA INDUSTRY

*1178. **Shrimati Jayashri:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tea Industry has to shoulder the responsibility of feeding its labour; and

(b) whether any other industries have been asked to shoulder similar responsibility of feeding their labour?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) In Assam, West Bengal and Mysore, tea estates supply foodgrains to labourers at concessional rates. This practice has been in vogue since long, in Madras and Travancore-Cochin, except where statutory rationing is in force estates act as ration shops and supply foodgrains at cost price.

(b) In collieries also employers supply foodgrains at concessional rates to workers.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the owners of tea gardens have made representations that they are finding it difficult to shoulder this responsibility?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir: several representations have been received.

Shri Venkataraman: May I know whether it is a fact that the Assam Tea Gardens undertook to give rations to their labour at concessional rates even at the time of recruitment?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, it is a fact.

Shri Venkataraman: In view of such undertaking, do Government propose to consider their request that feeding their labour should be taken away from their responsibility?

Shri Abid Ali: No. Government do not propose to take away or curtail the concession to the workers. This matter has been placed in the agenda for the tripartite conference which will take place on the 19th and 20th of this month where the labour representatives will also be present, and their views will be ascertained.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know what decision has been taken on the representations which they have made?

Sbri Abid Ali: We have decided not to curtail this concession, for the time being at least.

Shri Dhuslya: What were the new difficulties which the employers had to face in feeding the labour? Since when have they been facing them, and what were the reasons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know how long have the employers been finding it difficult to provide rations to their labour according to the agreement.

Shri Abid Ali: For two or three years they have been submitting representations.

Shri Sangann: May I know what steps are taken at the time of recruitment to make the labour know the conditions they are to undergo in the tea gardens?

Shri Abid Ali: All the service conditions are explained to the workers.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to see that the money spent by the labourers for paying more price for the foodgrains is paid by the employers as per their terms of agreement?

Shri Abid Ali: Government does not propose to impose any change to the detriment of labour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is on the assumption that they will be asked to pay more. There is a tripartite conference.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As per the agreement the employer has got to provide the foodgrains at concessional rates. But the labourers have been purchasing foodgrains at the higher prices. May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to see that the difference in price is paid by the employers for the past period?

Shri Abid Ali: No higher prices are being paid by the workers according to our information, Sir.

SURVEY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

*1179. **Shri Jasani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have appointed a special officer to undertake a special

survey with a view to encourage and promote the organisation of the co-operative societies amongst the Railway workers;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been submitted by the special officer;

(c) whether Government propose to place a copy of the Plan on the Table of the House; and

(d) what steps have so far been taken by the Railway authorities for the implementation of this plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Yes.

(b), (c) and (d). The officer has submitted a report which is under examination by Government.

Shri Jasani: May I know for what type of co-operative societies the survey was made—multi-purpose, credit societies, consumers or industrial?

Shri Alagesan: The survey has been made by the officer concerned, and he has submitted a detailed report. His recommendations are now under examination by the Government. It was with reference to multi-purpose societies and co-operative wholesale stores, etc.

Shri B. S. Murthy: When was the report submitted and how long do Government propose to take in order to implement the recommendations contained in the report?

Shri Alagesan: The report was submitted some time back. The Government may take some time in arriving at their conclusions.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know when this officer was appointed?

Sbri Alagesan: I think in February, 1952.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know when he submitted his report?

Shri Alagesan: In the month of September.

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM

*1180. **Shri Madbaq Reddi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend the "Message rate system" to Hyderabad State during the year 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes; it is proposed to introduce the Message Rate system at Hyderabad sometime in 1953.

Shri Madhao Reddi: What is the object in introducing this system?

Shri Raj Babadur: In order to relieve congestion and ensure better efficiency in the service; apart from that, to release a little more capacity on the telephones, and to effect economy.

Shri Madhao Reddi: What are the other cities to which this system will be extended this year?

Shri Raj Babadur: Amritsar, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Allahabad, Indore, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, and Simla.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that the telephone machinery at Hyderabad is worn out; and if so, what steps are being taken to replace it?

Shri Raj Babadur: We are attending to it from time to time. Apart from that, we have got schemes for replacements and renewals. For the present we propose to set up two new Exchanges, one at Secunderabad, the other at Saifabad, each will be a 1,400 line exchange. And then, the 500 lines which will be released from the auto board at Secunderabad will be diverted and added to the Golagoda Exchange.

KAZIPET-BALARSHA PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE

*1181. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide an additional passenger train service between Kazipet and Balarsha on the Central Railway; and

(b) whether Government are aware that before Police Action in Hyderabad, there was an additional passenger train between Kazipet and Balarsha?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Aingeemai): (a) Yes, by extending the present passenger and parcel train (211 Down/212 Up) running between Bezwada and Kazipet to run between Bezwada and Balarshah.

(b) An additional passenger and parcel train was run on the Kazipet-Balarshah section as a trial measure for about 3 months from 1-4-48 to 10-7-48.

Shri B. S. Marthi: May I know whether any complaints have been received from the travelling public that the parcel passenger train is not convenient and that they must have separate passenger trains instead of the parcel passenger trains?

Shri Alagappa: I do not have any information with regard to any such representations having been made.

SOIL EROSION

*1182. **Shri N. M. Liagam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for soil and moisture conservation;

(b) the areas which are most exposed to soil and wind erosion; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to check soil erosion in the vicinity of power and irrigation dams with a view to prevent silting up of the dams?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Preparation and execution of schemes for prevention of soil erosion are the responsibility of the State Governments. The Governments of Bombay, Punjab, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin and Uttar Pradesh etc. have got well organised soil conservation units and have schemes for combating soil erosion.

(b) The worst areas from this point of view are the foot hills of the Himalayas, the uplands of Central India, Chota Nagpur and the Deccan Plateau, Rajasthan and in the basins of the Yamuna, the Chambal, the Mahanadi, the Kistna and other rivers.

(c) Schemes for checking soil erosion in the vicinity of dams under construction are under preparation.

Shri N. M. Liagam: May I know if our officers have been sent abroad for training in the methods of prevention of soil erosion, and if so where?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There were five officers who were sent abroad, to U.S.A.

Shri B. S. Marthi: May I know whether any expert has been invited

from any of the foreign countries for advising the Government on the prevention of soil erosion?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice; but I do not think so.

Shri N. M. Liagam: Since soil conservation involves costly agronomic practices by the ryots, has Government considered the proposal of subsidising ryots in carrying out these methods?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. There are certain schemes which have operated in Bombay State, which have been subsidised. I think the amount is ten per cent, of the total cost; and that is divided between the State Government and the Central Government.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if the trainees have been sent at the cost of the Central Government or the State Government, and whether the trainees have been sent at the request of the State Government or on the initiative of the Centre?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is a matter more than two years old, Sir, and I have not got the information.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to start such centres for carrying on research in this subject?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are certain centres already being organised by the State Governments. I do not think anything more than that is proposed for the present.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know how many cases of soil erosion have been submitted by the Bombay Government to the Centre for aid?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are 'no cases' as such. There is a scheme about which I know, Sir, and we are giving as much assistance to the Bombay State as possible so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri N. M. Liagam: May I know the extent to which afforestation has been carried out with a view to prevent soil erosion?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Inspector-General of Forests attached to this Ministry gives advice from time to time so far as this subject is concerned and wherever it is possible afforestation has been undertaken.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that the experts have reported that the recurrent floods in Assam are caused

by soil erosion and therefore forest afforestation should be made and that Government has no plans for afforestation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This question of soil erosion is a very big issue. According to a rough calculation more than one million acres of land in India is seriously affected by it. It is not possible to keep pace with soil erosion in all these States and for the Central Government to assist, but the Central Government tries to do its best.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam: Are there any schemes of soil conservation in operation in the Madras State?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Madras is one of the States where there is both research and actual soil conservation.

Shri Radhakishan Vyas: May I know whether any area of the Chambal basin is worst affected by soil erosion and what is the area so affected?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is a very large area. As I have already pointed out I have not got the figures of area where damage has been caused.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether this scheme to prevent soil erosion is there in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think so. West Bengal does not find a place in the list of States I have given. I do not know the particular area.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the Minister's answer, may I know what steps have been taken to prevent soil erosion by the Krishna river?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): I think this question should be put to the Madras Legislature.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

*1183. **Shri V. B. Gandhi:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the replies to Starred Questions Nos. 470 and 480 asked on the 19th November, 1952 and state whether it is a fact that taxes on motor vehicles and sales of petrol are being levied in certain States which will make the implementation of the recommendations of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee difficult?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The effects of the taxes on Motor Vehicles and sales of petrol being levied in States at present are being studied by the Technical Committee of the Transport Advisory Council whose Report is expected to be submitted very shortly.

(b) The whole question of taxation of motor vehicles with reference to the recommendations of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee will be discussed with representatives of States Governments at the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council in January 1953 and such action as is necessary and possible will be taken by Government after those discussions.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Is it a fact that the Technical Committee was supposed to report in the early part of December?

Shri Alagesan: It will be submitting its report very soon and the report will be considered at a meeting of the Transport Advisory Council which is to be held in January. Before that they will be submitting their report.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will the Report of the Technical Committee be circulated to members?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think it is possible.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will Government please tell us what steps they propose to take to abolish the Inter-State taxes on motor vehicles?

Shri Alagesan: These and other things will be considered in that meeting.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Is it the intention of Government to fix a ceiling on sales tax on petrol?

Shri Alagesan: It is to be discussed with the representatives of the various State Governments.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether Government are taking any steps to end the deadlock in certain States regarding Inter-State movement of traffic?

Shri Alagesan: We are not aware of any deadlock.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: In spite of the fact that Assam produces petrol, is it a fact that the price of petrol in Assam is the highest in India?

Shri Alagesan: I have no information.

THE HIND FLYING CLUB, LUCKNOW

*1184. **Sardar A. S. Saligal:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether a plane belonging to the Hind Flying Club, Lucknow crashed between Terangna and Patna Junction Railway Stations on or about 22nd November, 1952?

(b) How many passengers were there in the plane?

(c) How many died and how many were seriously injured?

(d) Has any inquiry been made and what are the causes of the accident?

(e) What arrangements were made to give first aid to the injured persons?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Babbar): (a) Yes.

(b) One.

(c) None was killed but the pilot trainee was seriously injured.

(d) The accident is under investigation.

(e) They received first aid at the Terangna village dispensary before they were removed to Patna by train and admitted the same night into the General Hospital.

EVICTION OF LABOURERS

*1186. **Shri S. V. RamaSwamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 families and labourers from famine-stricken areas of Salem District, who have come in search of work, are living in huts on the slopes of the embankment of the overbridge near New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been asked to vacate immediately;

(c) whether it is a fact that these families have no means to move to any other place; and

(d) whether Government will give them some space early and give financial assistance to build huts before they are asked to vacate?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There

are about a hundred unauthorised huts erected on the slopes of the approach bank of the road overbridge near the New Delhi Railway Station. It is not known precisely wherefrom those concerned have come, but it appears that the majority of them hail from South India and most of the others are from Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, they have repeatedly been requested to vacate these slopes and to stop damaging them.

(c) No information on this point is available.

(d) The Railway can give no other space as their holdings in Delhi are not sufficient for their own needs. Financial assistance from Railway sources is also not possible.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Government be pleased to give an assurance that they will not be vacated unless they are provided with alternative accommodation?

Shri Alagesan: It is not our concern. It is for the Delhi State Government.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I know how long these people are there?

Shri Alagesan: They have been staying there for a long time and off and on they have also been asked to vacate the site but they have been refusing to go and they have been there up till now.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether any representation has been received by the Government from the people of Madhya Pradesh who live by this side?

Shri Alagesan: There are no people from Madhya Pradesh there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it the intention of the Government to take up the question with the Delhi State Government in order to provide these people with alternative accommodation?

Shri Alagesan: No, Sir.

Shri Nambari: Will the Ministry of Rehabilitation be approached before these people are vacated or forced out so that alternative accommodation can be provided?

Shri Alagesan: These people are not refugees from West or East Pakistan.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Minister said it is not the intention to take up the matter with the Delhi State Government. May I know why?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There cannot be any argument.

DEATH OF PERSONS NEAR PATNA

*187. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons were knocked down and killed by a train near Patna on the 27th November 1952;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what were the circumstances in which this tragedy occurred; and

(c) whether all the persons died instantaneously or some of them succumbed to the injuries later on?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) It is understood from the Government Railway Police, Patna, that a woman, along with her three children, committed suicide due to some family trouble.

(c) Three died on the spot and the fourth who was sent to the General Hospital, Patna, succumbed to his injuries there.

Shri S. N. Das: Relating to the reply to part (b) of the question, may I know the circumstances under which they met their death whether they were knocked down or they were lying on the lines?

Shri Alagesan: I think they were knocked down.

Shri S. N. Das: From what facts did the police come to know that it was a suicide case?

Shri Alagesan: It was for the police to inform us and they informed us that it is a case of suicide.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether they were knocked down due to family trouble?

Shri Alagesan: That was the information.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government has had any other source of getting information besides the police?

Shri Alagesan: Normal sources.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that these persons were travelling by the side of the Railway line and as the driver could not see them, this accident happened?

Shri Alagesan: We have no precise information on the point. We are told that they have been knocked down.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the accident took place in the night or in day time?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the information.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the cause of the accident will be enquired into by the Railway Inspectorate.

Shri Alagesan: I do not have any information on that point also. If hon. Members want more information, they can put down a question.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha: May I suggest to Government, (Some Hon. Members: No, no,) because the accident is reported to have taken place near Patna Junction at day time, whether the Government will institute a detailed enquiry into the matter? It was an accident at day time. I am not suggesting anything else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members coming from that area, who are particularly interested may look into the report and if they want further details, the hon. Minister will be able to supply further information if he has got it. Now, the questions posted for the day are over.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: There are other questions, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know. I will take up the Questions which have not been put. No. 1167. Mr. B. K. Das.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I have been authorised. Sir. No. 1167.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE RESEARCH LABORATORY

*1167. **Shri S. C. Samanta** (On behalf of Shri B. K. Das): Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indigenous Medicine Research Laboratory has started work;

(b) if so, what items of work will be taken up for the present; and

(c) what expenses have so far been made?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine at Jamnagar has not yet started functioning. A Governing Body who will have administrative control of the Institute has been set up. A Scientific Advisory Council which will assist the technical staff of the Institute in formulating the research programme has been constituted. The Government of Saurashtra

have promised to provide the buildings for the Institute at Jamnagar at an early date.

(b) It is for the Governing Body and the Scientific Advisory Council to chalk out the programme of work.

(c) A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 during 1951-52 and a grant of Rs. 15,000 during 1952-53 have so far been given to the Governing Body of the Institute.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether fresh herbs will be available in the locality?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information.

Shri Dhulchhar: May I know whether in this laboratory Ayurvedic research scholars are employed or only allopathic doctors are employed?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think Ayurvedic doctors will be given preference.

Shri Bagbavalah: May I know whether any research in Unani system has been carried out in this Institute?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Institute has not yet started functioning. The programme has not yet been formulated. I cannot give any further information.

Shri Dhulekar: What is the amount of money that has been spent on Ayurvedic research, apparatus, equipment and library?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: So far, as I have said in my reply to the question, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 during 1951-52 has been made. That has not yet been spent. A grant of Rs. 15,000 during 1952-53 has been made; not for equipment or any other appliances, but this amount was spent for the personnel that was engaged and the governing body members in travelling.

Shri Dhulekar: May I know whether any report has been published about the research done, so far?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Institute has not yet started to work. The question does not arise.

Shri T. K. Chandheri: May I know how many qualified pharmacognocists and pharmaceutical chemists are associated with this laboratory, apart from Indigenous Ayurvedic experts?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Besides Ayurvedic experts, the Advisory Council consists of four doctors, three of

whom are Ayurvedic specialists and one is an allopathic doctor.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Apart from Doctors or Ayurvedic experts, I want to know specifically the number of pharmacognocists and pharmaceutical chemists.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information as to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question hour is over.

Some Hon. Member: No no; we started at 10 o'clock today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; anyhow, this question is over. Mr. Bal-miki, not in his seat. Mr. K. P. Tripathi.

IMPORT OF ORANGES AND POTATOES OF KHASI HILLS

***1172. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to intensification of boycott of import of oranges and potatoes of Khasi Hills by Pakistan, the growers in the border region are in distress;

(b) if so, what relief measures Government propose to take in the matter; and

(c) what long term plan, if any, Government have drawn up for such contingencies in this area?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The producers of oranges and potatoes are experiencing difficulties in marketing their produce owing to dislocation of established markets consequent on partition.

(b) and (c). A team of experts on refrigeration was sent to Assam recently to explore means of profitable disposal of oranges and potatoes grown in the Khasi Hills. Certain immediate and long term measures have been suggested in their report which are under consideration of Government.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: What are the immediate steps taken by the Government to relieve the difficulties?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No steps have so far been taken; but they will be taken as soon as possible.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Are Government aware of the conditions in which the people are living almost on roots for the time being?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It has been reported that there is much distress.

Shri Sarmah: What are the immediate measures recommended by this expert team?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The main recommendations made in the report are as follows:

(i) Establishment of a grading and juice extraction Centre and intensification of air lift of the first grade fruits to Calcutta; (ii) Establishment of a cold storage warehouse and fruit and vegetable processing factory at Gauhati; this scheme is estimated to cost 14 lakhs of rupees; (iii) the provision of increased transport facilities by road, rail and river and reduction in the freight charges for perishables.

Shri Sarmah: What measures are taken in respect of the recommendation for immediate steps, namely, air lift and transport facilities?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said in my reply, the matter is under consideration of Government.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May we understand that no steps have been taken till now in spite of the fact that last year there was air lift and no air lift has taken place this year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole situation has arisen only recently. So far as this year is concerned, there has not been sufficient time to implement those recommendations. They will be implemented as early as possible.

Shri Sarmah: In view of the fact that oranges are perishable commodities and the season is very short in the border of Khasi Hills, how long will Government take in consideration and coming to a decision?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Last year and year before last, we were asked by the Assam Government to arrange for air lift and it was done. This year, such a request was not received. When the Prime Minister came back from Assam, he spoke to me and he also sent a committee. He said something must be done to give relief to the orange growers and potato growers. Immediately, we sent an officer. We are immediately undertaking a refrigeration plant and other things so that losses may not occur again.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that Pakistan has recently stopped all trade between India and Pakistan in the Khasi border, and if so whether still limestone is being allowed to pass into Pakistan for the preparation of

cement? In view of the fact that they have stopped all trade, are the Government considering the stoppage of the passage of limestone to Pakistan until the trade reopens?

Shri Kidwal: That I don't know, but I know that Pakistan has restricted its imports recently from all countries. They have put an import duty of 36 per cent. on oranges, and therefore, the orange trade is completely stopped.

Shri K. P. Tripathi rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is all argumentative.

Shri S. C. Deb: Is the hon. Minister aware of the condition of the orange growers in Lushai-Hills and do the Government propose to do something to afford relief to the growers there?

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Have Government any idea of the quantity of the oranges that are grown in this area?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The value of the produce in these districts is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2½ crores.

Shrimati Khoagmen: The hon. Minister said that no request was received by the Government. May I enquire whether the Prime Minister had not received a number of representations to this effect?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This has already been replied to. The Prime Minister had seen the situation when he went there, and it was on his suggestion that all these steps have been taken.

WILLINGDON HOSPITAL, DELHI

*1174. **Shrimati Benu Chakravarty:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Willingdon Hospital, Delhi, is to be taken over by the Central Government and if so, for what purposes?

(b) What are the financial commitments of Government on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, such a proposal is under consideration in order to implement a scheme of expansion of the Hospital and Nursing Home which forms part of the Five Year Plan of the Central Government. It is also proposed to make use of the Hospital for the purpose of a Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government Servants which has been approved by the Government of India.

(b) The financial implications of the proposal are being examined.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: How many beds will be added to the Hospital after it has been taken over?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no idea.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: How many of these will be reserved for treatment of Class III and Class IV servants of the Government of India?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It has not yet been decided.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: May we know whether the Municipality at all agreed to give it over to the Central Government?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think they have agreed to hand it over to the Central Government.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: When do you propose to take it over?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Things are under consideration now.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: What are the special facilities to be added to this Hospital?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): Whatever is necessary.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The number of beds will be increased, and some other improved facilities will be offered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is too premature. Taking over is the first thing. Adding to the facilities is the next step.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I thought it was part of the plan.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it the intention of the Government to make this a model hospital for the whole of India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are all hypothetical matters.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know why the Central Government want to ask the Delhi Government and the Delhi Municipal Corporation for their hospital instead of building their own new hospital?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In 1949, the Government of India considered that the capacity and the facilities of the Willingdon Hospital and the Nursing Home should be increased as there was a growing demand. They thought

the increased financial commitments involved in giving increased facilities and increasing the number of beds would be too much to be borne by the New Delhi Municipality. Therefore, the Central Government decided to take it over.

Bidi LABOUR

***1176. Shri K. C. Sodha:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to my Starred Question No. 315 asked on the 30th May, 1952 regarding Bidi labour and state whether Government are in a position to place on the Table of the House the information promised therein?

(b) If the information has not so far been received from the State Governments concerned, how long is it likely to take?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes. It is expected that the information will be placed on the Table of the House on the 16th December 1952.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nambari: May I know whether there is a crisis in the Bidi Industry in the South due to lack of tobacco as well as the leaves, and due to want of wagons to carry these leaves to the South from Northern areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Rawal): For want of smokers!

Shri Abid Ali: That question does not arise out of this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How far has the tension between Pakistan and India resulted in this crisis? May we know if it has been estimated?

Shri Abid Ali: It is for the Commerce Ministry to answer.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the steps being taken by the Government in order to implement the awards given by the Tribunals in the South in connection with the Bidi industry?

Shri Abid Ali: It is for the State Governments to take action, in such matters.

Shri Nambari: Is it given in the statement as to how far the Minimum Wages Act has been implemented in respect of the labour in the Bidi industry?

Shri Abid Ali: That will be given in the Statement. In May the question was asked and replies were given.

Shri Nambari: I want to know whether that has been implemented or not. We know up to May. We don't know what has happened after May.

Shri Abid Ali: A comprehensive statement is being placed on the Table of the House, and if hon. Members want further information, they may ask for it.

Shri Punnose: If I remember aright, the answer then given was that the Minimum Wages Act was not fully implemented in the Bidi industry. Are we to understand that the same position is continuing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly look into the statement.

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giridharan): The statement will be placed tomorrow. Hon. Member may look into it and then put his questions.

BEGGARS IN TRAINS

***1185. Shri P. Subba Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that beggars in trains are on the increase and that travelling in Third and Inter Class is becoming a hardship on this account?

(b) What steps have Government adopted to prevent beggars going into the trains and what further steps they propose to adopt to prevent the beggar nuisance?

(c) Do Government propose to take steps to charge sheet the beggars under section 447 I.P.C. for trespass?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Government have not received reports to the effect that beggars in trains are on the increase, though it is realised that they do sometimes cause inconvenience to passengers.

(b) All station staff, including the Watch and Ward and the Travelling Ticket Checking staff, have instructions and endeavour to prevent beggars from entering railway platforms and trains and eject them when found. Police assistance is also sought where necessary.

(c) No. The more appropriate law under which beggars can be prosecuted is Section 122 and rules made under Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act. It is, however, not always desirable to prosecute a beggar if he can be turned out from the railway premises. Prosecution involves securing custody of beggars necessitating an

overall increase in the size of the railway and police establishment.

Shri P. Subba Rao: Does not the Government think that by prosecuting these beggars, the nuisance will be brought under control?

Shri Alagesan: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will get food in the jails.

Shri P. Subba Rao: Simply being turned out is no good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Punnoose: Are these beggars allowed a place in the Five-Year Plan?

Shri Bagbavish: May I know whether the Railway Ministry is contemplating liquidating the beggar nuisance in trains in the course of the Five-Year Plan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is an all India problem. It is for the States to tackle it.

Sardar A. S. Salgal: Is it a fact that beggars with leprosy are travelling in the Eastern Railway Zone from Bhopal to Katni and Bilaspur to Chhindwara and take rice and smuggle them into other provinces?

Shri Alagesan: With the changes in the food policy, smuggling has very much decreased in all areas.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: As a large part of the stealing is done by small children who are encouraged to beg on the platforms, what steps are being taken to prevent them from doing so?

Shri Alagesan: As soon as they are found, they are taken out.

Shri Raghaviah: May I know whether the number of beggars is increasing or decreasing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered in the first part of the question. Apart from the Question Hour being over, the Question List is also over. There are three short notice questions. The first one is by Shri Kanavade Patil, relating to food scarcity in Maharashtra.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): There is another short notice question on the same subject. If this is also put, the two questions may be answered together.

Short Notice Questions And Answers

FOOD SCARCITY IN MAHARASHTRA

I. Shri Kanavade Patil: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any demand for loan from the Central Government has been made by the State Government of Bombay to meet the famine conditions in Maharashtra?

(b) Are Government in possession of any report from that area of famine and scarcity conditions?

(c) Do Government propose to send a special officer to inquire into the situation?

'The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

FOOD SCARCITY IN MAHARASHTRA

II. Shri S. S. More: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Central Government have received any reports from the Bombay State Government giving details about the famine, prevailing in some of the districts in Maharashtra, particularly Sholapur District?

(b) Have Government received any details about the number of cattle which have perished for want of fodder or purchasing capacity of the famine-stricken people?

(c) Has any demand for loan from the Central Government been made by the State Government in Bombay to meet the famine conditions in Maharashtra?

(d) Have Government any information about the large number of persons who are leaving their homes and hearths in search of employment?

(e) Do Government propose to send a special officer immediately to enquire into the seriousness of the situation?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) No cattle death for want of fodder or purchasing capacity of people has been reported to Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) Migrations on more than usual scale from affected parts to non-affected parts of Sholapur district and from East Khandesh to neighbouring areas in Madhya Pradesh has been reported. No definite figures of migration are available.

(e) Yes.

In view of the fact that certain hon. Members attach a great deal of importance to the subject, and in order to clarify the matter, I shall read out the information that we possess at the moment.

The Government of India (in the Ministry of Finance) have received a request from the Bombay Government for a loan of Rs. 2 crores to be utilised partly for giving 'taccavi' loans and partly for expenditure on famine relief works. The State Government's request for assistance is still being considered by the Ministry of Finance. As regards the question of sending a special officer to inquire into the situation, the Cabinet has recently decided to set up a special Committee of Central Government officers to make a report about the steps which have to be taken to protect chronically scarcity-affected areas. The suggestion that the districts of Bombay adjoining Madras which are also chronically liable to famine should receive the same examination from the Committee set up by the Government of India, as Rayalaseema, is under the consideration of the Government.

As regards scarcity conditions in Maharashtra, the State Government have reported that scarcity has been declared in 497 villages of Sholapur district, 152 villages of West Khandesh district, 96 villages of Nasik district, 185 villages of Ahmednagar district and 193 villages of Poona district. Conditions of scarcity are prevailing in some villages of 4 talukas in West Khandesh, 10 talukas in East Khandesh, 2 talukas in Nasik, 2 talukas in Ahmednagar, 1 taluka of Poona, 1 taluka of Satara South, and 1 taluka of Sholapur. Declaration of scarcity in these areas is under the consideration of the State Government. But all steps of relief have been taken even though scarcity has not been formally declared. *

To afford relief, the State Government have opened scarcity and test scarcity works in the affected areas to provide employment to agricultural labour and small agriculturists. Gratuitous relief is being distributed to the infirm and old people. Grants have been placed at the Collectors' disposal for deepening wells and for taking steps to conserve water supplies. Steps are also being taken to supply drinking water by means of water tankers or bullock carts in affected areas. Fodder is being produced in non-affected parts of the State and despatched to the affected areas. Steps are also being taken to purchase the

hay stacks held by the army authorities in the State and to start emergency lift irrigation schemes to grow more fodder. The State Government is also organising cattle camps for non-essential but useful cattle. The State Government have sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 1,65,15,530 so far for relief measures in the Maharashtra districts. The total expenditure incurred till the end of November 1952 in the whole of the State is Rs. 1,25,00,000. Taccavi loans are being distributed in deserving cases. A sum of Rs. 1,02,93,000 has been allotted to Collectors of scarcity affected districts in Maharashtra for taccavi distribution.

Shri Gadgil: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that scarcity in 497 villages of Sholapur district was declared on the 29th April, in 162 villages of West Khandesh on the 8th May, in 96 villages of Nasik district on 10th October, in 185 villages of Ahmednagar district on 21st November, and in 195 villages of Poona district on the 26th November, and that conditions have still become worse after the declaration of the scarcity, and that the Government of Bombay is somewhat reluctant to declare further scarcity because they are doubtful as regards the help that they may expect from the Central Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the dates which my hon. friend has mentioned.

Shri Gadgil: I can give them to you.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The dates may be correct, but I cannot agree with him when he says that the Government is reluctant to declare scarcity areas where conditions of scarcity exist. I think the Bombay Government has done a great deal in trying to meet the situation.

Shri Gadgil: I appreciate what the Government had done, but I may add for your information that in 163 villages of Bijapur district scarcity was declared on the 16th April.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The hon. Member is giving information.

Shri Gadgil: But I am prefacing it for a further question. There is scarcity in Belgaum district and other districts in the whole of the Deccan tract and part of Karnatak: in view of this large scale scarcity, will the Central Government assure the Bombay Government of same measure of help and co-operation as it did in the case of Rayalaseema?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If the situation is similar, I have no doubt whatsoever the Government of India will follow the same policy.

Shri Gadgil: May I know how long...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call the hon. Members who have taken the questions.

Shri Gadgil: I shall conclude with this question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Mr. More.

Shri S. S. More: Is it a fact that though in some of the areas the conditions prevailing are worse than famine conditions, the Government instead of declaring famine conditions, is merely contenting itself with declaring scarcity conditions, in order to lessen the burden of giving relief?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If I may submit so, it is hardly a question, it is something in the way of a commentary. It is all for the State Government to declare or not to declare scarcity, or famine.

Shri S. S. More: Has the Government received any representations from Mohul taluk, giving detailed figures of the number of persons who have left their villages, the number of cattle died, and the number of cattle which were left on the streets by the people who have not been able to maintain them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): The hon. Member will appreciate that this is a State subject, and that if we do anything, it is by way of helping the State Government in meeting the extraordinary expenses that they have to incur in giving relief. I do not know what advantage the hon. Member thinks will accrue, if any particular area is declared a scarcity or a famine area. Under the old Famine Code, it is the responsibility of the State Government to give some relief but that amount of relief is so meagre that we are now helping them and doing much more than is possible under the old Famine Code. In areas where we consider the scarcity to prevail.

Shri Pataskar: In the reply which the hon. Minister gave he said that there had been migrations from villages in East Khandesh. Will the hon. Minister enquire of the Government of Bombay why no scarcity was declared in these villages when there have been admittedly migrations from that district?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will, if the hon. Member wants, enquire of the Bombay Government. But I do not see any purpose because the whole matter rests with the State Government. As Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has stated, we can only implement relief that the Bombay Government wants to give.

Shri S. S. More: Have Government received any figures about persons having died of starvation in Kamars-cum-Sholapur district?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir.

Shri Gadgil: May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister how long the demand from the State of Bombay for relief is pending with the Ministry of Finance and when they expect this help to be made available?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think it was very long ago, Sir. It was at the most during the last month.

Shri Allekar: May I know, Sir, whether minor and medium-scale irrigation schemes are under consideration of the Central Government for these areas from the 30 crores reserved for scarcity areas in the Five Year Plan for such purposes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, so far as loans from out of these 30 crores are concerned, discussions with certain State Governments are going on. Discussions with Bombay have not yet begun.

Shri Kidwai: I think Bombay approached us this year with certain minor irrigation schemes. Those schemes have been sanctioned and they have already received money.

Shri Bogawat: May I know, Sir, whether in view of the fact that about 10 million people are affected on account of severe famine in Maharashtra, the Food Minister has decided to tour the affected areas to give relief?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am proposing to go there.

Shri Gadgil: Better send money.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know, Sir, whether there are in Bombay State permanently deficit or scarcity areas like Rayalaseema, and what Government propose to do in respect of them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already replied, Sir, we are trying to treat them on the same level as Rayalaseema, as can be seen from the fact that we are going to send a Committee.

सेठ अचल लिह : यथा माननीय मंत्री महाराष्ट्र यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्टेट गवर्नर्सेट और सेंट्रल गवर्नर्सेट द्वारा अब तक क्या विलीक दिया गया है ?

डॉ शे. एस. देशमुख : स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया गया है ।

Shri S. S. More: May I know, Sir, whether Government have received serious complaints about the paucity or meagreness of the relief works started in Sholapur district?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not received any.

Shri Dhusiya rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question.

INDIAN RESOLUTION ON KOREA

III. Shri K. Subrahmanyam: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to make a statement on the Indian mediation efforts for the settlement of the deadlocked war prisoners issue in the Korea truce talks at Pan Mun Jon, tracing the origin of that effort, the extent of support originally assured and the support now obtained?

(b) Is it a fact that a draft of the resolution, sponsored by India and now adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, was shown to the Chinese officials in Peking and there a tacit approval obtained?

(c) Was not Moscow similarly consulted?

(d) Is it a fact that the Indian resolution was materially amended to meet U.S. objections and if so, what are the changes that were effected in the original resolution?

(e) Is it a fact that a clause urging immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea was specially incorporated in the resolution to meet the Soviet criticism?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of India have been deeply interested in a settlement in the Far East and have viewed with great concern the continuance of hostilities in Korea. They had hoped that the negotiations at Pan Mun Jon would lead to a cease-fire and armistice. Although much progress was made in these negotiations, there was a deadlock on the issue of the return of the prisoners of war. The main difficulty has been that while the Chinese Government insisted on an application of the Geneva Convention and a repatriation of all prisoners, the U.N. Command made it clear that they could not agree to the forced repatriation of any prisoners. Between these two approaches, no meeting ground was found.

In their earnest desire to render some service in the cause of peace, the Government of India had kept in touch with the principal Powers concerned and discussed their respective viewpoints with them. It had seemed to the Government of India on several

occasions that there was a possibility of the difference being bridged, but this did not occur.

When the U.N. General Assembly met in New York recently, the question of Korea came up before it. A number of resolutions were suggested or moved. It seemed to our Delegation, who kept in constant touch with us, that none of these resolutions offered any hope of a peaceful settlement. Thereupon our Delegation tried to evolve a formula which might prove acceptable to the principal parties concerned as well as to others. Certain principles were laid down with a view to consultation and subsequent framing of resolution, in case those principles were considered to be generally acceptable. These principles were based on the Geneva Convention which lays down the well-established principles and practice of international law on the subject. While voluntary repatriation would have been against these principles and was ruled out, it was stated that force shall not be used against the prisoners of war to prevent or effect their return to their homelands and no violence to their persons or affront to their dignity or self-respect shall be permitted in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever. Prisoners of war were to be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention and the general spirit of that Convention. A Repatriation Commission was to be established, consisting of representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland and all prisoners of war were to be released to the Repatriation Commission from military control and from the custody of the detaining side at agreed exchange points in agreed demilitarized zones. Various other provisions were laid down in these principles to facilitate the speedy return of the prisoners of war to their homelands. It was intended that an immediate ceasefire should take place and be given effect to in accordance with the terms of the armistice agreement.

Consultations took place on the basis of these principles between our Delegation and the other Delegations at the General Assembly of the U.N. As the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was not represented at the U.N., we communicated these principles to them at Peking on the 2nd November.

There was no commitment by the Chinese Government, but there was no disapproval indicated at that stage to these principles. We were given to understand that the Chinese Government appreciated our attempts to help in bringing about a peaceful settlement. They made it clear, however,

that they were entirely opposed to voluntary repatriation.

There was general approval of our principles among the Delegations consulted at the U.N. A few Delegations were non-committal.

At this stage our Delegation decided to frame our resolution on the basis of the principles which we had indicated previously to the other Delegations as well as to the Chinese Government. The text of the resolution was received by us from our Delegation on November 16th and immediately forwarded by us to the Chinese Government. The resolution was presented to the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly on November 17th. On the same day a spokesman of the U.S. Delegation stated at a Press Conference that the U.S. rejected the Indian proposal "in its present terms". On the 19th November the resolution was formally moved by our Delegation in the Political Committee. The U.K. Delegation supported it. Support was also received from a large number of other Delegations. There was no reply from the Chinese Government and no indication of the Soviet attitude for a number of days.

On November 23rd the Soviet Delegation put forward a proposal that the U.N. should recommend an immediate cease fire in Korea and appoint an Eleven-Nation Commission to solve the prisoners of war problem. On November 24th the Soviet delegate rejected the Indian proposal.

The U.S. Delegation, after their initial rejection of our resolution, subsequently gave their general approval to it but pressed certain amendments. In the course of the discussion on the resolution various amendments were considered. We were unable to accept such as were not in accordance with the basic principles along which we had proceeded. Our Delegation made some minor changes in the resolution to clarify some parts of it. These minor amendments were:

- (i) Provision was made for the closer association of the umpire with the Repatriation Commission, and
- (ii) it was provided that not only the care and maintenance but also disposition of the remaining prisoners should be entrusted to the U.N. It was added, however, that the disposition was to be made in accordance with international law. This reference to the international law was to the Geneva Convention.

On the 25th November we received an *ébaie mémoire* from the Chinese Government, dated 24th November informing us that they were unable to accept our proposal.

The Soviet delegate had criticised our resolution on the ground, inter alia that it did not bring about a cease-fire. It was pointed out by our Delegation that the whole purpose of our resolution was to bring about a cease-fire. However, in order to make this perfectly clear a small amendment was incorporated in the preamble to the effect that an immediate cease-fire should result.

A copy of our resolution on Korea as amended and subsequently passed by the General Assembly of the U.N. is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix VII, annexure No. 15).

It will be observed that no material change was made in this resolution after its original introduction. Some points were clarified as a result of the discussions.

The resolution was communicated subsequently by the President of the U.N. General Assembly to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and the North Korean Government with an explanatory memorandum. So far as we know, no reply has yet been received by the President of the Assembly from these two Governments.

The Government of India, while greatly appreciating the wide support for the resolution received from a very large number of Member nations of the U.N., deeply regret that the Chinese Government and the Soviet Government have been unable to accept the resolution. They still hope that on reconsideration these Governments will appreciate that the proposals contained in the resolution are fair and just, are based essentially on the Geneva Convention and international law, and are not opposed in any way to the basic principles they have themselves put forward on earlier occasions.

The resolution is not a mandate. It is an earnest attempt to find a solution of a problem which is endangering the entire peace of the world and the continuation of which has brought uttermost ruin and misery to the people of Korea.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Does the Prime Minister feel that the acceptance of the proposal by China would have resulted at least in the long run in the admission of China to the U.N. and the settlement of the Far Eastern problems?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As the House knows, the Government of India

has always been strongly in favour of the admission of the People's Government of China into the United Nations and, in fact, it has been our belief that no problem in the Far East can be solved without the concurrence of the Government of China and without their coming into the United Nations and we feel that any such resolution, if it is accepted, would be a step towards the settlement and should be followed by the admission of the Government of China into the United Nations.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Does the Prime Minister feel that in view of the large majority obtained for the Indian resolution at the U.N. Assembly, the door is still open for China to accept the proposal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already answered this.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Does the Prime Minister assure us that India under his wise leadership will continue her efforts for the settlement of the conflict in Korea and save the miseries of thousands of prisoners there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A very long statement has been placed before the House by the hon. Prime Minister. I hope that in view of the other work before the House, they will put only as few questions as possible on this matter. Normally, whenever the Government makes a statement it is not usual to allow any question to be put on the statement but this is a question of importance. On the other hand, it is also a question. I have no objection to allow some questions.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could we have some idea from the Prime Minister in regard to the steps which were either proposed to be taken or are in contemplation to pursue this effort for peace with the concurrence of the People's Republic of China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to say much except that we keep in contact with them and put forward our respective view-points to convince each other.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has said that the basic principles over which the proposals have been made are according to the Geneva Convention. Then now is it that the remaining prisoners who are left over are to be left in charge of the United Nations which is also a party to the conflict in Korea?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me naturally to enter into an argument in answer to a question. Some kind of provision had to be made.

We presumed that none will be left over and that the Repatriation Commission would deal with the matter. Now, if some are left over, somebody has to deal with them and we could suggest any one as a kind of residuary organisation and that they should be dealt with in terms of the Geneva Convention.

Shri Damodara Menon: The hon. Prime Minister said that on November 18th, the resolution which was drafted on the basis of the general principles, was sent to the People's Government of China. May I know, Sir, why our Delegation did not wait until the reply to that resolution was received?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because it is difficult to keep the proceedings pending in an organisation like the U.N. Steps have to be taken when the proper time comes for them.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee: Sir, the Prime Minister stated that on the 16th November the resolution was forwarded to China and the Government of India was informed that the resolution had been rejected. May I know, Sir, when the first communication was sent on 2nd November, dealing with the principles, and a copy of the resolution was forwarded on 16th November, was our representative given to understand that the main principle of the resolution will be acceptable to China? Was there any indication of a change at any later stage? The hon. Prime Minister stated in his statement that they did not reject it. Rather it appeared that the basic principles were acceptable to China. Could he please develop that point a little?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think what I have already said about that correctly represents the position. There was no commitment of the Chinese Government but there was no disapproval indicated at that stage to these principles. We were given to understand—that is in answer to the hon. Member—that the Chinese Government appreciated our attempts to help in bringing about a peaceful settlement. That was what we were given to understand after they had seen our principles. Now, there is no commitment.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has the Prime Minister given his thought to the Soviet proposal in regard to peace in Korea and could he give us any idea as to the possibility of an adjustment of the attitude and wishes of the Government of India and the attitude of the Soviet Government in this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India are interested in peace

in the Far East and not in the passage of any resolution either sponsored by themselves or by anybody else. It is easy to pass a resolution but if it does not produce results there is no solution. If the Soviet Resolution as it is—I am not going into the merits of it—does not result in bringing about this, it does not help at all.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that in rejecting the Indian proposal the Soviet Delegate, using gratuitously offensive language, imputed *mais fides* and charged the Indian delegation with not wanting to end but to perpetuate hostilities in Korea?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Soviet delegate used language which might I think, justifiably be called strong. It is not our habit to reply in language of that kind to any country...

Shri Gadgil: We hear it sometimes from the other side.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: ...and unfortunately, in the United Nations it is becoming an increasing habit with several delegations and countries to use such language.

Shri Joachim Alte: Apart from the constant touch our delegation had with the Russian delegation at the United Nations, did our Government keep the Government of the U.S.S.R. in constant touch at Moscow between the stages of the non-rejection of the proposals by Peking and the final rejection?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how to deal with this question, exactly. When the hon. Member talks about "constant touch", all I can say is that it is true that in so far as the countries represented in the United Nations—i.e. practically speaking all, barring China—were concerned, most of the contacts with regard to this particular resolution were, in the United Nations, with the respective delegations. Of course, reference was made to our Embassies at the headquarters of the capitals of those nations, too occasionally, but the real touch was with the delegations. It was only China which was not represented. There we had to get in direct touch with her.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the bitter criticisms made by Chinese and Russian radio stations regarding the attitude taken up by the Government of India?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it a fact that China would have agreed (interpretation).

Deputy-Speaker: Nothing more. Enough has been asked and enough has been supplied in reply. I would now proceed to other business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

'गन्धी' कीड़ा

*११७१. अं: वास्तविकि : (क) क्या लाल तथा हरिमंशी यह बताने की हप्ता करेंगे कि किन राज्यों में 'गन्धी' कीड़े ने इस बदंधान की फसलों पर आक्रमण किया है?

(ल) इससे कितनी हानि हुई है?

(ग) इस कीड़े से धान की फसल को बचाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) to (c). The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given by me to the unstarred question No. 124 by Shri N. P. Sinha on 14th November 1952 on the same subject.

WOMEN LABOURERS

591. **Shri P. L. Barupal:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the total number of women (industry-wise) employed in India in factories which are governed by the Factories Act of 1948?

(b) What is the total number of women employed (mine-wise) in India in mines which are governed by the Indian Mines Act?

(c) What is the total number of women employed (plantation-wise) in India in plantations which are governed by the Indian Plantations Act?

(d) What is the total number of duly certified young persons employed in Indian factories, mines and plantations (separately) during the year 1951?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Gir): (a) to (c). The latest available figures of women employed in factories and mines, during 1950 are given in the Statements I and II placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 16]. The number of women workers employed in all the plantations in India under the Plantations Labour Act is not available. The annual report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam, for the year 1949-50, however, shows a total of 227,478 women workers on the books of the tea plantations in Assam.

(d) Information relating to the total number of certified young persons is not available. The number of adolescents and children employed in factories are however given in Statement I referred to in the reply to part (a). According to the annual reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines no children are employed in mines. The Annual Report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour for 1948-50 shows a total of 75,896 child workers on the books of the tea plantations in Assam. Information in respect of other plantations in India is not available. The corresponding figures relating to factories and plantations for 1951 are not yet available.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

592. Shri K. C. Sodha: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what firms in India are manufacturing improved varieties of agricultural implements?

(b) What was their total output during 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(c) What is the value of these implements purchased by different State Governments under the "Grow More Food" Campaign?

(d) Are all these firms purely Indian in capital and management?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) There are about 240 firms which are manufacturing improved types of agricultural implements. A list of some of the more important manufacturers is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 171.

(b) The output of 67 firms who are receiving quota of iron and steel directly from the Centre was as follows:—

1950-51	17,158 tons.
1951-52	18,020 tons.

Figures for the remaining firms are not available.

(c) The State Governments make their own purchases of stores required for the Grow More Food Campaign and it is, therefore, not possible to furnish the required information.

(d) Yes.

JOGINDARNAGAR-KULU RAILWAY LINE

593. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the extension of the Kangra Valley Railway (Northern) from Jogindarnagar to Kulu was undertaken;

(b) if so, what will be its cost of construction; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The present day costs of construction are estimated to be between 5 and 6 crores.

(c) No.

JAWALAMUKHI-BHAKRA NANGAL RAILWAY LINE

594. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Railway line from Jawalamukhi Road Railway Station (Northern Railway) to Bhakra Nangal was undertaken;

(b) if so, what will be its cost of construction; and

(c) when Government propose to undertake its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal.

FORD FOUNDATION SCHEME IN SINDEWALI

595. Mulla Abdullaibhat: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how far the Ford Foundation Scheme has made progress at Sindewahi (District Chania)?

(b) When is the work of this Scheme proposed to be completed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The Ford Foundation Scheme at Sindewahi is a Training-cum-Development Project. It was sanctioned on 10th May 1952 and started functioning from 16th June 1952. Under the training portion of the project, 40 trainees were admitted out of whom 3 have left and the remaining 37 are under training. The report on the development portion of the project has not yet been received.

(b) The training portion is proposed to be completed by the 15th June, 1955 and the development portion by the 15th June, 1957.

PROVIDENT FUND ACT

596. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 is being put into effect by the industries concerned, and if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): The Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 framed under Section 5 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, came into force with effect from the 1st November, 1952.

The employers in the factories concerned are bound by law to implement the Scheme. The reports received so far indicate that the employers are taking steps for carrying out the provisions of the Scheme.

राजस्वान में नई रेलवे लाइनों का निर्दारण

157. श्री बालपाल : (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बीकानेर तथा जैसलमेर, चूरू तथा फतहपुर और गंगानगर तथा हिन्दूपल्कोट के बीच कोई नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये कब तक पूरी होंगी?

(ग) क्या बीकानेर रेलवे जंक्शन स्टेशन की बाने या उसे बनाने स्थान से हटा कर किसी अन्य स्थान पर बनाने की कोई योजना बिचाराबीन है, यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक कियान्वित होगी।

(घ) क्या यह योजना मूल्यवां बीकानेर स्टेट रेलवे के भी बिचाराबीन थी?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No proposals for the construction of new railway lines between Bikaner and Jaisalmer, and Chooru and Fatehpur are under consideration at present. A preliminary examination for a rail link between Hindumalkot and Ganganager is being made at present.

(b) It is not possible at present to consider new constructions except top priority projects in connection with the Five-year Plan.

(c) A scheme for remodelling Bikaner station yard is under consideration. It is likely that work on it will be undertaken in 1953-54. There is no proposal for shifting Bikaner railway station to another site.

(d) A scheme for shifting Bikaner station about 2 miles away from its present position was considered by the Bikaner State Railway before 1947 but was abandoned.

हनुमानगढ़ तथा शारदूलपुर के बीच रेलवे पारियों का व्यवस्था

५९८. श्री बालपाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बलाने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या यह ठीक है कि हनुमानगढ़ तथा शारदूलपुर जंक्शन (उत्तरी रेलवे) के बीच २४ बंटों में केवल एक ही गाड़ी आसी जाती है, जब कि उस लाइन पर यात्रियों की काफी संख्या रहती है?

(ख) क्या इस लाइन पर एक और गाड़ी बलाने के लिये कोई मांग भी नहीं थी, यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जा रहा है?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Owing to the difficult position in respect of availability of coaching stock, it is not yet feasible to introduce another train between Hanumangarh and Sardulpur. The demand has, however, been noted for the provision of a train when the availability of rolling stock permits it.

INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE (EXPERT SUB-COMMITTEE)

599. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which eight Expert Sub-Committees were formed by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee; and

(b) when the reports of these Sub-Committees will be published?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The eight Sub-Committees were proposed by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Committee in November 1949 but were actually formed in 1950.

(b) The Sub-Committees are intended to help the main Committee in technical matters relating to the monographs of the Indian Pharmacopoeia and are not required to submit official reports. There will, therefore, be no publication of the reports of the Sub-Committees.

MATERNITY BENEFITS LAWS

600. Shri P. L. Barupal: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state which States in India have

enacted Maternity Benefits Laws and in what years?

(b) What is the qualifying period, maximum period of benefit—post-natal and ante-natal—and the rate of benefit in the various States and in mines?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Gir): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 18]

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1938

601. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state in which of the Part 'B' and 'C' States, the Employment of Children Act of 1938 has been made applicable?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Gir): The Employment of Children Act, 1938, has been made applicable to all the Part 'B' and 'C' States except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

602. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what facilities have been made available by the Union Government to the various State Governments and private Industrial houses for vocational training of children and young persons?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Gir): No facilities have been made available by the Government of India.

R. M. S. PLAYGROUND (SERAMPORE)

603. Shri Tushar Chatterjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a dispute is going on between the Eastern Railways and the Serampore Municipality over the question of exchange of the R.M.S. playground at Serampore; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to settle the dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have decided that they would have no objection to the R.M.S. ground at Serampore being relinquished to the Municipality on the condition that a suitable plot of equivalent area is acquired by the Municipality at its own cost and handed over

to the Railway. The plot so selected should, however, be approved by the Railway Administration.

BRITISH SHIPPING COMPANIES

604. Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian seamen employed by British shipping companies operating from Indian ports in 1951-52.

(b) the number of Indians in the cadre of officers in British ships; and

(c) the difference, if any, in emoluments paid to Indian and British seamen in comparable categories by British shipping companies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The number of Indian seamen engaged on Indian articles during the year 1951-52 on British ships from the ports of Bombay and Calcutta is as follows:—

Indians

Bombay	8502
Calcutta	7706

(b) The number of Indian Officers employed on the ships of the three British companies which alone employ such Officers, namely the British India Steam Navigation, the Asiatic Steam Navigation and the Mogul Line is 61 as shown below:—

Navigation Officers

38 (including 19 apprentices).

Engineer Officers

23 (including 4 uncertificated Junior Engineers).

Similar statistics regarding Indians employed as Purers, Doctors, Electricians, Wireless Operators, etc. are not available

(c) A statement showing the difference in the emoluments paid to Indian and British seamen in comparable categories employed on British ships is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 19].

चीनी मिलें

६०५. श्री रामलीला चर्चा : पर्याय आला तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे :

(क) राज्यवार कितनी चीनी मिलें

१९५२-५३ की सीज़न में चालेंगी बीर १९५१-

3547 ५२ में कितनी चालू थी;

(a) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी ज़िलों में कुछ चीनी बिलों के मुकदमेवारी के कारण बन्द रहने की आशा है; तथा

(b) क्या कठकुईं स्थित जागीर चीनी बिल इस बांद बन्द होगी अथवा हो सकती है?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 20.]

(b) The matter is under enquiry.

(c) No. Government of India have appointed an authorised Controller for running the Jagdish Sugar mills during 1952-53 season.

MEDICAL STORE DEPOTS

606. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the purchase of medicines at Medical Store Depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal in the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 (upto 30th September, 1952);

(b) the amount spent on the purchase of indigenously manufactured medicines and foreign manufactured medicines separately;

(c) the amount spent in different countries and the names of such countries; and

(d) whether the equivalents of foreign manufactures which were ordered by Medical Stores Depots are manufactured by Indian manufacturers?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 21]

(d) No; except in very rare cases where the price of the Imported product happens to be appreciably lower than that of the Indigenous product.

LEPROSY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

607. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the establish-

ment of a Leprosy Research Institute; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what would be the initial cost and running expenses of such an Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The question of the location of the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput (Madras State) is still under consideration of Government and a final decision is expected to be reached shortly.

(b) The initial cost of the Central Leprosy Institute for construction of buildings and equipment is estimated to be about Rs. 10 lakhs, while the annual recurring expenditure of the Institute would be about Rs. 3 lakhs, in addition to the cost of maintenance of the two existing Institutions in Madras, viz. the Lady Willing Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet, which will be part of the Central Leprosy Institute according to the scheme under consideration.

HEALTH EDUCATION

608. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who saw the films on Health Education shown by the Mobile Cinema units organised by the Central Government:

(b) the names of the parts of the country where such films were shown; and

(c) the expenses incurred on this propaganda so far?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) It is estimated that about 12,00,000 persons have seen films on Health Education shown by the Mobile Cinema Units belonging to the Ministry of Health.

(b) Health Education Films were shown in:—

(i) Delhi, New Delhi and practically all the villages of the Delhi State;

(ii) Meerut, Bijnor, Tilpatra, Dadri, and Gazipur in Uttar Pradesh;

(iii) Pipli, Karnal, Bawali, Nilokheri, Thaneswar, Kurukshetra, Jyotisar, Pehowa, Hisar and Faridabad in the Punjab;

(iv) Rajpura in P.E.P.S.U., and

(v) Ganganagar in Rajasthan

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 65,000 has been incurred during the last three years on the maintenance and operation of the Mobile Cinema Units.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF HEALTH

610 Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state when the Central Council of Health will be established and what will be its terms of reference?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Srimati Chandrasekhar): The Central Council of Health has already been established as stated in reply to unstarred question No. 184 dated the 19th November, 1952. A copy of the President's Order dated the 9th August, 1952 which mentions inter alia the duties to be performed by the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 22]

BANSWARA STATE (TELEPHONES)

611. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the former Banswara State of Rajasthan, every police station was joined by telephonic connections with the S.P. Headquarters at Banswara;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for discontinuing the telephonic connections after taking over the charge by the Centre; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the District Congress Committee in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Babadur): (a) At the time of taking over of the Banswara ex-State telephone system by the Central Government, only three police stations Partapur, Danpur and Barodia were connected by telephone to Headquarters at Banswara. It is understood that telephonic communication was also available to some other police stations during the regime of the former Banswara State but was discontinued before transfer to the Centre.

(b) The system was in a dilapidated condition and it was not required by the State Government.

(c) No.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE ON RAILWAYS

612. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway employees were arrested and convicted due to anti-corruption drive on Railways by the Special Police Establishments of the Government of India in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) the class of employees convicted;

(c) the form of punishment awarded; and

(d) whether there is any case in which both departmental and judicial punishments were inflicted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagappa): (a)

Number of Railway Servants prose cuted	During 1950-51.	During 1951-52.
Gazetted (Class I & II)	7	3
Non-Gazetted (Class III & IV)	144	125
—	—	—
151	128	

Number of Railway Servants convicted.

Gazetted (Class I and II)	7	1
Non-Gazetted (Class III & IV)	63	52
—	70	53

NOTE:—The number of railway servants arrested before prosecution is not readily available.

(b) Number of railway servants convicted as given in reply to part (a) above includes all classes of employees

(c) The form of punishment awarded in these cases is either imprisonment or fine, or both.

(d) All convicted railway servants have either been removed or dismissed from service in accordance with the service rules.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME

613. Pandit Manishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state to what States the Government of India contracted to advance loans for the construction of tubewells under Minor Irrigation Scheme towards the close of 1950?

(b) What State was to construct tubewells, at what cost and on what conditions?

(c) How many of these wells have been constructed in Uttar Pradesh and in what districts and how many have started giving water?

(d) What districts or localities have not yet started or completed the construction of the tubewells and what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab.

(b) The Governments of U.P., Bihar and Punjab entered into contracts with M/s. Associated Tubewells Ltd. for the construction of 440, 300 and 225 tubewells respectively in the three States. The estimated cost per tubewell of 300 ft. depth in each State, excluding the cost of powering, is as under:—

1. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 20,700/-
2. Bihar	Rs. 20,000/-
3. Punjab	Rs. 25,129/-

The main terms and conditions of the contract were furnished to the House in reply to starred question No. 717 on the 3rd September, 1951.

(c) Out of 440 tubewells to be constructed in the State, the following tubewells have been completed upto 10th December, 1952:—

Sitapur	31
Kheri	59
Shahjahanpur	34
Fyzabad	12
Total	136

The completed tubewells will commence irrigation after they are connected with electric power.

(d) (1) The districts and localities in which this work has not yet started are:—

Districts	Name of Tehsil
Saharanpur	Saharanpur
	Roorkee
	Nakur
	Deoband
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar
Fyzabad	Bikapur
Gonda	Gonda

(2) The districts and localities in which the work has not yet been completed are—

Shahjahanpur	Powayan
Lakhimpur Kheri	Mohamdi
Sitapur	Masrikh
Fyzabad	Fatzabad

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

814. **Pandit Mahtshwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total area of land reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation and what is the additional produce of the land so reclaimed during recent years?

(b) What is the total number of tractors at present working in India and how many are being imported on an average per year?

(c) Are these tractors being used only for reclamation work or are any number of them attending to follow-up cultivation work also?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) In the five years beginning with the 1947-48 reclamation season, the Central Tractor Organisation has reclaimed a total area of 7,20,870 acres. The estimated annual additional production from these lands is 2,12,000 tons.

(b) According to a census conducted in May, 1951, the number of tractors actually in the field and employed exclusively for agricultural purposes was 8,022. This figure is subject to revision on receipt of further information from States.

During the last three financial years an average of 5,132 tractors have been imported each year.

(c) The tractors belonging to the Central Tractor Organisation are heavy crawler machines and are used for land reclamation work only. As regards the other tractors in the country, some are used for follow-up cultivation work on reclaimed lands. Exact information regarding the number of tractors employed on reclamation and those engaged on cultivation work is not available. However, leaving aside the tractors owned by the Central Tractor Organisation, most of the tractors are medium and light ones and are mainly used for cultivation work.

TOBACCO

Q15. Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what were the yearly amounts of tobacco imported into and exported from India in the years 1948 to 1952, which were the countries with which export and import trade was carried on and what was the value of such exports and imports?

(b) What has been the total produce of tobacco in the years from 1948 to 1952, State-wise, and what has been the consumption, State-wise?

(c) What is the amount of duty and cess that we obtained from tobacco export and import and how far have they affected our export and import amounts since last year?

(d) What is the amount of tobacco waste obtained every year?

(e) Has any method been found out to make use of it and have any concrete steps been taken to make use of the waste?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Two statements (Nos. I and II) showing the yearly imports and exports of tobacco are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No 23]

(b) Two statements (Nos. III and IV) showing the State-wise production and consumption of tobacco are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 23]

(c) Export duty is levied on Cigars only at 15 per cent. ad valorem. Receipts from export duties have been as under (Export duty on cigarettes was levied in 1949-50 only):—

1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,635	17,25,692	8,727	15,886

A cess of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem is levied on unmanufactured tobacco exported. A statement showing amounts collected from the cess will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as information has been obtained.

Import duty is levied on manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco. Receipts have been as under:—

1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,77,30,688	4,89,31,369	4,69,33,932	8,80,8983

Imports have not shown any marked variations in recent years. Exports

registered a significant improvement between 1948 and 1951 in respect both of unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco.

(d) and (e). About 28 million pounds. A large proportion of tobacco waste is used for agricultural purposes e.g. as manure and insecticide. A process for the extraction of nicotine from tobacco waste, with commercial potentialities, has recently been evolved by the National Chemical Laboratory of India, Poona.

TRAINING CENTRES

616 Shri N. P. Shah: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many training centres for imparting technical and vocational education to the unemployed have been opened in India and at what places?

(b) what is the mode of selection of the new entrants?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Gir): (a) At the end of October 1952 there were 62 Training Centres teaching technical and vocational trades, open to adult civilians, run by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour. A list showing their names and location is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 24]

(b) The selection of candidates is made from amongst the applicants by a Selection Committee appointed in each Region. The Committee is presided over by the Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment of the Region, and generally consists, besides the President of 2 representatives each of Employers and Workers, a representative of the State Government, an M.L.A., a member of the Scheduled Castes, and the Assistant Director of Training of the Region.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE (DIPLOMA COURSE)

617. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to implement the recommendation of the Upgrading Committee, a diploma course in industrial hygiene was instituted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta;

(b) if so, when it was started;

(c) who is the authority to grant diploma;

(d) how many students have already been admitted;

(e) how the staff have been recruited; and

(f) whether there are any foreign experts in the staff?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrachhar): (a) Yes.

(b) 1st November, 1950.

(c) Calcutta University.

(d) 23.

(e) The gazetted Class I and Class II staff was recruited through the Union Public Service Commission. The non-gazetted staff was recruited by the Director of the Institute as usual. For the post of Professor of Physiological and Industrial Hygiene, the Commission after interviewing some candidates came to the conclusion that there was no likelihood of a suitable candidate being available in India and that one should be recruited from abroad on a contract basis. They had, however, agreed to the appointment of the Assistant Professor of the Section to officiate as Professor till a suitable person became available. The new Professor whose services have been made available by the World Health Organisation has since joined duty.

(f) Yes, there is one foreign expert on the staff as explained above.

TRANSPORT OF GOODS INTO ASSAM

618. Shri Bell Ram Das: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what quantity of goods was transported into Assam from Calcutta by Steamers and Railways separately during 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) What quantity of Assam jute and tea was transported from Assam to Calcutta during the same period by Steamers and Railways separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagman): (a) The following quantities of goods were transported into Assam from Calcutta during 1950-51 and 1951-52.

	1950-51	1951-52
	Mds.	Mds.
By all-rail route	18.81,181	20.38,810
By rail-cum-river	12.18,864	19.72,895
By all-water	49.81,142	51.27,106
TOTAL	100.81,181	91.98,819

(b) The quantities of Jute and Tea transported from Assam to Calcutta were as under:-

	1950-51
By all-rail route	3.18,151 97,136
By rail-cum-river	9.83,465 10,50,114
By all-water	21.54,119 23,20,234
TOTAL	34.56,715 34,76,484

	1951-52
By all-rail route	7,60,307 71,079
By rail-cum-river	4,60,493 13,56,875
By all-water	18,47,439 16,71,738
TOTAL	30,68,241 31,02,092

ANGLO-INDIANS IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHES DEPARTMENT

619. Shri Frank Anthony: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anglo-Indians employed during the financial year 1946-47 in the Posts and Telegraphes Department;

(b) the percentage which this number represented of the total vacancies filled in the Department, in the year 1946-47;

(c) the number of Anglo-Indians employed in the Department in the financial year 1950-51;

(d) the percentage which this number represented of the total vacancies filled in the Department in the year 1951-52;

(e) the number of Anglo-Indians employed in the Department in the financial year 1951-52; and

(f) the percentage which this number represented of the total vacancies filled in the Department in the year 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Presumably the Hon'ble Member wants information in respect of the cadre of telegraphists in which there is a reservation for Anglo-Indians. The information is as follows:—

(a) 9

(b) 4.00 per cent.

(c) 8

(d) Obviously the year 1950-51 is meant. The required information for this year is 5.00 per cent.

(e) Nil.

(f) Nil.

COMPLAINT BOOKS

620. Shri Krishna Chandra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any complaint books are kept with the Railway Guards on running trains for the convenience of passengers to record their complaints thereon and if not, is there any proposal to do so?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alageean): Complaint books are required to be kept either at all stations or only at important stations at the discretion of the General Managers of individual railways. Railways do not, therefore, provide guards of running trains with complaint books nor is there any proposal to do so. The North Eastern and Southern Railways, however, provide guards of certain important trains with complaint books.

W.H.O. (EXPERTS)

621. Dr. Rama Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many medical experts have so far been sent by the W.H.O. to India?

(b) What are the special qualifications of each, what work are they doing in India and where?

(c) How many of them combine training of Indians with other aspects of their work?

(d) What is the remuneration offered to each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chaudhary): (a) 77.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 25.]

(c) Except for a few short-term personnel assigned to undertake survey work, all international staff assigned by WHO carry out training of national staff as part of their duties.

(d) The salaries of the personnel are paid by the WHO. The Government of India or the State Governments concerned are meeting the cost on account of:—

(i) provision of living quarters of an adequate standard to the WHO field staff assigned to India for one year or more and the dependents accompanying them; and

(ii) travel within the country on official duty away from the duty station, including a per diem subsistence allowance while on duty travel away from duty station.

CHANGE OF TIMINGS OF TRAINS IN MALABAR

622. Shri E. Iyappi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have received any representations regarding the inconvenience caused to the passengers due to the revised timings of the trains in Malabar?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alageean): Yes. Representations have been received from the Public of Malabar complaining about the revision of the timings of No. 718 Mangalore-Calicut Passenger with effect from 1st October, 1952. Arrangements have been made to revise, with effect from 1-12-52, the timings of No. 718 to as nearly as possible those in force prior to 1.10.52.

CHLOROMYCTIN

623. Shri M. L. Agrawal: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the efficacy of Chloromyctin as a specific remedy for typhoid has been tested in India?

(b) In what other diseases has this drug proved useful?

(c) What are its sources of supply in India and are Government contemplating setting up a factory for its manufacture in India?

(d) At what cost is it available in India?

(e) What steps, if any, Government are contemplating to take to reduce its present price, so as to make it within easy reach of the general public?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shri-mati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been found useful in the treatment of the following infections:—

1. Bacillary and coccal urinary infections.
2. Undulant fever.
3. Ulcerative colitis.
4. Bacterial pneumonia.
5. Primary atypical pneumonia.
6. Lymphogranuloma venereum.
7. Granuloma inguinale.
8. Typhus.
9. Whooping Cough.

(c) The drug is at present wholly imported and is not manufactured in India. Government have approved the scheme of a private firm to start its manufacture in India.

(d) The market price of the drug is Rs. 26/- per vial of 12 capsules containing 0.25 gm. each.

(e) Government are setting up a Committee of Enquiry to examine the present stage of development of the pharmaceutical industry in the country. This Committee will go into the question of prices charged for essential drugs like Chloromyctin.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

624. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the General Manager O.T.R. (now N.E.R.) by Notification 1 published in the O.T.R. Special Gazette No. 4 of 1951 dated Thursday, November 8, 1951 invited particulars from former employees of the undivided Government of India who had exercised a final option for service in Pakistan but were compelled by subsequent developments either to leave their posts in

Pakistan or prevented from joining their posts there?

(b) What was the purpose of and object in issuing this notification?

(c) How many persons furnished the particulars demanded?

(d) Have Government considered the cases of such employees?

(e) What decision have Government taken in respect of such employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Agrawal): (a) Yes. The notification in the Railway Gazette referred to was only a reproduction of the Government's Press Note dated 29th September, 1951.

(b) The Press note was issued to collect certain factual information in respect of the Central Government Servants referred to with a view to examining the question of recognition of de facto reversal of their final options and the financial implications involved.

(c) About 170 non-Muslims.

(d) and (e). Their cases are still under consideration. No decision can be taken until an agreement on a reciprocal basis is reached with the Government of Pakistan.

"GROW MORE FOOD" SCHEMES

625. **Shri Kirolikar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether information about figures of actual expenditure from grants and loans sanctioned by the Government of India to the States for "Grow More Food" Schemes has been received from the States;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the figures of expenditure;

(c) how many Key Farm Centres in Key Village Scheme have been set up in the Madhya Pradesh State and how much subsidy has been given by the Central Government to that State for this purpose;

(d) whether Government have undertaken experiment in ploughing with heavy disc ploughs; and

(e) if the experiment is successful, whether Government propose to purchase heavy disc ploughs for use by the agriculturists?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes.

A statement showing the information as far as available is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No 26.]

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Government did not send any Key Village Scheme for Government of India's approval during 1951-52. The Madhya Pradesh Government has however a Key Village Scheme already in operation in that State.

(d) Yes.

(e) In 1950-51 reclamation season (January to June 1951) tests were conducted with heavy disc ploughs and disc harrows to assess their utility for eradication of kans weeds. The disc harrows were found to be unsuitable for kans eradication. As for disc ploughs, the experiments with the Towner Disc Plough were successful. It has accordingly been decided to purchase some Towner Disc Ploughs for land reclamation work done by Central Tractor Organisation.

The tests conducted have established the utility of the ploughs only for deep ploughing in connection with land reclamation operations. Tests have not been carried out to determine the usefulness of disc ploughs for cultivation purposes. Hence the question of purchasing them for agriculturists, who require ploughs mainly for cultivation purposes, does not yet arise.

ASSAM RAIL LINK

626 Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether in view of the recurring breaches due to floods in the Assam link of the North Eastern Railway, Government are going to re-examine the alignment with a view to finding more dependable route?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Government do not propose to re-examine the alignment of the Assam Rail Link.

CROP AND CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANIES

627. Shri T. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in 1951-52 to save agriculturists from the loss of cattle due to ravages caused by epidemics and the loss of crops due to vagaries of rainfall; and

(b) whether there are crop and cattle insurance companies in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The State

Governments provide expert veterinary assistance in case of epidemic and to meet the agriculturist's difficulties from loss of crops and cattle they provide taccavi loans.

(b) According to available information, there are no crop and cattle insurance companies in India, but fuller information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

SMALL IRRIGATION SCHEMES

628. Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what amount of funds the Hyderabad Government have received for small irrigation schemes from the Central Government for 1952-53?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): A grant of Rs. 23,338 and a loan of Rs. 55,00,000 have so far been sanctioned by the Government of India for minor irrigation schemes in Hyderabad State under their Grow More Food Programme for 1952-53.

RAILWAY CLAIMS

629. Shri Garman: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of claims preferred against the present N. W. Railway for shortage, loss and damage of goods and consignments blocked to stations on Siliguri-Haldibari Section in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

(b) How many court decrees remain to be satisfied upto September 1952 and on how many occasions cash of the Jalpaiguri Station has been attached in execution of decrees in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Presumably the Member refers to the North Eastern Railway and not to the N.W. Railway. The number of claims preferred against the North Eastern Railway for shortage, loss or damage to goods booked to stations on the Siliguri-Haldibari section during the years 1950 and 1951 was 1,325 and 1,270 respectively and 1,114 upto October 1952.

(b) The number of court decrees remaining to be satisfied upto September 1952 was 6 and the number of occasions when cash of Jalpaiguri station was attached in execution of the decrees during the years 1950 and 1951 was 38 and 80 respectively and 46 upto October 1952.

MANSI-SAHARSA RAILWAY LINE

630. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to improve the Railway line running from Mansi to Saharsa (North Eastern Railway) in Bihar in order to extend facilities to the passengers during the Monsoon?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the details of the same?

(c) Is the 'Kursela Bridge' on the same line to be expanded and improved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Out of the 3 existing dips between Mansi and Koparia, it is proposed to fill the first dip so as to enable the train to go up to 6½ miles from Mansi and thus reduce the journey to be covered in country boats.

(c) There is no proposal at present to expand the Kursela Bridge. Model experiments are, however, being arranged with a view to improving its protection works.

SALOONS

631. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of saloons in Assam part of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) how far these are surplus to requirements of the Assam part of the said Railway; and

(c) how far upper class bogies are in short supply in Assam part of the Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are now four bogie and sixteen six wheeler Inspection Carriages.

(b) None is surplus to requirements.

(c) Upper class bogies are not in short supply in Assam part of the North Eastern Railway.

ETTIKKULAM PORT

632. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have at any time considered the possibility of developing a major port at Ettikkulam

on the West Coast, north of Cannanore;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government for developing Ettikkulam into a major port;

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what action Government have taken about the representations; and

(d) whether any investigations have been made about the possibility of developing a major Port at Ettikkulam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM ORISSA

633. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of rice exported from Orissa to each deficit State of India during each of the last five years;

(b) the total amounts paid by each deficit State as the cost of rice supplied to them for the same period; and

(c) the total amount of subsidy granted to the State of Orissa for its rationed rice shops for the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix VII. annexure No. 27.)

(b) Information is not available.

(c) There is no subsidy granted to any state for its rationed rice shops.

PULLAMPETA HALT

634. **Dr. Gangadhar Siva:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to the effect that Pullampeta Halt in Cuddapah district should be made a regular station;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative what action has been taken in the matter;

(c) whether any traffic survey has been taken and if so, what are the details of that survey and the period to which it extended;

(d) whether any local persons have been asked to assist in this survey; and

(e) when the proposal will be finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):
(a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to convert Pullampeta Halt into a Flag station.

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

(e) The conversion will be effected during 1953-54.

Bidi LABOUR (DEDUCTIONS)

635. Shri K. C. Sodha: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what deductions are permissible to be made by the employers in the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act?

(b) Are Government aware that Bidi manufacturers in Madhya Pradesh have been making deductions to the extent of 33 per cent. or so in case of minimum wages fixed for Bidi Labour under the Act?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giridharan): (a) The permissible deductions are those laid down in Section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(b) It is understood that deductions are not made from minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act; but bidis which are not up to the standard are rejected and payment is made according to minimum rates of wages for accepted Bidis.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

636. Shri H. G. Valsanai: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what amount has been spent for the amenities of Railway passengers over the metre gauge system of the Central Railway (previously N. S. Railway) in Hyderabad State in the years 1951 and 1952?

(b) What amenities have been provided to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):
(a) In 1950-51 the expenditure was Rs. 3,98,346. In 1951-52 it is expected to be Rs. 3,75,805.

(b) A number of amenities have been provided at various stations and those include:

(1) Covering over passenger platforms.

(2) Refreshment rooms.

(3) Water coolers, drinking water shelters and shower baths.

(4) Waiting rooms.

(5) Approach roads to stations and their electrification.

(6) Lengthening, surfacing, raising and electrification and covering over passenger platforms and other improvements.

(7) Additions and alterations to booking offices.

(8) Platform benches, additional name boards, etc.

(9) Improvements to waiting halls and refreshment rooms.

(10) New station buildings.

(11) Electric lights in station buildings and platforms, improvement to lighting and provision of additional ceiling fans on station platforms, waiting rooms including lights and fans in tea stalls and refreshment rooms.

(12) Improved lighting and fans in Class III compartments of Metre Gauge Coaches.

LABOUR WELFARE ADVISERS

637. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Labour Welfare Advisers working on the Western Railway on the 1st November, 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that an expansion of the Labour Welfare Organisation on the Western Railway was sanctioned by the Railway Board early in March, 1951;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of several Selection Boards the Western Railway Administration has failed to select the required number of Labour Welfare Advisers; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter and if so, by what time the Organisation is likely to come in full swing?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) The number of Labour Welfare Advisers working on the Western Railway on 1.11.52 was 10.

(b) Yes, in February, 1951.

(c) Yes. The number so far selected is short of the required number of 30 for this category by 3.

(d) All necessary steps have already been taken and the staffing of the expanded organisation is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

NAGPUR-NAGBHIR RAILWAY LINE

638. **Shri Jasani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey for the conversion of present Nagpur-Naghbir Railway line from narrow gauge to Broad gauge was made with a view to connect this line with Bhairamgarh, Jagdalpur-Vizagapatnam route to tap Balladilia iron-ores;

(b) if so, when the survey was carried out; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for the construction of this railway line in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways, and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Yes.

(b) In 1945-48.

(c) No.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

639. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association has applied to Government for exemption of their member mills from the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952;

(b) if so, what is exactly the proposal of the Indian Jute Mills Association and whether Government have taken any decision on it;

(c) whether Government have also received any representation from the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union on this question; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken on it?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giril): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal of the Indian Jute Mills Association is that since the members of the Association have modified and are prepared to modify further, if required, their provident fund schemes in accordance with the

Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, they should be exempted from the scope of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. The applications for exemption are under examination in consultation with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners, the State Governments and the Labour Unions. Pending disposal of applications for exemption, relaxation orders from the provisions of the Scheme have already been issued to the Jute Mills (which applied for exemption on or before 31st October, 1952) by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in exercise of powers vested in him under paragraph 79 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

(c) and (d). The Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union have objected to the claim of the Indian Jute Mills Association for exemption being granted to their member mills from the provisions of the Act, particularly on the ground that the administrative machinery of the Funds should not vest with the managements but should be transferred to the appropriate authority under the Act. This is at present under the consideration of Government.

PODU CULTIVATION

640. **Shri Sangama:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. J. D. N. Veraluva, the representative of the U.N.E.S.C.O. visited Orissa in the month of September, 1952 to study the steps taken by the Government of Orissa in regard to Podu cultivation;

(b) if so, whether he has conferred with the Government of Orissa; and

(c) what are his impressions about Podu cultivation in Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Orissa Government report that he has made some general suggestion about the problem of podu cultivation.

ALL-INDIA SEAFARERS' FEDERATION

641. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the All India Seafarers' Federation has met the Minister of Transport; and

(b) if so, what proposals the deputationists have put before him?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagean): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals referred to the establishment of Seamen's employment offices, delegation to the Asian Regional Maritime Conference and eligibility of Seamen who are out of employment for more than one year for free medical treatment.

ERGOT

542. Shri N. M. Lingam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are importing any ergot; and

(b) what steps have been taken to produce ergot artificially in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Ergot is the dried "sclerotium" (resting stage) of a parasitic fungus, "claviceps purpurea", which infects and develops on the flower of the rye plant. Ergot is already being grown in Madras State and that Government has been advised to increase its supplies. A scheme submitted by Assam Government for financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is under consideration. The development of ergot is also included in a scheme of the West Bengal Government.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

643. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two District Medical Officers who retired on Superannuation were re-employed on the Northern Railway and if so, why;

(b) whether these postings have affected the promotions of the junior Medical Officers;

(c) whether Government propose to place on the Table of the House the names of those re-employed with the particulars of excess amount spent on that account;

(d) whether it is also a fact that they (re-employed) have applied for further extension of their employment and if so, whether their request has been granted; and

(e) whether it is the practice to re-employ those retired on superannuation and if so, whether all applications received will be similarly considered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagean): (a) Yes; no serving Medical officers with the requisite qualification and experience were available for appointment on the Northern Railway.

(b) No.

(c) Dr. R. C. Mahajan and Dr. H. S. Chhachhi; there was no excess amount spent on this account.

(d) No.

(e) Yes, for short periods, in categories where no suitable serving employee is available for appointment, or there is a shortage of trained persons. Applications received are considered on merits.

BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT MYSORE MINES

544. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the brick manufacturing company at Mysore Mines in Kolar Gold Fields has been closed and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Gir): Yes; the factory was closed as it was reported to be running at a loss.

COW SLAUGHTER

645. Sardar A. S. Saigal: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have implemented all the recommendations of the Committee which was set up to find out ways and means to ban cow slaughter in India?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what time Government will take to implement the recommendations?

(c) Is it a fact that Government are further examining the matter as regards unlicensed and unauthorised slaughter of cattle?

(d) Do Government propose to make a law for prohibiting slaughter of cattle?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). The Government of India appointed an expert committee to consider and recommend a comprehensive plan of action for preserving the cattle wealth of the country and for promoting its development. The Committee submitted its report in November 1948. Copies of the report were circulated to the members of the House. The Committee recommended, *inter alia*, that the slaughter of cattle was not

desirable in India under any circumstances and that its prohibition should be enforced by law. In order to achieve this end, the Committee suggested the following measures:—

(1) Total prohibition of slaughter of all useful cattle other than indicated below:

(a) Animals over 15 years of age and unfit for work and breeding.

(b) Animals of any age permanently unable to work or breed owing to age, injury or deformity.

(2) Unlicensed and unauthorised slaughter of cattle should be prohibited immediately and should be made a cognizable offence under law.

(3) The law for prohibiting slaughter of cattle totally should be enforced as early as possible but in any case within two years of enactment of legislation during which period necessary arrangements should be made for the maintenance of unserviceable and unproductive cattle.

The Government of India, after eliciting the opinion of most State Governments, decided to accept the first two recommendations. Since prohibition of cattle slaughter came with the law making power of the State Governments a model Bill was drafted and communicated to State Governments for adoption.

As regards the third recommendation of the Committee the matter was further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and it was decided that indiscriminate stoppage of slaughter was a wasteful policy likely to have the most detrimental effect not only on the export and trade of hides and skins but also on the economic position of the country. The State Governments were accordingly advised that no legal restrictions on slaughter of unproductive and useless cattle should be imposed by the State without first providing for sufficient number of Gosadans to cater for all unproductive and useless cattle.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have requested the Central Council of Gosamvardhana which has been constituted recently, to review the entire question relating to slaughter of cattle in India and the decision when taken will be made known.

UNEMPLOYMENT

646. **Shrimati Sushama Sen:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government have the latest statistics of the growing unemployment in the country?

(b) What classes of the population are worst affected by unemployment?

(c) Are Government in a position to furnish figures about unemployment State-wise and industry-wise?

The Minister of Labour (Smt V. V. Giril): (a) The only statistics available to Government regarding unemployment are those provided by the Employment Service, which, as is well known, has a limited function. Registration for employment at Exchanges is purely voluntary. The figures may be a little more than a reflection of urban and suburban unemployment.

(b) In the absence of reliable statistics, it is not possible to say what classes are worst affected.

(c) No.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD ON FOREST UTILISATION

647. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether, since the reconstitution of the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation in 1948, there has been any change in the constitution and functions of the Board;

(b) if so, what is the present position in this regard;

(c) whether the Government of India have appointed an Executive Committee of the Board recently;

(d) if so, what will be the precise functions and constitution of the Committee; and

(e) whether the Board or its Executive Committee has suggested any change in the Forest Policy of Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kildwall): (a) No; the Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation was reconstituted in 1949 (and not in 1948) and since then there has been no change to its constitution and functions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The functions of the Executive Committee are to make effective arrangements for guiding research on forest products and for utilising the results of research for production purposes. The constitution of the Committee is as under:-

- (1) The Director of Scientific and Industrial Research—Chairman.
- (2) The representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry on the Board.
- (3) The representative of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry on the Board.
- (4) The Inspector General of Forests.
- (5) The President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun.
- (6) The Director of Forest Education and Publicity & Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges—Secretary.

(e) No, this is not the function of this Board or of its Executive Committee.

रेलवे की भूमि

६४८ स्वामी राधाकृष्णन जारी : क्या रेलवे भूमि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे की आलादू भूमि में जीर्ण करने के लिये कोई अधिस्थान की गह है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और कैसे यह किया याया है;

(ग) क्या इस विषय में राज्य सरकार से कोई पत्र अवाहार हुआ है और यदि हुआ है, तो क्या, कब और कितनी बार हुआ है?

(घ) यदि कोई अवस्था नहीं है, तो क्यों?

(इ) क्या उन लोगों के लिये कोई वैशालिक कार्यदाती की गई है जो इस बकार की भूमि को गत बार या पांच बार से बिना कोई लगान दिये जोड़ते था रहे हैं; तथा

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Yes.

(b) Since 1949 these plots of land have been leased out to local railway staff or private cultivators for cultivation.

(c) Attempts have been made to get the State Government to take over spare railway land and lease it out to cultivators through their local civil authorities. So far the State Government has not taken over surplus cultivable railway land and the matter is still under correspondence.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No legal action has been taken against persons cultivating land without authority. The local civil authorities have been asked to remove encroachers.

(f) Does not arise.

KHARAGPUR RAILWAY HOSPITAL

क्षेत्र समिति राज्य सभा : विधायक श्री शंकर चौधरी: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the administration of Kharagpur Railway Hospital during the last six months;

(b) If so, how many and of what nature;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to enquire into the matter; and

(d) whether it is a fact that an audit objection has been made regarding the admission of an outsider for X-Ray treatment at this Hospital?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) Yes

(b) Two complaints were received. One of these dated 12th September, 1952 was from the Honourable Member himself addressed to the General Manager, Eastern Railway regarding the administration of the Kharagpur Railway Hospital, the behaviour of some Doctors and negligence on their part in certain specific instances.

The second complaint was a telegram dated 4th November, 1952 from Shri Narayan Prasad Banerjee to the Minister for Railways alleging negligence on the part of Railway Doctors

in the Kharagpur Hospital resulting in the death of a Police Sub-inspector.

(c) Yes. In the first case the General Manager immediately instituted enquiries which revealed that the complaint was based on incorrect information. The General Manager issued a reply on 28th October, 1952. In the second case also an enquiry held revealed that the complaint was without foundation.

(d) No facilities are available in the Kharagpur Railway Hospital for X-ray treatment. The hospital provides facilities for X-ray examination which are available to outsiders also on payment of scheduled rates approved by Government. Even before these rates were approved by Government, the Railway Administration were making available the X-ray examination facilities at this hospital to outsiders on payment of the same charges as now approved by Government. As the Accounts Department advised the General Manager that these rates should be specifically approved by Government, the General Manager came up to the Board for the required sanction which was accorded in July, 1951.

TRAINING CENTRES UNDER AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SCHEME

654. Shri Madiah Gowda: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many training centres as adjuncts to Training-cum-Development Scheme of Agricultural Extension have so far been started and where?

(b) Who finances these training centres and what is the total amount involved?

(c) How many persons have so far been trained in these centres?

(d) How are the services of these trainees availed of?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kildau): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 28.]

(c) Two hundred forty-six.

(d) They are employed in the Community and other development projects.

TIME TABLES (SALES)

655. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the income derived from the publication of Railway Time Tables for the year 1951-52 by (i) advertisements and (ii) sale; and

(b) whether these are published in any regional languages also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The income derived by the Indian Railways from the publication of Time Tables during the year 1951-52 by advertisements was Rs. 2,10,161/- while the sale proceeds of the Time Tables themselves amounted to Rs. 2,47,923/-.

(b) Yes. Time tables are published also in the regional languages concerned.

DISMANTLED RAILWAY LINES

656. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway lines that were dismantled in Madras State;

(b) when they were dismantled and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether there were representations to re-open these lines; and

(d) whether Government or the Central Railway Advisory Board ever considered the question of re-opening of these lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) The following railway lines were dismantled in the Madras State.

(i) Shoraur-Nilambur.

(ii) Madura Bodinayakanur.

(iii) Bobbili-Selur.

(iv) Cocanada-Kotippall.

(v) Morappur-Hosur.

(vi) Tirupattur-Krishnagiri.

(b) All these lines were dismantled during the World War II in the years 1943-1942 to meet the urgent military requirements for track material.

(c) The reply is in the affirmative.

(d) Restoration work on the lines mentioned against items (i), (ii) and (iii) is already in hand. As regards the restoration of Cocanada-Kotippall line, the matter is under consideration of the Central Board of Transport. The question of restoration of Morappur-Hosur and Tirupattur-Krishnagiri lines has also been considered by the Central Board of Transport who have decided to postpone it for the present.

RURAL POST OFFICES FOR MYSORE

653. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages having 2,000 and above population are still without a post office in Mysore State; and

(b) how many of such villages have been provided with post offices?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 5, but 2 will be given post offices within the current official year. The remaining 3 cannot be given post offices as the local authorities do not consider the route safe for transit of Mails.

(b) 386.

FOREST LAND

654. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 818 asked on the 13th June, 1952 regarding forest land and state:

(a) the extent of forest that has been converted into agricultural land state-wise during the last two years; and

(b) the total extent of forest land in each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) The requisite information has been called for from the State Governments. It will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

(b) A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII annexure No. 29]

BUILDING WORK IN ASSAM

655. Shri K. P. Tripathi: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Assam Circle of the Posts and Telegraphs has had to surrender funds from Budget Grants sanctioned for buildings for the last several years due to their inability to spend the same and if so, the sanctions and surrenders, year by year, for the last four years?

(b) Is it a fact that the surrender is due to C.P.W.D. not executing the work since the buildings were of an expenditure above Rs. 5,000/- which is beyond the limit of Departmental Construction?

(c) Is it a fact that the building work in Assam is far in arrears and if so, do Government propose to raise the limit of Departmental Construction considerably and sanction additional qualified staff therefor?

(d) Is it a fact that the Advisory Committee of the above Circle has recommended it?

(e) What steps, if any, do Government propose to take?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 30.]

(b) The lapses were primarily due to a certain amount of lack of co-ordination between the P. & T. Department and C.P.W.D. as the executing agency.

(c) Building work in Assam is in arrears to some extent, but Government do not consider there is any justification for raising the limit up to which works could be carried out departmentally

(d) Yes.

(e) The Central P.W.D. is being requested to strengthen its building organisation for construction works in the Assam State.

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

656. Shri N. L. Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what measures have Government adopted to associate actual cultivators of land in the implementation of "Grow More Food" campaign?

(b) Has the agency employed by Government for this purpose been successful so far?

(c) If not, do Government propose to effect any change in the agency so employed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwal): (a) The question of associating the actual cultivators in the implementation of 'Grow More Food' campaign is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The following steps have been recommended by the Central Government in this respect:—

(1) The formation of village Committees consisting of intelligent and influential farmers and landless labourers charged with the responsibility of finding culturable waste lands around the villages, taking steps to get them cultivated, arranging for composting, distribution of essential materials, improved seeds etc. Similar committees at Taluk and Tchsil levels, have also been recommended.

(2) The Village Panchayata, Rural Development Boards

and similar other organisations which were already in existence should be utilised for associating the public with the campaign.

(3) Appointment of suitable public workers in each group of villages to assist the Tehsildar and to serve as a link between the cultivators and the Government.

(4) Holding of crop competitions and distribution of prizes to the winners at village, taluk, district, State and All India levels.

(b) and (c). On the whole, sufficient efforts have not yet been made to rouse local initiative through these non-official committees.

The Grow More Food Committee's recommendations in this behalf have been commended to the State Governments for implementation.

TRAINING CENTRES

657. Shri Balwapi Siiba Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many training centres for staff are running at present, and where they are located?

(b) What is the strength of trainees at each centre and what amount of money is spent on each?

(c) Do Government propose to start any training centre in Rajasthan, if so, when will it commence its work, what would be the strenuous of the trainees there, what is the estimated budget for it and where will it be located?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are 29 Railway Training Schools in all at present. These are located at Mysore, Madras, Basin Bridge, Perambur, Trichinopoly, Golden Rock, Saharanpur, Ghaziabad, Bhavnagar Para, Junagadh, Ajmer, Bikaner, Gorakhpur, Sini, Kharagpur, Chandausi, Sealdah, Kaschrapara, Jamalpur, Badarpur, Gauhati, Bina, Bhusaval and Secunderabad.

(b) A statement showing the courses provided, the duration of the courses and the available capacity for each course at the various schools is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. P-103/52.] Information regarding the actual expenditure incurred on these schools is not readily available.

(c) It is not proposed to start any additional training school in Rajasthan at present. The Western Railway Administration are however

taking steps for permanently transferring the existing school at Ajmer by stages to Udaipur where training facilities will be provided for staff of all departments. A beginning of the Udaipur School will be made on 15th of this month with provision on a temporary basis for training 120 persons at a time, which will ultimately be raised to 350. The estimated budget for this school is Rs 4,000/- per month excluding the initial cost of equipment.

ROLLING STOCK (IMPORT)

658. Shri Jasau: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to my Starred Question No. 604 asked on the 24th November, 1952, regarding orders placed for coaches and wagons with foreign countries and state:

(a) the names of the firms of Belgium, U.K. and Italy with whom the orders for wagons and coaches were placed and for what quantity and value;

(b) what is the paidup capital of these firms; and

(c) whether any advances have been paid against these orders and if so, how much and to which firms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (c). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 31.]

(b) The information is not available.

OPERATIONAL AREA ALLOWANCE

659. Shri Charak: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir area has been declared an operational area for the purpose of granting operational allowance to Posts and Telegraphs employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees of the Post and Telegraph Department in Jammu City have been excluded for grant of operational allowance; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, whether Government propose to reconsider their decision and include Jammu City employees also in that list?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The question is under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

CONSTRUCTION OF AERODROMES IN KORAPUT

660. Shri Saugata: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there was any proposal under consideration for the construction of aerodromes in the district of Koraput (Orissa)?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, why the consideration of the proposal was abandoned?

(c) Will the consideration of the proposal be revived at any time?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Sir.

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

FLYING CLUB, BHUBANESWAR

661. Shri Saugata: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy or loan has been given by the Central Government to the Flying Club at Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the total amount of subsidy or loan given from the inception of the Flying Club up-to-date; and

(c) the number of pilots who received training at the Flying Club so far?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. The club has so far received subsidies amounting to Rs. 2,89,430/- from the Government of India since its inception in March 1947.

(c) 46.

TIME TABLES

662. Shri P. Subba Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that sheet time tables are not supplied to stations for being pasted on the notice boards even after a month of the change of trains?

(b) Will Government consider the desirability of publishing an All-India Time Table every half year in April and October?

(c) What is the policy or basis on which slight alterations are made every half year in the running of trains more often causing inconvenience to public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Traiport (Shri Aingeran):

(a) Sheet Time Tables are, as a rule, made available for display on notice boards simultaneously with the issue of the Time Tables and Guides for sale to the public at stations. Sometimes, however, delays do occur, particularly in the exhibition of sheet Time Tables in the regional languages because they have to be printed in Presses other than the Railway Press. Every endeavour is, however, made to ensure, as far as possible, that no avoidable time-lag occurs between the commencement of the new time tables and the display of the relative sheet time-tables at the various stations.

(b) The Railway Board are already publishing an All India Time Table half-yearly (April and October). This is a priced publication and is available from the General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, New Delhi, and the book stalls at stations.

(c) Generally seasonal and at times intervening periodical changes in the time-tables are necessitated by various factors, such as.

(i) changes due to difference in summer and winter requirements,

(ii) changes to meet specific public requests as far as feasible,

(iii) alterations to timings consequent on changes made by contiguous railways.

(iv) changes considered necessary by the railways themselves having regard to the experience of the operation of the previous time tables, and

(v) varying allowances required to be provided for engineering speed restrictions in accordance with the progress of engineering works.

DELHI RAILWAY STATION (RETIRING ROOMS)

663. Shri U. M. Trivedi: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many retiring rooms are there on the Delhi Railway Station?

(b) How many passengers can get accommodation there every day?

(c) How many passengers are refused such accommodation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alageman): (a) There are six Retiring Rooms at Delhi Main station.

(b) On an average twelve passengers per day are accommodated.

(c) No record of such cases is maintained, hence it is not possible to furnish the information asked for.

CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

664. Shri M. D. Joshi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when the Central Tobacco Committee was constituted;

(b) the number of Members on the Committee and their names;

(c) the functions of the Committee;

(d) the number of times the Committee is required to meet in a year;

(e) the number of meetings of the Committee which took place in the year 1951-52;

(f) the number of meetings attended by each Member;

(g) the amount of expenditure incurred on the Committee during 1951-52; and

(h) what is the criterion on which Members are nominated on the Committee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Malavi): (a) The Indian Central Tobacco Committee was constituted on 28th November 1948.

(b) There are 45 members. A list containing their names is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. P-104/52.]

(c) A note showing the functions of the Committee is placed on the table of the House.

(d) Under the Rules of the Committee it is required to meet at least once in a year.

(e) Once.

(f) The number of meetings held so far during the present term of the members and the number attended by them are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(g) The Government of India did not give any grant to the Committee during 1951-52, as the Committee had accumulated balances from the grants made to it in the previous years and according to the revised

estimates the expenditure during 1951-52 was Rs 12.07.970/-.

(h) Competence, experience and suitability are the considerations borne in mind in making nominations.

OVER AND UNDER BRIDGES

665. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the principles governing the construction of over-bridges or underbridges by the Railway department in congested municipal areas?

(b) Are Government aware that owing to the increase in population, number of vehicles and road traffic, hardship is caused to the general public for want of over or underbridges?

(c) Are Government aware that the lack of an overbridge within Salem municipal area is causing hardship to the general public?

(d) Are Government contemplating expediting the construction of over and underbridges?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alageman):

(a) The principles governing the construction of over-bridges or under-bridges are contained in paras. 1117 to 1122 of the Indian Government Railway General Code, a copy of which is available in the library of the House.

(b) Yes, in a number of cases.

(c) A representation has been received to this effect.

(d) The position is that State Governments have been asked to prepare lists showing their order of priority for the construction of over and underbridges, part of the cost of which they would be prepared to bear on the basis of the principles mentioned in (a) above, and the actual provision of such bridges will be planned by Railways according to the programme fixed in agreement with the State-Governments.

PURNA-DARJEELING ROAD

666. Shri A. L. Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the construction works and improvement on the Purnea-Darjeeling road have been held up?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for the same?

(c) Do Government propose to improve the Purnea-Darjeeling road in the near future?

(d) What are the details of the works to be carried and their estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some improvement works have already been carried out and others are now in progress, or under investigation for preparation of estimates. The Government of India is responsible for the National Highway portion of this road only.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 32.]

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRAGE NEAR DALAI

667. Shri Dasaratha Deb: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a representation of local peasants and displaced persons was made to the Government of Tripura and the Government of India suggesting the construction of a barrage (bund) near Dalai canal of Sonamura Division?

(b) Is it a fact that about 500 acres of land can be brought under cultivation if the proposed barrage is made?

(c) Do Government propose to give aid to such public work?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately 320 acres can be brought under cultivation.

(c) No. The expert technical advice is against the construction of the proposed bunch, as it will adversely affect the flow of the river Gumti.

CENTRAL RAILWAY WORKSHOP, GWALIOR

668. Shri Surya Prashad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that was budgeted by the Central Government for the installation, maintenance and function of the new machines at the Central Railway Workshop in Gwalior;

(b) the total number of new results employed in the workshop as fitters etc., and the strength in each category;

(c) on what lines, basis or guiding factor the recruitment has been made; and

(d) what per cent. of the vacancies was exclusively meant for scheduled castes and what percentage for other backward class representatives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There is no Central Railway Workshop at Gwalior.

The reply to other parts of the question does not arise.

JUTE WORKERS (RETRENCHMENT)

669. Shri Tushar Chatterjee: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware that as a result of rationalisation policy pursued by the Indian Jute Mills Association large-scale retrenchment is going on in every jute mill of West Bengal?

(b) If so, have Government in contemplation any scheme for providing either alternative work or unemployment dole to those who are retrenched?

(c) What is the total number of jute workers (including permanent and temporary) retrenched during last six months?

(d) What is the number that got involuntary unemployment dole from the Jute Mill-owners?

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giril): The information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

FUEL AND LUBRICATING OILS

670. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 1012 asked on the 18th June, 1952 regarding fuel and lubricating oils and state whether any reply has been received from the Government of Madras, and if so, what decision, if any, has been taken?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): Yes. The Government of Madras are of the view that it is not necessary to subsidise fuel oil required by the agriculturists in areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions during the current year, as the benefit of such a subsidy will be available only to a few well-to-do ryots who have the means to hire or buy

pumps and command other irrigation facilities.

POST OFFICE IN PERINAD

671. { Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any idea to change the Post Office from the present site in Perinad (near Quilon), Travancore-Cochin;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) whether the Department has acquired a site for putting up the Post Office Building and if so, why is it that no building has been put up?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Babadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to insufficiency of accommodation available in the present building.

(c) A site belonging to the Anchal department has been transferred to the Department. No construction has been taken up because in the building programme, priority has been given to the rehabilitation of existing buildings in Travancore-Cochin over new construction.

VISAKHAPATNAM HARBOUR (ACCIDENT)

672. { Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident in Visakhapatnam Harbour recently resulting in the death of a passenger in S.S. "Rajula";

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

(c) what steps Government have taken to compensate the dependents of the deceased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesam): (a) and (b). No. The S.S. "Rajula" does not visit the Visakhapatnam port. At the port of Nagapatnam, however, a fatal accident took place on the 26th October, 1952, resulting in the death of an unberthed passenger on board this ship while she was loading cargo. It is reported that the passenger bound from Madras to Singapore, disregarding the hatch-coaming guards put his head under the guard chain of

No. 1 hatch to look down the hatch just as a sling of cargo was being lowered and his head was trapped between the hatch-coaming and the sling of cargo. As a result, he sustained serious injuries on the head as a result of which he subsequently died although medical assistance was immediately rendered by the ship's Surgeon.

(c) As the S.S. "Rajula" is not owned or chartered by the Government of India, the question of their paying any compensation to the dependents of the deceased does not arise.

FAMILY PLANNING

673. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far by the Government of India on the experiments carried out for the rhythmic method of family planning; and

(b) the date on which these experiments were started?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chaudrasekhar): (a) Rs. 41,543/- upto the end of October, 1952.

(b) The undermentioned Family Planning Centres were started on the dates shown against them:—

(i) Lodi Colony Centre, New Delhi, July, 1952.

(ii) Lady Hardinge Medical College Centre, New Delhi, July, 1952.

(iii) Romanagaram Centre (near Bangalore), May, 1952.

HEALTH MINISTER'S CHARITY FUND

674. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Health Minister's name is given in the advertisement of Health Seals Campaign;

(b) the amount of funds so far collected and credited to the Health Minister's Charity Fund; and

(c) the actual amount spent so far on each item separately?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chaudrasekhar): (a) The Appeal is sponsored by the Health Minister.

(b)

Collected	Credited
From Health Seals Campaign :	

Rs.	Rs.
1,87,290-1-11	61,087-7-0

NOTE:—Most of the sales of Health Seals are through Post Offices and there is a time lag between collection by Postal authorities and ultimate transfer to the Charity Fund.

From other sources:

Rs. 4,79,323 4-1	Rs. 4,79,323 4-1
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Total up to 30th November 1952 :
Rs. 6,66,613-6-0 Rs. 5,40,410-11-2

(c) (i) Establishment of construction of Medical and health Institutions. Rs. 76,457-6-0

(ii) Aid to existing Medical and Health Institutions.....Rs. 68,178-8-0

(iii) Promotion of Social Welfare and Relief of Distress.....Rs. 43,092-6-0

Total up to 30th November, 1952 Rs. 1,87,728-4-0

INTERNATIONAL B.C.G. CONFERENCE

675. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent by the Government of India on the delegates sent to attend the International B.C.G. Conference at Rangoon in the year 1951; and

(b) the names of the delegates who attended the Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of India incurred an expenditure of Rs. 230/- on account of per diem allowance of their representatives deputed to attend the B.C.G. Conference held in Rangoon in September, 1951, under the auspices of the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, who met all travel costs.

(b) The following Indian delegates attended the said Conference:

(1) Dr. P. V. Benjamin, T.B. Adviser in the Directorate General of Health Services.

(2) Dr. K. S. Ranganathan, Director, B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy.

(3) Dr. C. M. S. Siddhu, B. C. G. Officer, Uttar Pradesh.

(4) Dr. N. L. Bordia, Chief B.C.G. Officer, Madhya Bharat.

(5) Dr. Kulbhushan, B.C.G. Officer, Punjab.

The first two officers represented the Government of India, while the rest represented their respective State Governments.

HELICOPTERS

676. Shri Bhakta Darshan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have requested the Government of U.S.A. to sell two Helicopters to this country;

(b) if so, whether these helicopters have arrived in India; and

(c) how they are being or are proposed to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a), (b) and (c). Attention is invited to the reply given by me to Shri Radha Raman's Starred Question No. 611 on the 24th November, 1952.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY (NEW WORKS)

677. Shri Ramachandra Reddi: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the new works Nos. 96 and 97 (Gudur and Nellore) of Southern Railway provided for in the Railway Budget of 1952-53 will be taken up for execution?

(b) Is it expected to spend the amount provided during 1952-53?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The work of Remodelling Nellore has been sanctioned and tenders for the work are being invited. The work will be commenced shortly. The work of Remodelling Gudur is held up because of the proposal to convert the Renigunta-Gudur Section from Metre to Broad Gauge which may result in some modifications in the original scheme. This item is likely to be commenced next year.

(b) For the reasons given above it is not likely that the amount provided during 1952-53 will be spent.

COAL

678. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of the coal consumed annually by Indian

railways from 1948 to 1951 and also in 1952 up to 10th November;

(b) whether it is a general complaint of Railways that the coal supplied by the collieries is not according to the specification of the grade they require but of lower grade;

(c) whether supplies of coal are inspected before despatch and if so, who is responsible for such irregularity and whether any action was taken against any person or persons so responsible; and

(d) the approximate amount of annual loss incurred due to such irregularity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement showing the quantity of coal consumed by Indian Government Railways and its value during the financial years 1948-49 to 1951-52 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 33.]

The figures for the period 1st April to 10th November are not available as yet.

(b) The complaints are not general but refer to cases of supplies made by groups of smaller collieries.

(c) The information is being collected through the Ministry of Production, who are in administrative charge of coal supplies including its inspection at collieries and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

(d) Separate statistics of losses on this account are not maintained.

SIGHT TEST OF RAILWAY MEN

679. Shri Nambari: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Railwaymen are required to undergo sight test every year?

(b) Who constitutes the Board of Examiners and who supplies spectacles recommended by the examining authority?

(c) Have complaints been received regarding the supply of plain glass lenses and shoddy frames by the Railways opticians at exorbitant rates?

(d) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Not all railwaymen are required to undergo re-examination for visual

acuity every year. In the interests of public safety, certain staff connected with the operation of traffic such as Running Staff, Shunting Staff, Station Masters and other staff in operative control of Signals, staff authorised to work Trolleys, Yard Supervising Staff, Motor Drivers, Gate Keepers on Level Crossings etc, are required to undergo periodical re-examination for visual acuity at the termination of every period of 3 years calculated from the date of appointment until they attain the age of 45 years and thereafter annually.

In the interests of staff concerned themselves and their fellow workers or both, certain staff such as Shed Staff, Gang-mates, Keymen, Assistant Surgeons, certain Workshop Staff and Engine-Room Staff etc, engaged on duties where failing eyesight may endanger themselves or other employees from moving vehicles or from moving parts of machinery, are required to undergo re-examination for visual acuity on attaining the age of 45 years and again on attaining the age of 50 years. Other staff not included in the above categories are ordinarily not required to undergo periodical re-examination for visual acuity during the course of their service.

(b) Medical Officers of Railway Administrations are authorised to examine railway employees for acuity of vision in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed for the purpose. It is laid down by Government that railway employees must provide themselves with spectacles prescribed by the Medical Officers from reputable firms of opticians.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे स्टेशन (नाम-बट्ट)

६८०. श्री आर० एम० तिळ० : (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे के विविन्न स्टेशनों पर यो सीमेन्ट के नये नाम-बट्ट लागत लाये गये हैं उन पर क्या लागत जारी है ?

(ब) इन पट्टों को दर्द में कितनी बार रंगा जाता है और इस प्रकार की रंगाई की वाचिक लागत क्या है ?

(ग) वहाँ इन स्टेशनों पर जो लोटे के पट्टे लगे हुए थे उन में क्या अधिकाई और उन की बन्दुमालित लागत कितनी है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

681. Shri Ganpati Ram: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that security is demanded from the tenderers along with each tender?

(b) Is there any time limit to refund the securities of those whose tenders are not accepted?

(c) Is it a fact that in N. E. Railway security deposits of those whose tenders have not been accepted have not been returned for months and months?

(d) If so, what steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Security deposits are demanded normally from successful tenderers only. All tenderers are, however, required to deposit earnest money which is refunded to unsuccessful tenderers.

(b) No, but soon after a decision is reached on a tender the amount is refunded to all unsuccessful tenderers on their surrendering the receipt granted by the authority receiving the deposit.

(c) No. There have been, however, some cases in which the refund has been delayed owing to the contractor not producing the deposit receipt or the money having been deposited in a district office necessitating verification before grant of refund.

(d) Does not arise.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD., LAHORE

682. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claimants and the amount of P.I. Assets claims of displaced employees of the ex-N.W. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Lahore, registered with the Railway Board through the C.A.O. E. P. Railway (now N. Railway) as desired by the Railway Board some five years back and the number of claims which have since been settled or paid off;

(b) the amounts of Government securities or other Government Bonds held by the Government of India to

the credit of ex-N. W. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Lahore, or amounts recovered by the N. Railway from the non-Muslim staff of the ex-N. W. Railway now in India; and

(c) whether it is a fact that claims of staff of other Civil Co-operative Societies whose Headquarters are in Pakistan have been settled in full, and if so, by what date the outstanding claims of the remaining employees of ex-N. W. Railway Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Lahore, will be settled?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Number of claimants... 18

Amount claimed ... Rs. 61,111/-.

No claim has yet been settled due to no agreement having been reached with the Government of Pakistan regarding settlement of these claims.

(b) Government of India are not aware in whose actual possession these securities and Bonds are.

The Northern Railway have recovered Rs. 1,89,446/- against the loans taken by the India-opting employees from the said society.

(c) Government of India have no information regarding Civil Co-operative Societies as this is a subject of respective State Governments. For claims against the ex-N. W. Railway Employees Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Lahore, the position is as stated against (a).

MEDICAL EXPENSES (REIMBURSEMENT)

683. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by Railway employees is not being effected in the same manner and as expeditiously as it is done in the case of other Government servants; and

(b) whether it is a fact that even doctors in the Government Civil Hospitals are not considered as 'Authorized Medical Attendants' for Railway employees and their family members?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No complaints have been received regarding cases of delay in the reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by railway employees. The procedure for reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by a Railway Servant is practically the same as on the Civil side.

(b) Under the rules, only Railway Medical Officers are considered as "Authorised Medical Attendants" for railway employees and their families, except that in the case of treatment of adult women members of a Railway Servant's family in certain specified non-Railway Hospitals, the Superintendent or the Head of the Hospital is regarded as the competent authority for authorizing the reimbursement of medical expenses.

CALCUTTA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

884. Shri Jethalal Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how far has the scheme of Automatic Telephone System in Calcutta progressed?

(b) What is the estimated cost of the scheme and what amount has been spent upto March, 1952?

(c) What percentage of the total value of the contract has been agreed to be given to Messrs. A. T. & G. Company for the purposes of installation of the Exchanges?

(d) When is the whole scheme likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 34.]

(b) Rs 1340 Lakhs. The amount spent upto March, 1952, is Rs. 316 lakhs approximately.

(c) Agreement for installing only the Stage I exchanges, that is, Jor-Bangla Avenue and Central, totalling approximately 14,000 lines, has been entered into with A.T. & G. Company. Payment to the Company for this purpose constitutes about 14 per cent. of the total cost of installation of all the exchanges in the project.

(d) By 1958.

PHOTOGRAVURE MACHINERY

885. Shri Jethalal Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact that a Photogravure machinery has been set up for printing postage stamps?

(b) What are the annual requirements of the Postage Stamps in India and what is the capacity of the machine to cope with the demand?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The approximate annual requirements of postage stamps is estimated

at 1387 million stamps and the capacity of the new machine is sufficient to meet the all India demand. A third machine has still to be installed. The total capacity then is expected to be roughly 2,000 million stamps a year.

P. AND T. EMPLOYEES

886. Shri Jethalal Joshi: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what are the main items of welfare activities for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

(b) What is the amount of grant provided for the above mentioned activities in the year 1952-53?

(c) Is it a fact that there was a provision for Rs. 8,50,000 for the same activities in the year 1949-50, and only Rs. 39,000 were spent?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) —

(1) Co-operative Societies

(2) Canteens

(3) Recreation Clubs

(4) Night Schools

(5) Holiday Homes

(6) Dispensaries

(7) Organisation of Regional and All India Posts and Telegraphs Athletic Meet.

(b) Rs. 3,50,000/-

(c) Yes; Out of the provision of 84 lakhs a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was intended for the construction of hospitals for P. & T. staff, Rs. 50,000 for canteens and a lump provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for other amenities. When the question of constructing the hospitals was examined in greater detail, it was found that there were several difficulties in implementing the proposal. The P. & T. staff are entitled to the same medical aid as other Central Government employees. The question arose whether it would be advisable to provide separate hospitals for the staff of P. & T. only. It was also not possible to construct hospitals with all the modern facilities with the limited funds that would become available for the purpose. The proposal for constructing separate hospitals for the exclusive use of the P. & T. staff had therefore to be dropped. An amount of Rs. 84 lakhs was provided for such items as formation of co-operative societies, giving grants to canteens and opening of night schools. The number of co-operative societies opened and canteens started by the staff during the year were not very large and hence the full amount earmarked for the purpose could not be utilised.

CENTRAL ROAD RESERVE FUND

687. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, if any, so far granted to the State of Rajasthan from the Central Road Reserve Fund for the development of roads; and

(b) if not, whether the Central Government received any representation from the State Government for allotting any amount?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Grants aggregating Rs. 2.85 lakhs have been sanctioned and further grants aggregating Rs. 10.50 lakhs offered to the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

UDAIPUR-HIMMAT NAGAR RAILWAY LINE

688. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Udaipur to Himmat Nagar or Talod by constructing a new railway line;

(b) whether any representation has been received in this connection; and

(c) if so, the time by which the proposal will materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) The project has still to be considered by the Central Board of Transport. It is, therefore, too early to say if and when the proposal will materialise.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

689. **Shri B. Iyyani:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether ticketless travelling is on the increase or decrease on the Railways?

(b) What is the estimated loss on account of these passengers in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(c) What is the amount realized as fine from these travellers in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

There has been an increase in the detected number of ticketless travellers owing to more intensive measures adopted to check ticketless travel.

(b) It is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the loss to the Indian Railways on account of ticketless travelling. On a rough appraisal of the position this may, however, be placed at anything between 2 to 3 crores per year. However the Kunzru Committee estimated the loss to be 8 crores a year.

(c) The amount realised as fine from the ticketless travellers in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is Rs. 9,32,231 and Rs. 8,58,653 respectively.

FOREST LAND

690. **Shri M. Iqamuddin:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage under forest in each State of the Indian Union;

(b) the acreage of Forest land converted into agricultural land in each of these States since 1947;

(c) the acreage of waste land in each State; and

(d) the acreage of such land reclaimed since 1947 in each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a), (c) and (d). Three statements giving the available information are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 35.]

(b) Required information is not readily available. It is being collected from the State Governments.

WIRELESS STATION AT UTTAR KASHI

691. **Shri Bhakta Darshan:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wireless station at Uttar Kashi in Uttar Pradesh has been closed down; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements have been made for catering to the needs of the people of that area?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raf Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The position of telegraph traffic does not justify any permanent arrangement, but the question of having a seasonal wireless office is being examined.

THE Date.....22.11.20

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers) OFFICIAL REPORT

2349

2350

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE
Monday, 15th December, 1952

its sitting held on the 13th December, 1952."

The House met at Ten of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

11-33 A.M.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL
OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Secretary will now read some messages.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1952." and
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill, 1952, which has been passed by the Council of States at

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ABDUCTED PERSONS (RECOVERY AND RESTORATION) AMENDMENT BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Bill, 1952, as passed by the Council of States, on the Table of the House.

NOTIFICATIONS AMENDING EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications..

An Hon. Member: We cannot hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister's throat seems to be not all right. He can ask his Deputy to read the list.

Shri V. V. Giri: Thank you, Sir.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952:

- (i) Ministry of Labour's notification No. PF. 509 (34), dated the 4th November, 1952;
- (ii) Ministry of Labour's notification No. PF. 509 (34), dated the 10th November, 1952; and
- (iii) Ministry of Labour's notification No. PF. 523 (4), dated the 26th November, 1952.
[Placed in Library. See No. P-89/52.]

RECOMMENDATIONS ETC. OF THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

- (i) Report of the Government of India delegation to the thirty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. IV R.O 1. (214) S(34).]
- (ii) Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the thirty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference in June, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. R.O1 (213) S(34).]
- (iii) Statement indicating the action which the Government propose to take on those Conventions and Recommendations. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. R.O1(213a) S(34).]

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): I think you had ruled that both the Bills may be disposed of together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is quite true. What I said is that the discussion on the consideration motion regarding the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill had ended and I was going to call the hon. Minister. At that stage, I suggested that in order that hon. Members may have an idea before they vote on the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill of what the other Bill is, they may discuss the other Bill also. Now, so far as the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill is concerned, the discussion is practically over and hon. Members are now in a position to decide what exactly they have to do with regard to the consideration motion. Therefore, I am putting the motion to the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour will please say "Aye".

Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say "No". There are no "Noes". The Ayes have it. Still, I call a division.

Hon. Members: Why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Ayes have it. All the same, this is an amendment of the Constitution and 51 per cent. of the Members of the House and two-thirds of the Members present and voting must vote. Therefore, there will be a division regarding this Bill. (Interruptions). Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly resume their seats

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Is it necessary to go into the lobbies? Could you not take a count from our seats?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. The practice on these occasions is to have a full-fledged division.

The House divided: Ayes, 366; Noes, 26.

CONSTITUTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—Concl.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. C. Biswas on the 9th December, 1952, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

There had been enough discussion at the time when the debate on the last occasion was closed. For the benefit of hon. Members, it was I who had suggested that the other Bill also might be taken up and the general discussion may go on with respect to both. Therefore, without any further discussion, I shall proceed to put the motion to the vote of the House. I think hon. Members are now in a position to make up their mind as to whether they should accept this Bill or not.

Division No. 5.)

AYES

[11.45 a.m.]

Abdullah, Mulla	Das, Dr. M. M.	Jajwade, Shri
Abdus Sattar, Shri	Das, Shri B.	Jangde, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth	Das, Shri Brij Ram	Jamai, Shri
Achint Ram, Lal	Das, Shri K. K.	Jatav-vir, Shri
Abutthan, Shri	Das, Shri Ram Dhani	Jayaramao, Shri
Agarwal, Prof.	Das, Shri Ramendra	Jayaashri, Shrimati
Agarwal, Shri H. L.	Das, Shri S. N.	Jena, Shri K. C.
Agarwal, Shri M. L.	Das, Shri Sarangadhar	Jena, Shri Niranjan
Akbarji, Sardar	Das, Shri N. T.	Jethal, Shri
Alagmar, Shri	Datar, Shri	Jha, Shri Bhagwan
Altekar, Shri	Deb, Shri H. C.	Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim	Deo, Shri B. N. S.	Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Amin, Dr.	Deshmukh, Shri C. D.	Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Amjad Ali, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya
Anandchand, Shri	Deshmukh, Dr. P. B.	Joshi, Shri Lilahtar
Anthony, Shri Frank	Dhankpande, Shri G. H.	Joshi, Shri M. D.
Aslana, Shri	Deshpande, Shri V. G.	Joshi, Shri N. L.
Azad, Maulana	Dholakia, Shri	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Badan Singh, Ch.	Dhulekar, Shri	Jwala Prashad, Shri
Balaishram-alam, Shri	Dhuya, Shri	Kachiroyar, Shri
Balkrishnan, Shri	Disambar Singh, Shri	Kajrokar, Shri
Balmiki, Shri	Dorawamy, Shri	Kakken, Shri
Bamal, Shri	Dube, Shri Mukund	Kale, Shrimati A.
Barman, Shri	Dube, Shri U. S.	Kandasamy, Shri
Barrow, Shri	Dutte, Shri R. Q.	Kanungo, Shri
Barupal, Shri	Dutt, Shri A. K.	Kaaliwal, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Dutta, Shri S. K.	Kastham, Shri
Basu, Shri A. K.	Dwivedi, Shri D. P.	Katju, Dr.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Kelappan, Shri
Bhakta Darshan, Shri	Emanazar, Dr.	Keshavalegar, Shri
Bhaondari, Shri	Eriyaperumal, Shri	Khan, Shri B. A.
Bharati, Shri G. S.	Foteder, Pandit	Khedkar, Shri G. B.
Bhargava Pandit M. B.	Gadgi, Shri	Khongmen, Shrimati
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das	Gandhi, Shri M. M.	Khoda Balsi, Shri M.
Bhattachar, Shri	Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Kirolikar, Shri
Bhatt, Shri C. S.	Ganpati Ram, Shri	Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Bhawani, Shri	Garg, Shri B. P.	Krishna, Shri M. B.
Bheekha Bhai, Shri	Ghose, Shri S. M.	Krishnapao, Shri M. V.
Bhonsle, Major-General	Ghulam Qader, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Bidari, Shri	Gidwani, Shri	Kureel, Shri P. L.
Birbal Singh, Shri	Giri, Shri V. V.	Lal, Shri R. S.
Bogawat, Shri	Girdhari Bhol, Shri	Lal Singh, Sardar
Booveraghavam, Shri	Gohain, Shri	Lallanji, Shri
Borowal, Shri	Gounder, Shri K. P.	Lakshmayya, Shri
Bose, Shri P. C.	Gounder, Shri K. S.	Laskar, Prof.
Brajabhawar Pissad, Shri	Gohia, Shri A. C.	Lingam, Shri N. M.
Brahmo-Cboudhury, Shri	Gupia, Shri Bedahab	Lotan Ram, Shri
Buragohain, Shri	Gurutdaswamy, Shri	Madiah Gowda, Shri
Chakro, Shri P. T.	Hari Mohan, Dr.	Mahata, Shri B.
Chanda, Shri Ajit K.	Hansika, Shri J. N.	Malodaya, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Heda, Shri	Mahtab, Shri
Charak, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri	Maitra, Pandit L. K.
Chatterjee, Dr. Seshrajan	Hembrom, Shri	Majhi, Shri Chaitan
Chaturvedi, Shri	Hyder Husein, Ch.	Majhi, Shri R. O.
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.	Ibrahim, Shri	Majithia, Sardar
Chavda, Shri	Islamuddin, Shri M.	Maivalya, Shri K. D.
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa	Iyyani, Shri B.	Malliah, Shri U. S.
Chhuria, Shri	Iyyunni, Shri C. R.	Malvia, Shri B. N.
Dalhi, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Alviya, Pandit C. N.
Damodaran, Shri G. R.	Jain, Shri A. P.	
Damodaran, Shri N. P.	Jain, Shri N. S.	

Malviya, Shri Motilal	Pocker Saheb, Shri	Singh, Shri R. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.	Prabhakar, Shri N.	Singhal, Shri S. C.
Mascarenne, Kumari Annie	Prasad, Shri H. S.	Sinha, Dr. S.
Masuodi, Maulana	Radha Raman, Shri	Sieha, Shri Anirudha
Mathew, Prof.	Raghbabchari, Shri	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Matthew, Shri	Raghunbir Sahai, Shri	Sinha, Shri G. P.
Maydeo, Shrimati	Raghunbir Singh, Ch.	Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Mehta, Shri Malwant Sinha	Raghuramaiyah, Shri	Sinha, Shri K. P.
Mehta, Shri B. G.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sinha, Shri N. P.
Menon, Shri Damodara	Ram Dase, Shri	Sinha, Shri S.
Mishra, Pandit S. O.	Ram Saran, Prof.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Mishra, Shri Bibhutil	Ram Subhas Singh, Dr.	Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Mishra, Shri L. N.	Ramanand Shastry, Swami	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeahwari
Mishra, Shri Lokenath	Ramnami, Shri M. D.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ramaseshaiyah, Shri	Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Mishra, Shri S. N.	Ramaswamy, Shri P.	Snatak, Shri
Misra, Pandit Lingaraj	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.	Sodhia, Shri K. C.
Misra, Shri B. N.	Ranbir Singh, Ch.	Somana, Shri N.
Misra, Shri R. D.	Randaman Singh, Shri	Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Misra, Shri S. P.	Rane, Shri	Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Misir, Shri V.	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Sundar Lal, Shri
Mohd. Akbar, Sofi	Rao, Diwan Raghavendra	Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Mohiuddin, Shri	Rao, Shri Seshagiri	Swami, Shri Sivamurthi
Mookerjee, Dr. S. P.	Raut, Shri Bholu	Swaminathan, Shrimati Ammu
Morarka, Shri	Razmi, Shri S. K.	Swamy, Shri N. R. M.
More, Shri K. L.	Ruddi, Shri Madhao	Syed Ahmed, Shri
More, Shri S. S.	Reddi, Shri Ramachandra	Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Muchaki Kosa, Shri	Heddy, Shri Janardhan	Tandon, Shri
Mudallar, Shri C. R.	Reddy, Shri Viswanatha	Telkkar, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri	Rishang Keeling, Shri	Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
Murthy, Shri B. S.	Roy, Shri B. N.	Thimmaiah, Shri
Mushar, Shri	Sabu, Shri Remeshwar	Thowas, Shri A. M.
Muthukrishnan, Shri	Saigal, Sardar A. S.	Tiwarl, Pandit B. L.
Nair, Shri C. K.	Sakhare, Shri	Tiwarl, Shri R. S.
Namdhari, Shri	Sakecna, Shri Mohanlal	Tlvary, Pandit D. N.
Nanda, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tripathi, Shri H. V.
Narasimhan, Shri C. R.	Sanganna, Shri	Tripathi, Shri K. P.
Naskar, Shri P. S.	Sankaranandan, Shri	Tripathi, Shri V. D.
Natwadkar, Shri	Sarmah, Shri	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Natesan, Shri	Satish Chandra, Shri	Tudu, Shri B. L.
Nathani, Shri H. R.	Satyavadi, Dr.	Tulsidas, Shri
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sen, Shri P. G.	Tyagi, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Sen, Shrimati Sushama	Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal
Neswi, Shri	Shah, Shri R. B.	Upadhyaya, Shri S. D.
Nevalia, Shri	Shah, Shrimati Kamlendra Mati	Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Nijalingappa, Shri	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Pade, Shri C. D.	Shakuntala, Shrimati	Vallatharas, Shri
Pandey, Dr. Natabar	Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna	Varma, Shri B. B.
Panisalal, Shri	Sharma, Shri K. R.	Varma, Shri B. R. *
Pant, Shri D. D.	Sharma, Shri R. C.	Venkataswami, Shri
Paragi Lal, Ch.	Shimultri, Pandit A. R.	Verma, Shri Ramji
Parekh, Dr. J. N.	Shashtri, Shri B. D.	Vidyalankar, Shri
Pataskar, Shri	Shashtri, Shri H. N.	Vishwanath Praud, Shri
Patel, Shri B. K.	Shivananjappa, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhakal
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Shobha Ram, Shri	Waghmare, Shri
Patel, Shrimati Maniben	Shukla, Pandit B.	Wilson, Shri J. N.
Pateria, Shri	Sidhananjappa, Shri	Wodeyar, Shri
Patil, Shri Kanavade	Singh, Shri D. N.	Zai di, Col.
Patil, Shri S. K.	Singh, Shri Babunath	
Patil, Shri Shankargauda	Singh, Shri G. S.	
Patnaik, Shri U. C.	Singh, Shri H. P.	
Pawar, Shri V. P.	Singh, Shri L. J.	
Plal, Shri Thanu	Singh, Shri M. N.	

NOES

Achalu, Shri 1	Dasaratha Deb, Shri	Ramnarayan Singh, Babu
Basu, Shri K. K. 2	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Rao, Dr. Rama
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu	Naidn, Shri N. R.	Rao, Shri Gopala
Chatterjea, Shri Tushar	Nambiar, Shri	Rao, Shri P. R.
Chattopadhyaya, Shri	Nanadas, Shri	Rao, Suri P. Subha
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.	Narasimham, Shri S. V. L.	Rao, Shri Vittal
Chowdary, Shri C. R. 3	Nayar, Shri V. P.	Reddy, Shri Jawara
Chowdhury, Shri N. B. 4	Punnose, Shri	Saha, Shri Meghnad
Das, Shri B. C. 5	Raghaviah, Shri	

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is carried by a majority of the total Membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting

moving them. I shall therefore, put both the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The House divided: Ayes, 364; Noes. 24.

ivision No. 6]

AYES

[12 Noo

Abdullah, Mulla	Bhatt, Shri C. S.	Deb, Shri S. C.
Abdus Sattar, Shri	Bhawanji, Shri	Deo, Shri R. N.
Achal Sinh, Seth	Bheekha Bhai, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri C. D.
Achint Ram Lala	Bhonsle, Major-General	Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Achuthan, Shri	Birbal Singh, Shri	Dospande, Shri G. H.
Agarwal, Prof. 7	Bogawat, Shri	Dholakia, Shri
Agarwal, Shri H. L.	Boovaraghavan, Shri	Dhulekar, Shri
Agrawal, Shri M. L. 8	Borooh, Shri	Dhusiya, Shri
Akarpuri, Sardar 9	Bose, Shri P. C.	Digambar Singh, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Doraswamy, Shri
Altekar, Shri	Brahmo-Choudhury, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand
Alva, Shri Joachim 10	Buragohain, Shri 11	Dube, Shri U. S.
Amin, Dr.	Chacko, Shri P. T.	Dubey, Shri R. G.
Amjad Ali, Shri 12	Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Dutt, Shri A. K.
Anandchand, Shri	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Dutta, Shri S. K.
Anthony, Shri Frank	Charak, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri D. P.
Asthana, Shri	Chatterjee, Dr. Sushil Ranjan	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Azad, Maulana	Chaturvedi, Shri	Ebenezer, Dr.
Badan Singh, Ch.	Chaudhury, Shri G. L.	Elayaperumal, Shri
Balasubramaniam, Shri	Chavda, Shri	Fotedar, Pandit
Balakrishnan, Shri	Chettiar, Shri Nagappa	Gadgil, Shri
Balmiki, Shri	Chimaria, Shri	Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Bansal, Shri	Dabhi, Shri	Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Barman, Shri	Damodaran, Shri G. R.	Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Barrow, Shri	Damodaran, Shri N. P.	Ganpati Ram, Shri
Barupal, Shri	Das, Dr. M. M.	Garg, Shri R. P.
Basappa, Shri	Das, Shri B.	Ghose, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri A. K.	Das, Shri Bell Ram	Ghulam Qader, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Das, Shri K. K.	Gidwani, Shri C. P.
Bhakta Darshan, Shri	Das, Shri Ram Dhan	Giri, Shri V. V.
Bhandari, Shri	Das, Shri Ramananda	Girdhari Bhol, Shri
Bharati, Shri G. S.	Das, Shri S. N.	Gohain, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B.	Das, Shri Sarangadhar	Gounder, Shri K. P.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das	Das, Shri N. T.	Gounder, Shri K. S.
Balkar, Shri	Datar, Shri	Guha, Shri A. C.

Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mahata, Shri B.	Pataskar Shri
Garupadaswamy, Shri	Mahodaya, Shri	Patel, Shri B. K.
Hari Mohan, Dr.	Mahtab, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Majhi, Shri Chaitan	Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Heda, Shri	Majhi, Shri R. C.	Paterla, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Majithia, Sardar	Patil, Shri P. R. K.
Hembrow, Shri	Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Patil, Shri S. K.
Hyder Ilsein, Ch.	Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Ibrahim, Shri	Malvia, Shri B. N.	Pawar, Shri V. P.
Islamuddin, Shri M.	Malviya, Pandit C. N.	Pillai, Shri Thanu
Iyani, Shri E.	Malviya, Shri Motilal	Pocke, Saheb, Shri
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.	Mandal, Dr. P.	Prabhakar, Shri N.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mascaren, Kumari Annie	Prasad, Shri H. S.
Jain, Shri A. P.	Masuodi, Maulana	Rudha Raman, Shri
Jain, Shri N. S.	Mathew, Prof.	Raghabachari, Shri
Jajwade, Shri	Matthen, Shri	Raghubir Sahal, Shri
Jangde, Shri	Maydeo, Shrimati	Raghubir Singh, Ch.
Jasani, Shri	Mehta, Shri A. L.	Raghuramaiah, Shri
Jatav-vir, Shri	Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha	Rahman, Shri M. H.
Jayaraman, Shri	Mehta, Shri B. G.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati	Menon, Shri Damodara	Ram Das, Shri
Jena, Shri K. C.	Mishra, Pandit S. C.	Ram Saran, Prof.
Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Jena, Shri Niranjan	Mishra, Shri L. N.	Ramahand Shastri, Swami
Jethan, Shri	Mishra, Shri Lokenath	Ramasami, Shri M. D.
Jha, Shri Bhagwat	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Junjhunwala, Shri	Mishra, Shri S. N.	Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Jogendra Singh, Sardar	Misra, Pandit Lingaraj	Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Joshi, Shri Jethalal	Misra, Shri B. N.	Randaman Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya	Misra, Shri R. D.	Rane, Shri
Joshi, Shri Liladhar	Misra, Shri S. P.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Joshi, Shri M. D.	Missir, Shri V.	Rao, Diwan Raghavendra
Joshi, Shri N. L.	Mohd. Akbar, Sofi.	Raut, Shri Bhola
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Mohiuddin, Shri	Razmi, Shri S. K.
Jwala Prabhad, Shri	Mookerjee, Dr. S. P.	Reddi, Shri Madhao
Kachiroyar, Shri	Morarka, Shri	Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
Kajrokar, Shri	More, Shri K. L.	Reddy, Shri Janardhan
Kakkan, Shri	More, Shri S. S.	Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Kale, Shrimati A.	Muchaki Kosa, Shri	Rishang Keishing, Shri
Kandasamy, Shri	Mudallar, Shri C. R.	Roy, Shri B. N.
Kanungo, Shri	Muniswamy, Shri	Rup Narain, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri	Murthy, Shri B. S.	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Katham, Shri	Mushar, Shri	Saigal, Sardar, A. S.
Katju, Dr.	Muthukrishnan, Shri	Sakhare, Shri
Kelappan, Shri	Nair, Shri C. K.	Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Keshavalekar, Shri	Namdhari, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Khan, Shri S. A.	Nanda, Shri	Sanganna, Shri
Khedkar, Shri G. B.	Narasimhan, Shri C. B.	Sankarapandian, Shri
Khongmen, Shrimati	Naskar, Shri P. S. M	Sarmah, Shri
Khuda Baksh, Shri J. M.	Natawadkar, Shri	Satish Chandra, Shri
Kirolikar, Shri	Natesan, Shri	Satyawadi, Dr.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sen, Shri P. G.
Krishna Chandra, Shri	Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Neysi, Shri	Shah, Shri R. B.
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Nevatiya, Shri	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Kureel, Shri P. L.	Nijalingappa, Shri	Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna
Lal, Shri R. S.	Pande, Shri C. D.	Sharma, Shri K. R.
Lallanji, Shri	Pandey, Dr. Natabar	Sharma, Shri R. O.
Lakshminayya, Shri	Pannalal, Shri	Shastry, Pandit A. R.
Laskar, Prof.	Pant, Shri D. D.	Shastry, Shri B. D.
Lingam, Shri N. M.	Paragi Lal, Ch.	Shastry, Shri H. N.
Lotan Ram, Shri	Parekh, Dr. J. N.	Shivananjappa, Shri
Madiah Gowda, Shri	Farmer, Shri E. B.	Shobha Rama, Shri

Shukla, Pandit B.	Sodhia, Shri K. O.	Tripathi, Shri K. P.
Sidhananjappa, Shri	Soman, Shri N.	Tripathi, Shri V. D.
Singh, Shri D. N.	Soman, Shri G. D.	Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Singh, Shri Babunath	Subrahmanyam, Shri K.	Tudu, Shri B. L.
Singh, Shri G. S.	Subrahmanyam, Shri T.	Tulsidas, Shri
Singh, Shri H. P.	Sundar Lal, Shri	Tyaat, Shri
Singh, Shri L. J.	Suresh Chandra, Dr.	Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Daya
Singh, Shri M. N.	Suriya Prashad, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri S. D.
Singh, Shri R. N.	Swami, Shri Sivamurthi	Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Singhal, Shri S. C.	Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Sinha, Dr. S.	Swamy, Shri N. R. M.	Vallatharaa, Shri
Sinha, Shri A. P.	Syed Ahmed, Shri	Varma, Shri B. B.
Sinha, Shri Anirudha	Syed Mahmud, Dr.	Varma, Shri B. R.
Sinha, Shri B. P.	Tandon, Shri	Velayudhan, Shri
Sinha, Shri G. P.	Tolkikar, Shri	Venkataraman, Shri
Sinha, Shri Jhuan	Tewari, Sardar, R. B. S.	Verma, Shri Ramji
Sinha, Shri K. P.	Thimmaiah, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri
Sinha, Shri N. P.	Thomas, Shri A. M.	Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri S.	Tivari, Shri V. N.	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Tiwari, Pandit B. L.	Waghmare, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan	Tiwari, Shri R. S.	Wilson, Shri J. N.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkehwari	Tiwary, Pandit D. N.	Wodeyar, Shri
Sinhassan Singh, Shri	Tripathi, Shri H. V.	Zaidi, Col.
Snatak, Shri		

NOES

Basu, Shri K. K.	Dasaratha Deb, Shri	Rambarayan Singh, Nabu
Chakravarthy, Shrimati Renu	Mangalagiri, Shri	Rao, Dr. Rama
Chatterjea, Shri Tushar	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Rao, Shri Gopala
Chattopadhyaya, Shri	Nambiar, Shri	Rao, Shri P. R.
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.	Narasimham, Shri S. V. L.	Rao, Shri P. Subba
Chowdary, Shri C. R.	Nayar, Shri V. P.	Rao, Shri Vittal
Chowdhury, Shri N. R.	Punnoose, Shri	Reddy, Shri Eswara
Das, Shri B. C.	Raghavaiah, Shri	Saha, Shri Meghnad

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is carried by a majority of the total Membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The House divided: Ayes, 351:
Noes. 23.

Division No. 7.]

AYES

[12-20 Noon

Abdullahi, Mulla	Amjad Ali, Shri	Basu, Shri A. K.
Abdus Sattar, Shri	Anandchand, Shri	Bhagat, Shri B. B.
Aehal Singh, Seth	Asthana, Shri	Bhakta, Damhan, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala	Azad, Maulana	Bhandari, Shri
Achuthan, Shri	Badan Singh, Ch.	Bhargava, Pandit M. B.
Agarwal, Prof.	Balasubramaniam, Shri	Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Agarwal, Shri H. L.	Baldev Singh, Sardar	Bhatkar, Shri
Agarwal, Shri M. L.	Balkrishnan, Shri	Bhatt, Shri C. S.
Akarpuri, Sardar	Balmiki, Shri	Bhawanji, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Bansal, Shri	Bheekha Bhal, Shri
Altekar, Shri	Barman, Shri	Bidari, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim	Barupal, Shri	Birbal Singh, Shri
mln, Dr.	Basappa, Shri	Bogawat, Shri

Boovaraghassamy, Shri	Guha, Shri A. C.	Mahata, Shri B.
Borooh, Shri	Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mahodaya, Shri
Bose, Shri P. C.	Gurupadaswamy, Shri	Mahtab, Sbri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Hari Mohan, Dr.	Maitra, Pandit L. K.
Brohmo-Choudhury, Shri	Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Majhi, Shri R. C.
Buragohain, Shri	Heda, Shri	Majhiha, Sardar
Chacko, Shri P. T.	Hem Raj, Shri	Mailah, Shri U. S.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.	Hembrom, Shri	Malvia, Shri B. N.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Hyder Husain, Ch.	Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Charan, Shri	Ibrahim, Shri	Malviya, Shri Motilal
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan	Islamuddin, Shri M.	Mandal, Dr. P.
Chaturvedi, Shri	Iyyani, Shri B.	Masearcne, Kumari Annie
Chaudhury, Shri G. L.	Jagjivan, Ram, Shri	Masuodi, Maulana
Chavda, Shri	Jain, Shri A. P.	Mathew, Prof.
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa	Jain, Shri N. S.	Matthen, Shri
Chinacra, Shri	Jajware, Shri	Maydeo, Shrimati
Dabhi, Shri	Jangue, S. ?	Menta, Shri A. L.
Damodaran, Shri G. R.	Jasani, Shri	Mishta, Shri Balwant Singh
Das, Dr. M. M.	Jatav-vir, Shri	Mchta, Shri B. G.
Das, Shri B.	Jayaraman, Shri	Mishra, Pandit S. C.
Das, Shri Beli Ram	Jayashri, Shrimati	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Das, Shri K. K.	Jena, Shri K. C.	Mishra, Shri L. N.
Das, Shri Ram Dhan	Jena, Shri Niranjan	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Das, Shri Ramananda	Jethan, Shri	Mishra, Shri S. N.
Das, Shri S. N.	Jhunjhunwala, Shri	Misra, Pandit Lingraj
Das, Shri Sarangadhar	Jogendra, Singh, Sardar	Misra, Shri B. N.
Das, Shri N. T.	Joshi, Shri Jethalal	Misra, Shri R. D.
Datar, Shri	Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya	Misra, Shri S. P.
Deb, Shri S. C.	Joshi, Shri Liladhar	Missir, Shri V.
Deo, Shri K. N. S.	Joshi, Shri M. D.	Mohd. Akbar, Soh
Deshmukh, Shri C. D.	Joshi, Shri N. L.	Mohiuddin, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Mookerjee, Dr. S. P.
Deshpandie, Shri G. H.	Jwala Prashad, Shri	Morarka, Shri
Dholakia, Shri	Kachirooy, Shri	More, Shri K. L.
Dhulekar, Shri	Kajrolkar, Shri	More, Shri S. S.
Dhusiye, Shri	Kakkam, Shri	Muchaki Kosa, Shri
Digambar Singh, Shri	Kale, Shrimati A.	Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Domsawamy, Shri	Kandasamy, Shri	Muniswamy, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Kamungo, Shri	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Dube, Shri U. S.	Karmarkar, Shri	Muthukrishnan, Shri
Dubey, Shri B. G.	Karni Singhji, Shri	Nair, Shri C. K.
Dutt, Shri A. K.	Kasliwal, Shri	Namdhari, Shri
Dutta, Shri S. K.	Katham, Shri	Nanda, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.	Katju, Dr.	Narasimhan, Shri C. B.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Keshavaiengar, Shri	Naskar, Shri P. S.
Ebanez, Dr.	Khan, Shri S. A.	Natawadkar, Shri
Elayaperumal, Shri	Khedkar, Shri G. B.	Natesan, Shri
Foledar, Pandit	Khongmen, Shrimati	Nathani, Shri H. R.
Gadgil, Shri	Khuda Baksh, Shri M.	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Gandhi, Shri Feroze	Kirolikar, Shri	Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Gandhi, Shri M. M.	Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta	Neswi, Shri
Gandhi, Shri P. B.	Krishna Chandra, Shri	Nevatis, Shri
Ganpati, Shri	Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Nijalingappa, Shri
Garg, Shri K. P.	Kurod, Shri B. N.	Pandey, Dr. Natabar
Ghose, Shri S. M.	Kureel, Shri P. L.	Pannalal, Shri
Ghulam Qader, Shri	Lal, Shri R. S.	Pant, Shri D. D.
Gidwani, Shri	Lallanji, Shri	Paragi Lal, Ch.
Girl, Shri V. V.	Lalchandayya, Shri	Parekh, Dr. J. N.
Grinharji Bhol, Shri	Laskar, Prof.	Parmar, Shri R. B.
Gobain, Shri	Lingam, Shri N. M.	Pataskar, Shri
Govnder, Shri K. P.	Lotan Ram, Shri	Patel, Shri B. K.
Govnder, Shri K. S.	Mediah Govda, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar

Patel, Shrimati Maniben
 Pateria, Shri
 Patil, Shri Kanavade
 Patu, Shri S. K.
 Pa'il, Shri Shankargauda
 Pawar, Shri V. P.
 Pillai, Shri Thanu
 Pocker Saheb, Shri
 Prabhakar, Shri N.
 Prasad, Shri H. S.
 Radhu Ramon, Shri
 Raghabachari, Shri
 Raghuhir Sahai, Shri
 Raghubir Singh, Ch.
 Ragburamiah, Shri
 Rahuman, Shri M. H.
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Das, Shri
 Ram Sarao, Prof.
 Ram Subba Singh, Dr.
 Ramusund Shastri, Swami
 Ramasari, Shri M. D.
 Ramaseshiah, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri P.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.
 Randalan Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Diwan Raghavendra
 Raut, Shri Bholu
 Razmi, Shri S. K.
 Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
 Reddy, Shri Janardhan
 Rishang Keisheng, Shri
 Roy, Shri B. N.
 Rup Narain, Shri
 Saha, Shri Bameshwar
 Saigal, Sardar A. S
 Sakhare, Shri
 Saksema, Shri Mohanlal
 Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sanganna, Shri
 Sanjurapandian, Shri
 Sarmah, Shri
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satyawadi, Dr.
 Sen, Shrimati Subama
 Shah, Shri R. B.
 Shahnavaz Khan, Shri
 Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna
 Sharmin, Shri K. R.
 Sharma, Shri R. C.
 Shastri, Pandit A. R.
 Shastri, Shri B. D.
 Shastri, Shri H. N.
 Shivaunjappa, Shri
 Sholha Ram, Shri
 Shukla, Pandit B.
 Sidhananjeppan, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri Bahunath
 Singh, Shri G. S.
 Singh, Shri H. P.
 Singh, Shri I. J.
 Singh, Shri M. N.
 Singh, Shri R. N.
 Singhal, Shri S. C.
 Sinha, Dr. S. N.
 Sinha, Shri A. P.
 Sinha, Shri Anlrudha
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri C. P.
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan
 Sinha, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shri N. P.
 Sinha, Shri S.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Silus, Shrimati Turkeshwari
 Simhasan Singh, Shri
 Silva, Dr. Gangadhara
 Snatak, Shri

Sodhia, Shri K. C.
 Somana, Shri N.
 Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
 Sundar Lal, Shri
 Suresh Chandra, Dr.
 Surya Prashad, Shri
 Swami, Shri Sivamurthi
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
 Swamy, Shri N. B. M.
 Syed Ahmed, Shri
 Syed Mahmud, Dr.
 Tandon, Shri
 Telikkar, Shri
 Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwari, Shri V. N.
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L.
 Tiwari, Shri R. S.
 Tiwary, Pandit, D. N.
 Tripathi, Shri H. V.
 Tripathi, Shri V. D.
 Trivedi, Shri U. M.
 Tudu, Shri B. L.
 Tulsidas, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Upadhyay, Shri Shilva Dayal
 Upadhyaya, Shri S. D.
 Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
 Vaishnav, Shri M. B.
 Varma, Shri M. B.
 Varma, Shri B. R.
 Velayudbhai, Shri
 Venkataraman, Shri
 Verma, Shri Ramji
 Viyalankai, Shri
 Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Rudhela
 Waglmare, Shri
 Wilson, Shri J. N.
 Wodeyar, Shri
 Zaidi, Col.

NOES

Achal, Shri
 Basu, Shri K. K.
 Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
 Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
 Chattopadhyaya, Shri
 Chowdary, Shri C. R.
 Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
 Das, Shri B. C.

Basuratha Deb, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Naubhar, Shri
 Nanadas, Shri
 Narasimham, Shri S. V. L.
 Nayar, Shri V. P.
 Punnose, Shri

Raghavaiah, Shri
 Rao, Dr. Rama
 Rao, Shri Gopala
 Rao, Shri P. R.
 Rao, Shri P. Subba
 Rao, Shri Vittal
 Reddy, Shri Tewara
 Saha, Shri Meghnad

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is carried by a majority of the total Membership in the House and by a

majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

RESOLUTION RE FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to move:

"This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programme of development contained in the Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission."

In moving this resolution, I have a feeling, first of all, of the stage of a journey being completed, of a duty done, and if I may say so, well done, and at the same time I have another and more powerful sensation of a harder duty and more difficult work ahead, of another journey immediately to be undertaken, because ultimately there are no resting places in the journey we have undertaken.

So far as this present Plan is concerned, it may be said to have had its beginning in preparation when the Planning Commission first came into existence. Of course, much thought had been given to this question of Planning in India even previously and discussions had taken place in this very House or the Parliament before. But this particular attempt was begun when this Planning Commission came into existence two and a half years ago. Now, perhaps, I may speak in this matter without any offence against modesty, because my own connection with the Planning Commission, though intimate, nevertheless, was one in which the burden of work fell lightly upon me. Others carried the burden, and therefore if I may praise that work, I do not praise myself or what I have done in regard to it. Therefore I said I can speak a little more freely about that matter than if I had myself been possibly a recipient of that praise.

The Planning Commission, and as such the staff of the Planning Commission—when I say the staff, I include all the members of it, whatever their degree or status might be—have worked very hard, very conscientiously, very earnestly and with something of the crusading spirit. In preparing this Plan.

I should like, therefore, to pay my tribute to them, not merely an empty tribute without knowledge but with due knowledge of what they have done. And that, if I may say so, need not necessarily have any relation to what we may agree or disagree with any particular chapter or particular part of the Report. This work was, in a sense, the first of its kind, certainly the first of its kind so far as we were

concerned, and I think we might justifiably say that in this particular context it was the first of its kind anywhere. We know very well, of course, that planning became well known and rather fashionable ever since over 20 years ago when the first Five Year Plan of the Soviet Union came into the field and was much talked about. Gradually planning became a popular subject for people to talk about, though very often those who talked about it, talked perhaps without really understanding what they were talking about.

What I mean is this. People talk about planning sometimes in limited spheres. Of course, there can be planning for a nation. It is something infinitely more than that planning in bits and spurs here and there. It becomes an integrated way of approaching this question of a nation's manifold activity. But the difference in the way of our approach and the way of the old Soviet approach—I am not comparing the two. I am merely mentioning it—has been a certain difference in our objectives, somewhat, though not perhaps so great ultimately as might be thought, but much more so in the methods adopted. And in view of the fact that we function under a democratic set up which we have deliberately adopted and enshrined in our Constitution and in this Parliament, naturally any planning that takes place must be within that set up and no Planning Commission has any right to go about producing something which has no relation to our Constitution or the set up under which we are functioning.

Now, that puts certain self-imposed limitations on a plan, but I would like to say that those limitations are not final limitations. And I do not think it would be right to say that that democratic functioning necessarily puts any limitations at all. It may make the way a little more difficult; the procedure adopted may be a little more complicated. But a democratic set up, properly worked, should permit of anything that we desire to be done. And, possibly, that, I suppose, is the justification of that democratic set up, apart from other justifications, that what it does, even though it might take a little more time. It does perhaps build on more firm foundation and in particular, it builds on a foundation of an individual, and not entirely forgetting the individual. However, that is not a point I wish to labour. What I wish to say is that accepting the democratic set up and accepting the functioning of this Parliament etc., we must consider this Plan, on that basis. We have made a Constitution and we should abide by that Constitution.

Nevertheless let it not be said that that Constitution, every part of it, every chapter and corner of it, is something that is so sacrosanct that it cannot be changed if the needs of the country or the nation so desire. Undoubtedly it can be changed wherever necessary, not lightly but after full thought, if it is thought that that part of the Constitution comes in the way of the nation's progress. But, generally speaking, we have to plan in accordance with that Constitution.

Now this Plan was produced, or rather the parent of it—the Draft Outline—was placed before the country a little over a year ago and placed before this Parliament also, and it was approved generally by Parliament then and it has been the subject of approval and criticism and, to a slight extent, condemnation in certain parts but much more so of approval generally all over the country during this year. And the Planning Commission has profited greatly by that criticism and even by the partial condemnation of parts of the Plan that has been placed before it. I doubt if there has been greater consultation of various, not only organisations, parties, States, but opinions, viewpoints etc. I doubt if there has been a greater consultation of the various elements that go to make up the nation's life anywhere in this matter than we have had in this particular Plan during the last year and a quarter. In that sense, therefore, it might be said to be not the production of five or six members of the Planning Commission, but rather a joint effort in which a large part of the nation has taken part and, therefore, it represents something much more than the opinions of the members of the Planning Commission. They had to deal with a very difficult problem. Of course, the country is big, but apart from the bigness of the country, we had to deal with a federal structure—the Centre and the great States, and the various States also divided in various degrees. We have to deal with an economy which is in many ways a very backward economy. We have to suffer the consequences of past acts and many things that have happened in the past. We have to deal with a new social consciousness which is very desirable. We have to deal with great ambitions, which we all share, to progress rapidly and we have to deal with limited resources to further those great ambitions. We have had to, and have to, deal with, looking at the world in a period of storm and trial and crisis and change, and generally speaking, disaster round the corner. We have to deal in India often enough with thinking in old ruts, with some-

times superstitions and outlooks which come in the way of progress. We have to deal even, if I may say so with all respect, with the reformer of yesterday who is a conservative today, the revolutionary of yesterday forgetting that today is different from yesterday. In other words, we had to deal with a dynamic and live situation, ever changing, which could not be resolved by any dogma, whether of religion or, of economic or, of anything else.

Apart from that fact, when you deal with a great country like India, you have to deal with India only and not with any other country or the conditions that exist in any other country and try to repeat them here. Of course, there are certain principles, certain ideals, certain objectives which hold for various countries, which hold for various ages too; they do not change. India herself has represented various principles of that type and I hope she will hold to them, while, at the same time, I hope and say that with emphasis, that she will give up a large number of superstitions and evil ways of old which have impeded her growth and which are taken advantage of even today to divert people from the principal subjects that we should consider here. So, for all this amalgam and variety that we have in India, we have to form a plan for future progress. And, when I think of this for a moment, I forget these two heavy and fat volumes of the Report of the Planning Commission and something much vaster comes before me, the mighty theme of a nation building itself, remaking itself, all of us working together to make a new India—that is a big job—all of us working together, not abstractly for a nation but for the 360 million people as individuals or as groups going ahead.

In fact, we are trying to catch up as far as we can with the Industrial Revolution which came long years ago in western countries and made great changes in the course of a century or more, which ultimately has branched off in two directions from the same tree, if I may say so, the two directions at present being represented by the very high degree of technological development represented by the United States of America and other represented by the Soviet Union, branches of the same tree even though they might quarrel with each other. Now, this Industrial Revolution has a long history in the past and we are apt to think in terms of European history when we look at India. Why we should repeat the errors of the past is not clear to me. Obviously we have to learn from the past and avoid these errors.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Now, we talk in terms of industrialisation and it is obvious to me that we have to industrialise India as rapidly as possible. And, when I use the word 'industrialise' I include, of course, in it all kinds of industry, major, middling, small, village and cottage. The biggest step that we can take in the industrialisation of the country can absorb only—by any computation you like—a small part of the population of this country in the next ten, twenty or even thirty years, put it whatever you like. Yet hundreds of millions remain over who will be employed chiefly in agriculture but who also have to be employed in smaller industries, in cottage industries and the like. And, therefore, the importance of village and cottage industries. I think, the argument that often takes place, the argument of big industry versus cottage industry and village industry is rather mis-conceived. I have no doubt at all that without the development of major industry in this country, we cannot raise our levels of existence. In fact, I will go further: We cannot remain a free country because certain things are essential to freedom: Defence—leave out other things—which if we do have, we cannot remain a free country. Therefore, we have to develop industry in that major way, but always remembering that all the development of industry in that major way does not by itself solve the problem of the hundreds of millions of this country and we have to increase the smaller village industry and cottage industry in a big way also remembering that in trying to develop industry, big or small, we do not forget the human factor. We are not out merely to get more money and more production. We want not merely more production but ultimately we want better human beings in this country with greater opportunities not only economic and the rest but at other levels also. We have seen in other countries that economic growth by itself does not necessarily mean human growth, does not necessarily mean national growth. So, we have to keep this particular picture and not think that the growth of the nation comes merely from the shouting that takes place in the market places and the stock exchanges of the country. So, to balance all these, to produce some kind of integrated plan for the economic growth of the country, for the growth of the individual, for greater opportunities to every individual, for the greater freedom of the country, you have to do all this within the framework of political democracy, Political democracy, ultimately of

course, will only justify itself or be justified if it succeeds in producing these results. If it does not, political democracy will yield place to some other form of economic or social structure, does not matter how much any of us like it or not. Ultimately, it is results that will decide the fate of what structure we may adopt in this country or in any country of the world. When we talk of political democracy we must remember that it is ceasing to have that particular significance which it had, say, in the 19th century. Political democracy, if it is to have any meaning must gradually, or, if you like, rapidly lead to economic democracy. Without that, if there is great inequality in the country, all the political democracy and all the adult suffrage in the world does not bring about the real essence of democracy. Therefore, your objective has to be—call it economic democracy, call it the putting an end to all these great differences between class and class—the bringing about of more equality, and a more unitary society. In other words, it has gradually to put an end to the various classes that subsist and ultimately develop into a classless society. That may be a little far off, I do not know. But you must keep that in view.

Now, it is clear that you cannot approach that by way of conflict and violence, so far as this country is concerned. We have achieved many things by way of peace and there is no particular reason why we should give that up and go into violent methods. There is a very particular reason why we should not do so because I am quite convinced that, however high our ideals might be, and our objectives, if we try to solve them by methods of violence, it will delay matters very greatly. It will help the growth of the very evils that we are fighting against. India is not only a big country, but a varied country, and if anyone takes to the sword, he will inevitably be met by the sword of someone else. Therefore, it becomes a clash between swords, or violence, and all the limited energies of the nation are destroyed in that process, or greatly lessened.

I.P.M.

Now, the method of peaceful progress is a method ultimately of democratic progress. But keeping in mind the ultimate aim of democratic thought, it is not enough for us to say that we have given vote to all, and let the rest remain. The ultimate aim is economic democracy. The ultimate aim is putting an end to these great differences between the rich and the poor; the people who have opportunities and those who have none

or very little. That must be kept in mind. In the ultimate analysis, everything that comes in the way of that aim must be removed—removed in a friendly way; removed in a co-operative way; removed by State pressure; removed by law—because nothing should be allowed ultimately to come in the way of your achieving that social objective.

So, a plan of this type is not merely the putting up of a number of factories here and there; not merely showing greater production here and there—which is necessary, of course—but something more with a deeper significance; something aiming at a certain kind of structure of society that you want gradually to develop. Of course, you and I cannot lay down what will happen or what the next generation might do. You and I cannot even say what the next generation will be like. In these days of very rapid technological advance, no man knows what the world would be like some time hence. We are technologically backward. Therefore, sometimes when we discuss big problems, we discuss them—if I may say so with all respect—in a rather static way, forgetting that the very ground underneath our feet is changing or slipping away. Unless we move with it, we may tumble over or be left behind. The enormous pace of technological advance ever since the Industrial Revolution is generally known and appreciated, but nevertheless we are not emotionally aware of what is happening from day to day, and it may well be that in the course of the next ten years, or twenty years, or more, this technological advance might change the whole aspect of the things in the world, and that affects the life of human beings tremendously. It affects their thinking. It affects their economic structure. It affects their social structure. Ultimately, it affects their political structure also. Anything may come. We cannot hind the future. For the present, we have to deal with facts as they are.

But I mention these broader factors, so that our mind must have that dynamic quality, that quality of vision, that revolutionary quality which not only the average laymen, but even our experts—whether they are economists, or even planners—lack. They have become very static in their approach. I do not see this mighty change. We talk of revolutions and think perhaps that a revolution is a process where you can break each other's head. That is not a revolution. It may be or may not be—that is a side show. Good or bad, a revolution is something which changes fundamentally the structure—political

and economic—of the society, so that with this background we have to take into consideration this first attempt of ours to make a plan.

Naturally, it is not perfect. I do not claim perfection. Perfection is a big word. I think that it is quite easy to pick holes in it. It is quite easy to demonstrate that it is wrong somewhere or not right elsewhere, or that much could have been done, or something which could have been said has not been said, or that something which need not have been said has been said, and so on. All this can be done, and no doubt will be done. I have no doubt that after it has been done, the Planning Commission itself may like to profit by what has been said. But look at it in this broader context and not from the point of view of more criticism. This is the first attempt in India to bring this whole picture of India—agricultural, industrial, social, economic etc. etc.—into one framework of thinking. That is a very important thing, and I say that even if that thinking is wrong partly here and there—even then, it is a tremendous thing attempted and done. It has made not only those who have participated in it, not only Members of this House who have to deal with these big matters, but to some extent the whole country "planning-conscious". It has made them think of this country as a whole, because I do think that one of the biggest things in this country at present is for us to make the country which is politically united and which is in many other ways united but which is not yet mentally and emotionally united to that extent to be united in that respect also. We often go off at tangents, whether they are provincial tangents, whether they are communal or religious tangents, whether they are caste tangents, or whether they are all kinds of other things. We do not have that emotional awareness of the unity of the country which we should have. It is planning and viewing these problems as a whole that will help greatly in producing that emotional awareness of our problems as a whole apart from our separate problems in our villages or districts or even provinces. Therefore, the mere act of this planning the mere act of having approached this question in this way and produced a report of this type is something for which we might, I think, congratulate ourselves.

Remember this. When we talked about planning two or three years ago, powerful voices were raised against it. The idea of planning, to some people, was just helping industry, by let us say, tariffs or giving them money etc. and leaving it to

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them to do what they like. They did not like being controlled in any way. While the essence of planning is this broad picture of some kind of control of the whole economy of the country, this Plan talks about a public sector and a private sector. But the House must remember and everybody should remember, that the private sector is going to be a controlled sector also, not of course to the same extent, but it will have to be a controlled sector in many ways and an increasingly controlled sector as time goes on. It may be controlled, of course, in regard to the dividends and the profits that it makes, but it will have to be something more than that, because we have to control the strategic points of the economy of the country, and this report—rightly I think—is cautious about many matters. But if you read it carefully, you will find that it has stated what can be done and what should be done without definitely saying "Do it, because it has left the door open". Take important subjects like banking and insurance. They are highly important in the economy of a country. Strategically, they must be controlled in any economy. Well, how to do it, and what to do etc. have not been dealt with, because the Planning Commission did not think itself justified in laying down the details. But if you read the earlier chapters of this report, the Planning Commission has said that these are important and these have to be kept in view and steps will have to be taken to bring them in some form or other under control so as to fit in them more and more within the purview and sphere of a controlled economy.

So, this Plan suggests something definite to be done and also suggests many other things which can be done and should be done, but it does not go into details as to how it should be done or when it should be done. That, of course, can be done during the period of the Plan, and not afterwards, because after all the method of planning or the method of working out a plan is ultimately the method of trial and error. The best of us can only see dimly into the future, if at all. We can proceed by analogy. We can proceed by past experience. But, ultimately, you have to deal not with steel and cement and things that you can measure, but you have to deal with 360 million individual human beings in this country, each different from the other. All the statisticians in the world and all the economists in the world cannot say what a multitude of individuals may or may not feel, or may or may not do. You

have to proceed by the method of trial and error. I have no doubt that when the time comes for a second Five Year Plan, we would be in a far better position, and on far firmer ground, because we would have gone through this process of thinking and what will follow from it. Again, the process of working and trying to build according to this Plan would have been there, and we would have learnt much by it. The second Plan therefore will be a much more effective and far-reaching Plan, based on greater knowledge, and derived not from theory but from practice.

Now, remember this also, that we call this a Five Year Plan, but two years out of the five are over. Therefore, it really is a plan for the next three years or so. We started with this Plan under certain limitations, because we had to accept what was done. We did not start from scratch. We had to accept them. Our resources were tied up with things that were done; we had to accept that naturally, and with the balance of resources left we had to deal with the next period.

So that this Five Year Plan is partly in action and it would be over in the next three years or so. Also remember that this Plan is essentially ~~if I may say so~~ a preparatory plan for greater and more rapid progress in future. As I said, the second Five Year Plan, if we build our foundations well, could proceed at a much faster pace, or rate of progress than we have indicated here. We have indicated the various ~~paces~~ paces. People calculate them in their own way. Some people say it is too slow a rate. Others ask: "Can you do it?—it is too fast." It is based on intelligent anticipations and calculations. If we can better it, certainly we will try to better it.

We talk about industrialisation. You will see in the earlier Chapters certain figures are given as to how much will go to industry, how much to agriculture, how much to social service, transport and the rest. Industry does not seem to come very well off in that picture. Agriculture takes a great deal. As far as I remember irrigation takes a very big sum. We attach the greatest importance to industry, but we attach, if I may say so, greater importance in the present context to agriculture and food, and other matters pertaining to agriculture, because if we do not have our agricultural foundation strong then the industry we seek to build will not be on a strong basis. Apart from that fact, in the country as it is situated today, if our food front cracks up everything cracks. So, we have to keep a strong food front; we

dare not weaken it. If our agriculture, as we hope, becomes strongly entrenched and is in a good way then it becomes relatively easy for us to go faster on the industrial front, while if we try to go faster in regard to our industry now and leave agriculture in a weak condition, we make industry weaken still. Therefore, first attention has been given to agriculture and food and I think it is quite essential in a country like India at the present moment.

But even so, certain basic industries, key industries, have been thought of and brought in. The basic thing even for the development of industry is power—electric power. You cannot develop industry, or anything, unless you have adequate power. You can judge the progress made by any country by how much electric power it has. That is a good test of the growth of any country. Now, we will get electric power by these various hydro-electric schemes, river valley schemes, multi-purpose schemes and the like.

I do not propose to go through these two big volumes in my preliminary remarks. I have no doubt that hon. Members would be studying them with great care, and make their suggestions in the course of the debate. If I may suggest with all respect, the Chapters that might be studied more than the others and might be dealt with in debate more than the others are the earlier chapters which lay down the general approach, the principles, the objectives and the structure of the Plan—the first four Chapters and if you like a few others. The rest, though very important, is after all working out the details of that and no Parliament can sit down to work out details or priorities. Parliament must lay down the objectives, the general structure, that we should follow.

So, I submit, Sir, that in approaching this question we should bear these general principles and objectives in mind. We should determine the methods. If I may say so, or if you like, we have already determined the methods and we are working along these methods—that is the general democratic approach to this problem. Although this is so, I wish to make it perfectly clear what our conception of democracy is. It is not limited to political democracy. We do not think that democracy means, as is sometimes said in some other countries, what is called *laissez faire* doctrine in economics. That doctrine may remain in some people's mind still. But as a matter of fact it is almost as dead as the nineteenth

century which produced it—dead even in the countries where people talk about it most. It is totally unsuited to the conditions in the world today. In any event, so far as we in India are concerned, we reject it completely. We are not going to have anything to do with it.

That does not mean, of course, that the State is taking charge of everything. The State is not, because we have a public sector and a private sector. But, as I said, the private sector itself which we wish to encourage must fit in with controlled economy. In that sense its freedom of enterprise will be somewhat limited. Now, in this context, I would ask this House to consider this plan.

This Plan—I am not going into figures—provides for two thousand and odd crores of rupees—about several hundreds crores more than provided for in the Draft Plan. There is a big gap between the estimate of our resources and the Rs. 2,000 crores. It is hoped that we may be able perhaps to find more resources. We may get some help from outside. We have got some already. Some hon. Members have occasionally expressed their fear that this help from outside may interfere with our freedom as to what we should do and should not do in this country. Well it is perfectly true that when in any matter one depends upon an outside authority, to that extent there is a risk. If we depend on outside authorities, let us say, to supply us with weapons of war for our army, well, to some extent, there is risk—whatever it may be. If we depend for our economic advancement on other countries, well, we are depending on them. And I am quite clear in my own mind that I would rather wish that our advance was slower than we become dependent on the aid of other countries.

Having said that, I really do not see why we should be afraid, provided we are strong enough ourselves, of taking this type of aid from other countries which obviously helps us to go more rapidly ahead. There are so many things which we could do with that aid which we have to postpone without that aid. On the one hand there is a slight risk, not a risk of being tied down, but if you like to put it, a slight moral risk, or whatever risk you like to call it. On the other hand, it is for us, for this Parliament, for this country to be quite clear of what it wants to do and not allow ourselves to be pushed this way and that way. After all almost every country has

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gone ahead with help in various ways from other countries in the past and I do not see any reason why we should prefer not to take aid, even though that aid does not influence our policy or our activities in the slightest.

Sir, it is late now and this subject is a very big one. But I intended my remarks to be more of a preamble to the consideration by this House of this voluminous report and not to go into the details. I have no doubt that in the course of this debate many points will arise which will require dealing with, and my colleagues or other Members of this House or myself may deal with them at a later stage.

But I would like to impress upon the House somewhat the feeling I have on this occasion, the feeling of dealing with this great theme of remaking this country of ours, that we are engaged in a tremendous task which requires not only all our united effort, but united effort with enthusiasm and a crusader's spirit attached to it. I have no doubt that if this House accepts this report in that spirit, and when all of us go to our respective constituencies and other parts of the country we go with this message from this House and from this Parliament, this Five Year Plan, and try to work it out, I have no doubt that this Plan from being something on paper, you will see it gradually rising and taking effect in the country. And as you do this I think it may well be possible for us to over-reach this Plan and go further ahead than even the Plan Commissioners have laid down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Resolution moved:

"This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programme of development, contained in the Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Sir, before we proceed with a discussion of this motion I would like to make a suggestion to you for your consideration. We have tried to go through the volumes of the report supplied to us as carefully as we could, but we feel we have had rather very short notice. We have had a full legislative programme throughout the week and this has made it rather difficult for us to study what we wish to study in the short compass of time which is allowed to us. That is why I suggest that we may have at least four

days for discussion of this report, that means Tuesday to Friday, and also that, if necessary, you might be pleased to adjourn the discussion of this till tomorrow morning so that we may be better prepared not only to consider what we have already read but also the remarks made by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the number of days is concerned, even at the outset, anticipating that a number of hon. Members would be interested in taking part in the debate, I agreed to the House sitting from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. with the usual interval for lunch. At present it is scheduled to go on for the 15th, 16th and 17th. As we proceed let us see what the progress is. I am sure we will be able....

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee (Calcutta South-East): 18th also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Originally it was fixed for the 15th, 16th and 17th. That was the time that was prescribed. We have given to ourselves one more day at the rate of nearly two hours a day, about one extra hour in the morning and one hour in the afternoon.

Shri A. C. Guba (Santipur): On the previous day the Prime Minister was agreeable to four days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The extended periods put together give us another day. Therefore this programme will stand till the 17th. Let us see the progress.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as we are concerned we should like—I understand that the latest date up to which this Parliament session is to go on is the 20th; it will be difficult to go beyond that—we should like two clear days, 19th and 20th, to finish up some important legislation pending. Apart from that I am in your hands and the hands of the House. You have already been good enough to extend the hours of sitting. If necessary, and if the House agrees, we may drop the Question Hour, to discuss this problem, for a day or two.

Hon. Member: It is a very good proposal.

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister says he would like to have two days for the other legislation. Then this debate can continue till the 18th evening. That he can easily agree to.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, as a matter of fact what you, Sir, said was, I believe, that after a couple of days you will decide. So far as we are concerned we are prepared to go on till the 18th, provided it does not go beyond the 18th.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee: The legislative programme still outstanding is not of a particularly considerable character and in one day or one and a half days at the most we can dispose of it.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We can consider. It will be not beyond the 18th in any case.

The House now stands adjourned till 3 P.M.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Three of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments tabled to this resolution. I find some of the amendments are not in order. Others will have to be moved. The first two amendments standing in the name of Mr. Vallatharas are as follows:

(i) That the consideration of the resolution be postponed to the next session; and

(ii) That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the Report of the Planning Commission be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1953."

Why does he want this resolution to be put off?

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): It concerns the entire nation. An expenditure of 2000 and odd crores has to be met by the people themselves. The scheme is brought for the first time. Two years and more have been taken for drafting the original Draft Plan. Subsequently 18 months have been taken. There has not been a single attempt on the part of the Government or any political bodies just to go about the nation itself directly and explain what the Plan is. The people do not know what the Plan is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member. This is dilatory in character and I will not allow these amendments. The Draft Plan was issued long ago and there was a

discussion on this earlier on the floor of the House. This is a Five Year Plan. The object of submitting a Draft Plan to the House is only to enable not only the Parliament but others also to discuss. As a matter of fact, this was discussed by groups also elsewhere. If this is to be discussed there must be another Five Year Plan and it is endless. The Draft Plan was discussed long ago. This is dilatory. I rule both these amendments out of order.

Hon. Members who want to move their amendments may move them now. Those who are not here, I will treat their amendments as not having been moved. If any particular portion of any amendment is not in order, I will reserve my right to rule that portion out of order.

Shri Vallatharas: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the policy and the plan are permeated by a sense of over expectation and unwarranted optimism and the economic calculations on which they are based will inevitably lead to a disorganisation of the entire economic system."

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House records its general approval of the principles and objectives of installing a planned economy in India in terms of the Resolution of the Government of India in March, 1950 but is of opinion that the final draft of the First Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission fails to reflect in any adequate measure the national aspirations of the people of India and to formulate a programme for the most effective utilisation of the country's resources so as to secure all citizens the right to an adequate means of livelihood, the distribution of the ownership and control of the material resources of the community as best to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment in the real meaning of the Directive Principles of State Policy as enunciated by the Constitution of India."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I beg to move:

(i) That for the words "records its general approval of" the words "takes into consideration" be substituted; and

(ii) that the following be added at the end:

"but regrets that they fall far short of a real effort to achieve a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people, even as directed by Articles 38 and 39 of the Constitution."

Shri S. C. Singhal (Aligarh Distt.):
I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and congratulates the Planning Commission for their strenuous labours and single-minded devotion to the completion of their task and further calls upon the Government to take steps to enlist the co-operation towards a successful execution of this Plan of every political and social organisation and of the public in general whose well-being is the object of this Plan."

Shri Bagawat (Ahmednagar South):
I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and congratulates the Planning Commission and appreciates the strenuous efforts made by the Planning Commission in the completion of its huge task and further calls upon the Government to take necessary steps to enlist co-operation of all sections of the public in this country, whose well-being is the object of this Plan."

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram):
I beg to move:

That the following be added at end:

"but feels constrained to express its disappointment at the low targets fixed by the plan particularly for the increase in the national income."

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): I beg to move:

(i) That the following be added at the end:

"and suggests that for a proper implementation and execution of the plan and for creating fervour in the country, the following preliminary steps should as soon and as far as practicable be taken:

(1) The introduction of more and more responsible democracy through formation of autonomous

statutory bodies in each village union with M.L.A.'s and M.P.'s as ex-officio members with power and responsibility to plan, organize and execute the programme in their respective areas;

(2) voluntary levelling down of the income and the way of living of the upper urban class in Indian life by patriotic persuasion and acceptance;

(3) ruthless austerity measures in the administrative sphere; and

(4) a renewed persistent emphasis on swadeshi and banning import of all unnecessary foreign goods in the interest of nation."

(ii) That the following be added at the end:

"but regrets that the plan lacks proper emphasis on the preventive side in the planning of wealth and by giving undue emphasis on the foreign system of the so called scientific treatment, has lost sight of the indigenous and local methods of easy and natural treatment which deserve immediate research publicity and encouragement."

(iii) That the following be added at the end:

"but regrets that in planning housing, the plan does not provide for reconstruction of new villages by clustering together the innumerable small scattered and out-of-the-way 'basties' in the rural areas".

Shri Chinaria (Mohindergarh): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and congratulates the Planning Commission for their labour and further calls upon the Government to take immediate and adequate steps to socialize the means of production including land to make the Plan a complete success."

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and urges that Government should include the Krishna Valley Scheme as recommended by the Khosla Commission in the Five Year Plan and take immediate steps for the implementation of the same."

Shri Madhao Reddi (Adilabad):
I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"but regrets that the Five Year Plan suffers from several limitations and lays stress only on production, paying very little attention to equal distribution and towards providing gainful employment to fifty million unemployed and under-employed and hence fails to restore faith in the people and to mobilize the masses for reconstruction."

Shri Vallatbaras: I beg to move:

(i) That the following be added at the end:

"but is of opinion that the industrial policy is reactionary and tends to continue and intensify class domination."

(ii) That the following be added at the end:

"but is of opinion that the policy and the plan do not aim at a planned economy and are devoid of any scope for a centralised economic planning, besides being a total abstention from making any attempt to inaugurate or devise a policy or scheme to establish a socialistic order of things."

(iii) That the following be added at the end:

"but is of the opinion that the policy and plan tend to severely regiment the national economy and lower the standard of living of the bulk of the population."

(iv) That the following be added at the end:

"but is of opinion that the policy and plan do not envisage any scheme to have the plan worked out free from corruption and waste."

(v) That the following be added at the end:

"but is of opinion that the policy and plan to effect a land reform is misconceived and portentous of very grave consequences, without a proper and adequate data regarding land ownership and distribution being prepared beforehand."

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"but regrets—

(a) that the Plan has totally ignored to examine and adopt modern trends of man-power

mobilisation which envisage the integration of defence with socio-economic planning;

(b) that the Plan has overlooked the possibility of utilising the defence organization not only for national service in emergencies but also for appropriate nation-building activities which do not hamper the efficiency of military training;

(c) that the Plan has made no provision for education and training facilities for the defence personnel to enable them to be resettled in civil life and to help the implementation of the various programmes chalked out by the planners;

(d) that the plan discloses no programme for absorption of ex-servicemen, with their training and discipline, in the contemplated socio-economic drive;

(e) that the Plan gives no indication of building up potential nation-wide reserves, not only for war emergencies but also for civilian national-service activities;

(f) that the Plan does not seek to enthuse the country for national service by satisfying the aspirations of every patriotic citizen to be associated with national defence;

(g) that the Plan has failed to explore the possibility of manufacturing defence material requirements as far as practicable in this country, at least to save foreign exchange;

(h) that the Plan, in indicating priorities, has not adopted a unified approach, taking into consideration not only the socio-economic but also the defence needs of the country; and

(i) that the Plan has failed to attempt an integrated solution of the various problems (including those of the Backward classes and the refugees) by correlating Defence with socio-economic Programmes."

Shri Sivamarthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and suggests—

(a) that an agency of officials and non-officials should be created in each group of villages to advance loans and grants and to help the villages with all possi-

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ble modern equipments and technical guidance to increase the village production and thus to utilise the man-power in villages in building our national economy;

(b) that our defence forces should be utilised to execute our First Five Year Plan as most of the countries in the world are utilising their defence force in building their socioeconomic plans;

(c) that collective and co-operative farmings should be started among the Harijans, backward classes and other agriculture labourers in each group of villages to improve the economic condition of the poor class of people in villages;

(d) that 'Ghata-prabha' project in Karnatak should be included in the First Five Year Plan; and

(e) that immediately new small irrigation projects and roads should be undertaken in the scarcity areas and that the present provision for scarcity areas should be increased as it is too small to meet the situation even in Southern India."

Shri Telikar (Nanded): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and welcoming this gigantic and completely co-ordinated plan as an earnest attempt on the part of the Government to eradicate famine, poverty, backwardness and unemployment from the land, assures the Government of its whole-hearted support to the stupendous task undertaken, that will change the very face of India."

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"and, while congratulating the Planning Commission for their strenuous labour and single minded devotion to the completion of their task, regrets that the Plan presents a great disparity between the objectives in the industrial sector and those in the rural sector, that there is no promise of full employment in the urban sector, that after the completion of the Plan, as at present conceived, private vested interests will be more firmly entrenched in power in the industrial sector, that even in the

rural sector there is no deadline set for basic reforms such as fixation of ceiling on land holdings, that that part of the Plan dealing with public administration amounts to a mere repetition of pious platitudes, and that in respect of foreign aid, the Plan fails to insist on and secure assistance from U.N. agencies, rather than from individual countries."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are now placed before the House. Discussion on both the resolution and amendments may proceed. Because the proceedings may go for two or three days, let it not be understood that any more amendments will be accepted by the House.

An Hon. Member: This afternoon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A notice of the resolution had already been tabled long ago. Therefore amendments also could have been moved two days ago. This is not a clause by clause discussion. It is a single resolution and hon. Members must have thought of amendments. No more amendments will be allowed.

An. Hon. Member: Will there be a time limit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly.

An. Hon. Member: What is that limit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time limit for hon. Members who are desirous of taking part in the debate is 15 minutes excepting in cases of leaders of groups where it may be extended to 20 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: That is all right. For leaders there should be more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let leaders make their statements. Then I will consider. The leaders of the groups will have 20 minutes each, others will have 15 minutes each.

Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad): Leaders of groups may be given 30 minutes. We want to know their views.

Some Hon. Members: Twenty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Leaders of groups will have 30 minutes. There will always be the discretion of the Chair.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Sir, when I listened this afternoon to the eloquent speech of the Leader of the House introducing....

पंडित अलगु राय शास्त्री (जिला भाज)

मगढ़—पूर्व ज़िला बलिया—पश्चिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी यहाँ पर नहीं था, मेरा एक अमेडमेंट नम्बर २२ है, उस को भी मेहरबानी कर के मूँछ (moved) मानिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Pandit Algu Rai Shastri: I beg to move:

That the following be added at the end:

"but wishes to draw the attention of the Planning Commission to the provisions made by it for providing irrigation facility and other improvements in U.P. and especially so in the eastern parts of it which are disappointing and inadequate and urges upon them to allot more funds for the purposes aforesaid."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Discussion may proceed on this amendment as well.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: As I listened to the speech of the Leader of the House this afternoon, I was struck by one or two very remarkable statements that he made, in introducing this report for discussion by this House.

An Hon. Member: Are you the Leader of a Group?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He said that there is no pretence that this report is perfect. He also said that it is very easy to pick holes in the report at various points. He also said that what is required in this country is some sort of a crusading spirit, to ensure that the moral and material well-being of the community and also the reconstruction and development of every aspect of our national economy are carried forward. I was rather struck with another statement by the Leader of the House this afternoon, namely, that he would expect this House to devote more of its time to the earlier part of the Report and not to the latter. Since I believe in economy of words, I would like to state categorically that I will have to disoblige the Leader of the House by making reference to one particular chapter of this report which, to my mind, supplies the Achilles' heel to this Plan. I am rather surprised that the gigantic and thorny food policy was only given a treatment not exceeding 14½ pages. It is not the mere bulk of the matter which goes into a chapter which adds importance to its contents. I said ad-

visedly that this treatment of the food problem is going to supply the Achilles' heel to the entire planning and development of this country.

I may be permitted to say here that when the Planning Commission invited some of us, dozens and dozens of us to take counsel with it and to offer our comments on it five or six weeks ago, this particular chapter on food was not made available to us. I am here to say with a sense of responsibility that I am not raising this question in any partisan or party spirit. Why I make reference to this chapter is to disprove the point sought to be made by the Leader of the House that we should concentrate more attention on the objectives and not on the details. Here are a few figures worked out from Chapter XI on Food. From 1946 to 1952, every year there was food deficit of 2.25 million tons, 2.23 million tons, 2.84 million tons, 2.71 million tons, 3.13 million tons, 4.17 million tons and 3.90 million tons, involving a total expenditure of 750 crores within a period of seven years. I would like to be corrected if I am wrong. Are there food import targets for the coming years? I am given to understand that the target of food imports during the coming three years, that is, the remaining years of the first Five Year Plan period, will be of the order of three million tons each year. My hon. friend the Finance Minister is shaking his head. If I am wrong, I would like to be corrected.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is going to be less.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am prepared to accept his amendment because these are figures which are approximates which have not been made very clear in the report. It may be less. May I assume that it will be two million tons? Six million tons in three years, possibly, involving Rs. 300 crores. I hope I will not be far wrong in that estimate.

Pandit Algu Rai Shastri: You are never wrong.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would like to say that there is no provision made for this import of whatever quantity, two million tons or two and a half million tons a year, during the coming three years, equal to 300 crores or possibly more in the three years of the first Five Year Plan period. I have made reference to this question for one reason. I am greatly aggrieved that the treatment given to the food problem in

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the Planning Commission's report, as I have said earlier, is cavalier; it is meagre, insufficient and is not calculated to assist this House and the country to have a proper assessment of the entire problem, because I fear that the entire planning and development schemes of this country might collapse.

Having said this, I would like to direct the attention of the House to one or two very important points arising out of this particular subject. I find here that there is provision for irrigation, 168 crores, provision for multi-purpose projects, 226 crores, for power, 127 crores. In addition, there is provision for minor irrigation works, 77 crores. In other words, about 800 crores out of the 2068 crores projected, will have been spent on this particular aspect of the question. In particular, I would like to direct the attention of this House to para 42 of Chapter 26 where you will find the following remarkable statement. I am quoting:

".....it would not be correct to say of all the projects included in the plan that works were started after detailed technical investigation and careful assessment of the economic aspects."

I have given the assurance that I am not indulging in any analysis of this question in a carping or hostile spirit. I am here to say that the entire approach to the problem of food and agriculture, is not particularly properly developed and not particularly properly directed. Only if a little more money was spent on minor irrigation works, our problems would have been solved overnight. I am here to say very freely as I had occasion to say in the last session more than once, that unfortunately, as regards multi-purpose projects the highest possible type of group pressure, pressure politics is brought into existence. Why? Only a few days ago, you have read the report placed on the Table of the House about the Krishna-Pannar project. I am not here to bring in any local problem with which I may be quite familiar and make it a national problem. What I am trying to draw the attention of the House to is that the entire scheme of multi-purpose projects will take ten or fifteen years for fruition. If I am not mistaken, on a number of occasions, in this House, serious charges have been levelled against the manner in which these multi-purpose projects have been pursued, especially, as regards

corruption, nepotism, and so on and so forth, involving colossal waste of money with the result that if only a greater amount of attention is devoted greater funds are diverted to minor irrigation works, allocating so much for each taluk and each district. I am sure the problem on the food front would have been solved overnight. I am most anxious to have results in the next crop season itself. Instead, multi-purpose projects will take decades to come to fruition, and on top of it, we will have to import food, colossal amounts of food, involving perhaps three or four hundred crores of rupees during the remaining three years of the planning period.

There are one or two other small issues also. What are called new multi-purpose schemes have been listed in the Plan, like Kosi, Krishna, Chambal etc., involve an estimated expenditure of Rs. 200 crores, of which financial arrangements have been made in the Plan for only Rs. 40 crores. I had occasion to go through the earlier draft because the Planning Commission was good enough to call me for consultation about six weeks ago, and I find that a number of items overlap or run one into the other. There is not much of a precision of approach. In other words, no accurate yardsticks of measurement as regards the amount of finances involved are to be found: In other words, this sort of telescoping of items of expenditure, one into the other, will detract eventually from the value of the Plan as well as the direction of the Plan.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is called dovetailing

Dr. Laka Sundaram: I am glad that in a very light-hearted mood he calls it dovetailing, and I hope there is some dovetailing about the three or four hundred crores of rupees required for financing food imports at the rate of two or three million tons for which I find nothing is provided in the financial structure of this Plan.

Shri B. Das (Jaipur-Koonbar): This is going to be met out of their revenue expenditure.

Dr. Laka Sundaram: My hon. friend says that it will come out of revenue. I had thought that the maximum amount of revenue had been sought to be squeezed in the coming few years as regards the structure of the Plan—the financial scaffolding for this Plan as I would

like to call it—but Mr. Das would appear to suggest there is more revenue to come into it.

Shri B. Das: May I point out that whatever money the Government earmarks for the purchase of food-stuffs has been going on for the last three or four years, and it will go on. That has nothing to do with planning.

Dr. Laika Sundaram: I do not wish to enter into a long debate or argument with my hon. friend Mr. Das for whose views I have very great respect.

I am reading now Paragraph 10 of Chapter 4 of the Planning Commission's report:

"As brought out in the assessment of financial resources for the Plan, the balance of Rs. 655 crores necessary for the public development programme will have to be found from further external resources that may be forthcoming as far as possible and by deficit-financing."

The point is this. To the extent to which every possible projection into the financial resources of the country is possible it has already been made in the structure of the financial scaffolding.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar- Rewari): The fact is that food imports will be paid for by exports. They need not come into plan at all.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We only find ways and means for buying the food in the first instance, and then that is sold to the community and the money is recovered. Therefore, the net result on our finances is nil, in course of time.

Shri B. Das: Here, the point is about subsidy.

Dr. Laika Sundaram: I am very grateful to the hon. Finance Minister and Mr. Bansal for their interruptions. I am not forgetting what you have written in this Plan about balance of trade, but the maximum amount of financial availability has been prospected and projected into this Plan; with the result, I feel very much concerned about the possible lacunae and financial gaps which might confront us in the implementation of this Plan.

I would like to refer to one other aspect of the question to which I attach the greatest amount of importance. That is in regard to public co-operation, coming in part two of the Plan proper. As I was listening

to the Leader of the House, I had the greatest possible amount of misgiving in my mind as to whether by the dynamic approach which is sought to be presented to the country, public dedication by each individual, a spirit of comradeship and co-operation would become possible, and the method, sought to be adopted, would become national and realised. The Gorwala Report has been copiously quoted in this report. It is perhaps the only report which has been quoted from outside sources. But what has been done?

An Hon. Member: Gorwala Report?

Dr. Laika Sundaram: Yes, the Gorwala Report on corruption, improvement of public administration etc—a magnificent report. The affirmations contained in that report must become, if I am not mistaken, not only part of the regular law of the land, but also of administrative procedure.

But, what are the facts today in the country? There is provision for a National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation, and since it met on the last day or the day after we dispersed in this House after the last session, till now nothing has been done after that. I had occasion to say more than once publicly that the so-called Bharat Sevak Samaj, its composition, its personnel, its approach to public life, to various sections, especially political sections of the community and political parties, have been defective. In fact, I feel terribly worried on this issue. viz., everything would become bureaucratised. The District Magistrate and the Collector, that patient beast of burden, will be loaded on with further tasks for which he will not be equipped.

In part 2 of this report, a number of suggestions have been made. Will there be a duplication of administrative machinery? Will there be enough training for all these new cadres of officers to be created for the purpose of ensuring public co-operation? We have seen how planning and development especially in relation to the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been handled—we have recently seen in this country what has happened to community projects. My heart bleeds when I say this, but I must say it on this occasion. (Interruption). My hon. friends, especially on my left are accustomed to only one attitude—hankering for power which has come their way fortuitously—but let me proceed with that sense of dedication which I would like to apply

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to this important question. We have seen the manner in which community projects have completely collapsed in this country. (Interruption.) Barring what the Leader of the House did in Delhi, what has happened to the road-making business here?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): The road has been completed.

Dr. Laka Sundaram: I will take you to my part of the country and show you what is happening.

Shri Bagwaramah (Tenali): I deny it.

Dr. Laka Sundaram: I want to convey to the hon. Leader of the House one important point, that I expect him, of all people in the country, to rally round him the co-operation which is there available from people who do not belong to his party. I am sorry it has not been attempted so far. I would have welcomed if he accepted what we might call some sort of directive control of planning and development instead of even the Presidentship of the Congress. It is a non-party affair. This country must march forward. Every little that can be done by every individual must be mobilised. I am sorry to say, and I say without fear of contradiction, that it is not being attempted. Statements made by the hon. Leader of the House and people of his calibre about dynamism and so on and so forth only remain in the official records of the proceedings of this House. I want them to be translated into action. I want to rally every section of the community irrespective of party politics so that the country may march forward. Otherwise, put a man like Cariappa or some other person who can give the drive necessary. It is a whole-time job to see that the Plan's project is carried out. (Interruption). I do not belong to Cariappa's part of the country. We are 1400 miles away from each other. The point that I am driving at is this. I am anxious that this Plan must succeed. But as I see it, I do not find the ingredients of success in it, in the sense that public co-operation will not be available to the extent to which my hon. friend the Leader of the House has projected in his speech this afternoon. I only hope that now that this Plan has been launched, an attempt will be made to retrieve the lost ground, and some sort of consolidated national approach would

be possible. Otherwise all these Rs. 2,088 crores will go down the drain and enrich the pockets of certain people who have come, in the wake of freedom and especially after the recent elections, into office or power.

Prof. Agarwali (Wardha): The publication of the Five Year Plan in its final form is a very important landmark in the progress of economic planning in this country. It is also an event of great national significance, and I take this opportunity of warmly congratulating the Planning Commission, on their very hard and sincere work in producing this Plan. The final Plan contains not only a wealth of information about various sectors of economic planning, but it is also in more than one sense unique, and I say that as a close student of economic planning in this country for the last several years. We heard of planning first in Russia. But that was in the totalitarian regime. But so far as planning in democratic countries is concerned, we heard of the NRA and the 'New Deal' in America, under President Roosevelt, we heard of the Beveridge Plan in England, but being some piecemeal planning in some restricted spheres of economy, these plans could not be called economic plans as such. The credit goes to the Planning Commission for having framed a complete and comprehensive plan for the all-round economic development of the country under a democratic set-up. That is very important, because whenever we study economic planning in the world, the question is asked 'Can planning be democratic? Is planning consistent with democracy?'. The Planning Commission, in producing this Plan, has supplied the answer, and an effective answer too, that it is possible under democracy to plan and to plan effectively as well. I am one of those who have always felt that if real planning has to succeed, it has to be on a voluntary basis and under a democracy. From this standpoint, I regard this Plan as important not only in the annals of economic planning in this country, but in the world as a whole.

It is said that the Planning Commission has taken a very long time for the preparation of the Plan. But we very easily forget that in a country like Russia where planning was first tried, it was only eleven years after the Revolution, that the First Five Year Plan was produced. The Revolution took place in October, 1917, and the First Five Year Plan in U.S.S.R. was produced only in 1928. But in India even before the advent of political freedom, as early as October, 1946 when

the interim Government was formed, an Advisory Planning Board was constituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Neogy, and that gave birth later on to the Planning Commission, and within less than two years, the Commission has worked hard, has tried to study various problems from mere scratch—because there was no tradition of planning before it—and has finally produced this Plan after consulting various parties and various shades of public opinion in the country. Therefore, I do not agree with those who are apt to think that the Planning Commission has rather delayed in the production of this Plan. If we study the draft outline minutely and also go through the latest form of the Plan, we are apt to conclude that the latter is an improvement on the draft plan, in several ways.

Let us take, first, the very important and big problem of unemployment. When I spoke on this draft Plan, last time in this House, I laid emphasis on this aspect and had suggested that the Planning Commission should consider and analyse the problem of unemployment, and if possible add a chapter on that. I am very glad to find that a chapter has been added. In a very valuable chapter they have tried to analyse the implications of full employment, how it might lead to inflationary trends, and how within the limited resources at our command, it is possible to provide for fuller employment.

The greater emphasis on village and cottage industries is certainly very welcome. In the draft outline, the provision of Rs. five crores which had been made in this connection, has now been increased to Rs. 15 crores, in addition to Rs. 16 crores which would be spent by the States. There is also provision for non-expansion of large scale industries. So far as consumer goods are concerned, taking textiles for instance, the House has before it a Bill introduced, which seeks to levy a cess on mill cloth. I only hope that this principle of levying a cess on large scale industries, to encourage and help corresponding small scale and cottage industries will be pursued further, in the sphere of sugar, rice and oil mills.

In the draft outline, there was mention about the reform of administration. I am happy to find that in the final Plan this aspect has been given additional importance, and rightly so. We all know that without an honest and efficient administration, it will be very difficult to implement the Plan. The subject of declaring the properties of all Government servants, which was

debated in this House some time ago, finds a place in the Plan, and it is laid down therein that as a matter of policy, all Government servants should be asked to declare their movable and immovable properties, not only theirs but also of their near relatives. If that is followed—and I have every hope that it will be followed—it will go a long way in making our administration clean and efficient.

So far as the problem of food is concerned, the Plan has given it topmost priority. A substantial portion of the Rs. 2,000 and odd crores, is going to be spent on the development of agriculture, and stepping up the production of food. I would, however, say that the original target of achieving self-sufficiency in food should be fixed more definitely. In the draft outline, it was visualised that imports of foodgrains will have to be to the tune of three million tons for some years. In the final Plan, hopes have been expressed that imports should be stopped as early as possible. I would humbly suggest that it should be very clearly and categorically stated that at the end of the Plan, namely at the end of 1956, all imports of foodgrains will be stopped completely. I say this, not because I have any doubts about it, but because there is an additional reason that in planning, in order to make it successful, we have to rouse the will power of the nation. And it has a very great psychological advantage. If we decide about a thing, then we must try to achieve it at all costs, and that arouses and evokes the enthusiasm of the masses.

So far as land policy is concerned, I had suggested and many others as well, that there should be a ceiling on the existing holdings also. So far as future resumption or acquisition of land is concerned, even the draft outline had provided that there should be a ceiling. But I am very happy to find that the final Plan lays down categorically that an absolute limit to the amount of land which any individual may hold, ought to be there. That, I think, is a definite improvement on our land policy. I may add further that the limit also may be indicated, so far as the existing holdings are concerned. Just as the Planning Commission has laid down three times the family holding as the limit, for future acquisition or resumption, we may lay down roughly the limit for the existing holdings also. Of course, it will differ with different States. We may lay down still that the existing holdings also should be ten times the family holding, subject to a maximum of 200 acres.

An Hon. Member: Too much.

Prof. Agarwal: Such a clarification, I think would result in arousing more enthusiasm in the people.

So far as education is concerned, I am glad to find that basic education has been given additional importance. I think the time has come when basic education should not be tried only on an experimental scale in a few parts. It is now high time that this 'learning through doing', 'learning through some production and manual labour' is made the very foundation of our future educational structure. And I am confident that if we desire to achieve success so far as this Plan is concerned, basic education on a very large scale will be given a fair chance in this country.

So far as competitive private enterprise is concerned, some structural changes have been suggested, firstly, about cooperation and secondly, about State-trading, that is to say, trying to eliminate the profit motive as far as possible. That is one of the structural changes which, I hope, will be implemented in all earnestness.

So far as finance is concerned, the final Plan has suggested a number of additions. There are 90 crores for community projects, 30 crores for minor irrigation works on which many of us had laid emphasis. 50 crores on the development of an integrated steel plant as a very important basic industry in this country, 49 crores for industrial housing, 15 crores for assistance in scarcity areas which upset our plans—and it is good that we have provided for this contingency, 15 crores for local works, on which also we had laid emphasis because we thought that if we tried to arouse the enthusiasm of the people, we must take up these small local projects which could be implemented under the very nose of the people and they could watch their progress from day to day. This provision of 15 crores will be a very helpful addition. Four crores have been provided for social welfare agencies, especially for women.

A lot of criticism is directed against foreign aid which is visualised in the Plan. So far we have received about 156 crores. Now more may come. Although I also believe that foreign aid on a very large extent is bound to be hazardous even politically, I do not understand the criticism of those who are against foreign aid as such. Do we forget that even America had to resort to foreign aid in the early stages of her economic development? Even Russia had to take aid from America. But is Russia today under America? Or has America anything to do with

Russia? They are just poles asunder. Therefore, that our taking foreign aid merely from some country or the other is undesirable—even though it may be even less than ten per cent. of the total outlay—is something which I cannot understand. But when some friends opposite tell us that Ind'a is under the shadow of America, that merely taking some money from America—although it may be without any strings—is very hazardous. I would like to make it very clear that our country will accept, and I think the Government will have no hesitation to accept, any foreign aid from any country provided it is free from any political strings.

So far as our financial resources are concerned deficit financing to the tune of 290 crores has been visualised. Now, this corresponds to the release of sterling balances during the period. Therefore, I do not look at this deficit financing in any suspicious way. In fact, our Finance Minister who is very moderate in these things and who will never take a leap in the dark, has provided for it as a very safe thing, and whatever gap is left over could be made up either through internal taxation or borrowing if we could not get some additional aid. I would, however, lay emphasis on one point and that is—let us regard the tapping of idle manpower in this country as an important aspect of capital formation. We talk of capital formation as if all planning can succeed only with money—rupees, annas and pices. But we should not forget that the manpower, the enforced idleness, in this country is the most important asset in this country and that we must care for that capital formation in that sense. If we depend on this voluntary effort, it will not only save us enormous amounts of money but will also be helpful in tapping, in arousing and evoking the enthusiasm of the people, because without tapping this enthusiasm it will be impossible to achieve any great results.

I will not go into other details. So far as commercial policy is concerned, the Plan has added a valuable chapter on stepping up of exports and restriction of imports. But I would only suggest this: let the Planning Commission think in terms of planning for Swadeshi. Unfortunately, in these days we have forgotten that word.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Yes, yes.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Very much.

Prof. Agarwal: We purchase things. We do not see whether it is made in India or outside. When I was in

Japan a few years ago when Japan was under occupation. I found that although Japan was under the Americans, they would not forget to write on every minutest, small, commodity that they produce 'Made in Japan', although it may be made in occupied Japan. We in India have to lay more emphasis on this *Swadeshi* spirit, not *Swadeshi* spirit only for mill goods but *Swadeshi* spirit in the sense that I found in Japan. There almost every household uses cottage products, not mill products, but cottage products and they take pride in it. Why not we do the same thing? We can of course ask the Government to purchase *Khadi* and cottage products. But why should every Indian household not patronise these cottage products? It is from that point of view that I attach the greatest importance to this *Swadeshi* spirit.

पंडित अलगु राय शास्त्री : सब स्वदेशी हो, मगर भाषा न हो (व्याख्यातमक) ! भाषा भी स्वदेशी हो ।

Prof. Agarwal: The Plan, of course, cannot be called perfect. No Plan can be perfect in that sense, because we can always find faults and suggest some new developments. But I would like to take this opportunity of appealing to all sections of this House and all shades of opinion in this country to take this Plan as an honest effort in the right direction and to harness all our resources and all our enthusiasm for making it a success. The Press, the Radio, the Cinema and all of us can gather together our resources and see that this first Plan of this country under a democratic set-up gets a fair deal and the country marches from progress to progress.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta—North-West): My predecessor just now said that planning in this country started from the year 1946. He has just overlooked that a National Planning Committee was formed in 1938, and I recall the circumstances under which that Committee was formed. At that time the Congress Government had just taken office and one of the provincial Ministers of Industries, who now occupies a very prominent place in the Treasury Benches, opened a match factory and said: "We have taken a very great step towards industrialisation." Sir, it was at that time that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose who was President of the Congress convened a conference of the Members of Industries and certain other scientists and industrialists at Delhi. And, there they unanimously passed the resolution that our problems of poverty, un-

employment, national defence and economic regeneration could not be solved without large-scale industrialisation. At this meeting it was proposed that the National Planning Committee be formed and the present Leader of the House was elected to be the Chairman. And, as we all know, the National Planning Committee met for two years at Bombay and held many useful discussions, until the leaders were clapped in jail. But the labours of this National Planning Committee have been published in 26 volumes due to the energy of my friend, Prof. K. T. Shah, who is very much missed in this House today. I have compared the headings of the different topics of the National Planning Committee and I find that the present headings are almost identical with the omission of four items. These are: Chemical Industries, Mining and Metallurgical Industries, Manufacturing Industries, Engineering and Scientific Instrument Industries, because, according to the resolution of the Congress Government in 1948, all industrial development has been relegated to the private sector, which I think is a very dangerous and retrograde proposal. Sir, the deliberations of the National Planning Committee were looked upon with derision by the powers that were then, but such was the force of public opinion and world opinion that a number of captains of industry met at Bombay in 1943 and produced what is called the Bombay Plan and, in deference to the recommendations of this Plan, one of the members of this Committee, Sir Ardesir Dalal, was appointed to be the Minister of Planning and a Department of Planning was formed. He appointed about 36 industrial panels so that they may produce short and long-term targets for the industrialisation of the country. But, instead of confining itself to planning, this department also tried to do the execution of the planning. The proper function of the Planning Commission is to be the architect of national re-construction, but not to take upon itself the burden of reconstruction. This is to be left to the Ministries and it was on account of this reason that it met with hostility from other Ministries and it was abolished. When the National Government took power, there was no Planning Commission. But, for the first few years, as far as Industrial Planning was concerned, it was left to the Director General of Industries; as far as Power and Irrigation was concerned, it was left to the Central Electric Board, and to the CWIINC. I do not know what the function of the Planning Advisory Board was. I was appointed a member of it but I resigned on the second meeting, because I found it was packed with reactionary officers.

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

The National Planning Committee as well as the Bombay Planners, all thought that the standard of living in this country could not be raised without industrialisation. As a matter of fact, the Bombay Planners, who were all hard-boiled industrialists, held that the standard of living in this country could be doubled in a period of 15 years if you spent about 10,000 crores of rupees, in three stages, each of five years. And, of this amount, rupees four thousand five hundred crores or 45 per cent. was to be spent on industrialisation. They thought that in the first Five-Year Plan, it will be possible to spend 1,400 crores of which 790 crores were to be spent on industries. Now, this was the money of 1939 and since there has been the force of inflation, if we have to follow the Plan, we have to spend rupees 5,600 crores in the first five years. Now, our Treasury Benches cannot find more than 2,069 crores of rupees and therefore what they have done is to drop industrialisation altogether; along with that also Education and Health.

Now what has been our income? Before the War, the income of the average man in this country was calculated to be Rs. 65 in terms of the 1937 rupee. We are now told, that as a result of five years of Congress rule, the income has gone down by Rs. six and therefore the income has fallen to Rs. 59. There has been a progressive deterioration about ten per cent. in our average income. And, remembering further the fact that most of the profits have been concentrated in the hands of a few industrialists, some of whom from a mere figure of two crores have grown to be possessors of 200 crores, you must admit that the average man's income has gone down by 20 per cent. And we all feel that, everyone of the people excepting a few officials and industrialists feel it. And, in order, probably, to arrest this worsening state of affairs, a Planning Commission was appointed just two years ago with fresh men and minds. We have got their plans before us. Now, according to their own admission, our income would be doubled in 27 years. Now 27 years is a long period in this competitive world of these days. Naturally, I think, even after 27 years, our income would come to about one-tenth of the income of the average citizens of U.S.A. So, this Plan is leading us to what we might call the economic extinction and political *nirwan*.

Let us analyse the cause which has led us to the strange Plan. In place of the 2,500 crores of rupees set apart by the Bombay Planners for industrialisation, we have provided a meagre sum of Rs. 306 crores. This sum in-

cludes the sum which will be spent on industries proper and also half of power and irrigation. Of this 94 crores are to be obtained from the public sector and 212 crores from the private sector. Therefore, we find that industrialisation has been completely ignored. Of course, the Government has got in hand the Sindri Fertiliser Factory which is not due to this Government but due to the initiative of my friend, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar. We also have the River Valley Projects in our hands, the multi-purpose projects, which have as I have a mind to say, led to multi-purpose corruption. This is also due to the initiative of my friend Dr. Ambedkar.

4 P.M.

In fact, I have myself gone and seen the Sindri Factory. I think it is a wonderful record for us. It completely belies the industrialists' statement that when industrialisation is left to Government, it is bound to be expensive and very ruinous. I totally differ from that view. Though the original capital was to be Rs. ten crores they have spent Rs. 23 crores, but I do not think it is unjustified, considering the fact that the factory is producing as much as was contemplated and the fertiliser is being produced at a much less cost than in other countries. Unfortunately, this Sindri Factory has been made over to a section of very reactionary industrialists, with consequences which I see will be very dire for the country. In company with my hon. friend Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, who was responsible for the growth of this Factory, I went there and we heard loud complaints from the labourers. The Prime Minister always wants the cooperation of everyone and I hope he will listen to this. While the Factory was being built, the labourers worked with a determination thinking that this was the country's work, but whereas in the planning of this Factory the industrialists had no hand, they have now come in and they are trying to take all the subsidiary industries into their hands. They are trying to reduce the wages and amenities of the labourers, and the labourers told us that if this thing goes on, it will have very dire consequences on the Factory.

Shri T. K. Chandhuri: There is a strike notice.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I find that in the industrialists' plan, for which Government accepts responsibility, it is envisaged that from 1.32 million tons of iron and steel in 1950-51, the production would go up to 2.30 million tons after five years through the private sector. I have calculated the

rate at which our production of iron and steel would be doubled. It works out to eight years. Iron and steel is the key of key industries. We had an installed capacity of 1.2 million tons in 1943 and actually produced almost that amount, but after that the industrialists of this country have been going on purposely reducing the production. Their idea seems to be, "Produce less. If the country is in short supply, earn more." This is the eternal policy of the industrialists. We have been told that the present requirements of iron and steel are two and a half million tons and we are probably buying the remaining 1.5 million tons or so from foreign countries by paying exorbitant prices. Now, why should this be so? I think that in 1949, at the initiative of the Director of Industries, this question was carefully gone into by the Ministry of Industries and I shall read to you from the Press Communique issued then:

"Government therefore intend to set up new works for increasing the indigenous steel production by one million tons. Two alternative schemes are under consideration—the establishment of a unit with a capacity of one million tons and the setting up of two plants with a capacity of half a million tons each. Three engineering firms of international reputation have been obtained to make a rapid survey and give a technical report to the Government with regard to the types of works to be installed, and they are actually working. The consultants have completed the survey..."

Mind you, this was in early 1949, i.e. nearly three and a half years ago—

"...and the reports are expected by the end of this month..."

They got the reports. And then they said—

"...Government expect to take a decision in three months."

So, we ought to have started these iron and steel factories for the production of one million tons of iron and steel, which would have removed the long-felt need, even as far back as 1949. No action was taken by this Government for the last three years and now we have surrendered ourselves to the iron and steel producers of this country. We have given them about Rs. 18 crores on their own terms. Government have gone before them with

bended knees, and requested them, "Please produce more iron and steel for us." Can anything be more shameful than this act?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazaribagh West): No.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I am telling that as regards iron and steel this country is in the best position. No other country in this world has got such advantages. We have the best iron ores. We have the best raw materials in one place, and the last twenty-five years' working has shown that we can produce iron and steel at half or two-thirds of the cost in other countries. As a matter of fact, at one time the cost of production in India was Rs. 150 less than that in America per ton. Instead of trying to force up this industry, what are we doing? The Government remained inactive for three years and now we have taken in hand a programme of production which will give us double the quantity of iron and steel in eight years. If this thing goes on, to reach a goal of ten million tons we shall require something like 24 years. This is a state of affairs which no Government ought to tolerate. It is on account of the short supply of iron and steel that it is impossible for us to start many other industries. I have been told by this Planning Commission that our requirements of iron and steel locomotives is 2039 by the end of 1956, but the Chittaranjan Factory would give us 170 locomotives and the Tatas will give us 200 locomotives. So, we are barely getting one-sixth of the locomotives we want by 1956. Consequently we have to order all the remaining locomotives, wagons and coaches from abroad. Why we are tolerating this kind of position is because there is no iron and steel in this country. Plenty of resources exist all around, but we do not know how to explore our resources. Our total shipping tonnage is 0.384 million tons and in the Five-Year Plan it is contemplated that it will be raised to 0.6 million tons in five years. The present amount of shipping will be doubled in about seven and a half years. If we go on in this way, to get a decent amount of shipping—not to speak of the amount of shipping which England has got—we shall take about hundred years. And why can they not produce shipping in this country? Because there is shortage of steel.

I can give you many other examples. These will show that not only has our programme of industrialisation been

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sacrificed but we are going on in a direction which is absolutely ruinous for the country. Now, take basic industries. Government says that it will take responsibility for the development of basic industries. What are basic industries? Power, iron and steel, aluminium, heavy chemicals, etc. I shall illustrate my point by giving you an example. Take one heavy chemical alone—sodium carbonate which you require for the soap industry as well as for the glass industry. Both these industries are in a state of collapse. Why? Because soda ash is a very important ingredient. Soda ash sells in England at Rs. 160 per ton. In this country, there are two very inefficient factories, whose work was reviewed by the Tariff Commission. They told the Tariff Commission that soda ash cannot be produced at less than Rs. 360 per ton. We gave them protection. What has been the result? Production is going down every day, because these producers, who are, I suspect, probably getting licences for the purchase of soda ash from abroad are making more money by buying it from abroad and selling it dear in this country. The other day I put a question about the price of soda ash. I was told that the price of soda ash in England was Rs. 252 per ton and therefore the price of Rs. 360 in this country is not exorbitant. I was not at all convinced. I consulted the Chemical and Engineering News and found that the price of soda ash in England is £13-4s., which comes to about Rs. 160. I do not know why our Minister of Commerce and Industry is giving us always wrong information.

The other day I put another question about preferential duty on scientific instruments. If you buy scientific instruments from England you have to pay only a duty of 25 per cent, while if you buy it from Germany or some other countries you have to pay a duty of 37½ per cent. The hon. Minister in charge stoutly denied that this was a fact. The next day I gave him the schedule of tariffs and he had to admit that he had not this information at his disposal. I think hon. Ministers ought to study their subjects and not come here unprepared.

I have not finished my tale of this soda ash industry. Now we are paying these two incompetent companies, —whose names I do not want to disclose—about Rs. 240 per ton for production of 45,000 tons for years past.

The Tariff Board went into this question and they said that it was quite possible to produce soda ash at competitive prices in this country. They recommended that the Factory at Sindri should be expanded to produce soda ash, and that a number of other factories should be set up. That was in the year of grace 1949 and no action has been taken on it. If the Sindri Factory is expanded, it can produce soda ash at competitive prices, because the main thing required is ammonia which is being produced there and we have also got people who have been trained in this kind of work and we need not import foreign experts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must have an idea of the time. I rang the bell, but nothing happened. He is going on. The hon. Member can take five more minutes.

Shri Meghnad Saha: You have granted protective tariffs to about forty industries. If you go into the history of each industry you find that taking advantage of the protective tariffs they have forced up their prices and they have made more money as middlemen.

The glass industry has an installed capacity of 12,000 tons. Last year they produced only 5,000 tons. And this year for the last three months there has been no production at all. They have dismissed or sent away all their staff. Now what is the reason? These manufacturers of glasses are also agents for import of Belgian and English glasses and taking advantage of these protective tariffs they are making more money by selling foreign glass than by producing glass here. This has been the effect of protective tariffs. Leaving all these industries to the private sector would create very bad consequences. There are many things which I wanted to say, but I am sorry the time at my disposal is very short.

Some Hon. Members: He may be given more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given him more than the hon. Members have contemplated. I have given the hon. Member 27 minutes.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I will just finish. I will give my points to other friends. I can speak for three hours on this subject.

I find that the whole question of national planning has undergone a ship-wreck on the question of capital formation, because the Government

cannot find enough capital for it. They can find only Rs. 400 crores per year, but I think that unless we can find a capital of about a thousand crores per year, it is not possible to industrialise this country and to increase the productivity of this country. Here we are putting the emphasis on the consumer industry. We are not putting any emphasis on the basic industries. That is the source of all trouble.

We have been talking of Russian Five Year Plan. The basis of the Russian Five Year Plan was quite different. This is a quotation from a letter from Lenin. He said:

"We shall economise on everything, on our clothing, on our diet, even on our schools. We have to do this because we know that if we do not establish heavy basic industries we cannot build up any kind of industry at all and without that we shall perish as an independent country."

Now, our Planning Commission think otherwise. They have given a step-motherly treatment to industrialisation and if it represents the ways of thinking of the powers that be, it means the perpetuation of our colonial status in world's economy. Please do not forget that capital formation is not a difficult thing, if you just pay your attention to these things.

You must nationalise all your banks. You must nationalise insurance. You must put a ban on the import of gold, jewellery and articles of luxury. You must control export and import trade, so that capital may not make a flight from this country as in the case of the jute industry you were allowing the flight of capital from India to Pakistan and from India to Scotland. Then you must impose a turn-over tax. As a matter of fact I would ask our Minister of Finance to read the book of Baiko on Russian Planning. He will find that more than 50 to 60 per cent. of the money which was obtained by Russia for her plans was from the turn-over tax. I heard several Members say that there was a lot of foreign borrowing. Foreign help came only to about 937 million roubles. Two hundred and fifty roubles make a pound. So, it just meant four million pounds. That is about Rs. five crores. That is nothing but .001 per cent. of their total expenditure on planning. They obtained a major portion of the money for planning from the turn-over tax.

Now what is turn-over tax? Turn-over tax is a sort of sales tax. It means that Government controls all the consumer goods including food and you have to pay about 50 to 60 per cent. more than the actual cost of production; it is in other words black-marketing by Government for the sake of the country's industrial advancement. All this black-marketing money goes to production. Now it certainly means a life of austerity. Unless you impose upon yourself a life of austerity for years to come you cannot do any national planning.

I remember, in 1932 my friend Pandit Dharmanand Koshambi had gone to the Dneiper Dam to see how the Russians were working. He told me that those Russians were working like devils and their only food was potatoes, bread and water. On that meagre food they were working for their great dam, at that time the greatest in the world, which increased Russia's productivity very much. They were doing all that because they knew that they were doing work for their own country. Here our Prime Minister always tells us that the common labourer should work hard for the country's interest. But if you allow blackmarketing and blackmailing of the type which I have exposed in the case of the glass industry, the sodium ash industry and the iron and steel industry to go on, how do you expect him to work hard? I would just remind you of my experience in the Damodar Valley. We went to see the Bokaro station. There are about 2,000 workers here, mostly educated young men. They were being kept like beasts. They loudly complained that they had no good place to live in, or proper food. It is a jungle sort of place. But the Directors have erected palatial buildings for themselves and once in six months they bring their friends to show them what wonderful work they are doing! When your workers are being starved and treated like beasts, what could you expect of them? They have certainly a right to non-cooperate and take the consequences. National planning requires national austerity, austerity which should be imposed on everybody.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be less talk across the benches.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Sir, I have done.

Shri Rashuramaiah: I crave for the indulgence of this House because I seem to have suddenly lost my throat. But my enthusiasm for the Plan is so

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great that I could hardly suppress my desire to say a few words on this very auspicious occasion. I consider it a very great pleasure and privilege to support a plan of this nature put forward for the first time in the annals of our country, a plan which has got the greatest tribute to be paid to it that it is a plan produced by a democracy in its early and most infant stage. In spite of all the unruly elements that pervade in this country and in spite of all the heterogeneous elements that compose the national thought of this country, to be able to evolve a plan of this nature in a democratic setting is a very creditable thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know if hon. Members hear at that distance, but my ear is constantly troubled by "Oh, bo's" and "yes, yes's". It is unnecessary. All hon. Members must hear patiently. It is not a matter where any one person can have his last word. It is the progress or course of development. I therefore appeal to all to bear patiently. Democracy consists in toleration, and therefore let the House hear hon. Members on either side patiently.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Sir. I am very grateful to you for the help you have rendered in making the passage of my speech easy. But I would say I would otherwise miss the Opposition, because I have always taken their interruption as a compliment, and that is the only way in which they have always been appreciating me!

When the Prime Minister said this morning that the way to look at the Plan is not to pick holes in it I thought he said the most simple and elementary thing that should be said about this Plan. And when Dr. Lanka Sundaram referred to it I really thought I was going to see my good friend on the right side for the first time. But then when he went on to refer to his "heart-bleeding" I was wondering whether I was actually seeing my friend in his physical existence or something else. He was referring to community projects "in my side of the country", and when he said that obviously he was referring to my side of the country also. I could see nothing there which would bleed a human heart, not even a chicken's heart. But I do not know if Dr. Lanka Sundaram has a heart weaker than a chicken's heart.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Hard boiled you are!

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am only saying that the right approach is not to pick holes. You must see what a colossal and grand attempt has been made to assess the national resources of a country which had been suppressed for ages. I was amazed at the colossal ignorance to which I and people like me have been put by the foreign rule which preceded this. I was surprised when I was reading this morning that our water resources are equal to those of the United States. I was surprised how little of the water we have been using and how few are aware of the great resources we have. The foreign rule in this country had resulted in one great calamity for us more than any other, and that is it made us forget our own greatness, our own great resources, and they made us mere parasites on other countries. For the first time this Government and this Planning Commission have been able to assess our real resources and have planned for the proper utilisation of those resources. Of course, criticism there will always be. To those friends who always look to Russia for inspiration I would like to tell what Knicker Broker said about the Soviet Five Year Plan. He was referring to a conversation between two Moscow citizens. One Moscow citizen was addressing the other who was running away. He asked him, "Where are you running?" The other said, "I am going to fall into the river." The first asked, "Why?" The other replied, "Because there is no bread, there is no butter, and there is no meat in this country". The man who hailed him said, "But we are in the Five Year Plan; we have just begun it; wait till the Plan is over. There will be plenty for all." And the running man said, "If I wait there won't be even water to fall in the river". Of course it is amazing how the news leaked out of the Soviet Union. Knicker Broker himself said that.....(Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But what happened to the river?)...although there are 200,000 citizens in Moscow there are two million different opinions among them about their Five Year Plan. And somebody asked him, "How do you know? They could not have said it in public" He said, "No doubt in the day time they showed us an astonishing agreement on all its phases but those dissentient views could be heard if you turn your ears to the bed covers." I am only trying to point out that criticism is the cheapest thing for anybody to do. It does not cost anything. Probably it gains cheap publicity. But that is not the way that responsible Members and repre-

sentatives of the people, as we are should look at it.

I look forward to some constructive criticism, and that is the only way this nation can show to others that we here are people bent upon doing something great at the very commencement of our national existence. I hope the rest of the speakers from the Opposition that will follow will take it in that spirit and not try to pick holes as Dr. Saha said—I do not know whether he meant it—that this will lead to economic ruination. While he himself criticises that we have not planned enough, that our national income will go up by eleven per cent. only, that it is absolutely nothing, that it will take twentyfive years to double the income, he suggests why not nationalise all banks, nationalise all insurance companies—and nationalise all thought also, I suppose. I mean the point is when we have not the money to go ahead even on a reasonable, modest scale and when all the available money we have can only enable us to have a scheme which would take us twentyfive years to double our income, what is the meaning of thinking of nationalising banks, nationalising insurance and frittering away all the little financial resources we have on those things? No doubt they are important: they are basic. But then first things must come first. If we have not planned for food you say, "What is the use of this plan: we are dying of hunger and of starvation: life is not worth living." When we plan for food you say, "What is the use of this plan: we have not got nationalisation of industries: we have not got any other improvement except this." I would say that that is not a very happy criticism: at any rate that is not a criticism which I expect from responsible Members of this

[SHRI PATAKAR in the Chair]

House. And the most astonishing thing is that instead of supporting a plan like this which aims at self-sufficiency in food, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, in spite of his reference not to pick holes in the statement of Panditji, has been picking leaves out of the two volumes. He says only 14 pages relate to food while he forgets that more than Rs. 400 crores are to be spent directly and indirectly for food. After all, irrigation projects, whatever you spent on them go to improve agriculture, apart from the power which they generate which will be useful for industrial purposes. Then Community Projects. One of the main points of community development is the improvement of agriculture to

rural areas. We should not forget that. Therefore, Sir, I would say it is no good picking out holes. Of course, some people cannot help because they cannot pick anything better. When I was hearing Dr. Lanka Sundaram, I was reminded of somebody trying to scratch the Imperial Secretariat, North Block, with the little finger. It is a grandiose Plan and it irritates me to see such petty thinking.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You have said the right thing.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am only trying to reflect you in a mirror.

The most interesting criticism about this Plan is this. They object to foreign aid. They say foreign aid means slavery. Most of these criticisms come particularly from one quarter and I would like to remind this House that the area from which I come or rather my border area Rayalaseema,—is one of the famine areas and for the famine relief there it is those very parties who have been criticising foreign aid that have appealed to Soviet Russia and China for an outright gift. If taking a loan from the United States with a pilot like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on our side, who will never allow dependence on foreign nations if it means putting ourselves at their mercy is objectionable. I would like to know, Sir, taking an outright gift from the Trade Unions of Russia and China is anything more honourable or anything which will sustain us more in our independent outlook. Another instance I will tell you. One of the journals in this city—I do not know whether it is published here—but I dare say it is widely circulated has been the most loudest in criticising this foreign aid. When that journal was in trouble perhaps it was the editor, well, an appeal was made. I understand, to Mr. Pritt of Great Britain, the barrister, to come and defend him in this country. Well, Sir, that is not perhaps foreign aid. I do not know what they call it. That only shows that only when one's own self is pinched, it is only then he realises things after all, in the interests of this country, there are certain times, certain moments, when we cannot avoid the foreign aid. The question is, "Are you taking it with your head bent, or the contrary?" I can only say that so long as this party rules the country, so long as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru remains at the head of the administration, whatever loan we may get, it will be at our dictation and for our benefit and we will never allow this country to be dragged with the chariot wheels of

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any foreign power. Those who criticise it should remember not to beg little charities from little peoples.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should not raise their voices like this. Whatever the hon. Member says may not be acceptable to some but we should keep the dignity of the House.

Shri Raghuramaiah rose—

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member had finished his speech.

Shri Raghuramaiah: No, Sir. Out of respect for the Chair I only temporarily rested.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Even if I had taken more than 15 minutes I would request you, Sir, to use your discretion in my favour. I would, of course, like to shorten my speech. The key note of this Plan seems to be the equitable distribution of land, self-sufficiency in food, progress and promotion of basic industries in the country. I hear from my friend Mr. Nambiar the word "Aye".

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member may put his own points of view rather than trying to reply to interruptions of other Members.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am grateful to you, Sir, for saying that others should not interrupt me equally. Of course, I will not mention the name, somebody was saying something when I was referring to land reforms. Of course, our land reforms are more honest. We take a practical view of things. I remember at the election time one of the parties to whom I must say I have little respect because they always seem to be butting in at the wrong end, went on doing propaganda that land would be distributed to every person at the rate of five acres. I do not know how they could give five acres. The cultivable land in this country is so little that even if we started dividing it, it may not be worth it: probably it will be one acre or half an acre. After all this Plan seeks to make equitable distribution of land. When once you limit holdings whatever is outside the limit, naturally gets distributed. We are not satisfied even with that. We have recommended the Planning Commission has recommended to the country to take up co-operative farming and I suppose co-operative

farming is one of the foundations of Russian prosperity. We are prepared to try that experiment here and the Planning Commission has given its blessings to that and I think each one of us should try to encourage co-operative farming and that would go a long way to increase agricultural production in this country.

I was particularly gratified, Sir, to find that considerable attention has been paid by the Planning Commission to medical and public health, particularly malaria control and—one of the controls which would please my friend, Mr. V. P. Nayar,—tuberculosis control,—and I hope by the time the Plan matures, my hon. friend Mr. Nayar will not have any occasion to put any further questions about tuberculosis.—and also for the opening of youth camps and for social services. I was also gratified to find in the Plan—thanks to the lady member of the Planning Commission to whom I have great respect—some provision made for encouraging the social relationships and women's welfare movements in this country. This is an attempt at an all round social progress to increase agricultural production, to secure self-sufficiency in food and to promote basic industries and I repeat I feel it is a very great privileged and honour to have had an early opportunity of commanding this Plan.

Of course, I would make one or two suggestions, particularly in regard to projects. It is most unfortunate that in the matter of Nandikonda project, a blank column has been left in the report. I agree it was due to the bungling of the Provincial Government that it has happened so. Probably, if the Madras Government had only considered the general overall prosperity of the whole Province as its primary concern rather than looking at it with a narrow and parochial interest, it would have gone on with the project and the matter would have been ripe for the Planning Commission to include it in the Plan. Whatever be the reason it is certainly astonishing that a province like Madras, which contains one of the largest population groups in this country and which has great financial resources, should have been left blank in the matter of river valley projects. I understand that the Khosla Committee is going to investigate further into some aspects of the Nandikonda project and that it will take ten months. I would request the hon. Minister for Planning to give an assurance that when those ten months are over, he will see that the Andhras

in this country will not be thrown to the wolves, that they will be given a proper place in the Plan and given a place of priority in the Plan.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): I rise generally to welcome the final Five Year Plan presented by the Planning Commission, which deals so exhaustively and comprehensively with the various aspects of our economic and social life. Undoubtedly, our standard of living is among the lowest in the world. Our average per capita income has been estimated at Rs. 270, which is about 1/15th of that in the UK and 1/27th of that in the USA. Again, this is an average figure; when the figure of lowest income is taken into account, it might be even much less. Such being the situation in the country, at present, certainly, we have to mobilise all our resources and talents in doing everything possible to raise the standard of living of the people.

We have had many plans in the past. But, there is no doubt that this is the first realistic attempt properly to assess in full detail the resources that we can command, and the priorities according to which the various sectors of our economy have to function. I hope and trust that all our political parties, in spite of their ideological and other differences, will see their way to give their whole-hearted cooperation in the execution of the national plan. We may differ in many respects with the details of the Plan; but there is little scope for difference of opinion with the basic approach of doing everything possible for raising the standard of living of the people.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I find that many hon. Members are speaking amongst themselves, may not be very loudly. When we are discussing such an important subject, when an hon. Member is expressing his views, I think it is desirable that there should be no noise in the House. Even if what the hon. Members want to speak among themselves is very urgent, it is not desirable that they should, on that ground disturb those that are taking part in the discussion. I hope hon. Members will realise the importance of the occasion and the responsibility of maintaining dignity and will not in any way create any noise by speaking among themselves in this House. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri G. D. Somani: I hope that all political parties will unite to give that public support and enthusiasm to the Plan which it deserves.

Coming to the details of the Plan, we are all aware that the first Draft Outline of the Plan was divided into two parts and it had an objective of a financial outlay of 1493 crores. Against that amount of outlay, we now find that an amount of 2069 crores has been placed as the amount which has to be mobilised for our all-round development during the next five years. Even with the substantial addition in the size of the Plan, it is quite obvious that after all, it cannot be called over-ambitious. It is modest in as much as, after the termination of this five year period, the per capita availability of goods and services is not going to be in any way much larger than what we had in the pre-war period. That being so, we have to ensure that every effort will be made to see that the targets laid down in the Plan are implemented without any kind of obstacle from any side.

Coming to the financial resources that have been laid out in the Plan, we find that 1414 crores will be available from current revenue savings, capital receipts and whatever amount we have received by way of foreign aid so far. This leaves a gap of 655 crores which has got to be made either by additional taxation or borrowing or deficit financing or whatever we might get by way of foreign aid. Under the present circumstances, it appears very doubtful if any major portion of this amount will be available from additional taxation or borrowings. It appears that in the absence of foreign aid, the Government and the Planning Commission will be compelled to resort to deficit financing on a much larger scale than the upper limit of 290 crores which they have specified in the Plan. I am aware of the fact that the country has suffered considerably from acute inflation during the war and post-war period, and under such circumstances, any proposal of deficit financing gives rise to fears of inflationary conditions being intensified again.

Pandit Alju Rai Shastri: That is right.

Shri G. D. Somani: But, I think the technique of public finance has been developed to such an extent recently that, in case inflationary tendencies do revive during the time lag between the spending of the money and the production of results, it would be possible for the Government to substantially counteract those tendencies by budgetary and foreign trade policies. My submission is that with certain safety measures, deficit financing

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may be a sound instrument for promoting development on a planned basis. So far as inflation is concerned, I think it has been mostly due to the result of certain world economic and political factors. Indications are not wanting to show that with production increasing not only in this country, but also in other countries of the world, world economy may be faced shortly with a slump or recession rather than any fears of inflation being intensified. As a matter of fact, we had a violent slump during the early part of this year; subsequently, there has been steady recovery. But, there are again indications of a recession during the last few weeks. The need of the present time is to provide additional purchasing power to the people to enable them to buy the increasing production, which is already surplus in various industries. I would therefore like to say that if the resources from other sectors envisaged in the Plan are not forthcoming, the Government and the Planning Commission should not hesitate to take recourse to deficit financing subject, of course, to such safety measures as the circumstances may warrant.

Coming to the question of private sector, I am glad that the Planning Commission has given a very vital role to the private sector to play in the national economy, in the Plan. I quite realise and agree that the private sector, as the Prime Minister pointed out this morning, has also to function as a controlled sector and has to function under certain rules and regulations essential for the successful execution of the Plan. But, nevertheless, the fact remains that the entire industrial development, except certain basic industries, has been left open to be developed by the private sector. And it is therefore essential that the requirements of the private sector should also be properly considered. In this connection, my submission is that while the Planning Commission has devoted a lot of time and have made the necessary inquiries for giving the targets of production in various industries, they have not given proper attention as to how the necessary finance that will be required either for the new industries or for replacement and rehabilitation of old industries will be forthcoming. The Commission have estimated the amount of money to be invested by the private sector in the industrial development of the country during the period of the Plan as Rs. 230 crores, and they have further estimated that a sum of Rs. 150 crores will be required for replacement and

modernisation purposes. As against this, they have estimated that a sum of Rs. 200 crores will be available to the various industries out of the surplus profits, which they have based on the working of 1950 and 1951. I would respectfully submit that both the estimates are far from accurate. While the estimates of receipts by the industries by way of surplus profits is an overestimate, the estimate about the requirements of industry errs on the low side. I think some survey was made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and so far as I know, the President of the Federation had estimated that a sum of Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 crores per annum would be required to modernise our various industries. This comes to anything between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 crores as the minimum amount required for modernising the various units of the various industries. The question of modernisation and replacement of the old plants is of such vital importance, that it should not be ignored and it should not be treated in the manner in which the Planning Commission has done. If I may respectfully say so, this amount of Rs. 150 crores is more or less guess-work. No organisations connected with the various industries were approached or asked to work out full details about their requirements, nor did the Planning Commission itself go into the requirements of each industry. They have taken out this Rs. 150 crores on a basis which has not been explained. Neither the details of the various industries have been given. If our industries have to continue to play the role which they have played in meeting not only internal demands of the country, but also catering to export trade and thereby gaining valuable foreign exchange, then, it is highly essential that resources should be made available to the various industries to enable them to complete their modernisation as speedily as possible. And this can only be done if their requirements are properly assessed and if the Government takes the necessary measures to ensure that the industries get these resources in the required period.

There are various ways, and I do not want to go into details at this stage, as to how this amount should be made available to the industries, but it goes without saying that this problem is very urgent and is of vital importance to our national economy. I would, therefore, submit that the Planning Commission should re-examine the whole question and should assess properly the requirements of

each industry, and then recommend such methods as will meet the requirements of industries.

I would also like to make a passing reference to one or two other matters. My hon. friend Mr. Saha began to complain that the industries, especially iron and steel, have lowered their production intentionally to get higher profits. I do not think that anything could be farther from the truth. I am quite prepared to invite an impartial enquiry being made about each and every industry, and I make bold to say that industries have always tried their best to keep production at as high a peak as possible; and there can never be a greater false allegation than the one that has been made, viz., that any industry would intentionally try to lower its production to keep prices high.

Shri B. Das: Take the instance of sugar industry two years ago.

Shri G. D. Somani: I am not aware of sugar, but allegations were made about the textile industry for the slump there. Just now also, we heard from my hon. friend, but what I want to say is that industrial production has been increasing progressively. In the six months up to June this year, the figures show that it was 126 or so compared to the past figure, and I do not think there is the slightest scope for making an allegation that any industry would do anything of this kind.

I also like to refer to the proposal of the Planning Commission which has been, of course, accepted by the Government, to impose a cess on mill-made cloth to assist the handloom and khadi industry. That Bill is before the House, and I hope the House will have a further opportunity of going into the implications of this Bill, but I am opposed to it on principle. I can understand a cess imposed on an industry to create a fund to help that very industry by way of technological research or other improvements, but to impose a cess on an industry to help another industry is wrong in principle, especially in the present circumstances when the industry is already overburdened. A brochure prepared by the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay, says that in the last few years Government have imposed a burden of at least Rs. 50 crores on the textile industry. It is time that when prices are declining and when the industry is finding it increasingly difficult to market its products at economic prices, Government should explore the possibilities of granting some relief in that burden, and not increase the same which will hinder the

smooth functioning of the industry and will adversely affect in the long run the whole national economy.

Before I conclude, I would like to say a few words about Rajasthan from which I come. I think full justice has not been done to the case of Rajasthan in the plan. It has been recognised that backward areas and backward classes deserve special treatment. I know that there is a definite legal agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Rajasthan under which the Government of India had undertaken to institute proper enquiries into the state of affairs of various fields in Rajasthan and to give such special aid which will bring the standard of living of the people of that area on a par with the other progressive States of the country. The Planning Commission is not giving any special aid to Rajasthan, and we find that Rajasthan figures last in the list. I find that Rs. 16.8 crores has been allotted to Rajasthan by way of development plans under the Five Year Plan. Looking to the extensive area and the large population, this is a drop in the ocean.

For want of time, I do not want to give the figures as to how Rajasthan suffers in education, health, communications and industrial development, but I would draw the attention of the Planning Commission to the moral and legal responsibility of the Government to give special aid to States like Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Pepsu and Saurashtra under the financial integration agreement, and to take such special methods as will raise the standard of the people of these areas on a par with those of other progressive States.

5 P.M.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): I shall confine myself to the consideration of only one aspect of the plan, namely the inflationary aspect. I shall begin by asking the question: "Is there going to be inflation in this country as a result of the implementation of this plan?" The answer is "no"—not as far as we can see today. We believe that inflation of any serious kind is avoidable. We believe that there are features inherent in our economy which will enable us to do that. And yet it is an opinion widely held in this country that inflation is inevitable if this whole plan is going to be implemented. There are also people in this country, whose opinion on this question, the House will do well to give attention to. I feel therefore that we shall be doing well if we examine fully our position vis-à-vis this prospect of inflation. It can be stated at once that so far as the pre-

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sent scheme of the Plan is concerned, we do not expect any very serious degree of inflation to arise, and it is also possible to see that such inflation is not allowed to arise. We shall however grant that from any major effort of this kind, some degree of inflation is inseparable. Any major effort like that, for instance, of war production or the present effort of national reconstruction, is bound to have some inflationary result. We might also add here that a mild and gradual inflation is after all not bad for business or for investment. Finally we must say that any conclusion that we are arriving at here is bound to be a tentative one, for, the actual result of the implementation of the plan is three years hence, and it is not possible to foresee all the situations that may intervene in the mean-time. We really do not expect that our present calculations are likely to be very seriously disturbed in the next three years, for we know that these calculations have been arrived at, at a time which comes after devaluation, and after the Korean war, and at a time when fairly stable conditions are prevailing.

Let us now examine the facts and figures underlying this Plan. This Plan envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 2,069 crores. Now this is a very large amount and is obviously more than what we would ordinarily have expended. There exactly is the essence of planning. When we are planning, we are trying to do something extra, something over and above our normal doing. When we talk of planning to get up tomorrow, we usually mean that we want to get up a little earlier or a little later than usual. If we talk of planning a dinner, we usually mean that we are going to have something special something that we do not usually have at our dinner. Now that exactly is the essence of planning. But we must not forget that these very large expenditures, whether they are incurred as a result of planning or on the ordinary ways of Government, do create spendable incomes in excess of supplies of commodities and services on which these incomes can be spent, and thereby results a situation in which the generation of inflation becomes unavoidable. Let us first see where we are going to get these Rs. 2069 crores which we propose to spend. Let us examine whether we can detect any possible source of information in the nature of the sources from which we are going to derive these resources. Briefly, about Rs. 1,258 crores are going to be procured from Government sources, the Central as well as the State Governments, from their current revenues, from public

loans, small savings, funds, deposits etc. Talking in the language of inflation, it can at once be stated that these sources are very safe sources. In other words, this source of Rs. 1,258 crores from Government resources is a source which offers the least possibility of inflation. There is, however, one exception to this, namely that Rs. 105 crores are going to be raised by public loans. In the matter of public loans, it used to be held until some years ago that they withdraw money from the hands of the public, and to that extent, they have a disinflationary effect, but now it has been proved that—and it has also become an accepted proposition—Government loans are inflationary, because after all these Government bonds and Government obligations in the hands of the investors, are as good as money. The Insurance Companies, for instance, can turn them over to a Bank and obtain loans against the security of these bonds. In this sense, this is the only one item which is an exception. Then there are three other sources. There is a sum of Rs. 156 crores, which has already been received by way of external assistance. Any external assistance which has come to this country and which usually does come in the form of goods and equipment, machinery etc. is a safe source which is disinflationary.

Then there is the third item of 290 crores which is to be made up by deficit financing. Now, here is an item that slightly hurts. It has inflationary possibilities—we cannot deny that—no matter how it is spent, and still there are certain considerations which we should also keep in mind. In the present instance, this amount has been limited to the amount of sterling balances that can be released during the period. The action as proposed by the Planning Commission is also characterised with extreme caution. Now, in the perspective of the total sum of 2,069 crores, the amount proposed to be made up by deficit financing will be considered as relatively small. And even this amount of 290 crores of deficit financing will not be able to lead to any serious inflation and the reasons for this view, that we take, will be seen presently when we shall be considering the expenditure side.

Lastly, the final item in the sources of resources—the item of 365 crores—is really the 'problem item' because it is expected to be made up by possible external assistance. Of course we can at once say here also...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can speak about two minutes more and finish. He has already taken 15 minutes.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: If I may have just ten minutes, Sir, because I have hardly gone through. I shall try to be brief and relevant, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: There are so many others who are anxious to speak. So he will better finish.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall try to be brief and relevant, Sir. Anyway, I will just say one thing in connection with this item of 365 crores of rupees which is expected to be made up from external sources. Some of the things that are said in the Report of the Planning Commission are not very clear to us. In several places it is said that if this external assistance is not available, we can make it up somehow by internal borrowing and taxation and so on. And in one place the Report says:

"If external assistance is not forthcoming to the extent necessary, there will undoubtedly be scope for marginal adjustments. But a planned outlay of the order of Rs. 2,069 crores over the five year period is necessary for maintaining the rate of growth of development expenditure visualised by us".

Now, usually the form in which this external assistance is received is in the form of goods, machines, equipment and so on. It is not as if all the 2,069 crores of rupees were available to us here in India in rupees, we would be able to accomplish all that we have set out to do. We shall need physical resources for which to some extent we shall have to depend on foreign countries, and this relationship between the financial resources and the physical resources should be more clearly brought out in the Report. Here I will just quote a very small passage from Prof. Lewis's book on the Principles of Economic Planning. It is just pertinent to this very same question. It says:

"The third principle in investment planning is that investment must not be planned beyond the limits of the physical resources available, no less than the financial resources. It is no use planning for 20 per cent. if the steel and timber available are enough only for twelve per cent."

It goes on further.

"It is a common error of Governments, including our own—the Government of U.K. is intended to advance so many investment projects simultaneously when the available resources of steel, machinery, cement, labour and so on are insufficient to cope with them all. Then there is intolerable confusion. Many projects are

started and have been held up at crucial points, and instead of having a substantial number of finished projects, we get a much larger number of unfinished projects, most of which cannot proceed because the resources they need for finishing are locked up in other unfinished projects. It is foolish to plan for more investment than the available physical resources will permit."

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Member will now wind up.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Very well, Sir.

I shall only say that the expenditure or the items on which this very colossal sum is going to be expended are items, a majority of which are of a capital nature and, therefore, the expenditure is expected to be inflationary. Yet, because of certain features inherent in our economy, we can hope that we shall be able to withstand the inflationary pressure to a degree to which other countries may not be able to do. I shall only...

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Member will conclude now.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Very well, Sir. I would only say that our congratulations are due to those who have laboured in this great task, a task which they have achieved with signal success.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Five years after attaining independence, we are being presented today with a Five Year Plan. Whatever might be the defects or the missing links in that Plan, I welcome it inasmuch as we have been given a clear picture of what our national resources are, how to develop them and to what extent. In regard to the assessment of our resources, I am not sure that the Planning Commission has been quite correct. I should, at any rate, suggest that at the State level and at the Central level, there are some more resources which have to be considered. At the State level, State after State is adopting the prohibition policy, and thereby loss is incurred. If that amount which is to be lost by the introduction of prohibition can be saved, each State might get a few crores of rupees to pay for the development of our industries, to defray our expenses towards major and minor irrigation works and so many other developmental works in each State. At the Central level, I have to suggest that the revival of the salt tax might be able to secure to the Centre a considerable number of crores of rupees. If there is no political sentiment behind it, I am sure that the Government will find its way to reconsider their position and see that the

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salt tax is reimposed. I have been in contact with some of the producers of salt and they have no objection for a re-levy of the salt tax. And, I am also confident that the general public will have no objection for the re-levy of the salt tax.

As regards the land policy that has been suggested in the Plan, I am afraid that the policy is not quite sound. As a matter of fact, when we read through the pages of the Report regarding land policy, we find that there is a lot of confusion that is introduced into it. No doubt, my hon. friend, Prof. Agarwal has made it a little bit more clear and that, I think, is the idea of the Government, rather the policy of the Government in regard to the distribution or re-distribution of land. I am afraid that the Government itself do not have a perfect survey of the economy of the land sector in this country. I know that several States do not possess the necessary statistical information. Even the few that have such information, do not seem to have a definite idea about it. Unfortunately, political slogans and politics have been introduced into the question of land. Everybody knows that land is the basis of all development and is the basis of satiation of human wants in this country and as such that policy should not be treated in the way in which it is sought to be treated by the Planning Commission. It is suggested that an upper limit would be placed upon land ownership. But they have not thought of a lower limit to be placed upon land ownership. We do not know what exactly the family holding will be. We have not been told whether that family holding differs from place to place and whether by having a uniform policy, it will be possible to satisfy the people in all parts of the country. Suppose it is ten acres or fifteen acres which is thought of as the family holding. I would like to ask what kind of ten acres or fifteen acres will that be, whether it would be rich delta land or arid desert or a place which is always faced with famine conditions. We must have a definite knowledge of the resources and of the productivity of the soil, and so many other conditions in each part of India and in each part of a State. Without having a definite economic survey in this particular sector, it is not possible to have a fair and proper idea of the entire situation. If this is done in a haphazard and hasty manner, the remedy that is going to be proposed would probably be worse than the disease itself. It is said that 25 or 30 acres should be the upper limit of each holding. We do not know whether that limit would satisfy the

requirements of each family. (Interruption.) Suppose each acre gives a net yield of about Rs. 50. If 50 acres is the limit, probably the owner will be getting about Rs. 2,500 or about Rs. 200 per month. If that limit is to be thought of, probably we will be providing for each family less than what the middle class man can get. He will probably be a little higher paid than the poorest man and much less than the middle class man. Is it the policy of Government to reduce everybody to a state which is less than that of a middle class man? In fact, we have got very large areas of undeveloped but cultivable land. Should it not be the policy of Government to take into consideration to develop all those areas, and distribute those lands either for price or free of cost to the tillers of the soil who are anxious to get some land to till and earn a living thereby? We have secured statistics in our own province, we have got about six crores of acres of cultivable land, three and a half crores of which is already under cultivation and two and a half crores of acres of cultivable land has yet to be brought under the plough. If these two and a half crores of acres are brought under cultivation or distributed to the people either for cost or free of cost, they must be able to satisfy a large amount of land-hunger of the landless tiller. In that view, it must be possible, if we have a general survey of all the provinces, to have large areas of cultivable land available and they may be distributed as a first step. With more irrigation facilities, whether major or minor, with better agricultural policy, which has been in a way suggested in the Report itself, we must be able to produce more, and that production depends upon the extent of land that is brought under cultivation. Large tracts are still not brought under cultivation. As long as such lands are not brought under cultivation, it is clear that we will not be able to secure the optimum production in this country, as long as we confine to the existing land under cultivation.

In this connection I would like to mention a matter of parochial interest. It may not be strictly parochial in as much as it is likely to solve the national problem, namely the food deficit in this country. I am speaking of the development of the Krishna River Valley Project. Unfortunately, it has not found a place in the Plan. No money has been allotted out of these Rs. 2,069 crores in the Plan for the Krishna River Valley Development. As against this scheme, the letters XYZ have been mentioned and no amount of money has been bown. It may be said by Govern-

ment that estimates are not ready or that plans have not been finalised. But may I ask whether in respect of the Hirakud Project, the Bhakra-Nangal Project or the D. V. C., the plans have been completed and finalised and whether they know exactly where they stand with regard to the financial liabilities in respect of these projects. When they are not in a position to find out what exactly they want in regard to those projects, I see why they should not make some provision for the development of the Krishna River Valley.

It is estimated that for all the stages of the Krishna River Valley Development roughly Rs. 300 crores would be required. For the first two stages, it would cost roughly Rs. 200 crores. If they had made a provision of at least Rs. 200 or even Rs. 150 crores for the development of the Krishna River Valley, a good deal of food deficit, particularly in rice, could have been wiped out. As a matter of fact, if the Krishna Valley is developed, it is likely to produce about 50 lakhs tons of rice. It is possible that the Government might say that the estimate is wrong, because according to Government estimates our lands yield only 800 lbs. of paddy per acre, but our experience after development of this area is that in the delta areas we can produce 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. and in the more intensively cultivated non-delta areas we can get not less than 3,000 lbs. per acre. Calculating on that basis the calculations given by the Planning Commission are not likely to be correct. It is therefore necessary that a correct estimate of the production, as well as the cost of production, should be made.

In this connection, I may also suggest that there is no use in entrusting the Madras States Government with either the investigation which is now thought of, or with the execution of that work. The Government knows very well how much confusion exists in the Madras State Government regarding this project. There have been differences of opinion, and even the differences have also been changing from time to time. It is therefore suggested that even at the stage of investigation this Government, or rather the Technical Committee which is now intended to be continued for some time longer, should pick and choose their own personnel not only for the expedition of investigation, but also for the execution of these works. Before this Five Year Plan is finally accepted, I hope that Government will come forward with a decent contribution of say Rs. 150 crores to be spent within the coming five years. It is

only then that the deficit province which has created a countrywide deficit would be able to stand on its own resources. That would also avoid the importation of large quantities of foodgrains by the Centre from other countries at enormous cost. Unless this is taken up seriously and immediately, it will not be possible either to clear the deficit or save within a reasonable time Rayalaseema and the upland areas of other districts which are always faced with hunger and famine. The famine conditions which exist there are not a creation of today. They have been there for over a century. Neither the British Government nor the present Government have done enough to improve the conditions there. When rainfall is scarce and undependable, it is up to the Government to improve these major irrigation sources which would go a great way to help the food position in this particular area. If Hydel Power is also developed—and it is bound to be developed in a multi-purpose project like this—it will also create an opportunity for the undeveloped areas that I have just mentioned to develop not only their irrigation but their mineral resources. By that way, a large amount of money may be collected and that would also bring further income to the Government during even this five year period, by the sale of lands that are available with the Government, by imposing a betterment levy and by taking into consideration the prospects of Hydel power and its utility in due course of time. We are told by the Technical Committee that the project will give a return of about 3.5. to 4.5. per cent. But it will double itself, not to speak of millions of tons of produce of an approximate value of Rs. 15,000 millions calculating at the rate of one ton per acre and each ton of the value of Rs 300, which would mean a saving of a lot of money in the import of foodstuffs, and creation of wealth in the Country.

I would say one word more, Sir. It is in regard to socio-economic side of our defence. With regard to our defence we are finding it necessary to import all our requirements from elsewhere and that indicates our continued dependence on other countries for our defence requirements for all time to come. It is, therefore, very necessary that this aspect has to be considered more carefully and whatever we are importing from other countries for defence purposes we have to get them manufactured in this country. This would not only save a lot of money, but give the members of our military personnel an opportu-

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nity to utilise their energy and skill for the manufacture of such of those goods which are really necessary for our defence purposes.

Shri S. A. Khan (Ibrahimpatnam): At the outset, I should like to pay my tribute to the members of the Planning Commission for having evolved a scheme for the prosperity of this country which is a monument of patient labour and profound research. We have before us this Plan covering all the aspects of our national life. But without the cooperation of the people and the active assistance of our administrators this huge scheme, I feel, will be nothing more than an idle dream.

I have very carefully read through the Chapter which deals with Public Co-operation and Administration. There is no doubt that the Planners have fully realised the need for overhauling our administrative system and they have suggested different ways and means of doing it. But the great need of the day is not merely framing rules and regulations of conduct, but to create true and genuine enthusiasm among our public servants, and at the same time, to take the people of this country into confidence. Officials, unfortunately, are too often inclined to consider themselves as big bosses, constituting themselves into a separate class from the common people. The consequences are that the people become shy and feel unwilling to co-operate and to bring their grievances forward. There is no doubt that a democratic plan can only be implemented with public co-operation.

Those who will be entrusted with the great task of translating into reality the Five Year Plan should be chosen not only for their merit and ability but for their democratic outlook. I feel that in order to have some form of cohesion among the various Ministries and to avoid overlapping of authority a Ministry of Economic Affairs should be created which should be entrusted with the task of co-ordinating the economic policies of the Government. The various Ministries, so far as economic matters are concerned, should be subordinated to the Ministry of Economic Affairs. It is not too much to expect, as far as the implementation of this Plan is concerned, that red tape and officialdom will be minimized. And this Ministry, if it is created, will see to it that there is the minimum amount of official interference, especially at lower levels, and the minimum amount of red-tapism.

In this connection I feel that it will be a good idea to extend the activities of the 'Bharat Sewak Samaj'.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What about the Ministry of Planning? Should it be scrapped?

Shri S. A. Khan: What I mean to say is a Ministry of Economic Affairs will be able to cover a large area than this Ministry of Planning. It will be enlarged.

I was talking about the 'Bharat Sewak Samaj'. I think it is possible to extend the activities of the *Samaj* to cover a wider field. In fact you can cover the whole net-work of villages spread all over the country.

And then there is the work in regard to statistics which is being neglected to a large extent at present. It is necessary that the Planners must be supplied as far as possible with correct figures and facts. The village officials must be alerted and made to feel the importance of the collection of figures and supplying of facts to the administrators.

The questions of planning should be treated from a national point of view and it should be above party politics. I suggest that the M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s should form committees and study groups and help the authorities with useful suggestions so that the work can be carried on smoothly.

In spite of the fact that the Prime Minister and other Ministers have repeatedly mentioned the Five Year Plan in their speeches before huge audiences, the general public is completely ignorant of this matter. And this is a great drawback. The press and radio must play their part in creating an awareness in the masses, of which the Prime Minister was speaking only this morning.

It is well that Agriculture has been given priority in the Plan. But without an adequate and regular supply of water, agriculture will always remain precarious. The Planners, having realised the urgency of this problem, have increased the allocation of funds. This includes an estimated expenditure on power as well. The Irrigated area in undivided India was 72 million acres out of a total cultivated area of 298 million acres, that is 24 per cent. After Partition the proportion in India fell to 19 per cent.—48 million acres out of 251 million acres. From these figures it is obvious that we have to make up for the loss of irrigated area. This we can do if we realize at the outset that large irrigation projects have not proved

an unmixed blessing. If we concentrate on medium size and smaller projects, then we can expect quicker returns. This has been tried in Hyderabad and has proved successful.

Then again, in large multi-purpose projects there is always the possibility of wasting public funds, besides the time factor, which is important as far as results are concerned. I submit that there is considerable room for economy in the estimated cost of these projects if the system of executing the work through contract is revised.

As long as we are short of technicians we could pool the available technical knowledge by transferring technicians from one part of the country, where the work is completed, to another where their services are required. This matter could be considered. In the mean time Government should encourage technical education by opening more colleges and institutions to train our young men.

One word with regard to the utilisation of power expected to be produced through the completion of these works. There is no denying that in some places in Punjab and Mysore there has been an abundant supply of power without any increase in demand for it. Therefore we must create a demand in these areas by encouraging industries so that this waste may be avoided.

It is unfortunate that the Planners have not paid sufficient attention to the development of industries in this country. In fact, only 6.7 per cent. of our total outlay has been allotted to industry. A major portion of the work of renovation and installation of new plants has been left to the private sector. I feel it is unwise to expect too much from the private sector. It is a well established fact that any country, in order to be free from foreign control and foreign influence, must have an adequate supply of structural materials. Of these, iron ore is the most important. We are indeed fortunate that in our country, the iron ore deposits are one of the richest in the world, containing 60 per cent. of metal. India has the biggest iron ore mines in Asia and the total deposits in the Bihar-Orissa belt is estimated as 2,832 million tons. This is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian producers for a thousand years. This is the opinion of experts. The rich quality of the iron ore and the nearness of the coal mines make it all the more imperative that we should utilise these natural resources. We must

encourage basic heavy industries so that we may be able to stand on our own feet.

Then, I come to the financial aspect of the Plan which is most important. It is estimated that about 1,258 crores will come out of the present taxation and savings and loans. The rest is to be met with from deficit financing, foreign aid and other miscellaneous resources. The gap of Rs. 655 crores and odd should, in my opinion, be filled by taking some concrete measures rather than by relying on foreign assistance and other miscellaneous resources, which, at best, are unknown and uncertain. I suggest, in all humility, that the Finance Minister should consider the following measures.

The Small Savings Scheme should be intensified in rural areas through Post Office Savings Bank. Due to the stupendous rise in the prices of food and primary commodities, it is likely that a larger measure of national income has accrued to the rural sector. It is the opinion of experts in this field that these savings are lying in hoards and cannot be usefully employed for lack of banking facilities. It will be a good thing if the Post Office could act in the same manner as banks do in the rural areas. I join my friend on the opposite side in suggesting, in all humility again, that this programme of prohibition could perhaps be postponed for a little while, and also that the salt tax should be re-imposed. I feel that there must be fuller co-operation between the States and the Centre in the economic field and the borrowings for the needs of the States must be co-ordinated through a central agency, so that the rates of interest may not vary from State to State. Lastly, Sir, and I shall sit down with this, I suggest that the large amount which is to be paid to the landlords as compensation due to Zamindari abolition, should be invested in the Five Year Plan instead of it being paid to these gentlemen. If this is a good idea, I hope Government would consider it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You may continue; we like your idea.

Shri Vallathalas: So far as the Plan is concerned, the question of either agreeing or disagreeing with it is out of question. It is in our hands. Whether it produces good or bad, it has to be worked out. Whether it is an infliction or it is a conducive element has to be seen in the future. During the time of the First World War, there was an intention that some countries must resort to planning affairs. After the First War was over, the

[Shri Vallatharas]

dictatorial countries proceeded with the planning of their own, and the democratic and the capitalist countries were simply looking at them and never started the initiative. During the Second World War, there was an attempt on the part of the capitalist or democratic countries to have some planning and every country began to say that "our post-war aim is this or that". That is how the idea of planning began to spread throughout the whole world. Even in India, during the course of the Second World War, there were several attempts on the part of the Government to state what their aims in the post-war period were. There were several attempts made at some planning. Even before 1930 there was a start to find out some plan for this country and political parties as well as the Government were having some notions about them; but they did not materialise for about two decades. Afterwards, when the post-war aims were discussed, there were some public attempts as Government's attempts were not fruitful. The chance went to the Congress Party who instituted this National Planning Committee and proceeded with the work. The political events were unfavourable to a further progress in the direction. The Centre was in the hands of an alien power. There was no control over the internal or the external policies of this country. Subsequently, these two important factors had to emanate to pave the way for a successful attempt to show at least that the framing of a planning system was possible. The country got itself freed and became independent. Now the power is absolute in this country. It has got full control over the internal and the external policies. So any planning that can be thought of can be thought only on the efficiency of the foreign policy or the internal policy that is to be pursued by the Central Government. It is only after these two elements had appeared in this country that we heard a Draft Plan is being ushered in. The Draft Plan was after all a conception. It was in the formative period. It had not the boldness to state what its economic contents were; it had not the boldness to assert what it will achieve; but it was a regular and real attempt just to show, just to tell the country that there is a plan being put forward for working in the future. During the last 18 months, the Planning Commission's intellectual heads have planned together and produced this final Plan. This final plan, of course, is a bit improved over the Draft Plan: it has got to show what it is going to do. Now, there is practically no time after the introduc-

tion of this Plan in the Parliament for newspapers, journalists, economists or public men to express their opinions frankly. One of the leading papers of South India—the *Hindu*—was not able to express its opinion on an important aspect of the Plan, i.e. the agriculture or the land reforms section. *The Eastern Economist*, Delhi, also reserves a portion of its analysis of the Plan for one more month because it was brought to light very recently, and it could not be successfully worked out. So, important sections of the public are not able to express their final opinions or their studied opinions.

Whatever that may be, the Plan is before us. The Plan, of course, is a long-felt need. It is urgent. We want a Plan. Whether it is good or bad, we want it, and so the Plan is before us, but we are now the criticising elements. There is one major party which has got control over the entire situation, and we in the Opposition are granted the chance to make some remarks because they can then have the benefit of hitting at the Opposition in some manner or other. But, a sensible appreciation of the situation would be that politics and parties must be forgotten when we come to decide the fate of 350 million people for ages to come or centuries to come. It is only a Plan but we have to see what others say about us. (Interruption). I am happy that whenever Members begin to express their views, there is a sense of inward enthusiasm, some inward voice is speaking and stimulating them to some sort of expression, but I would tell them that this is not a moment for laughter. If what you really experienced some two or three years before really sticks to your mind, you have to be a bit more serious. Now, it is a question of life and death for the poor people. There are 35 crores whose condition you really know. During the British period there was a sort of chaos and disaster on the economic and social life of the people by which half-starvation or 75 per cent. starvation became a permanent feature. Then scarcity began—scarcity of everything, money, food, convenience and all necessities of life. And during the last five years that half starvation became confirmed, scarcity became confirmed, and it is an admitted fact that during the five years the entire nation has been undergoing some sort of starvation and some sort of privation. Planning now is only a consolation measure to wipe out the tears of the several crores of people in this country. "Don't weep hereafter. Don't think you are being left abandoned, but in the course of 23 years, I am go-

ing to double your income, and at the end of 25 years see whether I have succeeded or not."—that is the sense which the Planning Commission gives to us.

So, in one of the paragraphs of this very big and voluminous report, it is stated that in the next 25 years,—i.e. by 1977 when many of us may not be alive, and if we continue to live, we may be highly imbecile—see what the Plan is really going to give in concrete measure. Astrologers, of course, may very well predict, but not scientific men, and people of common sense listen to these. We are in a despair more or less. We are unable to say anything against this Plan because there will be a hue and cry. After all, there is the Plan and people should see whether they are backing it. On the other hand, we cannot shut our mouth but should be a bit frank. This Plan is really no plan—it is a bold leap, not into the darkness and misery of the people, but I do not know into what. It is highly impracticable. Its noble aspiration is almost impracticable of achievement. But, we will go a little bit further. What is there in it? It is not a plan. Simply a plan is there just to make a farcical external pat-

tern. Is it a plan in the regular sense of affairs? No. (*Interruption*). This is not which we read in the books and literature relating to political and world a Five Year Plan, but a Five Year of the Plan, instead of coming every Budget: In the course of the period year before us for grants, this is a consolidated grant asked for from us for five years. But I am not surprised at our friend's remarks. Excepting a very few who might have read, the others would be sleeping under these two volumes, in this chilly, freezing, shivering cold season.

6 P.M.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How many have kept it under their pillows?

Mr. Chairman: It is now six o'clock.

Shri Vallatharas: I have got my own time, and I shall continue tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Tuesday, the 16th December, 1952.