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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Four Annas (Inland)

Price One Shilling (Foreign)

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

A

Abdullahai, Mulla Taherali Mulla
(Chanda).
Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Katwa).
Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt.
(West)].
Achal, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).
Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Cranganur).
Agarwal, Prof. Shriman Narayan
(Wardha).
Agarwal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun
Distt. cum Etawah Distt.—(West)
cum Jhansi Distt.—(North)].
Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit
Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—(East)].
Ahmed Mohiuddin, Shri (Hyderabad
City).
Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-
Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).
Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdas-
pur).
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North
Satara).
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).
Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo
Hills).
Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-
Mahasu).
Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).
Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah
(Bidar).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians).
Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh
Distt.—West).
Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam
(Tirupati).
Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Ram-
pur Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—
West).
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea cum
Santal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-
Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badan Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun
Distt.—West).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-
Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).
Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahar).
Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Buland-
shahr Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midna-
pore-Jhargram).
Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-
Rewari).
Barman, Shri Upendranath (North
Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians).
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganga-
nagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch.
Castes).
Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).
Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).
Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond
Harbour).
Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna cum Shah-
abad).
Bhakta Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.
—(East) cum Moradabad Distt.—
(North East)].
Bhandari, Shri Daulat Mal (Jaipur).
Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo
(Yeotmal).
Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra
(West Khandesh).
Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal
(Ajmer South).
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
(Gurgaon).
Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan
(Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch.
Castes).
Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).
Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).
Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara-
Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Bhoi, Shri Giridhari (Kalahandi-
Bolangir—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna-
rao (Ratnagiri North).
Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bija-
pur South).

B—contd.

- Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].
 Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).
 Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).
 Borrooah, Shri Dey Kanta (Nowgong).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).
 Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goapara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Buchhikotiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).
 Buragohain, Shri S. N. (Sibsagar—North Lakhimpur).

C

- Chacko, Shri P. T. (Meenachil).
 Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Charak, Shri Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).
 Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).
 Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].
 Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shrah-jahanpur Distt.—(North) cum Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].
 Chaudhuri, Shri Ranbir Singh (Rohtak).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Rohini Kumar (Gauhati).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).
 Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).
 Chettiar, Shri V. VR. N. AR. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).
 Chinaria, Shri Hira Singh (Mohinder-garh).
 Choudhri, Shri Muhammed Shaffee (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).
 Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

- Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).
 Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Telli-chery).
 Das, Shri B. (Jaipur-Keonjhar).
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
 Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).
 Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr cum Jammu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central).
 Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).
 Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack).
 Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha (Tripura East).
 Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).
 Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).
 Deo, Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju (Surguja-Raigarh).
 Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibassa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).
 Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).
 Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).
 Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).
 Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik—Central).
 Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).
 Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).
 Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal [Basti Distt.—(Central East) cum Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

D—contd.

- Digambar Singh, Shri [Etah Distt.—(West) cum Mainpuri Distt.—(West) cum Mathura Distt.—(East)].
 Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri (Muzaffarpur—North-East).
 Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].
 Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].
 Dube, Shri Rajaram Girdharilal (Bijapur North).
 Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).
 Dutt, Shri Biren (Tripura West).
 Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).
 Dwivedi Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.)

E

- Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).
 Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

- Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

- Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central).
 Ganapati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) cum Rae Bareilly Distt. (East)].
 Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals cum Baroda East).
 Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).
 Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).
 Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).
 Ghose, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).
 Ghulam Qader, Kh. (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana).
 Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).
 Girraj Saran Singh, Shri (Bharatpur—Sawai Madhopur).
 Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

- Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).
 Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).
 Gounder, Shri K. Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).
 Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).
 Gowda, Shri T. Madiha (Bangalore—South).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).
 Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).
 Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

- Har Prasad Singh, Shri (Ghazipur Distt.—West).
 Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Hari Shankar Prasad, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—North).
 Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Hifzur Rahaman, Shri M. (Moradabad Distt.—Central).
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).
 Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

- Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).
 Iyyani, Shri Eachran (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

- Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).
 Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jaisooriya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).
 Jajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

J—contd.

- Jasani, Shri Chaturbhuj V. (Bhandara).
 Jatavvir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jajpur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Niranjana (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prashad (Bhagalpur Central).
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).
 Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).
 Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).
 Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).
 Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).
 Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).
 Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

- Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).
 Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North—West).
 Kamaraj, Shri K. (Srivilliputhur).
 Kamble, Shri Devroa Namdevroa Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kandasamy, Shri S. K. (Tiruchengode).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).
 Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar—North).
 Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Sri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).
 Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kota-Jhalawar).
 Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

- Kaushik, Shri Pannalal R. (Tonk).
 Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North cum Faizabad Distt.—South West).
 Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).
 Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore—North).
 Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut Distt.—North East).
 Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur cum Satara).
 Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).
 Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana-Akola).
 Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch West).
 Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Kidwai, Shri Rafi Ahmad (Bahraich Distt.—East).
 Kirolkar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).
 Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).
 Kosa, Shri Muchaki (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).
 Krishanappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).
 Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

- Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).
 Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North West).
 Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).
 Lanka Sundaram, Dr. (Visakhapatnam).
 Laskar, Prof. Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Laisram Jogeswar Singh, Shri (Inner Manipur).
 Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).
 Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. cum Etawah Distt.—West cum Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh — Reserved — Sch. Tribes).
 Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South cum Dhalbhum).
 Mahendra Nath Singh, Shri (Saran Central).
 Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).
 Mahtab, Shri Harekrushna (Cuttack).
 Maitra, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta (Nabadwip).
 Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South cum Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn Taran).
 Malliah, Shri Srinivasa U. (South Kanara—North).
 Malludora, Shri Gam (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh — Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East cum Basti Distt.—West).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East cum Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mathew, Prof. C. P. (Kottayam).
 Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).
 Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).
 Mavalankar, Shri G. V. (Ahmedabad).
 Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona—South).
 Mehta, Shri Anup Lal (Bhagalpur cum Purnea).
 Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).
 Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).
 Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr—North-East).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran cum Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur).
 Mishra, Shri Lokpath (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).
 Mishra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).
 Mishra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).
 Mishra, Prof. Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).
 Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).
 Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).
 Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya—North).
 Mohammad Saeed Masudi, Maulana (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mookerjee, Dr. Syama Prasad (Calcutta—South-East).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Rainkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur cum Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur).
 Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).
 Muhammad Islamuddin, Shri (Purnea North-East).
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri (Murshidabad).
 Mukerji, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt.—East).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).
 Musafir, Shri Guirmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur cum Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Muthukrishnam, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara).
 Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).
 Namdhari, Shri Atma Singh (Fazilka-Sirsa).
 Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

N—contd.

- Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Natesan, Shri P. (Tiruvallur).
 Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).
 Nayar, Shrimati Shakuntala (Gonda Distt.—West).
 Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East cum Jaunpur Distt. West).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. cum Kheri Distt.—West).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).
 Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Shahjahanpur Distt.—North cum Kheri—East).
 Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

- Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North).
 Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi (Lucknow Distt.—Central).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Pant, Shri Devi Datt (Almora Distt.—North East).
 Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. cum Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).
 Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narvaram (Zalawad).
 Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).
 Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals cum Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).
 Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbbhai (Kaira South).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur cum Darbhanga).
 Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).
 Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

- Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).
 Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veera-nagauda (Belgaum South).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Chaitan (Ghumsur).
 Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Saheb, Janab B. (Malappuram).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

- Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).
 Raghvachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).
 Raghaviah, Shri Pisupati Venkata (Ongole).
 Raghunath Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt. Central).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).
 Rajji, Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay—Suburban).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur—Sawai Madhopur).
 Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramachander, Shri Doraswamy Pillal (Vellore).
 Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Aruppukkottai).
 Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).
 Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ram Nagina Singh, Shri (Ghaziपुर Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—South West).
 Ram Narayan Singh, Babu (Hazari-bagh West).
 Ram Saran, Prof. (Moradabad Distt.—West).
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central East cum Gorakhpur Distt.—West).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).
 Randalan Singh, Shri (Shahdol—Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Rané, Shri Shivram Ramgo (Bhusaval).

R—contd.

- Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
 Rao, Diwan Raghavendra (Osmanabad).
 Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).
 Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Judivada).
 Rao, Shri Kanety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).
 Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).
 Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran cum Champaran — Reserved — Sch. Castes).
 Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).
 Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).
 Reddi, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).
 Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).
 Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shri Halaharvi Sitarama (Kurnool).
 Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).
 Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).
 Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).
 Roy, Shri Biswa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).
 Roy, Shri Patiram (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rup Narain Shri (Mirzapur Distt. cum Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saha, Shri Meghnad (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sahai, Shri Raghubir (Etah Distt.—North-East cum Budaun Distt.—East).
 Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur cum Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).
 Sakhare, Shri T. C. (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.).
 Samanta, Shri Satish Chandra (Tamluk).
 Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankarayaninarkovil).
 Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat—Jorhat).
 Sathianathan, Shri N. (Dharmapuri).
 Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt.—South).
 Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).
 Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah Bundi).
 Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).
 Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamalendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West cum Tehri Garhwal Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North).
 Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).
 Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai (Chhindwara).
 Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South cum Etawah Distt.—East).
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).
 Sharma, Prof. Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).
 Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).
 Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).
 Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).
 Shashtri, Pandit Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West).
 Shashtri, Shri Bhagwandutt (Shahdol-Sindhi).
 Shashtri, Swami Ramanand (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Shastri, Shri Harihar Nath (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

S—contd.

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan-Chikmagalur).
 Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).
 Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran—East).
 Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga—East).
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur—East).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadar cum Jamui).
 Sinha, Shri Chandreshwar Narain Prasad (Muzaffarpur—North-West).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi).
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran—North).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna—Central).
 Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh—East).
 Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur—East).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya—West).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari (Patna—East).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).
 Sofi, Shri Mohd. Akber (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).
 Soren, Shri Paul Jujhar (Purnea cum Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sundar Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).
 Suriya Prasad, Shri (Morena-Bhind Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).
 Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swamy, Shri N. R. M. (Wandiwash).
 Syed Ahmed, Shri (Hoshangabad).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran—East).

T

Talib, Shri Piare Lal Kureel (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Tandon, Shri Purshottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].
 Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).
 Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).
 Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).
 Thirukuralar, Shri V. Muniswamy Avl. (Tindivanam).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).
 Tirtha, Swamy Ramananda (Gulberga).
 Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North cum Farrukhabad Distt.—South).
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran—South).
 Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—East).
 Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).
 Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South East).
 Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Muljibhai (Chittoor).
 Tudu, Shri Bharat Lal (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana—West).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North West cum Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh Distt.—East).
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt (Santa).
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.).

V

- Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao
Ganeshrao (Ambad).
Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas
(Ahmedabad — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).
Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukottai).
Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran
North).
Varma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi
Distt.—North-West cum Farrukha-
bad Distt.—East cum Shahjahanpur
Distt. — South — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).
Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—
Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon cum
Marvelikkara — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).
Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—
East).

- Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullun-
dur).
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh
Distt. — West — Reserved — Sch.
Castes).
Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

- Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao
(Parphani).
Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt.
cum Banaras Distt.—West).
Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

- Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—
North-West cum Farrukhabad Distt.
—East cum Shahjahanpur Distt.
—South).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

The Speaker

Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

Panel of Chairmen

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.

Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

Assistants of the Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakhder.

Shri N. C. Nandi.

Shri D. N. Majumdar.

Shri Babu Mal.

Shri E. Andrews.

Committee on Petitions

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri Asim Krishna Dutt.

Prof. C. P. Mathew.

Public Accounts Committee, 1952-53

Shri B. Das (*Chairman*).

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.

Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri.

Acharya Shriman Narayan Agarwal.

Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma.

Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.

Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Shri G. D. Soman.

Shri K. M. Vallatharas.

Estimates Committee, 1952-53.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Chairman).
 Shri B. Shiva Rao.
 Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
 Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
 Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta.
 Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
 Shri Mohanlal Saksena.
 Shri R. Venkataraman.
 Shri Baji Ram Bhagat.
 Shri Arun Chandra Guha.
 Shri Upendranath Barman.
 Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.
 Dr. Suresh Chandra.
 Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
 Shri Radhelal Vyas.
 Shri Debeswar Sarmah
 Dr. Lanka Sundaram.
 Shri Jaipal Singh.
 Shri Shankar Shantaram More.
 Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao.
 Shri V. Muniswamy Ayl. Thirukuralar.
 Sardar Lal Singh.
 Shri Girraj Saran Singh
 Shri Sarangadhar Das.

Business Advisory Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (Chairman).
 Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Shri Harekrushna Mahtab.
 Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil.
 Shri Dev Kanta Borooah.
 Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.
 Shri P. T. Chacko.
 Col. B. H. Zaidi.
 Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
 Shri P. T. Punnoose.
 Shri Sarangadhar Das.
 Shri Hukam Singh.
 Shri Chandikeshwar Sharan Singh Ju Deo.
 Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Committee of Privileges

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju (Chairman).
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Shri A. K. Gopalan.
 Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee.
 Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.
 Shri Sarangadhar Das.
 Shri B. Shiva Rao.
 Shri R. Venkataraman.
 Dr. Syed Mahmud.
 Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Rules Committee

Shri G. V. Mavalankar (*Chairman*).
 Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
 Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Chaudhri Hyder Husein.
 Shri O. V. Alagesan.
 Pt. Algu Rai Shastri.
 Shri A. K. Basu.
 Shri R. G. Dubey.
 Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
 Shri K. Kelappan.
 Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
 H. M. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.
 Shri Jaipal Singh.
 Shri K. Subrahmanyam.

House Committee

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah (*Chairman*).
 Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
 Shri Upendranath Barman.
 Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha.
 Shri Halaharvi Sitarama Reddy.
 Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan.
 Col. B. H. Zaidi.
 Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
 Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
 Shri K. A. Damodara Menon.
 Shri Sarangadhar Das.
 Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research—
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.
Minister of Defence—Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.
Minister of Finance—Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh.
Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
Minister of Home Affairs and States—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.
Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Minister of Commerce and Industry—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.
Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.
Minister of Labour—Shri V. V. Giri.
Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.
Minister of Revenue and Expenditure—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Commerce—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri S. N. Buragohain.
Deputy Minister of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research—Shri K. D. Malaviya.
Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar.
Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.
Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah.
Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.
Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.
Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.
Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jai Sukhlal Hathi.

**THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT**

Vol. III First Day of the Second Session of First Parliament of India No. 1

1

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 5th November, 1952

*The House met at a Quarter to
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER (SHRI G. V.
MAVALANKAR) in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani
(Thana).

Shri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai
(Halar).

Dr Jayantilal Narbheram Parekh
(Zalawad).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE

*1. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of candidates recruited to the Indian Foreign Service so far during the year 1952; and

(b) whether the creation of Foreign Service "B" has been sanctioned by Government?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Five.

(b) The Government of India have approved in principle the creation of Grade 'B' of the Indian Foreign Service. The details are now being worked out.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were all recruitments made through open competition by the U.P.S.C., or were any recruits taken direct?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The rules have not been finally drafted—they are under consideration.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The answer given to the first part of the question
246 P.S.D.

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was "Five". Were those five taken by open competition through the U.P.S.C., or by direct recruitment?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The five selected were for the Indian Foreign Service, Grade 'A'. They have all been selected by the Union Public Service Commission.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Could I know what the total I.F.S. cadre of officers is just at present?

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

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how many of these five were taken from the Indian Administrative Service?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have no information on the matter. I would require notice.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Special Recruitment Board which was also selecting candidates for certain Foreign Service posts, is still in existence or has it been abolished?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: These appointments have been made through the U.P.S.C.

Shri Nanadas: May I know the number of Scheduled Caste candidates recruited for the Indian Foreign Service in 1951? If no one was recruited, what was the reason?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not allow that question.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether these five candidates are on a permanent basis or on contractual basis?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: On a permanent basis.

BATTERY SEPARATORS (MANUFACTURE)

*2. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there

are any factories in India for the manufacture of battery separators?

(b) If so, where are they located and what was their production during 1951-52?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). There are three mechanised factories located at Dalhousie, Dehra Dun and Delhi. Their production in 1951-52 was nearly 1.8 millions.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What would be the total capacity of these units when they are in full production?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The total installed capacity of these three units is supposed to be 20 million.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What are the total requirements of our country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On the basis of licences issued they have been varying from year to year, but in 1951, for the licensing period ending second half of 1951 the total amount of licences issued was for about 29 million. We do not know how much of those licences were used. But for the first half of 1952, the licences issued were just for about three quarter million.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are these units owned by Indians solely, or are there any foreign investments as well?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have got the names of these three units—they indicate they are Indian, but I am not quite positive as to who owns them ultimately.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the hon. Minister will call for information as to the foreign investment in this particular case?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If a question is put, I will attempt to answer it.

Shri K. K. Basu: Do we import such separators?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So I am told.

TRAINING OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*3. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the scheme for specialised training of displaced persons in vocational and technical trades in the Labour Ministry's training centres throughout the country has been sanctioned for another year?

(b) What is the total number so far trained in these Centres?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, upto the end of 1953-54.

(b) 11,110 displaced persons were trained at the Ministry of Labour's Centres upto the end of August 1952. In addition, 4,015 displaced persons were trained by the Ministry of Labour's Scheme for Apprenticeship training with private industrial establishments.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have the Government any data as to what number out of the trained were employed or got useful employment?

Shri A. P. Jain: We do not have that data.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were any of these given any aid by Government to start their business or their enterprise?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, quite a number of them.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know what was the total amount that was given to them?

Shri A. P. Jain: These persons are eligible for loans like others and, in fact, preference was given to them. No separate statistics are kept, nor will it be possible to collect these statistics.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know how many such centres are available for displaced persons from East Bengal, and what is the number of trainees getting training there?

Shri A. P. Jain: The number of the displaced persons from East Bengal who have received training up to the end of August, 1952, is as follows:—

Technical training	2,149
Vocational training	434
	<hr/>
	2,583
Apprenticeship training with private concerns	1,451
	<hr/>
Total	4,034

As regards the number of persons under training in 1951-52, the figures are—

Technical training	..	767
Vocational training	..	159
Apprenticeship training	..	478
		<hr/>
		1,404

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: We read in the papers that there are thirty-eight new rehabilitation centres for the East Bengal refugees, proposed by the Central Government. May I know whether these are covered by the vocational training centres?

Shri A. P. Jain: This question refers to the Labour Ministry's centres for vocational and technical training, and those rehabilitation centres are not covered by this.

Shri Gidwani: Could the hon. Minister give exact figures as to the number of people who after getting the training have taken up the line for which they were trained and as to how many of them are unemployed?

Shri A. P. Jain: We started a follow-up scheme and gave ten cards to each of the trainees. Unfortunately, very few responded and we have not got any statistics as to the number of persons who are actually working in the line in which they received the training.

लाला अचित राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कृपा करके बतायेंगे कि सरकार का अनुभव क्या है, जितनी ट्रेनिंग अब विद्यार्थियों को दी जाती है क्या वह उनके लिये अपने पावों पर खड़े हो कर रोटी कमाने के लिये काफी है ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह तो विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर भी मुनहसिर है। जो अच्छे विद्यार्थी होते हैं वह ट्रेनिंग पा कर अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it is a matter of opinion; let it not be pursued further.

INDO-AMERICAN RELIEF AGREEMENT

*4. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of supplies so far received from the U.S.A. under the Indo-American Relief Agreement; and

(b) whether that Agreement has expired or has been renewed ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The value of supplies received up to 30th

June, 1952 under the Indo-American agreement of 9th July, 1951 was approximately 765,365 or Rs. 36,44,597.

(b) The original term of the agreement expired on the 30th June, 1952. But its validity has been extended till such time as a new agreement, which is under consideration is concluded.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What help did the Government of the United States render in sending these supplies to this country?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Well, these are not really given by the Government of the United States but by private agencies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Did it give any help in sending those supplies to this country?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I have no information on that point.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the machinery which has been set up here for distributing the relief received in this country from foreign countries?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is chiefly the Health Ministry or the Red Cross.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this agreement has anything to do with the Colombo Plan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, none.

RAID ON AGENCY FOREST HEADQUARTERS AT TIRAP

*5. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the North-East Frontier Agency Administration has requested the Government of Burma to trace the gang of dacoits who had raided the Agency Forest Headquarters at Tirap ?

(b) If so, have Government any information as to whether any steps have been taken by the Government of Burma in that regard ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) On receipt of a report from the North East Frontier Agency, the Government of Burma have been requested through our Embassy in Rangoon to trace the dacoits and recover the property looted.

(b) Necessary enquiries have been instituted by the Government of Burma the result of which is awaited and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the value of the property which was looted there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no exact information about the value of the property looted.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know when that raid was made and whether it was the first of its kind.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We got information from our Adviser for Tribal Areas in Assam on the 26th of July, and the dacoity took place on the 17th of July.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Was the Political Officer of the Frontier Agency Administration instructed to contact his opposite number of the adjoining area of the Burma Government and discover the details about that raid?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We instructed our Embassy in Burma to contact the Burma Government.

Shrimati Khongmen: Is it not a fact that one of our officers was seriously injured in the raid?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have no information, Sir.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORIES

*6. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any fully graded machine tool factory exists in India at present?

(b) If so, what is the number of such factories?

(c) Where are they located?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) 16.

(c) 5 in Calcutta area;

6 in Bombay area;

3 in Delhi area;

1 in Hyderabad area; and

1 in Mysore area.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the share of foreign capital in these factories?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I have not got the information.

***Shri B. S. Murthy:** What is the total amount so far invested in these factories?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Ministry has not got the figures in regard to the investment.

Shri A. C. Guha: Are these factories fully equipped factories or are they

more or less on a cottage industry scale?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, these are all fully equipped factories.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State machine tool factories have been included in these sixteen?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that the Indian Tariff Board which made a study of this matter recommended that a twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* duty should be imposed on the imports of machine tools?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is a fact.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that the Tariff Board pointed out that five out of 186 factories, had good equipment and good management in 1947, and has Government done anything to better the conditions of this industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I am not in a position to answer the question. Government are doing quite a lot to put these various units on a sound basis.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One more question.

Mr. Speaker: No more questions now. We are going into speculations!

INDO-AMERICAN TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

*7. **Shri Bansal:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 737 asked on the 12th June, 1952 and state what progress has been made in the negotiations for the conclusion of an Indo-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation?

(b) When is the Treaty expected to be signed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Discussions between the two Governments are still going on and it is not possible to say when they will conclude.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I know whether any suggestion has been made that the proposed treaty between India and the United States should only be a treaty of friendship but not of commerce since there are international trade instruments like the G.A.A.T. and other treaties?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The negotiations are now going on between the two Governments and it will not be in

public interest to give information on those points.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Indian shipping enterprises, which cannot meet even a portion of India's shipping demands at present, be helped to acquire more ships under this treaty?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: He is perhaps mistaking it for something else. How does it arise?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Navigation, Sir.

EXPORT OF RAW COTTON TO JAPAN

*8. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the purchase of our raw cotton by Japan has considerably increased and if so, to what extent?

(b) What is the quantity that Japan purchased from India during recent months?

(c) Are we meeting the entire demand from Japan or does our quota restriction stand in the way of exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes. A statement showing the exports of Indian raw cotton during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 and for the period 1st January 1952 to 22nd September 1952 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) During the current year Japan has purchased so far 187,617 bales.

(c) Yes. We are meeting the demand.

STATEMENT

Year	Bales
1949	61,998
1950	51,149
1951	48,716
1952 upto 22-9-1952	187,617

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the quantity exported before the war?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I have to ask for notice.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the total quantity for export fixed for the current year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: 3,52,000 bales.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Is it not a fact that Japan is our competitor in cotton piecegoods and will not the export of cotton to Japan give her an advantage to compete with India in that respect?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The type of cotton we are allowing to be exported happens to be cotton which we cannot use here. And if by some means Japan is making use of that cotton for manufacturing fabrics, it may be that it comes into the scheme of competition that the hon. Member envisages. But we do not think at the moment there is any serious disadvantage, so far as we are concerned, by allowing this cotton to be exported to Japan.

Shri Gadgil: Are any efforts made by the Government of India to utilize this type of cotton in India itself?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: A certain quantity is being utilized, but not all of it.

श्री इयानन्दन सहाय : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस देश में जो कपड़े की कमी है उस कमी के ऊपर और उसकी कीमत पर इस जापान के ऐक्सपोर्ट का क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It seems to be so involved, Sir, that I cannot grasp the hon. Member's question.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member please repeat the question.

Shri Syammandan Sahays: I said what will be the effect on the price?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

पंडित अल्लूराय शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि इस तरह की कितनी रुई हिन्दुस्तान में काम में लाई जाती है और कितनी जापान को भेजी जाती है और दोनों का अनुपात क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: What is the quantity of cotton used in India and the quantity exported to Japan?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is rather a difficult thing to answer now but I can give my hon. friend information with regard to the amount of cotton used by mills. We do not have information about the amount of cotton used by other industries or for other purposes. For the year 1951-52 the total amount of cotton used by Indian mills was about 40,71,000 bales and as against that we have sent to Japan so far up to 22nd September this year 1,87,617 bales. The proportions can be worked out.

**PROGRAMME EVALUATION ORGANIZATION
FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS**

*9. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation to assess the progress and results of Community Projects has been set up or is proposed to be set up by Government?

(b) If so, what is the constitution of this Organisation?

(c) What is the total expenditure involved?

(d) How will the expenditure be met?

(e) Has the Organisation begun functioning?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Programme Evaluation Organisation has been set up as an independent organisation under the Planning Commission for the evaluation of community projects and intensive area development projects. The Director of the organisation will be assisted by evaluation staff attached to selected projects.

(c) The expenditure on the Organisation, which has been sanctioned up to February, 1955, in the first instance, is estimated to be about Rs. 15 lakhs.

(d) Under an Agreement entered into between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation, the expenditure on the Programme Evaluation Organisation would be met by the Foundation.

(e) Yes.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether this organisation will function as a separate independent unit or will it be under the administrative control of Community Project Administration?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. It would not function under the control of the Community Project Administration. It

will function independently under the general supervision and guidance of the Planning Commission.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether this organisation will exercise any financial control over the working of this Community Project?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. It is not intended to do that.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the project estimates from the different centres have been examined or scrutinised by this organisation so far?

Shri Nanda: This is not its function.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, whether sufficient precautions have been made regarding financial control and checking up of accounts at various centres?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, Sir, if it is necessary for Government to secure the concurrence of the American Director of Technical Co-operation before the personnel of this Programme Evaluation Organisation was finalised?

Shri Nanda: Sir, it is not necessary to do that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know, Sir, that in that case the provision in the Indo-US Technical Aid Agreement referring to the compulsory concurrence of the American Director in regard to all programme recommendations was not observed in connection with this?

Shri Nanda: This is not covered by the Technical Co-operation Agreement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I then, Sir, have a clear elucidation from Government that so far as the programme Evaluation Organisation of the Community Development Projects is concerned, the provisions of the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Agreement do not apply at all?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. That is the position.

An Hon. Member: May I know, Sir, if this organisation will assess the work in the different projects on the spot or will depend on reports of the State Governments or.....

Shri Nanda: It is going to have its own staff in various areas selected for the purpose and it is also going to have information from the States and from other sources.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether there are American experts in this organisation?

Shri Nanda: There are no such experts.

IMPORT OF SILK

*10. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the quantity of silk imported upto the end of September in 1952 from Italy and Japan?

(b) How far has it affected the prices of indigenous silk goods?

(c) What action have Government taken to stabilise the prices of silk yarn, fabrics and cocoons?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Imports of raw silk from Japan were 231,347 lbs. There were no imports from Italy.

(b) Raw silk imports have not affected the prices of indigenous silk fabrics.

(c) The Government's policies regarding import of raw silk and protection to the Sericulture Industry are aimed at securing fair and reasonable prices for cocoon and raw silk producers.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has made any assessment of the total demand of silk in the country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: An estimate has been made by the Tariff Board and the demand has been put down at a figure of 4 million pounds.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, what is the total amount of fabrics, yarn and cocoons produced in the country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member wants production in regard to raw silk, I can give the figure but not in regard to fabrics. I have got the figures for 1949-50 and 1951-52 upto September 1952—1,168,695 lbs.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representation from mills, Handloom and Powerloom's Associations to stop further imports?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir these representations have been coming in. As a matter of fact industries always want something to be done in matters which affect them. But at the moment no imports are coming in.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have collected data with regard to the people unemployed so far due to the closure of the mills?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid not.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What about import from Italy?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no import from Italy.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Has import from Italy been banned or there has been no demand?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I cannot answer that question precisely.

Shri Nambiar: May I know if the Government are aware that a large number of workers are unemployed due to this crisis in the Mysore State in the silk industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can take the information from the hon. Member.

CUSTOMS UNION WITH FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

*11. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is a proposal between the Government of India and the French Government for the re-establishment of the Customs Union between India and the French Settlements in India?

(b) If so, what is the nature of the proposal?

(c) At what stage is the negotiation?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Such a proposal was made and the attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer given by me on the 28th May, 1952, to question No. 20 in the Council of States. The proposal was to revive the Customs Union Agreement of 1941 with such modifications as may be considered necessary.

Some correspondence has taken place with the French Government on this subject. The situation in the French Settlements in India has, however, greatly deteriorated and the Government of India have now suggested to the French Government that the only approach to the question of these settlements is to discuss the question on the basis of their union with India.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know how long the previous arrangement lasted?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Customs Union?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A number of years; I could not say exactly. Four or five years. I am not quite clear about the period.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What was the reason for stopping the same?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As far as I remember, certain changes were suggested to the original arrangement and they were not agreed to by the parties concerned. So, it lapsed.

Shri Kelappan: Is the Government aware that large quantities of contraband articles are being sent to these possessions as gift parcels or family parcels and then they are smuggled out of the French possessions into the Indian Union?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that there is a great deal of smuggling going on. Does the hon. Member refer to some special parcels being sent?

Shri Kelappan: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: By whom?

Shri Kelappan: From Malaya and Hong Kong family parcels or gift parcels weighing, say, ten pounds are sent to the French possessions and from there smuggled into the Indian Union.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is perfectly true that there is a great deal of smuggling. I have no doubt that, as the hon. Member says, family parcels are sent. In what quantity, I cannot say.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: How is it proposed to check this large scale smuggling?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So long as the present arrangement lasts, that is, so long as these settlements do not become parts of the Union of India, the only way to stop that is to have as efficient customs barriers as possible.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Do Government contemplate rigid economic sanctions as regards the French possessions in India?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, I do not see how this question arises.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to answer, Sir. This question arises because some people have got economic sanctions in their head without relation to facts or reality.

EVACUEE PROPERTY DISPUTE

*12. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is under the consideration of Government to refer the question of evacuee property to an international tribunal or to arbitration?

(b) Have the Government of Pakistan placed any such proposal before the Government of India?

(c) Has the statement of Dr. I. H. Qureshi, Pakistan's Minister for Refugees, that India is finding excuses for confiscation of property left by Muslims by illegal means come to the notice of Government?

(d) If so, what is the answer to that charge?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As the House is aware, there has been a prolonged stalemate with the Government of Pakistan over the evacuee property question. Without going into the history of the negotiations, I might state the facts of the present situation.

Immovable property of evacuees is divisible into two parts—rural and urban. So far as the rural evacuee property is concerned, the intention of the Governments of India and Pakistan has all along been that they should assume responsibility therefore and settle the values on a Governmental level. The Government of Pakistan have already settled refugees on evacuees agricultural land and allotted rural houses under a scheme which that Government calls "provisionally permanent". The Government of India have, likewise, in the States of Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. settled displaced persons on evacuee agricultural lands and rural houses generally on a quasi-permanent basis. Five years have already elapsed since the migration of displaced persons from and to Pakistan. It cannot now be contemplated that the land or rural houses can be sold or disposed of by evacuee owners. For all these reasons the Government of India feel that the problem of the settlement of rural evacuee property can no longer be delayed either in the interests of the evacuees or of displaced persons, and the settlement has in the very nature of things to be at governmental level.

In so far as urban immovable property is concerned, for the last five years evacuees from either country

have been undergoing great hardships. They have neither received any income from the property left behind by them in the country of their origin nor can they fully resettle in the country to which they have migrated on account of the want of credit. At the same time, evacuee properties left in both countries are deteriorating fast. While it is true that both Governments have created Custodian's organisations for the preservation of the property of evacuees, the fact is that their properties are occupied mostly by persons who have no interest in them. Even minor repairs which an occupier of a house is normally expected to execute are not carried out by them. The result is that properties are deteriorating fast. Rent recovery is also unsatisfactory.

The return of the evacuees from either country to their country of origin being no longer within the bounds of possibility, the Government of India feel that this continued state of uncertainty should be terminated.

The Government of India have communicated their aforesaid views to the Government of Pakistan. It has been suggested that the two Governments take over the evacuee properties and compensate the evacuee owners. For that purpose the evacuee properties on either side will have to be evaluated either by a Joint Commission of the two countries or by an impartial body according to the principles that might be agreed upon by the two Governments. If direct negotiations prove unfruitful, the Government of India would be prepared to refer the question of the method of evaluation to arbitration by an impartial tribunal agreed upon by the two countries. If the Pakistan Government so desires, the matter may be referred to an International court or to any *ad hoc* court consisting of the nominees of the two Governments. The decision by arbitration or through an impartial tribunal would be considered final and binding on the two countries and as soon as such a decision is reached, the two countries will proceed to give effect to it.

The Government of India have communicated to the Government of Pakistan that they intend to proceed to take over the property of evacuees in India on the basis of the aforesaid proposals and have suggested that the Government of Pakistan may do likewise.

There is no truth in the reported charge of Dr. Qureshi, Pakistan Minister for Refugees, that India is finding excuses for confiscation of property left by Muslims. These proposals are just the reverse of confiscation and

will enable evacuee owners in either country to realise their lost property.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From which side did the suggestion arise?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is clearly mentioned in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may refer to the statement.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the allegations made by the Pakistan Minister, were they contradicted then and there by the Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: I would refer the hon. Member to the last para. of my statement.

Shri Gidwani: How many efforts were made to resolve this problem and no result has been achieved?

Shri A. P. Jain: A number of brochures have been issued on the subject. If the hon. Member cares to read them, he will see all the details about this question.

Shri Gidwani: I wanted to know whether all the efforts have failed.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a question of opinion. Of course, there has not been much success.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it is mostly a question of fact. Most of them might have failed; most of them may not have failed. The question is wrong when the hon. Member says 'all' Next question.

IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER'S EQUALISATION FUND

*13. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the amount of the Iron and Steel Controller's Equalisation Fund?

(b) What is the object with which this Fund has been started?

(c) Do Government intend to grant any loans from this Fund?

(d) If so, to what concerns and under what terms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 6½ crores approximately on the 30th September, 1952.

(b) to (d). It is the general policy of the Government of India to arrange for the sale of steel, whether manufactured in India or imported, at a uniform price as far as possible. For this purpose, a price is fixed by Government, and recoveries are made from producers or importers if their costs are lower than the standard

price. Again, if the cost of producers or importers exceed the standard price, payments are made to them to make up the loss. These transactions are conducted through the Equalisation Fund.

It is also proposed to utilise this Fund for the payment of repayable advances to steel producers in India in connection with their expansion programmes. The proposal is still in the consideration stage.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Has any advance been made till now, Sir?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member means to steel producers, no, not from this fund.

Shri A. C. Guha: With the recent increase in the price of steel, what is the position of this Equalisation fund now?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My information, unfortunately, is only up to 30th September. The figure that I have given, 6½ crores, represents approximately the amount at the disposal of the fund on that date.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the difference now between the price of indigenous steel and imported steel? May I know if there is any necessity of having any fund, now?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The prices of Continental steel vary. I think Belgian steel if imported into this country would cost somewhere about Rs. 850 per ton. U.K. steel may be a little cheaper. There is a difference still of something between 300 and 400 rupees per ton between the price of steel in India as fixed by the Government and steel that is available elsewhere in the world. I cannot definitely vouchsafe for the accuracy of any particular price because prices are fluctuating.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the reason for the increase in the retail price of steel?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The increase has been due to the fact that we have given an increase in the retention price, due to increased cost of production. It is also the intention of the Government to augment the fund because of the purposes which I have mentioned in my answer.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any applications have been received by the Steel Controller's Equalisation Fund and whether they have been considered? If so, from which concerns have the applications come?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If my hon. friend has in his mind the idea that we dole out money from this fund, that has not been the purpose of the fund. It may be, as Government is now proposing, that any accrual of this fund may be used for development purposes. Applications come from particular industries for Government assistance; not for payment out of this or other funds.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if this increase in price has anything to do with any agreement with the International Monetary Fund or some other private funds which may come to the help of the Indian steel industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am in the happy position to be able to state that the action by the Government in this regard is entirely unilateral. No pressure has been put or advice has been given to them in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Mr. Damodaran, No. 15.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: May I know, Sir, why Question No. 14 has been first included and deleted later?

Mr. Speaker: It was included. On further consideration in the light of certain factors, it was thought proper not to allow it. It has been disallowed.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: Is it not likely to be answered?

Mr. Speaker: It has been disallowed.

INDIAN UNION ROAD OCCUPIED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES

*15. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether a portion of a road in the Indian Union was occupied by the French authorities in Mahe some time ago and if so, on what date?

(b) What steps have been taken by Government to reclaim the road?

(c) In whose possession is the road at present?

(d) Has the dispute regarding the land through which the road passes been finally settled?

(e) If not, how long will it take to settle the dispute and what is the present stage of the dispute?

(f) Has the police force stationed at the spot been withdrawn?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The French authorities in Mahe encroached on the road in question on 8th October, 1949, and started to carry out some repairs.

(b) Immediate steps were taken to assert the Indian Government's title to the area and a prohibition check-post and a barrier across the road were put up. A small body of Malabar Special Police was also posted.

(c) The road is in our possession.

(d) and (e). There can be no dispute about this area, as the road is part of Indian territory.

(f) No, Sir.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: May I know why the Police force is still stationed at that place if the road is in our possession?

Mr. Speaker: To maintain the possession. It is obvious.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I request you to take up question No. 31 along with question No. 16?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister agreeable?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can answer both.

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, I shall answer both.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST BENGAL

*16. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons who arrived in India from East Bengal during the current year;

(b) their numbers according to occupational classifications;

(c) the number taken to camps;

(d) the number provided with work; and

(e) the number living on doles?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Approximately 2,78,000 in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and Assam.

(b) Not available.

(c) Approximately 89,000.

(d) Approximately 1,500.

(e) Approximately 76,000.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*31. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state what were the decisions taken in the Conference of representatives of the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Tripura at Calcutta in September,

1952 about the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal who have come in the new influx?

(b) How many displaced persons have been rehabilitated so far in Bihar and Orissa after and before September, 1952?

(c) How many amongst these taken in are unattached persons?

(d) How much money has been spent for the rehabilitation work in Bihar and Orissa up-to-date?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The decisions taken at the Conference are enumerated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given in the Council of States to parts (c) and (d) of Starred Question No. 43 by Shri Bimal Comar Ghose on 28th July 1952.

(c) There are no unattached persons in Orissa. In Bihar there are 654 unattached persons in Gaya Camp.

(d) Bihar—Rs. 1,03,51,000 upto May 1952.

Orissa—Rs. 1,03,20,000 upto August 1952.

STATEMENT

1. Displaced persons arriving with the new influx are not to be admitted in 'Relief Camps'. They will be kept in 'Transit Camps' where their stay will be for a limited period, during which efforts will be made to introduce some kind of labour for all able-bodied displaced persons.

2. In transit camps, the antecedents and occupation of displaced persons will be ascertained to achieve satisfactory rehabilitation.

3. From transit camps displaced persons will be dispersed as soon as possible, at any rate, within the maximum period laid down for the purpose. The dispersal should be either to rehabilitation or work sites where the able-bodied displaced persons will be provided with work against wages. On rehabilitation sites the displaced persons will be employed on reclamation of land, construction of roads, drains, houses etc. Work sites will be in the nature of either test works or irrigation or other works undertaken by the State Governments.

4. To relieve congestion in West Bengal it was decided to explore the possibilities of sending displaced persons from that State to Bihar, Orissa and Andamans. The representatives of Bihar and Orissa undertook to find

out how much land could be immediately offered for rehabilitation of displaced persons and promised to conduct surveys to assess how many displaced persons could be resettled in their respective States in course of time.

5. Past experience should be utilized to modify and improve upon the rehabilitation schemes and a system of judicious selection adopted so as to reduce the chances of desertions to minimum.

6. A displaced person once sponsored for resettlement to some State and sent out of West Bengal should cease to be considered a responsibility of the West Bengal Government. If he returned to West Bengal subsequently as a deserter, the Government of India would not incur any expenditure on him and if West Bengal Government gave him any assistance that would be done by them from their own resources and entirely on their own responsibility.

7. A proposal was made to Orissa and Bihar to organize suitable Homes for 3,000 to 4,000 displaced persons of the permanent liability category who would be transferred from West Bengal. The representative of Orissa promised to communicate a decision after consulting the Chief Minister of that State. In case it was decided to organise such Homes in Orissa, the question of sending some good social workers along with the groups of migrants sponsored for the Homes will be considered.

8. It was agreed that as far as possible opportunities should be found for the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the new schemes of development including the Community Projects.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, whether any enquiries have been made about the reasons for this new influx, and if so, what are the reasons?

Shri A. P. Jain: From such enquiries as have been made, the reasons are economic distress in East Bengal, a certain amount of insecurity which has always existed, and the introduction of passport which gave an impression that once the passport is clamped, people may not be allowed to go to India.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a fact that a large number of persons are still trying to come, to overcome the passport difficulties?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, quite a liberal relaxation of the passport rules was made during the first fortnight of its coming into force, and persons who

wanted to migrate to India were allowed to come in even though they had no passports.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a fact that there was harassment and molestation and also loss of property to those persons who were crossing the border, by the Pakistan soldiers?

Shri A. P. Jain: There was some reference, but the allegations could not be verified.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the scheme that was decided on, that the refugees when they reach India will be taken direct to their place of rehabilitation, has been successful?

Shri A. P. Jain: In the beginning, it was quite successful, but later on, when the rush increased, we found it impossible to take all the new entrants to places of rehabilitation and to places of work, and had to take some of them to relief camps, but we propose to shift these persons to rehabilitation centres and work centres as soon as possible.

Shri B. K. Das: What is the number still left in Sealdah and Bongaon stations?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as my information goes, Sealdah is cleared, and Bongaon may also have been cleared by now.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many new work centres have been opened to engage the fresh influx of refugees from East Pakistan, since May last?

Shri A. P. Jain: The list is quite large, and if the hon. Member so desires, I can supply him with a complete list.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many persons have been sent to Mayurakshi, Hirakud and Damodar Valley, and whether Government has any intention to engage some of the displaced persons in the Community projects?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as my information goes, no refugees coming in the new influx have been sent either to Hirakud or to Damodar Valley. It is, of course, the desire of the Government to integrate the rehabilitation schemes with the Community projects, but to what extent these refugees will be absorbed in that will depend on practical working.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I supplement that answer? It is highly unlikely that the Community schemes will absorb these,

In fact, it is almost impossible, except in so far as some technical people may be at all useful, because they are very specialised schemes where a long course of instruction is necessary. You cannot put on any new man to this thing, simply to give him relief. You have to give him some other work.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I meant if the displaced persons may be accommodated in these projects—and it was discussed in the Calcutta conference. May I know, Sir, whether in the Calcutta conference it was settled that unattached persons will be accommodated in Orissa and Bihar? If so, is it being implemented?

Shri A. P. Jain: Actually, there was a discussion on a number of matters, and one of the questions which was discussed in the conference was whether we could send some of those refugees who were treated as permanent liabilities, to those States. In fact, after this new influx, we have transferred a few thousand persons to Bihar and Orissa, but they do not include these permanent liabilities.

Shri A. C. Guha: In reply to one of the supplementaries, the hon. Minister has stated that allegations of molestations could not be verified. May I know what attempt was made to verify those allegations, and whether the Government is satisfied that there is no basis behind those allegations?

Shri A. P. Jain: There were two parts to that question—one harassment, and another, molestation. We have some reports that some persons wanted to come over to India, and they were not allowed. In fact, the hon. Member would be aware that the Minorities Minister has toured East Bengal, and while I am not fully aware of what conclusions he has reached, yet to the extent that I know, there has not been any verification of those allegations of harassment.

Shri A. C. Guha: My point was: the hon. Minister has given us an impression that those allegations were more or less baseless. So, is Government prepared to say that there is no truth in those allegations, or that those were quite without any foundation?

Mr. Speaker: I think the words he used were "could not be verified". They had not the necessary facilities to get them verified or they have not been verified yet.

Shri A. C. Guha: Government must have received those allegations and must have also formed some opinion on those. Are the Government

satisfied that those allegations were, to some extent, basically correct or they were not basically correct?

Shri A. P. Jain: In fact, we received some telegrams saying that so many persons who wanted to come were held up, and were not being allowed to come to India. But from the whole process of their coming and the freedom with which they were coming, we could conclude that perhaps people were not being held up. In fact, two contradictory statements have been made by them in Bengal: first, that Pakistan wants to squeeze out the minorities, and secondly, that they want to hold them back altogether.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, how many of the displaced persons who had been rehabilitated or who are said to have been rehabilitated in Bihar and Orissa, before September, 1952, have come back or have 'deserted', so to say?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot give separate figures of persons who were rehabilitated or supposed to have been rehabilitated and have returned to West Bengal, but the number of persons who have deserted either the camps or rehabilitation centres from Orissa was about 16,000 and from Bihar about eight or nine thousand.

Dr. N. B. Khare rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already given 10 minutes to this question. I am not allowing any further supplementaries.

Dr. N. B. Khare: I rose twice or thrice before, but I was not called.

Mr. Speaker: There are others who have risen ten times, but have not been called.

I am going to the next question now.

AID UNDER CARE PROGRAMME

*17. **Shri P. T. Chacko:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the extent of the Aid India received under CARE programmes?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The value of the relief packages brought into India by the CARE Inc. from 6th March 1950 to 30th September 1952 is Rs. 16,66,805.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: To what agencies was this distributed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: To different organisations.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I wanted to know whether there were any private relief organisations.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They are distributed chiefly through the Ministry of Health.

NEW TRANSMITTERS FOR A. I. R. STATIONS

***18. Shri K. S. Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is a scheme to set up new transmitters in the stations of the A.I.R.?

(b) If so, what are the details of the scheme, the number to be installed, the total cost, the stations to have these new transmitters, the date by which they would come into operation and the need for these new transmitters?

(c) Are we taking the help material, financial or technical of any foreign country in the installation of these transmitters?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in a statement which is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 1.]

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether Vijayawada station is included in the scheme?

Dr. Keskar: There is already a transmitter working there.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether it is one of the new transmitters in question?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood my reply. There is already a transmitter working at Vijayawada.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: May I know whether the transmitter at Aurangabad is going to be abolished in the new scheme?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

***20. Prof. Agarwal:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any final agreement has been arrived at between the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Government of Ceylon in regard to the franchise rights?

(b) Have any definite measures been taken by the Ceylon Government in order to facilitate the achievement of franchise rights by Indians in Ceylon?

(c) If so, what are those measures?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No. The Ceylon Indian Congress, who started non-violent Satyagrah in April, 1952, against the Government of Ceylon for not having granted franchise to Indians in Ceylon in the last elections, have, however, suspended it for two months from the 16th September, 1952, to create an atmosphere of goodwill towards the solution of problems confronting persons of Indian descent in Ceylon.

(b) and (c). Yes. Citizenship of Ceylon being the sole test for the grant of franchise, the Government of Ceylon are understood to be increasing their staff to dispose of the applications for citizenship, lying pending at present in a majority of cases, more expeditiously. They have further recently issued a notification authorising the Commissioner for Registration to entertain the applications, which were hitherto summarily rejected for certain technical defects. They are also reported to be considering some amendments so as to change the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act. These would enable the investigation of an application of a minor who by the time of the investigation of the application had attained majority, which would therefore have lapsed; and also the investigation of applications where the principal applicants have died during the investigation, which would also similarly have lapsed in respect of the surviving dependants of the applicant. These measures, if administered in the right spirit, will definitely improve the conditions of these persons in Ceylon and facilitate their achievement of franchise before long.

Prof. Agarwal: Are the Government satisfied with the measures taken or is there any further correspondence in that direction?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid that will be a matter of opinion.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government are contemplating upon any ministerial level agreement in this connection?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Discussions are going on between our Government and the Ceylon Government with regard to this matter.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My question was whether discussions will be carried on at the ministerial level, so that all the other items of dispute will easily be resolved?

Mr. Speaker: These are government to government negotiations.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether the hon. Minister has any information as to the reports published in the press that the Ceylon Government are proposing an amendment of the Citizenship Act in favour of the Indians?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as we know there is some such proposal, but we do not know what the contents of that proposal are.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether it is to make it in accordance with the arrangement that has been come to between the Prime Minister of India and the late Prime Minister of Ceylon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member refers to something which happened four years ago.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is to say, the amendments that are now sought to be proposed.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has stated that he does not know the contents of what is coming.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say, but so far as we are concerned, we hope it will be fully in accordance with all those arrangements and agreements.

EXAMINATION OF FILMS

***21. Prof. Agarwal:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether any instructions have been issued to the Board of Film Censors for being more strict in examining and sanctioning films for public exhibition?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A directive has been issued to the Examining Committees of the Central Board of Film Censors. Besides laying down the general principles for determining whether a film is or is not suitable for public exhibition it specifies what themes and scenes should not be considered suitable.

Shri C. S. Bhatt: May I know whether there are members on the Board of Film Censors, who actually produce the films in India, and if so, how many?

Dr. Keskar: There is at present only one member who is a producer, on the Central Board of Film Censors.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether party-politics is also introduced in censoring the films?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the large volume of public complaint recently voiced in Bengal about the deletion of a portion of a film where a mother was kissing her child, the film depicting the famous novel of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, *Bindur Chhele*, meaning 'Son of Bindu'?

Dr. Keskar: I am not aware of the particular complaint referred to by the hon. Member. If he would be good enough to bring it to my notice, I will certainly look into it.

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): Mothers can always kiss their children.

PETROLEUM IMPORT FROM PERSIA

***22. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have resumed their import of petroleum from Persia?

(b) If not, what are the impediments now for such import?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Government have never been importing petroleum directly on their own account from Persia or any other country. Import is made only by the oil companies. The question of resuming imports by Government does not therefore arise.

(b) In view of the answer I have given to (a), this does not arise.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether a few days ago, Government of India has received any request from the Government of Persia that they would be ready to supply petrol and petroleum products to India?

Shri Buragohain: We received a request from the Iranian Government sometime in February this year. The main point of that request which was sent to us through our embassy there, was that Government of India should arrange their own tankers, and if they could not arrange their own tankers, they should send sufficient drum sheets for the manufacture of barrels to enable the National Iranian Oil Company to export oil in barrels.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government has taken any action on that request so far?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government does not possess any tankers.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GANDAK PROJECT

***19. Shri Jbulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a non-official Resolution passed by the Bihar Legislative Assembly during its last May-July Session, 1952 recommending to the Government of Bihar the early execution of the Gandak Project and beseeching the assistance of the Central Government to the extent necessary in this regard;

(b) if so, whether the merits of the request of the Bihar Government for Central assistance have been examined; and

(c) if so, what decision Government have arrived at in respect of the assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Government of India were not aware of the Resolution referred to but a copy has just been obtained from the Government of Bihar. The Government of India have not received any request from the State Government for financial assistance for the execution of the Gandak Project.

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

MUSLIMS WHO HAVE MIGRATED TO PAKISTAN FROM HYDERABAD

***23. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan from Hyderabad State during 1951-52

(i) with permits; and

(ii) without permits; and

(b) the extent and value of the property left by them in Hyderabad State and in the Indian Union, if any?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Government have no figures in this regard

(b) Evaluation of evacuee property is still being done and final figures are not available. In any case, it would be difficult to ascertain the value of the property belonging to persons who migrated from Hyderabad during 1951-52.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON KASHMIR

***24. Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to make a statement on the Geneva Conference recently held to settle the Kashmir issue?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Dr. Graham has submitted a report to the Security Council on the Geneva talks. The full text has appeared in the newspapers. Dr. Graham has also made a statement before the Security Council. This has also been published. Further discussions are likely to take place in the Security Council in the near future. The Government of India's views on various questions which were discussed at Geneva are contained in the report.

NILOKHERI COMMUNITY PROJECT

***25. Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether it is a fact that many of the industrial establishments of Nilokheri Community Project have been either completely or partially closed down and as a result of this, a large number of workers have been rendered unemployed and if so, what are the details?

(b) What steps have Government taken to rehabilitate these industrial undertakings?

(c) What steps have Government taken to give alternative work or interim relief to the workers unemployed?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 2.]

(b) and (c). The matter is under active consideration.

KOSI PROJECT

***26. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Kosi Advisory Committee set up by Government in the year 1951 to report on the feasibility of the control of the river Kosi have

been accepted by Government and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Government of India have agreed to the preparation of a revised project report and estimate on the basis of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee with greater stress laid on the Irrigation aspect of the project.

INDO-NEPAL BORDER

*27. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the law and order position on Indo-Nepal Border near the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saharsa, Purnea, and Darbhanga of Bihar has considerably deteriorated and Indians on the bordering villages are in a state of fear and panic?

(b) Is it a fact that Indians, living in Nepal Terai for years have migrated to India as a result of the abnormal situation in Nepal?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) There was some lawlessness in the Nepal-Terai area bordering Bihar last July, but according to the reports since received the situation has improved. The Bihar Government took full precautions to ensure that nothing untoward happened on our side of the border.

(b) A number of people migrated to India, but when order was restored, most of them went back to their homes in Nepal.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

*28. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the P.T.I. Report, dated the 9th September, 1952, to the effect that the Secretary General of the United Nations met the Indian and Pakistan Representatives in connection with the implementation of the General Assembly Resolution, dated the 12th January, 1952 on the subject of the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa?

(b) If so, is the report correct?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There are a number of questions in regard to the treatment of people of Indian descent in the Union of South Africa. A brief statement giving a summary of developments during the past year is being laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 3.] 246 P.S.D.

It will be observed that the Government of India have done everything in their power to give effect to the resolution of the U. N. General Assembly passed on the 12th January 1952, but that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not cooperated in this respect. Thus no progress whatever has been made during this year towards the solution of this old problem and it is now being discussed by the U. N. General Assembly.

This question, however, has been overshadowed by a much larger issue of race conflict which has led to a passive resistance movement against apartheid. This movement is peaceful and non-violent and a joint front of Africans, Indians and Coloured people, who represent 80 per cent. of South Africa's population, has been formed for this purpose. This movement is continuing and spreading in spite of severe sentences and harsh treatment of the passive resisters. Thus far more than 7,000 volunteers have courted arrest for peacefully defying unjust laws.

INDIAN PEPPER HELD UP AT NEW YORK

*29. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether shipments of Indian pepper have been held up by American authorities at New York and if so, why?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Yes. Some Indian pepper consignments were held up by U. S. authorities as they were suspected to contain certain types of infestation. They were all subsequently released except one which it is stated contained an admixture of mineral oil and was therefore ordered to be re-exported.

STAFF OF A.I.R. STATION, TRIVANDRUM

*30. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the A.I.R. Station at Trivandrum have been integrated with Central services; and

(b) If so, from which date?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keekar): (a) Yes.

(b) It will be effective from 1st April, 1951. Orders to this effect have been issued on the 4th October, 1952.

JAPANESE PROPERTY IN INDIA

*32. **Shri S. O. Samanta:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that according to the recent Peace Treaty with Japan, an estimated total of two billion yen worth of Japanese property is now to be returned to Japan?

(b) If so, are Government aware that the Japanese Government have decided to use a part of the property in India for the promotion of cultural relations between India and Japan?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, have Government been informed of this intention and the detailed scheme to be followed?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Japanese-owned property worth Rs. 2,56,63,000 was vested with the Custodian of Enemy Property during the second world war. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 43,86,000 was paid to the Government of Pakistan through the division of general cash balances of the undivided Government of India at the time of partition. Thus, assets worth Rs. 2,12,77,000 are now available for return to Japan in terms of Article 4 of the Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty. Of these, assets worth Rs. 33,59,000 are in non-liquid form.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

WEAVING OF DHOTIES AND SAREES

*33. **Shri Dabhi:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madras has recently suggested that Government should reserve the weaving of dhoties and sarees for hand-looms?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) The issues arising from this question of reservation of certain varieties are being examined.

MUD HUTS IN DISPLACED PERSONS' COLONIES

*34. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government have received suggestions from the displaced persons and others that the ownership

of mud huts in various colonies of displaced persons should be immediately transferred to the occupants against their property claims, without charging any price for the ground?

(b) Have Government considered the suggestion or do they propose to give due consideration to the same?

(c) If the suggestion should be acceptable, when do Government expect to give effect to it?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The suggestion referred to by the hon. Member has been made by displaced persons and is under consideration of the Government. Certain statistics are being collected and a decision in respect of these colonies will be taken as a part of the overall scheme of compensation.

TRAINING OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*35. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government had recently called for statistics from the State Governments, regarding such displaced persons as have received technical training under the Technical and Vocational Training Scheme of Government?

(b) Has this information been gathered completely?

(c) If so, what is the number of displaced persons who have so far received training and the number of those who have actually adopted that vocation, or are actually engaged in the same line?

(d) What is their number State-wise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). Ministry of Rehabilitation has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna to enquire into the Vocational and Technical training of displaced persons from West Pakistan. The Committee has issued a questionnaire for the purpose to the Governments of 13 States in which displaced persons from West Pakistan are residing in fairly large numbers. It is understood that replies have started coming which include some of the details mentioned in the Question. It is hoped that the necessary statistical data, relevant to the problem of Vocational and Technical Training, will be tabulated in the Committee's report, copies of which will be made available in the Parliament Library.

RELIEF GIFTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*36. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received relief gifts in cash or kind from the foreign countries in the year 1951-52; and

(b) if so, what and from which countries?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

FACTORIES FOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINERY

*37. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Central Board of Irrigation has made any suggestion for opening of factories in India for manufacturing hydro-electric machinery?

(b) If so, has any step been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a). Yes, Sir, in 1948.

(b) Even before the suggestion of Central Board of Irrigation was received, Government were exploring the possibility of setting up a factory for the manufacture of heavy electrical plant and equipment. The scheme is not being pursued now for financial reasons.

LOANS TO TRAINED DISPLACED PERSONS

*38. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state as to how many of the displaced persons trained under the Technical and Vocational training Scheme upto October, 1952 have been granted small loans after training?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): The information is not available.

EXPORT OF PLANTAINS TO PAKISTAN

*39. **Shri Pataskar:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many wagons of plantains are exported annually to Pakistan from India?

(b) What are the rates of import duty charged on plantains and other fruits from India, by the Government of Pakistan?

(c) What are the rates of import duty charged by the Government of India on fruits dry and others exported by Pakistan to India?

(d) Is it a fact that import duties charged by the Government of Pakistan on fruits from India is far higher than the import duties charged by the Government of India on fruits dry and others from Pakistan?

(e) Has the high rate of import duty charged by the Government of Pakistan adversely affected the trade in plantains and other fruits with Pakistan?

(f) Are the Government of India considering the question of imposing correspondingly high import duties on fruits dry and others from Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 4]

(e) As there are import control restrictions on fruits going to Pakistan it is not easy to assess the effect of Pakistan's import duty on our exports of fruits.

(f) India is already charging import duty on dry fruits and certain categories of fresh fruits imported from Pakistan. The hon. Member will appreciate that it is not possible for me to give any indication one way or the other of possible changes, if any, in fiscal duties.

RECRUITMENT OF GURKHAS

*40. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken for the termination of all facilities to the Government of Great Britain for the recruitment on Indian territory of Gurkha soldiers into the British Army?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In August 1952, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Nepal were informed that the Government of India wished to terminate as early as possible, the facilities given as a temporary measure to the Government of the United Kingdom for the recruitment of Gurkha troops in India. The U.K. Government have informed us of their willingness to meet our wishes on this subject. The matter is now under discussion with the Governments concerned.

DEVELOPMENT OF KORBA COALFIELD

*41. **Shri Krishna Chandra:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Korba coalfield in Madhya Pradesh has been included in the Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any move is in contemplation to develop it through Private Sector?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) A Mining Lease for a portion of the field has already been granted to a private firm.

PRESS ATTACHES IN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

*42. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our embassies and legations in the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries do not have press attaches;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether it is proposed to have them in future;

(c) whether it is a fact that not a single handout issued by our embassies and legations in these countries have so far been published in the papers of these countries; and

(d) whether arrangements are made to translate writings in the newspapers in these countries about our country?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to send any Press Attache either to Moscow or Prague in the near future. These are the only two Eastern European capitals where the Government of India maintains missions.

(c) In Moscow, no press handouts have been issued by the Embassy. Information regarding Prague is being obtained and will be placed before the House as soon as it is available.

(d) Yes.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR STARTING A STEEL PLANT

*43. **Shri D. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on between the Government of India and a firm jointly owned by American and Japanese Business interests for the starting of a steel plant in India; and

(b) whether the site has been selected?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government are discussing with a party consisting of some Japanese and American interests the project to set up an integrated iron and steel plant in India. It is not in the public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

(b) The site for any future steel plant will be selected later in consultation with the technical experts. Government has an open mind on the subject at present.

REFUGEES FROM FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

*44. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the sad plight of the refugees from French Settlements in India?

(b) What is the total number of men, women and children who have fled from French territory due to harassment and settled in the Indian Union territory?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Exact figures are not available. According to such information as has been received, about 1500 persons have migrated from the French Settlements to India as a result of harassment there. During the last few weeks, 50 families are reported to have migrated from Pondicherry to India.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

*45. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Anglo-American automobile firms linked with Indian financiers are experiencing great difficulty in finding a market for their products against the imported vehicles?

(b) Do the Government of India propose to help these firms to manufacture cars in India?

(c) If so, what are the specific advantages that Government have decided to offer these firms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) If it is the intention of the hon. Member to ascertain whether the Indian firms who are manufacturing automobiles in technical collaboration with Anglo-American firms are experiencing difficulty in finding a market as against those who are merely assembling vehicles from imported C.K.D. kits, the answer is that difficulties, if any, experienced by

these manufacturers could mostly be due to the present slump in the market.

(b) and (c). The Government have all along been rendering all possible help to this industry and would continue to do so. As an interim measure of encouragement to the industry to manufacture in the country as many parts and components as it can, import duties were increased in respect of certain components and reduced in other cases with effect from 1st March 1950. The automobile manufacturers also get weightage in the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of automobiles. Further assistance to be given to the industry will be determined having regard to the recommendations of the Tariff Commission which is enquiring into this industry.

अमुस्लिमों पर आक्रमण

*४६. पंडित अलमूरख शास्त्री : क्या

प्रधान मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अमुस्लिमों पर १५ अगस्त, १९५२ से ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५२ तक भारतीय सीमा पर कितने आक्रमण हुए तथा इसी अवधि में पाकिस्तानी प्रदेश के अन्दर इसी प्रकार के कितने आक्रमणों की सूचना मिली ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के आक्रमणों में कितने घन, जन की हानि हुई और कितने लोगों को इस कारण पाकिस्तान छोड़ कर भारत आने पर विवश होना पड़ा ; तथा

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ; यदि हां, तो वह क्या है और उस का क्या प्रतिफल हुआ है ;

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) According to available information during this period 24 serious attacks were made on non-Muslims of East Pakistan on the Indian border and 52 inside Pakistan. But precise information about the latter is not available.

(b) Five fatal casualties and a loss of about Rs. 5000 on the Indian border. Information about incidents

inside Pakistan is not available, nor about the number of persons who crossed into India as a result.

(c) The West Bengal Government keeps in constant touch with that of East Bengal for the purpose of co-operating in measures to secure the safety of minorities, and to dispel fear and insecurity from their minds. The Central Minister of Minorities and his colleague in Pakistan are similarly engaged.

EXPORT OF BETEL LEAVES AND FRUIT TO PAKISTAN

*47. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has imposed a ban on the import of Indian betel leaf and bananas;

(b) what is the average annual value of the export of these commodities to Pakistan;

(c) whether Pakistan betel leaves and fruits are freely imported into India;

(d) if so, what is the annual volume of the imports;

(e) whether any representations have been made by the agriculturists of the Bassein and the Palghar Talukas of the State of Bombay in regard to these matters;

(f) whether Government are aware that about 10,000 families of agriculturists, besides Adibasi labourers in the two Talukas are facing a grave situation on account of Pakistan's attitude;

(g) whether Government have made any representation to the Pakistan Government in this respect;

(h) if not, why not;

(i) what steps Government have taken to protect the interests of the agriculturists so affected; and

(j) whether it is a fact that Indian air-craft are engaged in the transport of Pakistan pan and fruit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The import of betel leaf and bananas from India was covered by an open General Licence which has expired and no imports can now be made unless the Pakistan Government grant licences.

(b) Separate figures relating to our export of bananas to Pakistan are not available, as they are included under the general head 'fresh fruits'

in our statistics. Exports of betel leaves during 1951-52 were Rs. 2.25 crores. Figures for previous years are not available.

(c) Yes, under an O.G.L. which is valid upto the 30th November 1952.

(d) India's annual imports of fruits all sorts (fresh and dried) and betel leaves from Pakistan during the last two years averaged Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs respectively.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) We have no information about the number of families affected, but representations pointing out the difficulties experienced by the agriculturists in the two Talukas have been received.

(g) and (h). The matter was discussed during the trade talks between India and Pakistan three months ago.

(i) It is not possible for Government to ensure an export outlet for any commodity if the importing country does not want it.

(j) Yes.

REHABILITATION IN MANIPUR

*49. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 332 asked on the 30th May 1952 regarding rehabilitation in Manipur State and state:

(a) the quota of displaced persons allotted to Manipur State and the amount earmarked for rehabilitation of displaced persons in Manipur;

(b) how many of them have so far been resettled and rehabilitated;

(c) what progress has been made in the work of resettlement and rehabilitation;

(d) whether Government are aware that some villagers including tribals and non-tribals of Manipur were evicted from their holdings at Serow now converted into a displaced persons' colony, which they have been occupying for a number of years; and

(e) whether Government propose to pay reasonable compensation for those evicted persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) No quota of displaced persons for rehabilitation in Manipur State has been fixed. However, a scheme for the resettlement of 1,000 agriculturist families was

sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,40,000.

(b) 413 families.

(c) 401 agriculturist families sent to State have been allotted land for homestead and for cultivation and loans for the purchase of cattle implements and seeds and the remaining 12 families of carpenters were given only house-building loans.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में

प्रधान मंत्री का वक्तव्य

*५०. पंडित अलमूराय शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि फ्रांस की सरकार ने भारत में फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अक्टूबर, १९५२ में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य से असहमति प्रकट की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे वक्तव्य कौन से हैं, तथा

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने उस का उत्तर दिया है, और यदि हां, तो वह उत्तर क्या है ?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). The Government of India have received no communication on this subject from the French Government.

STORES FOR ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD

*51. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the stores supplied to the Road Transport Department of Hyderabad since August, 1952;

(b) whether the information regarding the number of buses and lorries off the road consequent on the delays caused in the supply of spares has since been obtained; and

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite the supplies ?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Of the indents approximating to Rs. 20 lakhs in value, placed by the Road Transport Department of Hyderabad, and cross-mandated to the India Store Department, London, and India Supply Mission, Washington, stores of the value of Rs. 2 lakhs approximately have been supplied.

(b) It is contended that the total number of vehicles off the road owing to delay in procuring spare parts is 40 to 50.

(c) Director General, India Store Department, London has been asked to expedite supplies to the utmost and furnish periodical reports of the progress made in this respect.

MACHINERY, STORES ETC. TO SINGARANI COLLIERIES LTD., HYDERABAD

***52. Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the value of machinery, stores etc. that have been supplied to the Singarani Collieries Ltd., Hyderabad State, by the Supply Department since 1951;

(b) whether Government are aware that as a result of the short supply, there have been many break-downs resulting in the loss of production and wages to the employees of the Company; and

(c) whether the supplies have been fully made against the sum of 25 lacs paid in advance in 1951 by the Company for machinery and spares?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) and (c). So far as I have been able to find out no indents appear to have been received from the Singarani Collieries Limited, Hyderabad State since 1951 and no supplies to them appear to have been arranged through the Supply Organisation. It is also not clear as to whom the sum of 25 lakhs were paid in advance in 1951 by the Company. I am, however, making further enquiries and would greatly appreciate it if the Honourable Member would give me further particulars.

(b) In the light of the answer I have given to parts (a) and (c) the hon. Member would not expect me at this stage to concede that break-downs, if any, that may have occurred were directly related to any short supply of machinery or spares ordered through the Supply Department.

PASSPORTS FOR PEKING

***53. Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons from Hyderabad State who applied for passports to attend the Asian Peace Conference at Peking in September, 1952;

(b) how many of them were granted and how many were refused; and

(c) the reasons for refusal of passports?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). 20 persons from Hyderabad State applied for passports for China to attend the Conference. Of these, six were allowed passport facilities and three were refused. While the remaining 11 applications were under consideration, the sponsors of the Indian delegation to the Conference submitted to the Government a final list of delegates to the Conference. This list included only three names from Hyderabad State and all of them were refused passports.

(c) Passports were refused in these cases as Government did not think that the grant of passports to them would have been in the public interest.

MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN

***54. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the question of treatment of minorities in East Pakistan as a result of representations if any, made to the Pakistan Government by India on a Governmental and diplomatic level just before and after the introduction of passports, and more especially since the Prime Minister's on the spot enquiry in Calcutta on 19th October, 1952 about the influx of displaced persons belonging to East Pakistan minority community into West Bengal; and

(b) what guarantees, if any, have been obtained from the Pakistan Central Government and East Pakistan Provincial Government for the unmolested journey to India and safe-crossing of the border by bonafide migrants who have now decided to settle in India as Indian citizens owing to the introduction of the system of passports, or by bonafide displaced persons who could not manage to wind up their establishment in East Pakistan and come into India before the due date for the introduction of passports?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Since the introduction of the passport system, there has been no influx of migrants from East Bengal. Facilities for migration however continue after due checks. Holders of passports also can get visas without much difficulty. The Minority Ministers of the Governments of India and Pakistan have recently toured certain areas of East Pakistan.

In a joint communique issued by the two minority Ministers after their meeting at Dacca on the 24th October, they agreed that the operation of passport-cum-visa system should not be interpreted or enforced in such a way as to interfere with the movement of migrants according to the terms of the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April 1950, and that repatriation certificates should be issued liberally to intending migrants. They also agreed to recommend to their respective Governments an early meeting of officials of both the countries to ensure uniformity in the application of the passport system.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

***55. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the Cottage Industries Board was constituted and who the members are;

(b) how many times they met in the year 1951-52; and

(c) whether there is any report of the Board to be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Board was constituted in August, 1948. A statement showing the names of the members of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5]

(b) Once.

(c) A record of the Board's proceedings at its last meeting is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5]

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

***56. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount at the credit of the Central Silk Board; and

(b) whether the Silk Board has prepared any programme of work and budget for the current year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The Board has a grant-in-aid of

Rs. 4½ lakhs from Government for the year 1952-53 plus a carry over of Rs. 21,700 from earlier grants.

(b) Yes.

PRODUCTS OF HAND LOOMS AND TEXTILE MILLS

***57. Shri Achutham:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the comparative approximate percentage of the disposal of the products (including internal sales and exports) of the hand-loom and textile mills industry in the last two quarters during this financial year?

(b) Has any special step been taken to encourage and protect hand-loom industry in India and if so, what are they?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The production of mill-made cloth during April to September, 1952, this year has been 2365 million yards and the production of hand-loom cloth for the same period is estimated to be about 510 million yards.

Exports of mill-made cloth and hand-loom cloth during the same period have been 344 million yards and 23.5 million yards respectively or about 14 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the production.

Information regarding internal sales both for mill made and hand-loom cloth is not available as the internal distribution of cloth is the concern of the State Government.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

HIRAKUD PROJECT

***58. Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the construction work in the Hirakud project;

(b) the number of contractors engaged in such work;

(c) the average volume of work and the cost thereof allotted to each contractor;

(d) the personnel of the supervising staff and their qualifications and conditions of employment; and

(e) whether they are part of the permanent C.P.W.D.?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) A statement giving the progress of the Project upto the end of October, 1952

is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7]

(b) and (c). The information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(d) and (e). A statement giving the required information in respect of Gazetted Staff is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8].

An indication has been given in the statement in regard to Officers on deputation from the C.P.W.D. Information in respect of non-gazetted staff is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

TIN PLATE

*59. Shri M. K. Basu: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state on what basis is tin plate distributed amongst

- (i) Steel processing industry;
- (ii) Cottage industry; and
- (iii) Kerosene Packers?

(b) On what basis is the production capacity of tin containers calculated by the State and Central Governments?

(c) Is production capacity of machines the only consideration or other facts are also taken into account and if so, what are these?

(d) Does the recommendation of State Governments affect the quota allotments?

(e) Is it a fact that certain factories are running intermittently due to varying and insufficient quotas, as a result of which labour is unemployed now and then?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) In view of the shortage of tinplate, only factories registered under the Factories Act on or before the 20th March 1950 and which were processing tinplate with the aid of power on or before that date are allotted tinplate on the basis of their assessed capacity, importance and load of orders from consumers. Distribution amongst kerosene packers is effected on the basis of requirements for moving kerosene to the several distribution points in the country.

(b) and (c). Production capacity is assessed on the basis of a single eight-hour shift capacity taking into

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account condition of machinery, availability of power, labour employed, working conditions and past performance. Tinplate allotments are made directly by the Centre and not through the States.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Allocation is so made that every factory gets a certain minimum percentage of its capacity and that no factory is forced to close down for want of tinplate. It is, however, possible that there is at times some disengagement of labour, as, in existing conditions, it is not possible to guarantee a steady supply of tinplate to all factories.

CARDAMOM AND PEPPER

1. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total import duties levied on cardamom and pepper; and

(b) the total amount of cardamom and pepper exported from India during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Standard rate of import duty on cardamom and pepper is 56. 7/10 per cent. ad valorem. For imports from a British Colony a preferential rate of 47. 1/4 per cent. ad valorem is charged. Imports from Burma are charged at a further reduced rate of 10½ per cent. ad valorem. The figures in regard to this total amount of duty realised on these two commodities during 1950-51 and 1951-52 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House at a later date.

(b) Figures of exports are given below:

(Figures given in cwts.)

S. No.	Name of article	Exports during 1950-51	1951-52
(1)	Cardamom	12,443	13,354
(2)	Pepper	3,07,888	2,97,460

LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF BOTTLES

2. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences have been issued for the import of special types of bottles for July-December 1952 period;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the quantity and value of import licences issued and

the types of bottles allowed to be imported;

(c) whether the import of such bottles is considered absolutely essential by Government; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9]

(c) and (d). There is no indigenous manufacture of penicillin and vaccine phials and milk bottles for automatic filling. Production of quality aerated water bottles suitable for automatic machines is not adequate to meet requirements. Import of these items, therefore, becomes necessary.

IMPORT OF BOTTLES

3. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of soda water bottles, milk bottles and bottles used by the distilleries separately, in grosses during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 (upto June) and the production capacity in grosses of each kind of such bottles in the country during these periods; and

(b) the quantity of bottles in grosses and the value of each type of the above-mentioned bottles imported during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 (upto June)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 10]

INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF FORMER SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

4. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 146 asked on the 12th June, 1952 and state when the question of the recovery of the dues of the Indian employees of the former Shanghai Municipal Council was last taken up with the present Peoples' Government of China?

(b) What was the reply received?

(c) Do Government propose pursuing the matter again in the near future?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Embassy of the Peoples' Republic of

China were last reminded on the 15th of October, 1952. They stated that the matter was still under the consideration of the Chinese Government.

(c) The Government have been pursuing this matter with all earnestness from the beginning and will continue to do so.

CONDITIONS OF TEA INDUSTRY

5. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the team of officers who were entrusted with an enquiry into the conditions of the tea industry has submitted any report?

(b) What are the important features of the report?

(c) Which of the recommendations made by these officers have been accepted and given effect to?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Report covers a wide range of subjects touching the various aspects of the present situation of the tea industry. Government are still considering the report, and it is therefore not possible to say what the recommendations made by the Team are and which of them have been accepted and acted upon.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

6. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government of India have taken to encourage small scale industries to grow side by side with and help the large-scale industries in India;

(b) what are the principal small-scale industries which are dying out and have attracted the attention of both the Union and State Governments;

(c) the amount of subsidy granted to State Governments (State by State) to encourage such small-scale industries; and

(d) what are the ancient small-scale industries that are earning foreign exchanges for India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Some of the major small-scale industries which exist alongside large-scale industries are:—

Textiles, padlocks, pottery, footwear, tanning of hides and skins, furniture and cabinet making, steel

goods, metalware, glass-ware, matches and soap making.

The steps that Government have taken to assist them are as follows:—

(1) Collection and dissemination of information, including publication of articles and bulletins;

(2) Assistance in supply of raw material e.g., steel and cement;

(3) Transport facilities;

(4) Purchase of small-scale industry products by Government departments;

(5) Standardisation of specifications;

(6) Marketing facilities through establishment of emporia and display of articles by Trade Commissioners;

(7) Provision of technical training;

(8) Research in regard to tools and implements and processes;

(9) Surveys;

(10) Loans to small-scale industries in Centrally administered areas and grants to State Governments and non-official organisations;

(11) Import-export control;

(b) The principal small-scale industries which have considerably deteriorated in the last few years are:—

(1) Katha;

(2) Mechanical Lighters;

(3) Fountain pen ink;

(4) Razors;

(5) Handmade paper;

(6) Drawing and mathematical instruments.

Examples of some others which have been experiencing difficulty are:—

(1) Coir;

(2) Lac;

(3) Sports goods;

(4) Radio parts;

(5) Cycle parts.

(c) A specific grant of Rs. 18,750/- for the development of the hand-made paper industry was made to the Government of Bombay in 1951-52.

For over-all improvement of small-scale and cottage industries, includ-

ing those mentioned under (b), grants were made to State Governments towards surveys, research, marketing and designs schemes. A list giving details of such grants is attached. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11]

(d) The small-scale industries, of standing, that are earning foreign exchange are as follows:—

(1) Zari goods,

(2) Benares scarves & Brocades,

(3) Farukhabad prints,

(4) Perfumery,

(5) Moradabad Brassware,

(6) Jewellery,

(7) Precious stones and pearls.

(8) Lac,

(9) Coir,

(10) Cordage and rope,

(11) Vegetable fibre,

(12) Furniture and cabinet ware,

(13) Gums and Resins,

(14) Musical instruments,

(15) Leather bags, trunks, etc.

(16) Mats and mattings (excluding coir and rubber).

(17) Handkerchiefs and shawls,

(18) Hosiery,

(19) Handloom piecegoods,

(20) Haberdashery and millinery,

(21) Carpets and Druggets,

(22) Toys requisites for games,

(23) Umbrellas,

(24) Boots and shoes,

(25) Bristles.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUS BASIN

7. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tripartite discussions have been held during the past few months at Washington between officials of India, Pakistan and the World Bank regarding the development of the Indus basin; and

(b) If so, what has been the result of those discussions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) An outline of programme of studies was agreed upon. This programme would culminate in the preparation of a comprehensive plan

and the determination of a construction schedule for new engineering works involved. Detailed lists of studies and forms for studies that were needed for the preparation of the comprehensive plan, were exchanged.

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to
3rd Dec 1952

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers).

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Indian Oilseeds Committee (Amendment) Bill—Introduced [Col. 10]

Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Bill—Introduced [Cols. 10—11]

Mysore High Court (Extension of jurisdiction to Coorg) Bill—Introduced [Col. 11]

Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill—Report of Select Committee presented
[Col. 11]

Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill—Report of Select Committee presented [Col. 11]

Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended [Cols. 11—29]

Indian Coconut Committee (Amendment) Bill—Passed [Cols. 29—64]

Indian Oilseeds Committee (Amendment) Bill—Passed [Cols. 64—67]

Estate Duty Bill—Discussion on motion to refer to Select Committee—not concluded [Cols. 67—74]

Sugar (Temporary Additional Excise Duty) Bill—Introduced [Cols. 75—76]

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

Vol. V

No. 1

First day of the Second Session of First Parliament of India.

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 5th November, 1952

*The House met at a Quarter to
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

DEATH OF SHRI ABDUR RAHIM

Mr. Speaker: Before we proceed further, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Abdur Rahim who died in Karachi on the 15th August, 1952 at the ripe old age of 85 years after an attack of pneumonia. He held high judicial posts including Chief Justiceship of Madras and later on became a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bengal for a considerable period. Shri Abdur Rahim's connection with the Central Assembly started in 1931 and he occupied the Presidential Chair of that House from 1935 to 1945.

The House will join with me in conveying our condolence to his family. The House may stand in silence for a minute and express its sorrow.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

**CLOSING DOWN OF THE TITANIUM
FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN**

Mr. Speaker: We will now proceed to the next business and that is the adjournment motions.

I have received notice of three adjournment motions and I propose to take them in the order of time in which they were received by me. The first to be received was that from
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Kumari Annie Mascarene. I hope she is present. (Some Hon. Members: Yes). The motion reads thus:

"That this House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance arising out of the closing down of the Titanium Factory in Travancore-Cochin, the only one of its kind in the whole of Asia, of an indigenous product, ilmenite, on account of foreign competition and the consequent unrest and loss caused to the labour in Travancore-Cochin State and to dealers of the product in India generally and the State specially".

Of course, before I decide on this—my decision is clear in my mind—I would like to have some more facts from her. Was this a Government factory or a private one?

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): This was a factory in which Government had invested 51 per cent. of the capital and the rest of the capital had been subscribed by private individuals as well as by a British company.

Mr. Speaker: So it comes to this that the Government of Travancore, I believe not the Government of India....

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The investment is by the Government of Travancore.

Mr. Speaker: So the Government of Travancore and not the Government of India, had invested a certain amount of capital, and I do not see how this Government can be responsible for the closing down of the factory. Whatever the consequences may be, apart from the fact that the consequences mentioned here are too remote in a legal sense, I do not think.....

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): Under the Indian Industries Control Act, the Government of India has a responsibility if such a situation does arise. So, on that technical ground you should not rule it out, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the factory was closed, as I see from the motion, before that Act came into force.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): May I inform the hon. Member that it was discussed as an adjournment motion in the State Assembly?

Mr. Speaker: That is a further reason. So we need not take this up here now.

RISE IN FOOD PRICES CONSEQUENT UPON THE DE-CONTROL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Notice of another adjournment motion by Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee was received. It reads thus:

"That this House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance arising out of the exorbitant rise in food prices in various parts of the country, as for instance in Madras, attendant upon the de-control policy of the Government".

I should like the hon. the Food Minister to say something about it. I believe that policy is not yet finalised, but whatever it may be, he may make a statement as to what the policy will be or is.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): I think the House is going to debate on the food question. Therefore, any motion today is unnecessary. I do not think the prices have risen, as has been stated in this. There are two prices: the prices that are in the open market have to be compared with the prices that are in free market today, and everywhere those prices have fallen. The prices at which rice was available in Government ration shops, at those very prices it is continued to be supplied in the cheap grain shops.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The question whether the prices have gone down or gone up and what that policy is, is not really a matter for consideration at this stage. At this stage, I am only concerned with the admissibility of the

motion. I neither admit nor deny the facts, on the Government side or the Opposition side. They may discuss them here when the question is taken up. I understand from the hon. the Food Minister that Government will allot some time for discussion of this policy.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Certainly, Sir, but not immediately; I would suggest, when we are fully ready with this subject.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I submit, Sir, that in view of the Prime Minister's statement, the urgency of the matter which I am trying to press before the House becomes even more important, because the hon. Minister has made a statement about the ensuing policy of Government in regard to de-control which has brought about a situation in the country which requires immediate discussion in this House. I would like to draw the attention of the House in particular to the pernicious habit of Ministers making statements in regard to policy without taking this House into consultation which leads to extremely deleterious influences.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is not really speaking on the proposition before us. We are not concerned with the habits of Ministers. Anyway, I think there is no occasion for this adjournment motion to be discussed now. The question of food policy and control is really too large to be discussed within two hours. Even on that ground the adjournment motion should not be taken up.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): In view of the Prime Minister's statement just now, may I know, Sir, if the intention of the Government is to discuss the matter in Parliament before there is a major change in the present food policy of Government, or the policy will be announced and Government will give us an opportunity to discuss it—a sort of *post mortem* examination?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, if any major change is intended, the House will certainly consider it first.

FIRING BY PAKISTANI ARMED POLICE ON INDIAN VILLAGES IN PUNJAB

Mr. Speaker: There is a third adjournment motion, notice of

which was received from Mr. Gidwani. It reads thus:

"That this House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance arising out of the heavy firing by the Pakistani armed police on three Indian villages, Daoki, Rajtal and Bhauburjpatan in Punjab, backed by troops using mortars, grenades and automatic weapons on the night of 1st November 1952".

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is rather difficult, Sir, to find out the correct facts although I have tried to do so. The incident has been discussed a good deal by newspapers both in India and in Pakistan. So far as we can make out, the Pakistani accounts are very greatly in the wrong and even the accounts in the Indian Press are not accurate; naturally because the facts have not been ascertained properly. We have asked the Punjab Government to supply us with the facts. So, I submit that it is difficult to discuss the matter.

It is important in the sense that an affray took place in the frontier, a minor affray with no casualties, so far as we can find out, I speak subject to future correction. On the 22nd October, our Irrigation Department was carrying out a survey in some villages there. So the party had fixed some flags and were digging a channel, when the Pakistani Border Police objected to these flags saying that they were fixing them in the wrong place. There was some controversy about that and some conflict started on that day and there was some firing by the Pakistani people which was replied to. Then there was another occasion when there was firing over a certain area which was supposed to be in dispute and which we say is our area. That is all that we know about it. No casualties occurred and we are trying to get the facts.

Mr. Speaker: Then, perhaps, with the concurrence of the hon. Member who has tabled this motion and the Leader of the House, instead of taking a decision just today, we will put it off for sometime, say.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As you, Sir, direct, as soon as I get the facts I shall make a statement in the House about these facts.

Mr. Speaker: I may inform that there is also a short-notice question on this point. This also may be re-

plied to as early as possible. Till then I keep this pending.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the hon. Members that I have received the following letter from Rt. Rev. John Richardson:

"I beg to state that it will not be possible for me to attend at the 2nd session of the House of Parliament which is due to begin on the 5th November, 1952.

While I was in New Delhi, last month of June, I took leave of absence from the House on the 24th of that month on receiving the news of my wife's serious illness. I caught the boat at Calcutta on the 12th July, which landed me on the 16th of the same month, at Port Blair. Here I was held up till the 17th August when a boat was available to convey me to Car Nicobar Island, my destination. By the same boat I have brought over my sick wife to Port Blair for operation. She is now in Hospital not yet free from danger.

Even if I have to go to New Delhi now there is no boat to convey me from Car Nicobar Island to the main land. Transport is a difficult problem here. Owing to that I have been forced to be away from the 1st of May till now i.e., nearly six months from the sphere of my work.

I hope the House will now understand my difficulty why it is not possible for me to attend at all the sessions in the year."

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to Rt. Rev. John Richardson for remaining absent from all meetings of the House during this Session?

The leave was granted.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table a statement showing the Bills which were passed by the Houses of Parliament during the First Session, 1952 and assented to by the President.

STATEMENT

- (1) The Saurashtra (Abolition of Local Sea Customs Duties and

Imposition of Port Development Levy Repealing Bill.

- (2) The Displaced Persons (Claims) Amendment Bill.
- (3) The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Bill.
- (4) The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill.
- (5) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill.
- (6) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill.
- (7) The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill.
- (8) The Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
- (9) The Maintenance Orders Enforcement (Amendment) Bill.
- (10) The Repealing and Amending Bill.
- (11) The Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Bill.
- (12) The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Amendment Bill.
- (13) The Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill.
- (14) The Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Bill.
- (15) The Notaries Bill.
- (16) The Central Tea Board (Amendment) Bill.
- (17) The Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill.
- (18) The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill.
- (19) The National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill.
- (20) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill.
- (21) The Prevention of Corruption (Second Amendment) Bill.
- (22) The Commissions of Inquiry Bill.
- (23) The Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill.
- (24) The Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Bill.
- (25) The State Armed Police Forces (Extension of Laws) Bill.

(26) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Bill.

(27) The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): Sir, may I make a statement. The Prime Minister had informed some of the Members of the Opposition that soon after the opening day, he will make a statement on the East Bengal situation and also consider the question of allotting a day for its discussion. I was expecting something from the Prime Minister today. Will he now tell the House, Sir, when that statement will come and when the discussion will take place?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is my intention, Sir, to make some statement soon about the work of this Session, probably on Monday next. I will make a statement about the work of this Session and if the House so desires we shall certainly have a discussion on the Bengal situation. If it is the wish of the House we may allot a day or a part of a day for the discussion of that.

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1922

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification No. F.27-16/52-Emi., dated the 13th September, 1952, under sub-section (2) of section 30A of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. [Placed in Library. See No. P-61/52.]

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REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE WOOLLEN HOSIERY INDUSTRY

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

- (i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the Woollen Hosiery Industry, 1952; and
- (ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 36(3)-T.B./52, dated the 13th September, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. IV-R. 194(a).]

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE FAIR RETENTION PRICES OF STEEL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

- (i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the fair retention prices of steel produced by the Steel Corporation of Bengal, 1952; and
- (ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. SC(A)-2(89)/52, dated the 20th September, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. IV-R. 159 (24).]

REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION ON THE REVISION OF PRICES OF RAW RUBBER

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:

- (i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the revision of prices of raw rubber, 1952;
- (ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 3-T (2)/52, dated the 27th October, 1952; and
- (iii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. 30(5)-Plt/52, dated the 27th October, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. IV-R.157(4).]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1934

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 35-T(1)/52, dated the 8th October, 1952, in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. P-62/52.]

RULES ISSUED UNDER THE SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS ACT, 1952

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Rules, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952:

- (i) Ministers Sumptuary Allowance Rule.

(ii) Ministers Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance Rule.

(iii) Ministers (advance for motor-cars) Rules, 1952.

(iv) Ministers free medical attendance and treatment Rule. [Placed in Library. See No. P-63/52.]

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing the Ordinances promulgated after the termination of the First Session of the Houses of Parliament, 1952 and before the commencement of the Second Session of the House of the People.

STATEMENT

- (1) The West Bengal Evacuee Property (Tripura Amendment) Ordinance. No. VI of 1952 dated the 6th Oct. 1952.
- (2) The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Ordinance. No. VII of 1952 dated the 15th Oct. 1952.
- (3) The Iron and Steel Companies Amalgamation Ordinance. No. VIII of 1952 dated the 29th Oct. 1952.
- (4) The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Ordinance. No. IX of 1952 dated the 29th Oct. 1952.

INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to introduce* the Bill further to amend the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944.

INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to introduce* the Bill further to amend the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

*Introduced with the previous re commendation of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

MYSORE HIGH COURT (EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION TO COORG) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore to the State of Coorg and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore to the State of Coorg and to provide for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Katju: I introduce the Bill.

FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION) BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of certain matters relating to forward contracts, the prohibition of options in goods and for matters connected therewith.

ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Gurgaon): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: We will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Biswas on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1952, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

Bill

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): Sir, hon. Members will remember that this Bill was considered in part during the last session of Parliament. Certain suggestions were made at the time for amendment of the Bill so as to provide that the United Kingdom and other foreign countries should be placed on the same footing under section 44A of the Civil Procedure Code. That section, as hon. Members know, deals with the question of enforcement of decrees of foreign courts in India on a basis of reciprocity. As originally introduced, that section was a corollary to the British Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, 1933 which provided that if His Majesty was satisfied that there existed a reasonable assurance of reciprocal treatment by a foreign country regarding the execution of decrees of British courts in that country, then the benefits of that Act would be extended to that country.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Consequent on the enactment of that legislation in Great Britain, section 44A was passed in this country. It provided that decrees passed by superior courts in the United Kingdom and in any other country within the Commonwealth which might be declared to be "reciprocating territory" by this Government, should be executable on certain conditions in the courts of India.

Now, since the attainment of independence it was considered by Government that these reciprocal facilities should not be limited to the United Kingdom and to countries forming part of His Majesty's Dominions. On that basis, the Bill was introduced. But with a view to making the minimum changes in the Section, that portion of the Section which made specific reference to the United Kingdom was left intact, and the only change that was made was in the definition of "reciprocating territory" in Explanation 2. On the floor of the House the view was expressed that there was no reason why the United Kingdom should be specifically mentioned even after independence. The suggestion was that the United Kingdom should be placed on the same basis as any other foreign country which might be declared to be "reciprocating territory". I accepted that suggestion, but said that it would perhaps be more graceful on our part if we made that change after giving intimation to the United Kingdom. That intimation has been given, and I am now in a position to suggest that the Bill should

be slightly amended so as to give full effect to the views of this House.

You will find that I have given notice of some amendments, and with your leave I shall move these amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not move the amendments at this stage. After the motion for consideration is adopted, he will have an opportunity to move his amendments.

Shri Biswas: Very well, Sir. I have nothing further to add.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): Sir, we have to look into the history of section 44A before we come to a conclusion as to whether it is necessary to continue it in the Civil Procedure Code and if so, what are its effects. Ordinarily, as between two independent countries the civil decrees of one court are never executed in another country. Therefore, I would first like to take the House through the history of section 44A. In our country, there were formerly some independent States and the question arose first of all before the Privy Council in what is known as the "Faridkot Case". After that, in England an Act was passed in the year 1933, known as the Reciprocating Act. They wanted the decrees of the courts in England to be allowed to be executed in our courts. This Act was extended to India round about the year 1935. Therefore, sometime in 1937 the then Central Legislature thought it necessary to introduce section 44A for the purpose of reciprocation in the matter of execution of civil decrees in both the countries.

So far as the international law on the subject is concerned, ordinarily—as I have already said—the civil decrees of one court are never executed in another court. But at that time we were part of the British Empire and by a reference to the case in 28 Cal. page 642 it will be found that the same question was considered by the High Court of Lahore and at that time it was held

within the territorial jurisdiction of England but were resident in British India, the judgment was not a nullity."

At that time we were a dependency and naturally the Parliament of England had supreme authority over the administration of justice over all these territories. Therefore, section 44A at present is rather anomalous, but under the circumstances that then existed when we were not an independent country, naturally they passed that Act and that Act was extended to all the Dominions in British India. But things are now changed and even on the merits I do not see why we should allow the decrees of foreign courts to be freely executed in our country. There is already provision that they can file a suit on a foreign judgment and a decree may follow, but to allow automatically the civil decrees of one country, whichever that country may be, to be executed in our country is a thing which I think is not consistent with the present status we enjoy. In spite of our being at present in the Commonwealth, we are as independent as any other country. Therefore, it offends against the normal principle of international law that we should allow the civil decrees passed in a court in England to be executed in our country. I object to it, Sir, on principle. Normally, as a principle of international law, I think it is not at all warranted or desirable, because the civil laws of one country differ from those of another. There is this inherent danger in this reciprocal arrangement. Supposing the country with which we are reciprocating has got different periods of limitation and different basis on which decrees are passed—if their decrees came for mere execution and are allowed to be executed, it is likely to cause a great deal of hardship to our citizens. I have not come across any other instance—apart from the innovation introduced in the countries of the British Empire—where such sort of reciprocal execution of civil decrees is allowed.

Where, then, is the necessity of section 44A? As I have already said, section 44A was necessitated by something which was done by an Act of the British Parliament, because before 1933 there were some judicial decisions by which decrees of British courts could not be executed in India. They, therefore, passed what was known as the Reciprocating Act in England in 1933. That was extended to British India in 1935. Therefore, it became necessary to have this section 44A introduced by an Act of our Legislature in the year 1937. Since

"that as the defendants were at the time of judgment subjects of the Sovereign both of England and of British India, although at the date of judgment they were not

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[Shri Pataskar]

then conditions have entirely changed and I do not think it is consistent with the present position which we occupy as an independent nation that there should be such a measure in our statute book.

It may be argued—and I find it from certain amendments proposed to be moved by the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill—that some safeguarding provisions are being made. But even then, the objection still remains. Supposing there is a decree passed in a neighbouring country sent for execution. It has to be executed here as if it was passed by a court of our country. The consequence will be that a person's property will be immediately attached, in spite of the safeguards we may provide. There are already some safeguards provided in section 44A itself. But it is one thing to have the decree of a foreign court executed in our country and another thing to have a safeguarding provision. In view of the changed circumstances, section 44A should be deleted, rather than amended.

The provision looks very well on paper, but in the new status which we have assumed or which we have attained, I think it is inconsistent that there should be such a provision like this. Nor do I think that such a provision on the statute book is necessary. The ordinary law of a suit being filed on a foreign judgment is enough for purposes of such decrees. To go beyond that is not consistent with the present status of our country. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether this provision should not be dropped altogether. I would also like to be enlightened in this connection as to how many such cases have arisen after attainment of independence by us. Formerly it was altogether a different matter because Parliament was a supreme body and on that ground they thought that the subjects of this country were under the authority of Parliament. But looking to the present status which we have attained, I do not think there is any necessity for the amendment of section 44A consistently with the prestige of our country and the status which we enjoy. The proper course for us to adopt is to drop section 44A which was introduced only in 1937. Before that we had been able to go on with the ordinary provisions of law as between two foreign courts. In 1937, as I said, it was a peculiar circumstance under which an Act was passed allowing the decrees of certain British

courts to be executed in British India. We had then to accept that position. Now, though we belong to the Commonwealth, we are as independent as any other country. We should therefore follow the natural principle of international law that as between two independent countries the civil decrees of the courts of one country, cannot ordinarily be allowed to be executed in another country.

I have another apprehension also. Though the provision looks so innocent, what might happen is that in certain other countries which reciprocate with us there might be an easy way of passing decrees against certain people. We do not know what their laws will be. We have no control over their legislative machinery and we have no means of influencing their decisions. As guardians of the civil rights of our citizens, we should not allow their rights to be interfered with by the execution of decrees passed in the courts of reciprocating foreign territories. It may be that two reciprocating countries, as we know to our cost, are not always following the same principle of straightforwardness. So, as in many other spheres, some of the countries might choose to have laws by which easy decrees could be passed against certain classes of people in our country for certain reasons and in that case there will be hardship.

Therefore, I submit that on the broad ground of the status which we have now attained and also considering the history of this section, I think it is much better that we delete this provision from the Civil Procedure Code, rather than amend it. These are the few suggestions which I have to make at this stage.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, I support the previous speaker in the points that he has raised. Apart from the difficulties that he has enumerated in the execution of these decrees, we have got one other aspect to consider. Suits in India, practically all over, except in the original side of the Bombay High Court, are filed on payment of court fees. Court fee stamps are to be paid for filing suits. We will be deprived of this source of revenue if we allow decrees of the foreign courts to be executed without levying these court fees. It is on that ground also wise for us to delete section 44A altogether from the Civil Procedure Code.

Another thing is that from countries the procedural law of which is not

known to us and of whose method of taking evidence is not known to us, we may get decrees for execution which it may not be possible for us to pass against litigants who might be living in our country. Again, the law of limitation might be entirely different in that country from the one obtaining in our country. Formerly in some of the native States in India the law of limitation was almost unlimited. You could file a suit after hundred years. Such suits would be filed in other countries and it would put unnecessary burden on our citizens who ordinarily might have escaped the liability, or might have forgotten the liability which might have accrued against them. Under these circumstances I wish to say, without reiterating what the speaker before me had said, that it would rather be in the proper scheme of things if our Law Minister agrees to consider the proposition in this light and seeks an amendment of the Civil Procedure Code by omitting section 44A altogether.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Sir, I wish to support the motion for amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure moved by the hon. Minister, and my reasons for so doing are that it is in the interests of the litigant that he should not be subjected to a double expense. In relation to countries where the laws are very much similar to ours and where the procedure, in broad essentials, is the same as ours, it will be extremely desirable if the scope of section 44A is extended rather than that this section should be taken off the statute book. The section as it stood before, included one country only. And that country was included not so much because we were the subjects of the United Kingdom, not because this country was a dependency of the United Kingdom, but because it was necessary for the interests of large number of trading people on both sides who were likely to have disputes either in England or in this country. Therefore, to oppose the amendment on the ground that because we are independent we must have no commerce with another country, we should not respect their laws, we should not respect their decrees even if they are going to respect our laws and decrees is, to my mind, opposed to the interests of this country, is opposed to reason and it will be inflicting a very great hardship upon the citizens of this country as well on the citizens of the other. I would go even a step further than the hon. Minister in suggesting that where the law of civil procedure in essential features, is substantially, identical

with ours, say, as in America, similar facilities should be available to the people in this country as well as to those in the other.

Then, again, it is not a question of being unnecessarily sensitive over the matter. It is not that we are recognizing their decrees unilaterally: our decrees are being recognized by those countries as well. And it will be appropriate in this connection to take note of Explanation 2 to section 44A which runs thus:

"'Reciprocating territory' means any country, or territory, situated in any part of His Majesty's Dominions which the Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be reciprocating territory for the purposes of this section".

Therefore, if you think that the laws of another country are not such as are in consonance with the spirit of our laws, you need not declare that country to be a 'reciprocating territory'. Even when you include other countries and extend the scope of section 44A you have still the liberty to declare or not to declare the other countries as 'reciprocating territories'. But so long as their laws remain essentially identical in principle to ours, it will be in the interests of the litigant public in this country as well as in the other country that they should have those facilities and advantages. If after a fair trial in a foreign country a decree-holder obtains a decree and the property of the judgment-debtor lies in this country, there is no reason why he should be subjected to the long and expensive ordeal of a second trial in this country. It may be that the evidence is no longer forthcoming; it may be that there are difficulties, and the expenses will be endless. Therefore, it is extremely desirable that if a person in such a country which has a similar procedure obtains a decree, that decree should be given the same validity as if that decree were passed by our own court—so long as and subject to the proviso (which is already there) that if a decree-holder in this country obtains the decree in the courts of our country he can go abroad and have his decree executed and only so long as our decrees are receiving recognition in foreign countries. If similar facilities to the decree-holders in this country are given in matters of execution of the decree in the other countries, there is no reason why in the interest of

[Shri Tek Chand]

convenience, in the interest that litigation should terminate quickly and expeditiously, this should not be extended to the other countries.

I would in all humility recommend to the hon. Minister that he should see his way to find out, after consulting the countries that are likely to be the reciprocating territories—like America and others—if the scope of this provision cannot be extended to them. Then the benefit to the decree-holders in the respective countries will be immense and it will not be easy for the judgment-debtor to escape the consequences of a decree by one technical reason or another, by one dodge or another. With these words I support the motion.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I also endorse the views expressed by the previous speaker in supporting the amendment moved by the hon. Minister. I have heard the first two speakers who opposed this Bill or the amendment on two grounds. The first ground is that India is now an independent country and there should be no legislation passed by us which may give the impression of any sort of subordination to any other country. I fail to understand how the passing of this measure will give any such impression. On the first day when this Bill was brought before this House, the opinion was expressed that there should be no distinction between the United Kingdom and other countries so far as this amending Bill is concerned. The amendment that the hon. Minister proposes to move is in deference to the opinion of this House and in accordance with the wishes of the House expressed that day.

The second argument that was advanced was that we will lose court fees. My hon. friend lost sight of the fact that this is a reciprocal agreement. If our country loses court fees so far as the filing of any suit is concerned, similarly the other reciprocating country also will lose it. It is a reciprocal treatment between two countries and there is no question of any loss on one side only.

I think this amendment is necessary and this section ought to be in the body of the Civil Procedure Code. Now that India is independent and the transactions of her citizens in commercial and business fields will expand to a large extent and grow fast in other countries, wherever the Central Government feels that there should be some such arrangement so that the transacting parties (the creditor and the deb-

tor) may not be put to any difficulties so far as the realisation of their dues is concerned, the Central Government has got to be empowered with an Act like this to reciprocate mutually in this matter. I think that this measure not only keeps our honour intact and does not detract in any way in the matter of our foreign relations but I also think that such a provision should be in the body of the Civil Procedure Code in order to enable the Central Government to help our growing industrial and commercial transactions outside India. Sir, I support the Bill.

Shri Biswas: Sir, I do not profess to be an expert on international law but I do believe that with the attainment of independence, India has acquired a new status in the international field. India cannot remain isolated from all other countries of the world. It is therefore all the more necessary that India should live on terms of reciprocity with other countries. There are certain facts about this Bill which are overlooked. First of all, it is to be observed that this is going to be entirely a reciprocal measure. These facilities regarding execution of decrees of superior courts of foreign countries will not be extended unless those foreign countries do likewise in respect of decrees passed by courts in this country. So that is itself a safeguard. Then, it will further be seen from the definition of "decree" that the decrees referred to in this Bill, as in the British Reciprocal Jurisdiction Act, are limited to decrees for money, and it does not extend to other decrees. Then, again, there need not be any apprehension that if we accept this Bill on the lines proposed, we shall lose considerable revenue, as the parties will no longer be required to file suits on foreign judgments. Suits on foreign judgments, it is said, would require *ad valorem* court fees to be paid, and so on and so forth. Apart from the fact that suits, if filed, say, in the Calcutta High Court, will not require *ad valorem* court fees, the number of such executions will not be so large as to occasion a substantial loss of revenue. So, I do not think we need take serious notice of this argument. I do not find there is anything against international law in the proposed Bill. Section 44A was no doubt introduced after the British Act was enacted in 1933. That does not mean that this provision is not in accordance with international law. Our Act followed the British Act—Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, 1933. Is it suggested that though England was an independent country, still she passed this law, though this

was against international law? Nothing of the kind.

Shri Pataskar: It is confined only to the countries of the Commonwealth. Does it enable Great Britain to enter into an agreement with France?

Shri Biswas: My hon. friend Mr. Pataskar asks us whether the British Act would allow any decrees, say, of the French Courts to be executed in Great Britain. I will read out the first section of that Act which clearly lays down that the Act is applicable to "any foreign country":

"His Majesty, if he is satisfied that in the event of the benefits conferred by this Part of this Act being extended to judgments given in the superior courts of any foreign country, substantial reciprocity of treatment will be assured as respects the enforcement in that foreign country of judgments given in the superior courts of the United Kingdom, may by Order in Council direct" etc.

So here also in India, if we adopt the Bill as proposed to be amended, it will be for the Central Govt. to decide whether or not there is justification for the issue of a notification which will extend these reciprocal facilities to any foreign country. It is not that every foreign country will be entitled to demand that its decrees shall be enforceable here as a matter of course. It is only when we are satisfied that reciprocal arrangements exist or will come into existence in other countries, then alone shall we declare such countries to be "reciprocating territory". So there is no ground for any fear that our honour or prestige will be affected or our status in the international world will suffer in the slightest degree. If that were so, Sir, the Govt. of India would not have sponsored such a measure. On the last occasion I could appreciate why a specific reference to the United Kingdom as distinguished from other foreign countries was objected to. There was a good deal of force in that objection. I recognised that. At the same time, having regard to the history of this legislation, I thought that before we made this change, we ought to inform the British Govt. If you will adopt this Bill today, it will come into force on a date which the Central Govt. will notify and the notification regarding the United Kingdom will also be issued on that date. That is about all. My learned friend Mr. Pataskar asked if I could give him information regarding the number of cases in which foreign decrees were sought to be executed here. I have

not got the information, but I can say this that the number is very negligible. There is no doubt about it. Late-ly, since independence, we have had one enquiry from Switzerland whether or not a decree passed by a court in Switzerland would be enforceable here. We had to give them a reply that there was no such law at present in existence, though really that enquiry led to this proposed legislation. We might have had similar enquiries from one or two other countries as well, and we thought we ought not to ignore them, as we have now acquired a new status in the international field. There was no longer any reason why we should limit these reciprocal facilities only to the United Kingdom or to countries within the British Commonwealth. I hope, Sir, that the House will agree to take this Bill into consideration and then accept the amendments which I shall move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of Section 44A, Act V of 1908)

Shri Biswas: I beg to move:

In page 1, for clause 2, substitute:

"2. Amendment of section 44A, Act V of 1908.—In section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words 'the United Kingdom or' shall be omitted;

(b) for Explanations 1 to 3 inclusive, the following Explanations shall be substituted, namely:—

'Explanation 1.—"Reciprocating territory" means any country or territory outside India which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a reciprocating territory for the purposes of this section; and "Superior Courts", with reference to any such territory, means such courts as may be specified in the said notification.

Explanation 2.—"Decree" with reference to a superior court means any decree or judgment of such court under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty, but shall in no case include an arbitration award, even if such an award is enforceable as a decree or judgment."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is carried, Mr. Pataskar's amendment will be ruled out. His amendment was for the deletion of the whole section. If this amendment is carried, clause 2 will be ruled out, or if it is the desire of the House that I should put that first, I will put it.

Shri Pataskar: I do not want to move that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 1, for clause 2, substitute:

"2. Amendment of section 44A, Act V of 1908.—In section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words 'the United Kingdom or' shall be omitted;

(b) for Explanations 1 to 3 inclusive, the following Explanations shall be substituted, namely:—

'Explanation 1.—"Reciprocating territory" means any country or territory outside India which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a reciprocating territory for the purposes of this section; and "Superior Courts", with reference to any such territory, means such courts as may be specified in the said notification.

Explanation 2.—"Decree" with reference to a superior court means any decree or judgment of such court under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty, but shall in no case include an arbitration award, even if such an award is enforceable as a decree or judgment."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Gurgaon): Sir, I support the amendment. These two Explanations which are now sought to be added make the position very clear. In regard to such decrees as were obtained from superior courts in foreign countries, it is but meet that we should recognise their validity as the validity of the decrees of our superior courts will be recognised by foreign countries. Instead of in any manner deprecating or detracting from our prestige, I should be inclined to think that it will add to our prestige. We have just heard from the hon. Law Minister that Switzerland has made such an enquiry. There may be enquiries from other countries. All self-respecting countries and all countries that have sovereign status are bound to recognise

equally the sovereign rights of other countries and the validity of the decrees of their superior courts. I should think that as we advance more and more, there will be such reciprocity from other countries also.

With regard to decrees, their scope has also been limited by this Explanation which proceeds on the same basis on which the Explanation proceeds in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of the United Kingdom. For instance, I understand it is quite clear that in regard to immovable property, etc., such decrees could not have any force. In regard to other matters, for instance, decrees for specific performance and such other matters also, some people might say that we should reciprocate also. But, now I understand that in the United Kingdom, as well as from the Explanations which are now being added to this section, these decrees will only be decrees for the payment of sums of money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be the existing law also. No alteration has been suggested so far as that point is concerned.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as this aspect of the question is concerned, we are only allowing this validity to decrees of special kinds, according to the previous law and the present law, as is mentioned in the Explanations. If the Explanations were not there, I should think that the decrees to which we would have attached validity would have been many more, and perhaps that would have landed the citizens of any country in difficulty. I can understand, for example, some clever people trying to obtain decrees in foreign countries and bring those decrees here. I know that we had some sort of an agreement with Pakistan in this matter even after the Partition. At one time, even the superior courts in Pakistan and perhaps in India also were so minded that we could not place much reliance on the decrees of superior courts. In the Punjab High Court, after the Partition, it so happened that Judges used to decide cases, not with very good motives, but with ulterior motives.

Shri Tek Chand: Question.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is absolutely correct when I say that some Judges decided cases in this way: if an appeal came from the judgment of a judge of a particular community, they will say, 'disallowed'; if it came from others, they will say, 'allowed'. This happened after the Partition.

Shri Tek Chand: Not in the Punjab High Court.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the Punjab High Court. Now there are two Punjabs.

Shri Tek Chand: Say in the Lahore High Court.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes; Lahore. That is Punjab High Court too so far as foreign Jurisdiction is concerned. It happened in the Lahore High Court. My hon. friend now seems to recognise and affirm what I said.

Shri Tek Chand: On a point of personal explanation, Sir, being an Advocate of the Punjab High Court, I could not subscribe to the observations of my hon. friend when he said, Punjab High Court.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend should have asked me what I meant by Punjab High Court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not differing in substance.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As a matter of fact, it happened in Lahore.

As my hon. friend Mr. Pataskar was arguing for the repeal of this section, it struck me that we have entered into agreements with certain foreign countries e.g. Pakistan in the validity of whose superior courts decrees we had not full faith, though it is a thing of the past and it is not going to recur. At the same time, so far as this Bill goes, we are perfectly justified in giving this power to our own Government. After all, it is not obligatory on our Government to recognise this country or that. The Government will look into the matter and see whether the decrees of the High Courts of those reciprocating countries are good enough. It all depends on what view the Government take in regard to those decrees. We are not bound to give reciprocity to any country when we are not satisfied that the decrees of those countries should be regarded as binding. We are only giving this power to the Government. I do not know how many countries will reciprocate. As time proceeds, it may happen that many countries reciprocate. We are only arming our Government with this power. We are not making any distinction between the U.K. and any other foreign country. In my humble submission, the Bill should be passed.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I inquire on a point of clarification, Sir? In Explanation 2, 'decree' has been defined. It says:

".....but shall in no case include an arbitration award, even

if such an award is enforceable as a decree of judgment."

For the life of me, I cannot understand why an arbitration award should be excluded from the definition of decree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is so excluded in the existing section.

Shri S. S. More: If you want to improve on the previous position, why should we retain a provision which is objectionable on the face of it? Once a decree is accepted to be enforceable in this country, due to reciprocity, I do not see why an award, which is eventually convertible into an enforceable decree, should be excluded from the ambit of a decree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to refer to Explanation 3(b) of the present section 44A. It says:

"In no case includes an arbitration award even if such an award is enforceable as a decree or judgment."

Even those persons who wanted to extend the facilities did not think that desirable.

Shri S. S. More: Is there any reason for retaining that sort of distinction?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It appears that in the international field they are not prepared to recognise arbitration awards and give them such a status.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Awards cannot be set aside by Courts except for certain reasons. They cannot be put on the same status as decree.

Shri Biswas: I will attempt an answer, Sir.

Shri Raghobachari (Penukonda): Awards may relate to immovable properties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even awards for payment of money are excluded.

Shri Biswas: I shall attempt an answer to the last speaker first. There is a distinction between a decree of a court based on a judgment pronounced after hearing both sides, upon evidence, and on the merits, and an arbitration award which need not state the facts and state the reasons for the decision. The arbitrator may merely say, whereas the differences between A and B have been referred to me, I make the following award. There is always some danger, therefore, in treating the award of an arbitrator on the same footing and giving it the

[Shri Biswas]

same force as the judgment of a court. Then, sir, do not forget that though this section provides for enforcement of decrees of foreign courts in this country, there is an important safeguard: it is not every decree that shall be executable; but only a decree which does not fall within the exceptions specified in section 13. These exceptions relate to foreign judgments, which are not recognised if they are hit by any of them. Similarly, courts in India shall not be bound to execute a foreign decree falling within any of these exceptions.

The exceptions are these: I shall read them—

(a) "where it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction."

[This will also exclude awards of arbitration tribunals.]

(b) "where it has not been given on the merits of the case."

[This may also have the same effect. For aught we know, an arbitrator may give his award based on materials not on the record or on the evidence.]

Shri S. S. More: Does the hon. Minister suggest that all awards are of the same type?

Shri Biswas: I am not suggesting that. But an award may be of that character and you cannot impeach it on that ground. I am just trying to show what the reasons may have been for differentiating between a decree pronounced in the ordinary way and an award of an arbitrator. Then, the next exception:—

(c) "where it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of the State in cases in which such law is applicable."

Next:

(d) "where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of them are applicable to decrees also?

Shri Biswas: Quite so.

Then (e) "where it has been obtained by fraud"; and

(f) "where it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in the State."

So, there is ample safeguard, and there need not be any fear that we

shall let in, in this way, decrees for enforcement in this country which could not be enforced in other countries.

Sir, the amendment may be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question is:

In page 1, for clause 2, substitute:
"2 Amendment of section 44A, Act V of 1908.—In section 44A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words 'the United Kingdom or' shall be omitted;

(b) for Explanations 1 to 3 inclusive, the following Explanations shall be substituted, namely:—

'Explanation 1.—"Reciprocating territory" means any country or territory outside India which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a reciprocating territory for the purposes of this section; and "Superior Courts", with reference to any such territory, means such courts as may be specified in the said notification.

Explanation 2.—"Decree" with reference to a superior court means any decree or judgment of such court under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty, but shall in no case include an arbitration award, even if such an award is enforceable as a decree or judgment.' "

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Mr. Pataskar is not moving the other amendment.

The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 — Short title.

Amendment made:

In page 1, for clause 1, substitute:

"1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Act may be called the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1952.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint."

—[Shri Biswas]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

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 motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is very little time. The House will now stand adjourned to 2-30 P.M. today.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

INDIAN COCONUT COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is moving on behalf of Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. I want to make the proceedings correct and complete. The order paper shows this motion in the name of Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. Whenever any other Minister is acting on his behalf, he has to say 'The Bill stands in the name of.....' and that he is making the motion on his behalf.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On behalf of Shri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

This is quite a simple Bill, and there are only a few changes that are proposed which seek to amend certain sections of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944.

This is quite a simple Bill, and section 2, Act X of 1944, and we are proposing to modify the definition of the word 'mill'. Formerly, a mill was mittee Act, 1944

"any place in which copra is crushed for the extraction of oil,

which is a factory as defined in section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934."

The present definition that is proposed is:

"any premises in which or in any part of which copra is crushed or is ordinarily crushed with the aid of power for the extraction of oil".

Then there is an Explanation added:

"'power' means electrical energy or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency."

With regard to all the amendments that have been suggested, there is a fairly comprehensive explanation accompanying the Bill in the shape of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I need not therefore take very long to explain the provisions of this Bill. Yet certain brief comments would probably be necessary. This definition of the word 'mill' has been altered with the intention of including all mills where the extraction of oil is done with the aid of power, irrespective of the number of hands employed. As has been our experience, with the existing definition, there were chances of evasion, and so this new definition has been proposed.

So far as clause 3 which seeks to amend section 4 of the original Act is concerned, the changes that are proposed are more or less verbal ones. For instance, the change from the word 'Vice-chairman' to 'Vice-President' of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is one such. By the sub-clause (aa) that has been proposed, it is intended to add 'The Agricultural Marketing Adviser with the Government of India.' He was not there originally, and now we propose to include this Adviser also as a member of the Committee.

Coming to sub-clause (ii) of clause 3, it is proposed to substitute clause (d) of section 4 of the parent Act with the following:

"(d) four persons representing respectively, the Governments of Assam, Madras, Mysore, and Travancore-Cochin, appointed in each case by the State Government concerned;"

Here, the difference between the original Bill and this Bill is only the addition of the State of Assam, which

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

will now have a representation on this Committee for the first time.

Coming to sub-clause (iii) of clause 3, we are substituting in the place of the Central Assembly and the Council of States, the words 'The House of the People' and the 'Council of State.' There is no other difference except the coupling of Travancore-Cochin, because it now constitutes one State. Originally they were separate, and the representation also was separate. There is, however, no addition to the representation given to the various States.

In clause 4, we seek to substitute sub-section (1) of section 7 of the principal Act by the following sub-section:

"(1) The Central Government may appoint any of the persons referred to in section 4 or any other person to be the President of the Committee, and if any other person is so appointed that other person shall be deemed to be a member of the Committee for all the purposes of this Act."

For long, there was a complaint that one person is acting as the President of so many Committees. We therefore thought that we should have power to appoint somebody else as the President, and necessarily if anybody is appointed as President, he must be made a member of the Committee also.

In clause 5, we seek to amend section 9 of the principal Act. In sub-section (1) for the words "and coconut poonac," the words and brackets "coconut poonac and such other coconut products (excepting coir and its products) as the Committee may determine." shall be substituted. This is intended with a view to enlarge the scope of the activities of this Committee, and has been found necessary on account of the suggestions that have been made.

In sub-clause (ii) of clause 5, we seek to substitute for clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 9 of the principal Act, the following:

"(b) the supply of technical advice to growers of coconut, and to persons engaged in any coconut industry."

Here also, the intention is the same as I referred to previously, namely mak-

ing the technical advice available to a larger number.

Clause 6 seeks to add a new section to the principal Act. The purpose of this amendment is to give the Committee scope for widening its activities, and deals with the submission of a monthly return by the owner of every mill with regard to the consumption of copra in that mill. It is possible that new mills may come into being, and particulars may not be furnished with regard to the consumption of copra, for the assessment of the cess. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to ensure that the owner of every new mill which is set up will send an intimation to this effect to the Collector within a fortnight from the commencement of its business. The various heads under which the information is to be supplied have also been indicated.

I, therefore, submit, Sir, that there is no amendment which has been sought which can be questioned on any of the grounds. There were, however, two omissions which, I frankly admit, and I am glad that my friend, Mr. Damodara Menon has given notice of two amendments which are necessary. They are necessary because of the fact to which I referred, namely, there being one State now instead of two.

I propose to accept them.

There are some minor amendments, notices of which have been given by some hon. Members of the House. I would not like to comment upon them at this stage. They will probably be commented upon when this motion is adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What exactly is the work such Committees have been doing for sometime, how far is it useful and how can it be made more useful?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would have been glad to give a resume. But with your permission, Sir, I would circulate a note, because I do not think most of the amendments are of any great radical nature. They are only verbal. Therefore, I have not taken any steps in providing a lot of literature on this. When one of my friends said that he would like to see some literature on this subject, I told him that there was enough literature the hon. Member could be drowned in. I would not use the same phrase with regard to all the hon. Members. They are too many to be drowned in the files of one Committee. The papers are many but I propose to give a succinct note on the work that these Committees are doing and what, if any, changes we propose to make so far as their work is

concerned. I assure the House, Sir, that I am looking into the working of every one of these Committees probably with a different eye than from that which it had been looked at, and I think I will be able to satisfy the House so far as the work of each of these Committees is concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): May I suggest, Sir, that we discuss the Bill after getting the note?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): That is not possible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have only made a suggestion. Questions have been asked here repeatedly about the working of these Committees in the interest of the producers, what help has to be rendered and so on. Not only Members of this House but people are watching every Bill that is introduced here, so that there may be a sense of relief that really some more effective measures are being taken not merely for the purpose of getting more cess even from small factories employing two or three people, but for the benefit of the coconut growers and so on. Every Bill which a Ministry brings becomes more popular by saying all that on the floor of the House. Now, that need not stand in the way of our proceeding with this Bill. I will place the motion formally before the House before discussion is started.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): Sir, the amendment of this Act is highly necessary, but a more exhaustive revision of the Act would have been more welcome. This Committee was constituted specially for the improvement and development of the cultivation, marketing and utilisation of coconuts in India. It was functioning for the last seven years from 1945 onwards and I wish to point out now that it has completely failed in its objectives. It has failed mainly because of the defects in the constitution of the Committee itself. I have with me five annual reports of the Committee and certain reports of the proceedings of the meetings of the Committee. I do not know whether the Government have carefully examined all these reports. If they had examined all these annual reports, they would have found that they proclaimed that the committee was a colossal failure in its functioning. I may be permitted to point out, in brief how it has failed. Sir, the main problem is one of increasing pro-

duction. Formerly India was exporting coconuts and its products, but for the last so many years India has become deficit in coconut production and it is importing coconut and its products from outside. So one of the main functions of the Committee was to see that the production of coconut and its products was increased by its efforts. Now, there is absolutely no remarkable increase in the production of coconuts; neither is there any increase in the area under cultivation now. There are three major problems with which the cultivators are confronted. One is the disease commonly known as the leaf and root disease. From the last annual report it can be seen that the Committee could not bring this disease under control by its efforts for the last seven years, it has done nothing in this field. In the 5th Annual Report, the last which I could obtain, there is a remark by the Chairman of the Committee on this question. He says:

"The scheme for investigation of the diseases of the coconut palm had been started in 1937, but there is a standing complaint from coconut growers that they have received no tangible benefit as a result of the investigation undertaken by the experts".

By investigation the Committee has given some scientific names to these diseases and they have found out that the causes of the diseases are some six varieties of fungi which are flourishing on the coconut trees and roots. But it has given absolutely no benefit to the cultivator. In my State, Sir, about 50 per cent. of the cultivators own only 30 to 50 per cent. of land, according to the Report of the Coconut Committee itself.

Then the second question is about manure, and it seems from the reports of the Committee that it has never thought about supplying manure to the cultivators or finding out which manure is good for this cultivation.

Then the most important question is one of fair prices. If fair prices are given to the cultivators, of course there will be an increase in production without any other effort. Prices sometimes go down, according to the report of the Committee itself, to Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per thousand, that is, about Rs. 114 and onwards per ton of copra, and sometimes, as was in 1939, a ton of copra costs about Rs. 169. In 1948-49, it was Rs. 132. Such is the fluctuation in the price of coconuts. The Committee from the very start was alive to this fact. In the first annual report it remarks:

"The coconut growers were among those who were badly hit

[Shri P. T. Chacko]

by the great economic depression of the pre-war years. The prices have slumped to such an extent that coconut cultivation has become almost an uneconomic proposition. A factor which contributes to the general effects of the economic depression was the competition which the indigenous products had to face from the imported ones, particularly those of Ceylonese origin".

My submission is that even in this field, the Committee by its working of the last seven years could do absolutely nothing to help the cultivators.

Then there is the question of marketing. It can be found from the audited accounts of the Committee that for the four years ending with March 1950, the Committee gave as grant-in-aid to two marketing cooperative societies Rs. 17,558/12/-. I do not know whether the Government have examined the condition of these cooperative societies at present. If my information is correct, one of the cooperative societies which was functioning at Vaikyam is not at all functioning now and I do not know what has become of the amount which this Committee has given as grant-in-aid to this cooperative society. As my information goes the working of these two co-operative societies was a complete failure. Actually they were not doing any marketing business and they were not helping cultivators. Just like middlemen, they were purchasing a small amount of copra or coconut from Vaikyam and selling the same about ten miles away, at Alleppy. I request the hon. Minister to go into the reports of the Committee and find out whether the marketing schemes of the Committee are being worked out at present and whether the money spent on the marketing schemes is spent usefully.

Now, this Coconut Committee remains a burden on the cultivator. Actually the amount of tax or cess imposed on the cultivators is about six lakhs per year and the poor cultivators who are not getting a fair price in the market are forced to pay six lakhs of rupees every year to the Committee without getting any benefit from the Committee. The main reason for this, Sir, is the defect in the constitution of the Committee itself. From the constitution of the Committee you will be able to find that out of 28 members in the Committee, as per the Bill which is introduced, representation is given to nine representatives of the cultivators and these nine representatives are nominated by various Governments and very often

these Government nominees are not cultivators themselves. Then out of 28 members, five are representatives of the industry. And from certain resolutions of the Committee, it can be seen that the Committee is working not in the interests of the cultivators but in the interests of a few big industrialists in India. So, my submission is that it would have been better for the Government to revise the entire Act and to give more representation to the cultivators. Now, there is no way to give more representation to the cultivators, in the Bill which is now before the House. So, Sir, I have suggested that instead of nomination by the Government, as regards certain seats, as provided for in the present Bill, election may be had and that from States where the majority are coconut growers.

Then also as regards section 7, I do not know what the objection of the Government is in electing the President of the Committee instead of appointing a President, especially because according to section 7(2) of the Act, the Secretary is appointed by the Government. And I do not think that the Government will have any objection to the members of the Committee electing their President. I only request the Government to go thoroughly and carefully into the reports of the Coconut Committee and the working of the Committee and to do whatever is possible to attain the objectives for which this Committee was constituted.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Sir, I oppose the amendment. I oppose it as most ill-fitted for the time. The original Act itself was a war-time measure in 1944; it is a nuisance today. The Coconut Committee that was constituted in 1944 was calculated to go into the complaints of the civil and military demands for coconut products which were then not available owing to the enemy occupation of the coconut area. It struck me as ill-fitted because the original Act was not so harsh as the amendments introduced. The amendments are clear enough to make one understand that the object of the amendment is to extract as much money from the people as possible by pleading that it is only to prevent evasion of paying cess.

Eight years have passed since the Act was passed and six years since Congress has taken over the administration. I wish to ask them what have they done with reference to section 9 of the Act, which is the only section which will do something for the people at large. I mean the coconut growers. From the conditions existing in the State of Travancore-Cochin today, as a result of the provisions of section 9, clauses (a) to (n), the coconut grower is in a worse position than he was

before. The section provides for research, fixing of rates, fixing of prices etc. I do not think anything is done; because if you go down the coast, say from Madras, you can see the stems of coconut trees standing without the crown, being pested with disease. You go further down to Travancore-Cochin you will see the coconut estates being washed out by pests. I am asking this Government, what have they done to prevent this. They might have instituted an enquiry. But they have done nothing. If they had done anything in the matter the present situation could have been avoided. One of the sub-sections says that the motive of the Act is to fix the price to give fair remuneration to the grower. The price of coconut has now fallen. States like Travancore-Cochin, Malabar and especially South India suffers most with regard to this. And yet they are bringing in amendments to extract a large amount of money without going into the details of the coconut depression that is ravaging the South. They are very clever to bring in amendments and to pass laws. A prudent legislator will pay maximum respect for law and minimise legislation. Obedience to law cannot be imported. It is essentially a creation of home industry. But here what the Government lacks is not legislative capacity but the power to carry out the laws that they make here. (*Hear, hear*). They have failed and failed miserably in carrying out section 9, which is the only section that benefits the people. The other sections are with regard to the constitution of the Committee, expenditure, etc. etc. They want to pass the amendment to prevent evasion and they do not have any clause in the amendment to benefit the coconut grower.

Government, the other day, in a broadcast said, that the policy of Government is to help individuals or private concerns. The theory of *laissez faire* is now exploded but the Congress Government, in explaining the function of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, said:

"We also believe in planned economy and even though the ownership and management of industrial units may remain in private hands the over-all picture is one in which the State is vitally interested. Finally, although the country's foreign trade is conducted by individual merchants, the State has the responsibility for providing the foreign exchange needed to finance our imports."

This is the policy of the Government. Coconut has fallen in price. We were producing and exporting coconuts but today we are importing. Will the

Government explain this situation? They have done nothing.

3 P.M.

Another aspect of the amendment as well as the Act is that it has no reference to the coir industry. It is said that it was at the request of the then Travancore Government that the coir industry was not included in the Act. Perhaps, that Government had very sound reasons for it at that time. But why has it not been included today?

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I should like to know whether the Government has any intention of having a separate Act for the coir industry or whether it is contemplating a Board or some such thing for dealing with this question. I do hope that the Government will take this question seriously into consideration. I suggest that this amendment may be dropped and the Act also repealed, and Government may bring forward another Act which is more beneficial to the coconut growers in India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Sir, my hon. friend on the other side told us just now that the prices of coconut have gone down in recent months. He also informed us that some of the cooperative societies started under the auspices or direction of the Indian Coconut Committee are not functioning well and the money spent on them is a thorough waste. I concur with those remarks and in doing so, I wish to point out a few other things which are equally important.

I believe the present Government is a democratic Government. If that is so, it should believe in democratic principles and practices. It should not pay much attention to old-time totalitarian practices like nomination. On a previous occasion, the House is aware, when the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill was brought forward by the hon. Minister concerned, one of the amendments was to the effect that the Chairman of the Board should be a man nominated by the Central Government. The Government want to extend that principle to other Acts also. I say that this policy of the Government is absurd, because it is alien to the democratic principle and the democratic spirit.

The hon. Minister said that these amendments are only verbal. I agree they are verbal in the sense that they change the very spirit of the Act. They make inroads into vital principles. The Bill suggests that the Chairman should be a man nominated by Government. If we agree to this nomination we shall be endorsing a principle that is most reactionary and retrograde in its implication. After this Bill, another

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

Bill is waiting to be introduced. There also the same pernicious principle of nomination is put forward for the consideration of the House. It is high time we put a stop to this nuisance of nomination. The purpose of the Bill seems to me to be to confer certain favourable offices of profit on a few henchmen of the party in power. If the Government want to appoint their own men and give them enough dearness allowance and travelling allowance to make a living, I have nothing to say. If on the other hand, they feel that the Committee is not working well under an elected system, then they must look into the causes for it and eliminate those causes. Instead of doing that, they wanted a nominated Chairman. If the Chairman and most of the members are nominated, then the Committee will become a shadow of the Government. It will lose all its autonomy. And even now the Committee as constituted under the old Act has been disabled because of this principle of nomination that is largely and most indiscriminately applied to the constitution of the Committee. I therefore request the hon. Minister to make the office of the Chairman an elected one, and this would be in conformity with the democratic spirit and principles which we have been following all along.

Then, Sir, the Bill wants to introduce a new Section 9A. According to it, the owners of mills should supply information regarding the establishment of the mill, the location, name, address of the owner etc. Of course, all that is necessary but sub-clause (2) of this provision says that if an owner fails to furnish this information in time to the Government, then the owner may be put in prison for three months or he may be fined Rs. 500, or he may be subjected to both fine and imprisonment. I think that this is too severe a punishment. Supposing the owner of a mill does not furnish the particulars, the proper course would be to give notice to him and ask him to supply them within a given time, or failing which he may be asked to suspend the operation of the mill for some time. Otherwise, I do feel that the present provision is too penal. I suggest to the hon. Minister to delete that portion and include another amendment which I have submitted, i.e., to close the mill for a period of one year if he does not furnish the particulars required under the Act.

With these remarks, I strongly object to the amendment of this Act.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): I am glad, Sir, that the hon. Minister has accepted two of the amendments

I had suggested. I hope he will find his way to accept the third amendment also. In that I am suggesting that instead of the Governments of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore nominating three more representatives, that function under clause 4(g) may be assigned to the members of the Legislative Houses of these two States. In that clause we find that the elective principle is generally accepted: two Members of Parliament are to be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States. When it comes to the States of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, the Governments are given power to nominate two persons from Travancore-Cochin and one from Mysore. I suggest, Sir, that since the clause contains the provision of election it must be applied to the States as well. I hope the hon. Minister will have no difficulty in accepting my amendment which is after all a minor one.

Regarding the working of this Act in the last few years, criticism has already been levelled against it. I am also of the view that this Committee has not been able to do much good for the growers of the West Coast, where it has been functioning for some time. The Committee generally meets twice a year and they review some of the activities that are enjoined on them by section 9 of the original Act. But it is a sad fact that the progress of their work has been very very slow indeed. One of the reasons, in my opinion, is that the growers are not taken into confidence and the committee has not entered into their lives and it has not also helped them to reorganise their industry. It should be the endeavour of Government to see that the Committee does something really useful in this respect.

Now, Sir, in the Oilseeds Committee, I find that the growers' representatives are nominated on the advice of growers' organisations. I do not know whether such a provision cannot be included in this Act also. I have not suggested an amendment to that effect, but if the hon. Minister feels that such an amendment would help to see that growers' representatives are on the Committee, I would request him to make that amendment even now, or send executive directions to that effect.

Sir, another reason for the failure of this Committee is that many of their recommendations have not been implemented by Government. When the import duty on Ceylon copra was reduced sometime ago, as a result of which the price of coconut and its products fell here, a question was asked in this House, you might remember,

whether this reduction was done with the approval of the Coconut Committee and the hon. Minister was not able to give a definite reply. My own impression is that the Coconut Committee did not approve of this reduction of the import duty on Ceylon copra, because it would mean unfair competition in the home market to the detriment of the indigenous growers. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that this Committee which is more or less an official one, because most of its members are nominated by Government, would become utterly ineffective if even its recommendations which are of a harmless nature are not implemented by Government.

Sir, I do not agree that this Committee is entirely useless. This Committee can do really good work for the country and also for the coconut growers and the industry in general if its recommendations are implemented and its work is done in the spirit in which the Act expects it to be done. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter and see that the Committee's work is done in the manner that is satisfactory to the growers of coconut in this country.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Sir, I have got some observations to make in regard to this Amending Bill, because the Coconut Committee has not done much good to the growers. From my experience of Malabar, I know that it is a general complaint that the price of coconut and its products have fallen down mainly due to Ceylonese imports. I cannot for a moment understand why coconut should be imported, especially into an area like Malabar where you are actually producing more and more coconuts every day. This Committee did not do anything in that respect, though the growers had made several complaints. What useful purpose would be served by this Committee which is constituted on the principle of nomination, I fail to understand. Nor has the hon. Minister who pilots this Bill explained to us what exactly is the good that this Committee is going to do or has done so far.

Then again provision is made for extracting more cess. There are some coconut oil mill owners who are evading the cess. In order to deal with them section 2 is sought to be amended as to make it more comprehensive. It is therefore obvious that the object is to get more cess. What practical help it would be to the growers is not known. So, at the very outset one could understand that this is a measure to exploit the growers rather than helping them. Though the hon. Minister may say that the Coconut Committee is not directly concerned with the coir industry, no one can forget the fact that coir is one

of the important bye-products of coconut. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs that in Shertalai and Ambalapusha taluqs of the Travancore-Cochin State the coir industry has almost collapsed rendering about one lakh labourers unemployed. Taking their families and dependents into consideration about thirteen lakh persons are on starvation level and measures are being taken to see that some relief is given to them. In no way has the Coconut Committee, either directly or indirectly, attempted in any respect to help the coconut industry.

We have not been informed as to the achievements of this Committee. But even without going into details we could understand that this Committee is of no practical use and I am seriously led to believe whether it is necessary to continue this Committee. With these observations, Sir, I oppose this Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I oppose the Bill. I find that this is a typical instance of this Government indulging in a sort of legislative rigmorole in order to put off certain vital changes that are absolutely essential in existing legislation. Sir, it is not a question of changing certain provisions of this Act or that Act. It is a question which affects tens of thousands of our people especially from my part.

My friend Shri Chacko who spoke before me rightly pointed out that the Coconut Committee existed just to show that it was existing as a Committee and it did not do anything more. Perhaps, the activities of the Committee, Sir, resulted in one or two reports, in some sort of phrase-mongering on the pathological conditions of the coconut industry. They may perhaps have suggested the name *cocos nucifera* for coconut and the origin of the term but nothing beyond that! The Committee has practically been of no help to us. In my part of the country today the coconut tree which was considered to be a *Kalpa Vriksha* or *Deva Vriksha* every part of which was useful for human life, every part of which could be used for some purpose or other, has now become almost a curse. Now, if a man has coconut trees, he cannot get anything out of it. The coir industry has collapsed and tens of thousands of our people drift to a premature grave. This Government says that it will consider the question of appointment of a Coir Control Board. What have they done? Sir, in recent times we have found that the price of coconut has been falling steadily due to the import of Ceylon copra.

My hon. friend Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari will perhaps remember that when I spoke the other day on the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Commerce and Industry Budget I said that this commercial policy of the Government is intended primarily to help the big manufacturers, especially Lever Brothers who are heading the list of soap-manufacturers in India. What have you done to change this condition? Why don't you prohibit the import of Ceylon copra into India instead of bringing forth such changes in the existing legislation merely for the sake of showing to the country that here is a Government which is keen on finding out the smallest lacuna in the existing legislation and to fill it up? That is not your real purpose. The purpose of this, if I may be permitted to say, is solely to postpone the real issue of effecting fundamental changes in the existing legislation and to show to the world that the Government is keen on filling up even the smallest lacunae in existing legislation. That is what I take it to be.

In this matter we could have had an idea if the hon. substitute for the hon. mover had told us what the Coconut Committee had done. He has not done anything in that direction. It struck many of us, including the Chair, that when this Bill was brought for discussion we ought to have been given an idea of what this Committee has been doing all these years. This has not been done. I submit, Sir, that even at this stage it is not too late for the Government to stop considering this Bill and give us an idea of what this Coconut Committee has been doing all these years. As far as I know, there may be one or two plant pathologists concentrating on research at finding out certain diseases of coconut trees. I also know that several acres of coconut gardens have been taken over for research purposes without giving adequate compensation to the coconut growers. I would therefore urge upon this House to postpone the consideration of this Bill until we get proper information from the hon. the mover of the Bill or his substitute about the working of the Coconut Committee so far, so that we can have an idea as to where we stand. With these words I once again request the hon. Minister to please favour the House with a complete account of what the Coconut Committee has been doing and then we can consider whether we should pass this legislation or not.

Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur): Sir, several speakers before me have pointed out the defects of the existing Act. The existing Act, it seems, was

made particularly to help the mills but not the coconut growers. The present amendment has not removed this defect. I think this is one of the vital points which the hon. Minister should take into consideration so that this Committee may help the coconut growers in their needs.

Another point is this. I find in section 4(d) of the present Act there is no representation from West Bengal. Of course due to partition, the major portion of the coconut growing area of Bengal has gone out of India. Yet I think that West Bengal is producing quite a large quantity of coconut and therefore there should be some representation on this Committee from West Bengal.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point which is rather a basic point. On several occasions I have pointed out that there are about twelve or thirteen autonomous bodies which collect revenues and those revenues are not even mentioned in the Budget papers. And these autonomous bodies are free to spend that money without any reference to Parliament, without any amount being shown in the Budget papers, and also without any proper audit. About three or four months ago when a Bill was placed before the House during the last session to amend the provisions relating to another autonomous body, I pointed out that no report of that Committee was available even in the Parliament Library and after great difficulty we could get some reports which were three or four years old. As regards these two Committees, namely the Coconut Committee and the Oilseeds Committee I am fortunate enough to have the current report from the Parliament Library. I do not know whether it is obligatory on these Committees to place their reports before Parliament. I may point out that in respect of certain other Committees recently formed, as for example the Industries Development Boards and Advisory Board, it has been provided that they should submit their reports to Parliament and that the amounts to be collected or to be handed over to them should form part of the Consolidated Fund of India. The wording used there is: "The Central Government may hand over the proceeds of the cess collected under this section in respect of..... to the Development Council." But the wording here is that this Committee will receive the cess automatically; there is no control of the Central Government, and I think there will not be any mention of this amount in the Budget papers.

In a subsequent Bill, I think the Coamunes Satety and Conservation Bill, when I pointed out this lacuna it was corrected and a provision was made that the amount collected under that Act by way of cess would form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, that it would be shown in the Budget papers and that there would be proper auditing.

I can mention here to the hon. Minister that several of these Committees have practically no auditing. In fact, the Comptroller-General of India has no control over these funds. I think all these things should be rectified. Here section 4 of the original Act is under amendment, and these things can very safely be put in by amending the wording of section 4 of the original Act, making a definite provision that whatever amount may be collected by way of cess, it will come to the Central Government, the Central Government will make over that fund to the Committee, the Committee will spend the fund according to the directives issued by the Central Government, and the accounts will be audited by the Comptroller-General or his nominee. I think that provision should be made in this Bill.

With these few words I would like to finish my observations. I hope the hon. Minister will accept these suggestions and make proper provision that the accounts may be properly audited, that the fund may form part of the Consolidated Fund of India and that it will not be an automatic right conferred on this Committee to take the amount direct from the cess without being shown in the Budget papers.

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): Sir, I owe it to my constituency to speak a few words on this Bill and I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to speak on a subject which is so vital to my constituency.

On a reading of the provisions of this amending Bill I find that there is a grave omission in it, and that is the omission of any reference to Orissa. As the hon. Minister knows—and if he does not know he ought to know—Orissa is one of the Provinces that grow coconut immensely. It is therefore but proper that such an industry which is so very vital to an undeveloped State like Orissa should not be overlooked on the floor of this House.

I am sorry to say that I do not know what is this Committee about. I do not know even now what the original Bill is. I suppose that this and the original Bill are to provide

for a better production of coconut and it covers the whole field of coconut production. If that is so I do not know as hon. Members said what is this Committee for? It has yet to justify its existence. Sir, I expect that the hon. Minister in charge will give us enough data to form any judgment over this matter but I am sorry to say that I do not yet know what the Government has done. Only one thing I know that in my constituency, in a very prominent place, this Committee rather requisitioned a very big piece of land, for cultivation and research of coconut and unfortunately at the time of last election a point was raised in every meeting as to what is this about. If you go to that land you will find that it is fallow where there were fine paddy fields before. It is now lying useless. I suppose it was on behalf of this Committee that that paddy land was requisitioned for ideal cultivation of coconuts and instead of that we are having not a single tree there and that has become a laughing stock of my constituency. When people asked me in the last election "what about this acquisition of land for coconut plantation" I found it difficult to answer that. I was told by people that some experts came there and started planting. And then others went there and said that this particular land was unsuited for the purpose. From this I surmise that the experts that go from the Centre and are supposed to be Government experts do not know their own business. I therefore, request the hon. Minister to let me and this House know what have been the purpose and functions of this Committee all the while and in fact, what is the responsibility of this Committee.

The second point is that there have been representations from four States, Assam, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Now, Sir, as I was hearing the speakers uptill now, I felt as if Orissa is not a State which need come in the picture. In this connection, I say that Orissa must have representation in this coconut growing because in effect that is one of the main business of a great portion of the State of Orissa and particularly the constituency I represent,—Puri constituency—is famous for coconut growing. Then again, Sir, about the formation of this Committee, I do not yet know who now constitute the Committee but as you find, the Government takes a very great liberty in the constitution of this Committee. I think that people who go from the Centre are people who are known to be experts but are not experts in the practical life. Therefore the Committee

[Shri Lokenath Mishra]

should be so constituted that it will make the best use of real growers of coconut who know better than academicians in the field. Therefore I would submit to the hon. Minister that the constitution of this Committee should be reviewed and in the interests of growers something must be done.

Sir, in this connection I would like to take the advantage of placing before this House the needs of the coconut growers in my constituency. They do not care really how to grow coconut more fruitfully. They are growing coconut in the old ways and now even the production has come down. Even then with that fall in production, the prices have gone so much down that there is no encouragement for coconut growing and I hope this Committee should do something for the actual production of coconut and the Government should take a real interest in this matter. With these words, Sir, I take this opportunity to submit to the hon. Minister to be more practical and effective in this matter so that coconut which is so very good—every part of it, everything is useful—should be given more attention to grow. On behalf of my own constituency I would be grateful if something immediately is done for this particular thing.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, the amendments to the Indian Coconut Committee Act are overdue because you know, Sir, the Indian Central Coconut Committee is going unrepresented from Parliament. There are other things which should have been taken into consideration by the Government. At this opportunity Government should have abolished nomination and taken the representations from Governments by election from respective Legislatures. From the Act we find that there are nine representations from growers nominated by different State Governments, from Madras 2, Travancore-Cochin 3, Bombay 1, Bengal 1, Orissa 1, and Mysore 1. These persons should have been elected from their respective Legislatures. I am speaking it from my own personal experience being associated with the Committee for the last three years. Sir, Government has told us in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that on insistent demand on behalf of State Governments, Government have given representations to State Governments but I find only one representation has been added from one State, i.e., Assam. I am glad that it has been added. Government should have added the representations from the Governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Bombay because

those who are there from growers cannot speak up the Government's views. This Committee has to do something with the respective State Governments to conduct their affairs in that State. I feel it very much. So I have put an amendment to the effect that these three States which have been left should be represented by the respective State Governments. Sir, Government's insistent demands have come, so they have been given representation. It is not very palatable. Sir, why insistent demands should come? The Indian Central Coconut Committee is to find out whether they should take in the respective representations. There is West Bengal, there is Orissa, there is Assam. Why these States which are on the coastal side should not be represented at once? The Indian Central Coconut Committee might have opposed the Central Government to keep representations on these States. It is our due, Sir. So, I would request the hon. Minister not to lose this opportunity to accept my amendment so that those three States which have been left out should be represented by those Governments.

If the State Governments did not take any interest in the cultivation of coconut, will not the Indian Central Coconut Committee come forward and arrange for their cultivation? You will be astonished to hear, Sir, when I was elected to the Indian Central Coconut Committee last time, I found that there was not a single nursery in West Bengal. I insisted on the establishment of one and you will be surprised to hear that after three years, last year, it has been established in West Bengal. Had I not been there, the State of West Bengal would have gone un-represented. There are large areas in West Bengal under coconut cultivation. You will also be astonished to hear, Sir, that there was no such resolution or intention on the part of the Indian Central Coconut Committee to start any nursery. There are some nurseries in Orissa. Only one person goes to the Coconut Committee as a grower. The Orissa Government has nothing to do with that. There should be research stations and there should be nurseries in every State where there is possibility of coconut cultivation. There are vast possibilities in Assam also; but Assam was not included. This time, the Government have been kind enough, at the insistent demand of Assam to include one representative. I would request the Government not to wait for insistent demands from any Government, but if they think there are possibilities of coconut cultivation

in any State, they should establish nurseries and research stations and they should give representation to those States, of their own accord.

I am not in accord with Mr. Chacko in one matter. He said that nothing is done for the growers of coconuts. I know there are research stations where they are trying to cure the leaf and root and other diseases and working hard at that; they are publishing bulletins and magazines, not in English, but in the local languages so that the growers may be conversant with all those things.

Shri P. T. Chacko: Circulate some of them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: They are published in numbers about the manures they should put, the medicines that they should use to eradicate the diseases.

I have also given notice of an amendment that from the House of the People four persons should be sent and two persons from the Council of States. There are no other elected representatives there. Only three persons are there. At least there should be six elected persons so long as the Government is not amending the Act to the effect that elected representatives should come from the State Legislatures. Therefore, I would beg of the Government to accept my amendments so that, for the time being, the Act may be amended to produce useful results.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Sir, I am not here to oppose the amendments. Coming as I do from Travancore-Cochin, I have to support the continuance of a Committee like this and submit that it should fulfil its functions properly. Except one hon. Member, and that too apologetically, there is not one Member in the House to say a kind word about the working of this Committee. My hon. friend Mr. Chacko, who knows more about the working of this Committee and the problem in Travancore-Cochin, than I do, has condemned it in very clear, and I may say, very strong language and he said that it has done no work. I am here to stress the suggestion thrown out by the Deputy-Speaker that before this Bill is proceeded with, a brief report of the working of the Committee during the last seven or nine years—a fairly long period—what it has done and what it was expected to do, may be circulated. That is very necessary for us all to understand and appreciate the work of this Committee before the Bill is proceeded with.

The economy of my State, especially of the lower middle classes, depends mostly on the cultivation of coconuts rather than on any other industry or agriculture. We have got rubber and tea; but they do not affect a large number of people as coconut does. I am therefore very keen that this Committee should function properly. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to give us a report or whatever it may be, of the working of this Committee. For the enlightenment of my hon. friends, I may say that coir cannot come into this Committee. This Committee should be purely an agricultural Committee. Coir is an industrial product. This Committee is concerned with the production of coconuts. Till now, the one head-ache of the Travancore-Cochin State has been the coconut pest. It is still as bad as it was. There may have been research in this matter all these years; but nothing useful has been achieved. I would request the hon. Minister to give us a report of the working of the Committee before proceeding with the Bill further.

Shri Pataskar (Jaigaon): Sir, I would like to add only a few remarks; because I do not know much of the working of this Committee. What I find is this. In the year 1944 when this Act was passed for the first time, the number of Members was 23. It is proposed by this Bill to increase that number to 28. So far as I have been able to listen to the debate, particularly Members belonging to all the sides, whatever they have said is not flattering to the achievements of the Committee. Of course, I have yet to listen to the arguments of the hon. Minister in charge. But, the mere increase of the number of Members from 23 to 28 is not likely to improve the working of this Committee. I am not a believer in numbers. Mere increase in the numbers will not at all do good; but, rather, I think it will lead to inefficiency in the working of the Committee. There must be other reasons if this Committee really has not been able to do much. Apart from the remarks made in this House, it has been found that this country, is not self-sufficient in the matter of coconuts, but is importing coconuts from Ceylon, etc. I would confine my remarks to this aspect only. I would submit that you can accommodate every one even in this number of 23. There are people from Assam and Orissa who are clamouring for representation. I have every sympathy with them. But, for that purpose, there is no justification to increase the number from 23 to 28. There is a salutary provision in the existing Bill that the Chairman or the President will

[Shri Pataskar]

be the Vice-chairman of the Agricultural Research Council. He is supposed to be an expert and naturally, he should be the President. If the Government want, for certain reasons, any other person as President, there are already 23 people out of whom any one can be selected. The provision is, if any such person is appointed from outside again, you will be making the number 29. I believe the time has come when we should think of improving the working of the Committee more than of increasing the numbers, by some method. I have given notice of some amendments for this purpose. I believe the less the number of Members in the Committee and the more compact the Committee is, the more efficient it will be and is likely to prove useful. If we simply go on adding to the number of Members, we will only be adding to the burden of the taxpayer and increasing the travelling allowances and other costs such as printing charges, etc., and it will lead to no fruitful results.

Therefore, it was that I wanted to offer these few remarks. I have nothing to say about the actual working of the Committee. Probably when the hon. Minister replies, he may be able to justify and show us how the Committee has been effective, efficient and useful, but, apart from that, I think there is no justification for increasing the number from 23 to 29 which is already too large. Therefore, it is for making these suggestions that I rose, and it is only from that point of view that I have given a few amendments.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I am very glad a large number of hon. Members of this House have thrown much light on the working or non-working of the Committee. I do not think, Sir, that this was a Bill which did require any resume of the working of the Committee, but that was the suggestion made by the Deputy-Speaker, and I propose to give a very brief outline of the working of this Committee as early as possible, but I might submit to the House that for that purpose, I do not think it is necessary to hold up the consideration of this Bill.

It is wrong to suggest that by proposing this Bill, the Government is trying to get more money. I would like to controvert that suggestion. There is no idea, no intention, of either increasing the cess or in any way augmenting the revenues of the Committee. There is certainly a proposal to amend the definition of the word "Mill", because we find that there were certain evasions, but I do

not think that that can be commented upon as saying that the Government is, by the back door, trying to secure more money and extort money from the growers, as some of the hon. Members went to the length of saying.

Now, so far as the working of the Committee is concerned, I would probably be willing to agree that the Committee has not fulfilled all the expectations that we should have legitimately had. Yet, I would assure the House that I would examine the working of this Committee with the greatest amount of care, and if I really come to the conclusion that the existence of this Committee is unnecessary, I may assure the House, I will have no hesitation in winding it up. But, while certain hon. Members commented on the bad working of this Committee, it was quite clear, Sir, that in the opinion of some Members, at any rate, the Committee had embarked upon certain good proposals. They might not have succeeded. If we see the preamble of the original Act we can find out the intentions with which the Committee was established. The preamble reads as follows:

"Act to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the cultivation, marketing and utilisation of coconut".

"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the improvement and development of the cultivation, marketing and utilisation of coconuts in India."

I think, Sir, there can be no quarrel with the objectives with which the Committee was constituted. It may be that during the last seven years of its existence, it has not been able to satisfy our expectations, but I think there must be remedies by which we will be able to achieve it, and I think it should not be beyond human capacity to improve its working.

There were not many who defended the working of the Committee, although my friend Mr. Samanta said that there were certain researches going on. As I have already said, I am prepared to admit that the affairs of the Committee require looking into, and I have promised to do that.

There were certain points which are not within the scope of the Committee.

Hon. Members referred to the prices of coconut and the import policy. I must point my finger to my hon. friend the Commerce Minister, so far as that is concerned. But there also it is not absolutely one-sided. I do not think there is enmity between the Government even in the Commerce Ministry and the coconut growers. The hon. Members while speaking for the growers have probably not paid sufficient attention to the interests of the small soap-makers, soap manufacturers, the consumers of coconut and all the other people who want these things to be available to them at a cheaper rate. The Commerce Ministry, therefore, has been trying to find out a policy to avoid the two extremes—on the one hand trying to protect the interests of the consumer, and probably leaving it to the Ministry of Agriculture to fight for the interests of the growers of coconut.

I think, Sir, that the Committee's existence is not so unnecessary or unrequired as has been made out. What is necessary is to look into its working and to see that the growers, at any rate, who are the main concern of the Committee—it is not so much the consumers—are not to be sacrificed, but the Committee's main business is to enlarge the cultivation of coconut, to suggest better methods of marketing and also to undertake research wherever it is possible. Now, so far as marketing is concerned, an instance has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Chacko where the Committee has been unfortunate and has been unsuccessful. They tried to encourage marketing by helping through co-operative societies, and according to my hon. friend Mr. Chacko, the money has been wasted, and no benefit has accrued. This was probably the attempt of the Committee to see that the coconut growers get better prices. I promise, Sir,—I have not got all the facts about this co-operative society before me to enquire into it and I will see that, at any rate, no further amount—if it is squandered in the way suggested—is again squandered.

So far as the other suggestions are concerned, I will certainly look into every one of the criticisms on the working of the Committee. In regard to the complaint made that we are living in a democracy and yet we are resorting to nominations everywhere, I would submit to the House that there is a certain pattern of the constitution of all these commodity Committees which is being followed so far. Unfortunately, there is no large room for elections. I will tell you

how. There are not many well-organised associations, whether you take the growers, the traders or the manufacturers—although probably the one latter are better organised. I would be the first person to do away with all nominations and resort to elections, but to whom will you give the votes? Are there any well-organised organisations or federations or societies which can be depended upon to safeguard the interests of the growers? I personally feel that it is not so, and I may submit to this House very humbly that one of my intentions in examining the working of this Committee is to see and find out ways and means of organising especially the growers, and it is my intention—unless there is some great and insurmountable difficulty which I do not conceive—as early as possible to bring about this element of election, especially amongst the growers so that they will be more interested in the crops they grow, and they will also be more watchful in protecting the interests which are looked after by the Government for the time being.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Do you suggest a further amendment?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would.

Shri S. S. More: Where is the necessity for that?

Mr. Speaker: He will take time.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Because this is a matter which will apply not only to this Committee, but probably to every Committee—there is the Cotton Committee, the Jute Committee; there are all sorts of Committees—and it would not be worth while doing it in one place, and moreover, the fulfilment of that objective will also take long. It cannot be done in a day.

4 P.M.

Then, it was also suggested: why have this nominated President? Why not let the Committee members elect one? I would like to point out with reference to the remarks made by Mr. Chacko that even if we are having a larger number as growers' representatives, the few representatives of the industrialists dominate the field. That is my answer to his suggestion for the Committee electing its own president. If his comment is correct, then in most of the cases, it would not be the growers' interests which will be protected, but it might very well be, because the Government would not interfere, that an undesirable person—or a person whom at least Mr. Chacko considers undesirable—will become the president. Knowing the objects with which the Committee

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

has been established, and knowing what we wish to get out of the Committee, I think the authority with the Government to nominate a suitable person to be the President is neither undemocratic nor undesirable. If all the members of the Committee were elected persons, then I would have understood the argument that we were foisting somebody on the top of them, who was a nominated person. Most of these persons, as things stand, at any rate, are nominated persons, and to give them a chance to elect a President from amongst themselves, I do not think, is going to make much difference. From that point of view I would suggest that the proposal that has been made in the Bill is reasonable. We would not be gaining very much in the way of establishment of democracy inside the Committee by resorting to the election of only one office-bearer.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My hon. friend Mr. Samanta fought on behalf of Bombay, Orissa and West Bengal, but while arguing that we should abolish nominations, he has suggested—and there is an amendment standing in his name—that these Governments of the States of Bombay, Orissa and West Bengal, should have the power of nominating one representative each of their own. I do not want to quarrel with the inconsistency in the argument, and I have every sympathy for his supporting the cause of Governments' representation for the States of Bombay, Orissa and West Bengal. I am just at this moment not in a position to accept his suggestion, but I will keep it in view and if there is any other early opportunity, I will certainly see that the claims of these three States would receive consideration.

The last speech delivered on the Bill was by Mr. Pataskar—I wish he were here now. First and foremost, he did not calculate the numbers very correctly. There are at the present moment 26 members, but according to him there were 23, and we are going to raise it to 28. The arithmetic of my friend is wrong; there are at the present moment 26 members, and we are adding only two. That is why I am not in a position to accept the very reasonable suggestion of my friend Mr. Samanta, for adding three more members, because as has been argued by Mr. Pataskar, we are really apprehensive about increasing the numbers too much, because it leads to a not proportionate increase of efficiency, if not an actual decrease in efficiency. That is the reason why I am not in a

position to accept Mr. Samanta's suggestion. The arguments advanced by Mr. Pataskar do not hold much ground, because we are adding only two persons, and that too for very substantial and very urgent reasons. We are adding to the Committee the Marketing Adviser, and a representative on behalf of Assam which has had no representation so far. This representation for Assam has been welcomed also by my friend Mr. Samanta. So these are the two additional members we are adding. For the rest, this is a more or less formal Bill, except that we are changing the definition of the word 'mill', and adding a clause for the supply of information about mills by the owners. There is no other difference of any importance otherwise. In two or three clauses, we have expanded the scope of the Committee's work, so as to give larger benefit to larger numbers.

I had said earlier that I was going to accept the amendments of my friend Mr. Damodara Menon, but I am afraid I have got to go back on my promise, because the work has already been done. I have now been informed that by the Adaptation Order, the modifications suggested by my friend are already incorporated. They were not apparent on the face of it, and therefore I thought that Travancore and Cochin were separately mentioned and separate representation was also given to them, and that now they should be joined. But this work has already been done, and so both the amendments which have been suggested by Mr. Damodara Menon are unnecessary.

Shri Damodara Menon: There is another amendment standing in my name; is the hon. Minister accepting it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, no. The reason as I have already explained, is that we have not got this elective principle anywhere except in the case of Parliament. If it is the intention of this House that elective principles should be followed, then that will have to be done for representation in various other fields also. I do not think we should deal with such a matter in a piece-meal way. It would be better that if there is a representative from the State, he should be an elected person from the Assembly, but we have not accepted this principle so far anywhere else, and I do not think we will benefit much by making a solitary exception in the case of one Committee, when in all the other Committees, the representatives are nominated by the State Governments. I therefore regret that I would not be

in a position to accept the amendments, because there is nothing much that we gain thereby. There is no amendment to the more important clauses, but they are only so far as numbers or representation is concerned, and I hope therefore that my hon. friends will not press their amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall then take up the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of section 2, Act X of 1944).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As there are no amendments to clause 2, I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 4, Act X of 1944).

Shri S. C. Samanta: While I do not press the amendment standing in my name, I would clear a misunderstanding that has crept in the mind of the hon. Minister. He said that I was advocating for election, and at the same time putting in an amendment for nomination as well. That is so, I want that the whole Act should be amended so that there will be election, but so long as that is not done, the State Governments should be represented by their nominees.

Shri P. T. Chacko: I have tabled two alternative amendments to this clause. The second of them reads:

In page 1, for lines 30 to 35, substitute:

"(g) six other persons of whom two shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the House of the People, one shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the Council of States, one shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mysore, and two shall be elected from among themselves by the members of the Legislature of the State of Travancore-Cochin."

I only wish to point out that the Governments are represented by their nominees under another clause, while here the suggestion is with regard to the election of six non-officials. Of these six, three are to be elected by the House of the People and the Council of States. Why not elect the other three also from the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore? I do not think there is any valid objection and I have not heard the Minister giving any reason for objecting to this. It is true that all the members are not elected, but he has given the reason why all the members could not be elected. Some members for example, the representatives of the growers cannot be elected now as there are no representative growers' associations. The representatives of Governments are also there. They are to be nominated. But these six persons can be elected and I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, as I have already stated, this should not be taken in a solitary way with regard to one commodity Committee. If the principle is to be accepted, it will have to be of general application with regard to the constitution of all the Committees. I am prepared to consider the suggestion, but at the moment I am afraid I am not prepared to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to put it to the House? I shall adopt this course hereafter. Instead of putting it to the House and then asking the leave of the House to withdraw, I will not put it to the House if I know from the face of the hon. Member that he is not moving it.

Shri Damodara Menon: Sir, there is an amendment standing against my name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That also is not moved.

Shri Damodara Menon: I want to move it. That is exactly the same as Mr. Chacko's, but since.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no rejection. I have not placed it.

Shri K. K. Basu: Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

(i) In page 1, line 30, for "six" substitute "nine".

(ii) In page 1, line 30, for "two" substitute "four".

(iii) In page 1, line 32, for "one" substitute "two".

[Shri K. K. Basu]

Sir, these amendments speak for themselves. They deal with providing greater representation of the Houses.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I am not able to accept these.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(i) In page 1, line 30, for "six" substitute "nine".

(ii) In page 1, line 30, for "two" substitute "four".

(iii) In page 1, line 32, for "one" substitute "two".

The motion was negatived.

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

In page 1, lines 33 to 35, for "one shall be nominated by the Government of the State of Mysore and two shall be nominated by the Government of the State of Travancore-Cochin" substitute "one shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mysore and two shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Travancore-Cochin."

I am not satisfied with the explanation given by the hon. Minister. As suggested by my hon. friend, Mr. Chacko, the elective principle is accepted and there is no reason why in that clause the same principle.....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: When I referred to acceptance of the principle, it related to the first two—so far as the joining of the Travancore-Cochin.....

Shri Damodara Menon: My amendment is this.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to the House. Besides the elective principle that is adopted for Members of Parliament, the hon. Minister does not find his way to accept it as a general principle.

The question is:

In page 1, lines 33 to 35, for "one shall be nominated by the Government of the State of Mysore and two shall be nominated by the Government of the State of Travancore-Cochin" substitute "one shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mysore and two shall be elected by the members

of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Travancore-Cochin".

The motion was negatived.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, I have an amendment. I gave it to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member got an amendment to clause 3? Is it acceptable to the hon. Minister?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. I have not even seen it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall go according to the general rule, that unless an amendment is acceptable to the Minister in charge, I will not waive the notice.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, I have already pointed out to the hon. Minister and to this House that the cess collected under this Act should not be automatically transferred to this Committee. In fact, there are about 12 or 13 autonomous bodies which have got funds like that and on several occasions I drew the attention of the Finance Minister and he gave me an assurance that he would rectify this so that the fund might be collected by the Government and may form part of the Consolidated Fund of India and then the Central Government will hand over the fund after being properly entered into accounts. Sir, according to that assurance given by the hon. the Finance Minister.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this arise out of clause 3? The amendment relates only to persons.

Shri A. C. Guha: "To receive for credit to the Fund the proceeds of the duty...." that is the preamble of section 4 which is going to be amended by clause 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not sought to be amended now.

Shri A. C. Guha: The whole section 4 is under amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "In section 4 for clause (a)"—some portions of section 4 are amended.

Shri A. C. Guha: Clauses (a) to (g). The preamble is the main part.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to be technical, if remotely connected with that subject. But the principle is, he wants to give representa-

tion for Parliament. He wants to add two more members and that by the elective principle. Whether the whole thing ought to be handed over to the Committee or not or that it should become part of the Consolidated Fund of India and from time to time money should be doled out to the Committee—though it may be in section 4, it is not touched by this amendment. Therefore, it is beyond the scope of this Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: Perhaps you may remember that a large amount of money is being handled by these Committees, and the hon. the Finance Minister admitted that this should be rectified. When this clause is under discussion and is going to be amended, opportunity should be taken to rectify that lacuna. In two subsequent Bills this has been done, in the Coal Conservation and Safety Act and also in the Industries Development Act. My suggestion is that the hon. Minister should take this opportunity to include a similar provision so that this fund may be properly audited and made part of the Consolidated Fund of India and be handed over by the Central Government to that Committee. It may not be an automatic right of that Committee to handle that fund and to use it in any way it likes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only allowed the hon. Member to go on so that he may avoid it in the Third Reading stage. It is not relevant for this purpose.

The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment by Mr. S. S. More to clause 4. "Omitting" is not an amendment. The hon. Member may vote against it. I will give him an opportunity to speak.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, in moving the particular amendment which you have ruled out, my main objection was to emphasise that in forming the different Committees for different purposes the principle of democracy should be followed. Now, Sir, the stalwarts of the present Government have been professing all along and on many occasions, in season and out of season, that they stand solidly for democracy. But our

experience has been, Sir, that they profess democratic principles but in practice they are developing a sort of dictatorial trend. *(Interruption)*. My friend is saying, "Nothing of the kind". That may be his own reaction. But just as we say "The test of the pudding is in the eating", we may scan the different provisions, the different proposals which are footed by the Government and a careful analysis of all these provisions forces one to the conclusion that this Executive Government is grabbing more and more power in its hands. This Executive Government, Sir, when it becomes "power greedy", wants to grab more and more power. Then democracy comes into danger. My amendment is that they should not snatch power from the democratic Government. Mr. Pataskar wonderingly asks, though he belongs to the Congress, why so many seats, so many places of office are being multiplied. I can give him the explanation, if I can give it. Many opportunists, many power-seekers, many job-hunters are flocking to the Congress camp and all of them have to be appeased. Create as many posts as possible, appoint as many Committees as you can, do not care for squandering away the money of the public but keep them all pleased. Everybody has some beggar's bowl in his own hand. Something has to be given to them. Therefore all these posts are created.

Mr. Chacko very bitterly complained, and with some justification I may say—he complained in spite of party discipline—that these Committees have not discharged any function and still, a vigorous attempt is being made to keep all these bodies alive—not for the purpose of serving the interests of the different classes, either of the coconut growers or the oilseeds producers but—for the purpose of keeping everybody from the Congress camp busy somewhere. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Council for Research be *ex-officio* President or Chairman of this Committee. Of course, that will take away one place from the hands of the Executive Government.

Sir, I will give one instance of how this power of nomination is being utilised by the Congress people to lubricate their own party. I will cite an instance from the Bombay State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not go to other States. The hon. Member might find enough material if necessary here.

Shri S. S. More: That is my own experience and I propose to cite from my own experience.

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): He is giving his experience. Was he lubricated, Sir?

Shri S. S. More: When I was inside the Congress we were fighting the Britishers. There was no question of lubrication as a matter of fact. The question of lubrication, Mr. Tyagi knows from his own experience, arose after the 15th August, 1947 and not before that. So, my submission is in the Bombay State, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think coconut oil is sufficiently lubricating and it is unnecessary to go to the Bombay State.

Shri S. S. More: I accept what you say, Sir. If Bombay State is not to be placed under cannon fire, I am not going to dispute what you say, Sir. This coconut oil and oilseeds are being utilised by the present Congress Government as I have said as lubricants.

My submission is that the Minister in charge was very prolific in saying that he stood by the principle of election and when the time comes he will submit these proposals to some examination and possibly he may introduce the element of election. Now, Sir, why this double process of legislation? Let the Vice-President of the Agricultural Council remain *ex-officio* President of this Committee for some time. If by that time the hon. Minister, who is new to his job and therefore bubbling with enthusiasm, scans all these provisions and if he is really convinced that the *ex-officio* President is over-worked then let him introduce the principle of election and give all these 26 or 27 persons the power of electing their own Chairman. Possibly there may be some claimants for some office here or for some office there; they will have to be satisfied, they will have to be patronised and for all these purposes this power is being taken over by the Executive. Sir, I do not wish to make a very long speech. I oppose this particular clause with all the vehemence that I can command.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I do not think that what my hon. friend has said calls for an answer from me. He has delivered his vehement opposition so far as Congress and everything that the Congress and the Congress Governments do and he has taken hold of the coconut and on the basis of it administered some new abuses to us. If he analyses the composition of this Committee, he will find that what he fears may be what

he might have probably himself done if he was in this place has not been done by the Government.

Shri S. S. More: I have not followed him, Sir.

An Hon Member: He spoke English.

Shri S. S. More: Not intelligible English.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, it is not the intention of Government to push any Congressman to any position, good, bad or indifferent. I do not think it can be said at any rate so far as the composition of these Committees is concerned; I think that this criticism is really out of place as far as this Bill is concerned or this clause is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 4, 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4, 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN OILSEEDS COMMITTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, be taken into consideration."

This Bill follows very closely, Sir, the pattern of the Bill which has been accepted by the House just this minute. There is in this Bill also a new definition of the word "mill". It has been suggested:

"'mill' means any premises in which or in any part of which oilseeds are crushed or are ordinarily crushed with the aid of power."

The word "power" has been explained in the explanation.

Here also the constitution of the Committee remains more or less the same. There is very little change excepting the change of the nomenclature so far as the Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is concerned. He used to be called heretofore as Vice-Chairman.

Then so far as the other amendments are concerned we have sought to eliminate the distinction between A and B class States. Formerly, there were all these different States and we have now allocated one representative to each one of these States bringing in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Saurashtra. So far as the other amendments are concerned, also they are more or less verbal changes. There is no intention to bring about any radical modification nor will it in any way change the character or composition of the Committee. We have, for instance, in one of the clauses merely a change in the spelling, because the spelling has in the meantime been altered. Cawnpore is now spelt with a K—Kanpur. There used to be a Chamber called the Muslim Federation of Commerce to which we had given representation in the previous Act. This Federation no longer exists and this amendment seeks to omit that portion. Most of the points regarding the principle of election etc. have already been disposed of and I do not propose to take any more time of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Vice-President of the Council is proposed to be the *ex-officio* President of these commodity Committees. How many commodity Committees are there?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a very large number of them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he an expert in all these subjects?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The point is that the whole situation is likely to change hereafter. There may be different Vice-Presidents. After all, there are two things, namely the administration section and the research section, so far as these Committees are concerned. Even if the Vice-President is not an expert, he looks to the administration, and so far as the research sections are concerned there are other people who are on the Committee to look after that aspect. Therefore, it is not really necessary in every case that he should be an expert. All these Committees are essentially administered by the Central Government and therefore it is good that a man who looks to the administration of all these

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Committees has knowledge of the working of all the Committees. He merely looks after the administrative side and does not pose himself to be an expert nor does he interfere in anything that refers to research. There is a clear distinction between the supervision so far as research is concerned and so far as administration is concerned.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May we have an assurance from the Government that when nominating the Vice-Presidents for these Committees they will take care to appoint only experts who really know something and can create confidence in the minds of the public that they are chosen for merit and not for party reasons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not understood that in every act of the Government the best men are chosen?

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2.— (Amendment of Section 2, Act IX of 1946)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (Amendment of Section 4, Act IX of 1946)

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

(i) In page 2, line 23, for "six" substitute "nine".

(ii) In page 2, line 24, for "four" substitute "six".

(iii) In page 2, line 25, for "two" substitute "three".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

(i) In page 2, line 23, for "six" substitute "nine".

(ii) In page 2, line 24, for "four" substitute "six".

(iii) In page 2, line 25, for "two" substitute "three".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ESTATE DUTY BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai, Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri Nityamand Kanungo, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Balwantrao Mehta, Prof. Shriman Narayan Agarwal, Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale, Shri P. T. Chacko, Shri N. Keshavaiengar, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri S. Sinha, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri Tek Chand, Shri Harihar Nath Shastri, Pandit Munishw. Dutt Upadhyay, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri K. A. Damodara Menon, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Tulsidas Kila-chand, His Highness Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Kamal Kumar Basu, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Shri Mahavir Tyagi and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

Sir, this measure has had a rather long and chequered history. As far back as 1925, the Taxation Enquiry Committee recommended the levy of such a duty, but it was decided not to take up the matter in view of the impending constitutional discussions. When at a later period the Government intended to introduce a measure of this kind it was found that the then Government of India Act was not quite clear on the point whether the Central Legislature was capable of or had the powers to enact a measure imposing an estate duty. Subsequently this difficulty was removed by

an amendment of the Government of India Act by the British Parliament and a Bill to levy estate duty was introduced in 1946. This Bill lapsed by efflux of time and in 1948 another Bill was re-introduced and the second Bill passed through the stage of the Select Committee, which considered it carefully and reported on it. The report was presented to the House in March 1949, but it could not be taken up for further consideration later owing to heavy pressure of other legislative work. This Bill too lapsed on the dissolution of the Provisional Parliament.

The present Bill follows the lines of the preceding Bill as reported on by the Select Committee and was introduced in August last. At one time I thought that it might not be necessary to refer it again to a Select Committee, but on further consideration I came to the conclusion that it would be much better if a Select Committee of the newly elected House were to have an opportunity of bringing its deliberations to bear on the Bill in view of its very great importance. It is not necessary at this stage to go into the detailed provisions of the Bill except to refer to the broad outlines, which I shall presently do. The object at present is to ask the House to accept the general principles on which the Bill is based.

A reference to the Statement of Objects and Reasons will show that the social justification for the measure is that it is one of the positive could take in the direction of reducing the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth, and thus arriving at a more acceptable social order by correcting certain amount of mal-distribution. The economic justification is that it would go some way towards assisting the States in the financing of their development schemes. In their draft outline report the Planning Commission had also stressed the need for undertaking legislation to levy death duties in India as early as possible and to my knowledge they have not changed their views in this respect.

On account of the federal financial integration of Part B States the present Bill, unlike its predecessor, extends to Part B States, excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is outside the jurisdiction of the Bill.

The House is aware that estate duty on agricultural land falls within the State legislative list, but at the suggestion of the Select Committee on the last Bill and with a view to securing

uniformity in the levy and collection of estate duty on agricultural lands within Part A and B States, the Government of India requested all the States to authorise the Centre to legislate on their behalf. The States which have actually passed the necessary resolution under article 252 of the Constitution are shown in the Schedule to the Bill. Other States which pass such a resolution later will be included in the Schedule by notification as and when they pass the necessary resolution. The effect of the inclusion in the Schedule of any State will be that estate duty would become chargeable under the proposed Act in respect of agricultural lands in that State. It may be mentioned that all States except West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin and Saurashtra have agreed to entrust the Centre with power to legislate on their behalf.

Estate duty, Sir, is chargeable on all property passing on the death of a person which he was entitled to dispose of. However, immovable property situated outside India or in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, by whomsoever owned, that is whether owned by a person domiciled in India or non-domiciled, is outside the scope of the charge. Movable property belonging to a person domiciled in India is chargeable to duty whether it is situated in India or outside. In the last Bill the Select Committee introduced also a criterion of residence according to the Indian Income-tax Act as an alternative basis to bring movable property within the charge. The effect would be that if a foreigner came to India and became resident by staying here for 182 days, then his whole foreign movable property would become subject to duty in India, in the event of his death occurring at any place within a year of his arrival in India. Now, on re-consideration, we have omitted this criterion from the present Bill, as such a wide scope might, in our view, prejudice the coming to India of foreign technicians whom we need for the industrial development of the country.

Next I come to the exemptions and reliefs that have been provided for in the Bill. To eliminate hardship, in the event of estate duty becoming payable on the same property or business owing to death recurring in quick succession, relief varying from 10 to 50 per cent. in duty is provided according as the second death occurs within one to five years of the first one. The Bill contains a provision empowering the Central Government to grant any exemption or reduction in duty in favour of any class of property or the whole or any part of property of any class of persons. This

will enable the Central Government to grant relief, if necessary, in such deserving cases as gifts for national purposes, property of common seamen or airmen or soldiers killed in the service of the Union. A provision of this kind is necessary in a new measure of taxation so as to avoid any unintended hardship to any class of cases or any causes.

As regards the rates of duty and exemption limits, as in the case of income-tax, the rates of duty and exemption limits which forms part of the rates will be prescribed by the annual Finance Act. The House will have ample opportunity to discuss this matter when the rates are prescribed.

Shri Gadgil: (Poona Central): Chance to choose the year of death also!

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is the general practice in other countries also to prescribe the rates annually through the Finance Act. The rates will be prospective, that is, will apply to the estates of persons dying after the prescription of rates. They will not be retrospective, like the rates of income-tax which apply to the income of the previous year.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What would happen after the passing of this measure and by the time we prescribe the rates?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Nothing will happen, because no rates have been prescribed.

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): Nobody will die.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Hon. Members will observe that unlike the last Bill the present Bill does not itself contain a provision regarding the minimum exemption limit. Why the last Bill contained such a provision, I am unable to say now.....

Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur): Were you able to say then?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Somebody must have been able to say then.

...unless it be that it was felt that prescribing a minimum limit in the body of the charging Act itself gives sanctity to it. The practice in this country as well as in most other progressive countries in respect of such taxation is to prescribe exemption limits as well as the rates of duty in the actual Finance Acts and it is my intention to do so in respect of minimum limit of estate duty also.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh].

It is often said, Sir, that this duty will further disintegrate the hoary institution of joint Hindu family in India which has admittedly not only survived so far, but also served a useful purpose. This was presumably also the objection to the Hindu Code Bill which contained a provision for the determination of the share of each co-parcener of a joint Hindu family governed by the *Mitakshara* on the date of coming into effect of the Code. One of the reasons for which consideration of the last Bill was postponed was that the passing of the Hindu Code Bill and the determination of shares of co-parceners would facilitate the application of the estate duty in the case of such a family. But whatever be the final decision on this question of the Hindu Code Bill, the Select Committee on the lapsed Estate Duty Bill tried to steer clear of this difficulty by changing the relevant provision in that Bill so as to cause the least hardship by providing that the appropriate interest of the deceased member in the joint property would be charged without causing any disruption of the family or without severance of the other member's co-parcenary interest in the family. In the case of *Mitakshara* and families governed by similar laws, estate duty would be payable on the benefits arising to the surviving members by the cessation of interest of the deceased, only if he had completed his eighteenth year, or in the case of a minor unless his father or other ascendant in the male line was not a co-parcener of the family. No duty would be payable on the death of a minor whose father or male ancestor was a member of the co-parcenary.

Now, relief by way of exemption is provided in the case of co-parcenary interests of a Hindu widow dying within seven years of her husband's death if estate duty has already been paid on the husband's death: no further estate duty is payable on her death on the devolution of that co-parcenary interest on the other members of the co-parcenary.

The introduction of estate duty, Sir, has been opposed in various quarters on the ground that it would be a disincentive to capital formation and to investment in companies. As a first impact of a new measure of taxation there might be something in this argument. Even this would, however, largely depend on the rates in the first place and the exemption limit in the second place. In a matter like this we can be guided only by the experience of other countries

where death duties are levied. It seems fairly clear that in so far as it is possible to judge, the fiscal and psychological effects of these duties are not damaging to the formation of capital, nor have they curbed initiative and private enterprise to any marked extent. Viewed particularly, joint stock companies, which are a dominant feature of the economy of highly commercial and industrial countries, are not directly affected by death duties. So far as private business is concerned there might be certain cases where there are not enough liquid assets outside the business to meet the payment of death duties. In such a case, or where the unexpected death of an individual might result in the breaking up of a closely owned business concern and jeopardise the credit of those directly affected, the payment of death duties may conceivably precipitate the sales of part of the assets or lead to indebtedness. Even so, if the levy indirectly leads to conversion of some of the privately owned concerns into public limited companies the change would not be unwelcome.

Another point to remember is that in the sphere of investment, the emphasis has now changed from the so-called capitalist class of higher-range incomes to the wider range of middle class incomes, and on the latter the incidence of the estate duty will, according to our expectations, if at all, be low in ordinary circumstances.

It has been urged in certain sections of the Press that now that the appointment of a Taxation Enquiry Committee is in sight the consideration of the Bill should be held over till that Committee has reported. I have carefully considered this suggestion and have come to the conclusion that it is neither necessary nor desirable to do so. Death duties are today levied in one form or another in about forty countries, including almost all the progressive ones and even some of the less developed, e.g., South Africa and the British Crown Colonies, namely the Federated States of Malaya, Hong Kong, British Guinea, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Sierra Leon, etc. Among our near neighbours estate duty has been levied in Ceylon since 1919 and in Pakistan for the last three years. It is a well recognized form of taxation which cannot be held over any longer.

Secondly, the Planning Commission have taken into account the receipts from this source in their Draft Plan

in assessing the total resources available to the country. If we are to wait for the Taxation Enquiry Committee to report on this matter it will, I fear, be practically impossible for the State Governments to take advantage of this source in the first Five Year Plan.

Thirdly, as the House is aware, this is one of the measures of taxation which the Centre is to impose on behalf of the States, and a number of them have complained that while the measure of Central assistance due to them under the Five Year Plan is based on the assumption that they will have a certain amount of revenue from death duties the Central Government have so far taken no steps to impose them. For these reasons I do not think we can hold over the present measure. If, however, the Taxation Enquiry Committee do suggest some changes in the law or the rates of estate duty, well, they will undoubtedly, at the proper time, be considered by us and given effect to wherever possible.

As regards the assignment of the revenues to the States the Bill contains no provision. So far as duty on agricultural land is concerned, the appropriate duty on agricultural land situated in a State will of course be assigned to that State as the Centre is merely collecting the duty on behalf of that State. But in regard to the net proceeds of estate duty on non-agricultural property, it will be assigned to the States under article 269 of the Constitution on such principles of distribution as Parliament itself may hereafter formulate.

Hon. Members will probably wish me to say what I expect to be the results of this legislation. As I have said before, the Bill has two objects, social and economic. It is axiomatic that the use of fiscal methods to reduce economic inequality is not effective at a stroke or even over a short period. It is a slow process for the obvious reason that death duties deal with results and not causes of unequal distribution of wealth. There is however no denying the fact that by the breaking up of large fortunes and thus checking the growth of inherited property, death duties are a step in the process of levelling down the disparities of wealth. It is perhaps one of the few progressive measures practicable consistently with the mixed economy approach of our country, and I hope that no one will expect miracles from this piece of legislation. But looking further ahead, one may well expect that by

making the rates of duty progressive, death duties will play an effective role towards obtaining a more equitable distribution of wealth.

As to the financial effect, it is not possible to estimate the likely yield from this source, unless the rates of duty are finalised. Even then, the difficulty in estimating the revenue is to some extent inherent in the nature of the levy. We have no reliable data of the number of people with property greater in value than the minimum exemption limit, which itself has to be fixed. Moreover it is impossible to make a guess of the number of rich persons in different slabs of property who will die in a year. Again over a new period one estate may change hands three times while another estate may not change hands at all. I shall not therefore make any estimate at this stage and merely contend myself with saying that it is my expectation that it will not be a negligible addition to the resources of the State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I place the motion formally before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai, Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Prof. Shriman Narayan Agarwal, Shrimati Anasuvabai Kale, Shri P. T. Chacko, Shri N. Keshavaiengar, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri S. Sinha, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri Tek Chand, Shri Harihar Nath Shastri, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay, Shri Sadaf Ali Khan, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri K. A. Damodara Menon, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Tulsidas Kilachand, His Highness Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri Kamal Kumar Basu, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri B. R. Bhagat, Shri Mahavir Tyagi and the Mover, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

The discussions will take place tomorrow.

**SUGAR (TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL
EXCISE DUTY) BILL**

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection for a temporary period of an additional duty of excise on sugar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy

and collection for a temporary period of an additional duty of excise on sugar."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce* the Bill.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 6th November, 1952.

*Introduced with the previous recommendation of the President.