

Thursday, March 1, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME I, 1956

(17th February to 15th March 1956) .



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 1st March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

सरकारी फार्म

*३७० श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रूसी कृषि मशीनरी और अन्य सामान की सहायता से सरकारी उपक्रम के रूप में एक फार्म चलाने की जो योजना थी उसमें अब तक कहां तक प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) किन किन राज्यों ने ऐसे फार्मों को अपने क्षेत्र में प्रारम्भ करने के लिये निवेदन किया है ;

(ग) क्या इस फार्म को केन्द्रीय सरकार चलायेगी अथवा राज्य सरकारें अथवा दोनों ;

(घ) यह फार्म किन शर्तों पर चलाया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) इस फार्म को चलाने के लिये जो योजना बनाई जा रही है उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री श्री (एम० बी० कृष्णाप्पा) : (क) फार्म स्थापन करने के लिये उपलब्ध भूमि की तफसील कुछ राज्यों से मिली है और विशेषज्ञों की एक 'एड हाक' कमेटी इन स्थानों का निरीक्षण कर रही है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र, बिहार, मध्य भारत, राजस्थान और विन्ध्य प्रदेश ।

(ग) इस वक्त तो इसे केन्द्रीय कारोबार के रूप में चलाने का ख्याल है ।

(घ) ये संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ तय की जायेगी ।

(ङ) स्थूल रूप से यह योजना एक बड़े पैमाने पर यंत्र-चालित फार्म चलाने की है ।

1-54 L. S.

स्थान पसन्द करने के बाद एक व्योरेवार योजना बनाई जायेगी ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister be able to tell me as to how much machinery and equipment etc., has arrived in India, and what will be the value of this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The bulk of the equipment has arrived already, and the rest is on the sea.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since it is the intention of the Government to start such a farm, may I know whether Government has taken or will take into consideration the requirements of the different States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This farm will be run by the Central Government, and there is no question of State Governments running them. We have asked the State Governments to let us know whether a compact block of 26,000 to 32,000 acres at one place is available in any State.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में जो दूसरे मेकैनाइज्ड फार्मर्स हैं उन फार्मर्स में और रूसी यंत्रों से चलाये जाने वाले फार्म की कार्य पद्धति आदि में क्या अंतर होगा ? और क्या इस फार्म में कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के लिये रूसी विशेषज्ञ भी यहाँ आयेगे ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : हाँ, कुछ ऐसा भी इरादा है कि फार्म को बनाते वक्त कुछ रूसी विशेषज्ञ को यहाँ पर बुलाया जाये और जिस पैमाने पर यह फार्म मेकैनाइज्ड होगा, उस पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई दूसरा फार्म मेकैनाइज्ड नहीं है ।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आपको जो जमीन स्टेट्स से मिलने वाली है, उन जमीनों पर इन मशीनों के जरिये से हर क्रिस्म का अन्न उपजाया जा सकेगा ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : दुनिया में कोई जमीन ऐसी नहीं है जिसमें हर क्रिस्म का अन्न उपजाया जा सके ।

सेठ गोविंद दास : अभी इस प्रकार के कितने फार्म बनाने का और इरादा है और क्या यह निश्चय किया गया है कि इतने वर्षों में यह फार्म बन जायेंगे ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अभी आगे की कोई स्कीम नहीं है, अभी तो यह फार्म ही बनाने का इरादा है।

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know how many farms are going to be started in Andhra, how many in Rayalseema and other parts?

Shri A. P. Jain: Only one farm is going to be set up in the whole of India.

Shri B. D. Pande: At which place?

Shri A. P. Jain: The list of the States has been read out. These have offered lands. The land which is most suitable will be selected.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the first 2,000 tons gift of Russian machinery has been received by Government, if so, where will it be placed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have received the bulk of it, and we have brought it from Bombay to Delhi, and it is lying at the C.T.O. headquarters.

Shri Keshaviengar: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the Russian experiment of collectivisation has paid a heavy price and has not been a thorough success? Will the Government be realistic and adopt State farms suitable to Indian conditions or on the same lines?

Shri A. P. Jain: State farm has nothing to do with collectivisation.

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्रीजी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस फार्म को केवल सरकार ही चलायेगी या सरकार इसमें किसानों से काम करवायेगी ?

श्री एस० बी० कृष्णाप्पा : सरकार किसानों से काम करवायेगी।

श्री एस० एल० त्रिवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो भूमि राज्य सरकारों ने आपको बतलाई है, उसमें क्या कुछ किसानों की ज़मीनें भी हैं और अगर उसमें कुछ किसानों की भूमि है तो उस भूमि के बदले में उनको क्या कुछ मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अभी उन्होंने भूमियां बतलाई हैं, अभी उनकी जांच पड़ताल नहीं की

गई है इसलिये यह भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उसमें कुछ टुकड़ा ऐसा नहीं होगा जो किसानों के पास होगा, लेकिन अगर कुछ ऐसी ज़रूरत पड़ी तो किसानों को उनकी भूमि के बदले में भूमि दी जायेगी।

श्री सत्येंद्र नारायण सिंह : उस मेकैनाइज्ड फार्म के चलाने से कितने बैल बेकार हो जायेंगे ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : कोई बैल बेकार नहीं होगा क्योंकि वहां पर है ही नहीं। यह फार्म अभी चलेगा।

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the fact that the Tungabhadra dam has been built at a huge cost and the water there remains unused and land is not fit for cultivation, has the Government any intention of taking over that land and starting this State farm there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is a plan to reclaim the Tungabhadra area. The land there will come under irrigation from the waters of the dam. But this farm has nothing to do with that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Government is in a position to tell us what sort of lands are required for the equipment supplied by the Russian Government, and whether these lands are not found in the North or South?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have laid down certain criteria for selecting the land, one being that the soil must be good and fertile. Secondly, it must be suitably situated, that is, there must be means of transport etc. Then, there should be assured rainfall or there must be means of irrigation already existing or means which can be developed. So, certain criteria have been laid down and it will be according to those standards that the selection will be made.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the Madras Government has been consulted in this matter and whether they are willing to start any State farm in Madras, and if so, where?

Shri A. P. Jain : All State Governments were informed about the proposition of setting up this farm and it is for the State Governments now to make their proposals.

SUGAR FACTORIES

***371. Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total number of co-operative sugar mills at the end of the year 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) : There were three co-operative sugar factories in existence in 1955. Besides licences had been granted for the establishment of twenty new co-operative factories upto the end of 1955.

Shri Radha Raman : What is the total investment in these co-operative sugar mills? Have Government advanced any loans in order to make their position more stable?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Each co-operative farm is expected to collect at least a minimum capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. Then the Government will give Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 lakhs depending upon the merits of each case, and the Industrial Finance Corporation will give them nearly Rs. 40 lakhs for the running of the sugar factory.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether the Government was receiving reports about these co-operative sugar mills, and if so, at what intervals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : I do not know how the question of reports arises. These mills are being set up by co-operative societies. They have been granted licences.

Shri Bogawat : May I know how many co-operative sugar mills have been sanctioned in Bombay State, and how many in Ahmednagar District, and whether all the monies sought for by the co-operative sugar mills has been sanctioned in Ahmednagar District?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Thirteen out of these twenty co-operative factories are in Bombay State. I do not know how many of them are in Ahmednagar district.

Shri B. D. Pande : May I know how many of these

Shri Bogawat : The latter part of my question has not been.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order. Hon. Members should not go on putting questions like this simultaneously. Unless I call an hon. Member, he should not put any questions. Now, Shri B. D. Pande.

Shri B. D. Pande : May I know how many of these co-operative sugar mills are being erected in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : In Uttar Pradesh, there is one co-operative mill which has been given licence.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know how many of these co-operative sugar mills are to be started in Andhra?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : In Andhra, three co-operatives will be given licences.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the hon. Members so want, I shall request the hon. Minister to place a statement on the Table of the House giving the State-wise break-up.

Shri A. P. Jain : We shall do so.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : I shall place a list of all this on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Hon. Members may go through the list and then put questions later on.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

***372. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 5th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to investigate into the problem of excessive over-crowding during the

peak hours in suburban railway services at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and to suggest remedial measures, have since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(c) whether the Railway Board have examined the same; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to implement them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

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

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of the Estimates Committee regarding staggering of office hours at these cities in consultation with the State Governments and the local business houses, so that the peak period may be spread out?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are hoping that the final report of this committee would be available by the end of March. As soon as that report is received, all these matters will receive due consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Estimates Committee had recommended that non-official members also should be associated with that committee. Since the committee has not yet submitted its report, may I know whether any action has been taken on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in this regard?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This committee was appointed in December 1955. As the hon. Member knows, the committee consists entirely of railway officials; some of them are in service and some of them are retired. No non-official has so far been connected with this committee, because the work is of a very highly technical nature. The committee consists of members who are all retired officers.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government have any proposal

for the construction of an underground railway in one of the largest cities in India?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Does the hon. Member mean the construction of an underground railway in Calcutta?

Shri Kasliwal: In either Delhi or Bombay or Calcutta? Have you any proposal in this regard?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In Madras too?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Not yet.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In reply to a question during the last session, it was stated that the electrification of the Howrah-Burdwan section would be completed by the middle of 1957. But from the budget papers that have been supplied to us, we find that the time for its completion has been extended to 1958. May we know the reasons for this extension?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is quite a different question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may take this up during the debate on the Railway Budget.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We get only fifteen minutes during the budget debate. So, how can we cover all these points during that debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But how can the question hour be converted into a budget discussion?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question relates to electrification of the suburban railway service.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I shall clarify this point, while I am speaking on the budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if the hon. Member does not get a chance to raise this point, the hon. Minister himself will reply to it.

TRAIN SERVICES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger train services curtailed during the war have not yet been fully restored ;

(b) if so, which trains on the Western Railway have not yet been restored ; and

(c) when are they going to be restored?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes.

(b) Statement furnishing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 49].

(c) The question of restoration of pre-war trains on the Western Railway was recently reviewed in the light of the present day traffic requirements. There is justification only for the restoration of four trains on the Broad Gauge two each on the Anand-Cambay and Anand-Godhra sections. These will be introduced, as and when additional coaching stock and locomotives become available for the purpose.

Shri Dabhi : May I know the approximate period within which these four railways which were just mentioned by the Minister will be restored?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : As I have said, that depends on the availability of locomotives and coaches. As the hon. Member is aware, the Railway Ministry are doing their utmost to secure locomotives from wherever possible.

Shri Dabhi : Can the Parliamentary Secretary give us an assurance that during the course of one or two years, these lines will be restored?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The assurance will be given during the budget discussion. These are all matters pertaining to amenities to passengers. They can be taken up later on.

FLOOD RELIEF IN PUNJAB AND PEPSU

***375. Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of aid in different forms given by the Centre to Punjab and PEPSU on account of damage to crops caused by excessive rains and floods during October, 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) : A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 50].

Shri D. C. Sharma : From the statement, I find that while Punjab has been given in the overall picture only Rs. 56 lakhs, PEPSU has been given Rs. 1,26,85,000. May I know why Punjab was given only 50 per cent of the money that was given to PEPSU?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : Comparisons are somewhat odious, but nonetheless, I may give the reason, and that is that Punjab asked for less.

Shri D. C. Sharma : From the statement I find that loan of Rs. 25 lakhs was given to PEPSU for the rebuilding of houses ; and I am very happy about it. May I know why no loan was given to Punjab for the rebuilding of houses though so many houses had collapsed in Punjab, especially in my own constituency?

Shri A. P. Jain : The hon. Member may better assure himself whether Punjab asked for any assistance of that kind.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what the demands of the Punjab Government were, and how far they were fulfilled?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the hon. Member wants to know what were the demands from Punjab so far as relief work is concerned, and how they were fulfilled, I think he must put an unstarred question on that.

Shri A. P. Jain : I might explain the scheme of assistance, and I think the hon. Member will then be satisfied.

Certain items have been laid down for assistance and relief by the Centre. It is open to the State Government to incur expenditure on those items as and when needed. When the total expenditure is completed, the State Government approach the Central Government for assistance. If the total expenditure does not exceed Rs. 2 crores, the Centre gives 50 per cent of the expenditure as grant. If it exceeds Rs. 2 crores, then for the first Rs. 2 crores, the Centre gives 50 per cent, and for any excess over Rs. 2 crores, the Centre gives 75 per cent. If any State Government have not got sufficient ways and means, then they can approach the Central Government for loan.

Therefore, all the initiative has to be taken by the State Government, even without any previous reference to the Central Government.

Shri R. P. Garg : Have Government assured themselves that all the aid given to Punjab and PEPSU has been fully utilised?

Shri A. P. Jain : That is the work of the State Governments. The hon. Member may perhaps seek the assistance of one of his friends in the local Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I would say one thing generally in regard to this. Hon. Members seem to forget that there are local Assemblies. And the subject-matter of whatever help and assistance are asked for by the State Government is entirely a State subject. First of all, let hon. Members may ascertain what has been asked for, what has been given, and what else has to be done. Let us not convert the whole thing into a unitary government with a single legislature here. Much of the time is being taken away by matters which ought to be raised in the State Assemblies.

Sardar A. S. Saigal : We are in favour of a unitary government.

Shri Nambiar : In the SRC report that is what we find.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order.

TRAINING OF CO-OPERATIVE OFFICERS

***376. Shri Gidwani :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether a training centre for the training of Co-operative Officers for new blocks is being opened under the Rural Planning of States Schemes sponsored by the Government of India in Kotah in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether similar centres will be opened in other places ; and

(c) how many officers will be trained in each centre and what will be the period of training?

The Deputy-Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) :

(a) A training centre for training of Block Level Co-operative Officers under the scheme for the training of such officers in the Community Projects Areas and National Extension Blocks has been opened at Kotah in Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, five more centres have been opened and the remaining two centres are expected to be opened shortly.

(c) About 100 candidates will be trained every year in each centre. The Training Course lasts for a period of 10 months.

Shri Gidwani : May I know what the qualifications of these officers are, and what their scale of salary will be?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Generally, the State Governments select graduates. During training, we shall give them a stipend of Rs. 50. Thereafter, they will get pay varying between Rs. 80 and Rs. 150.

Shri Gidwani : Will they be permanent employees of Government or only temporary ones?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : I want notice.

Shri Nanadas : May I know whether Government are contemplating sending some of the officials and non-officials of the co-operative organisation to Israel and China where co-operation is advanced?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Government have a proposal to sponsor a deputation to China to study the development of productive co-operative activities.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कोओपरेटिव आन्दोलन में काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ताओं को ऐसी ट्रेनिंग देने के बारे में तरजीह दी जायेगी ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अगर वे शर्तें पूरी करेंगे ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know what the Deputy Minister meant by saying 'top level officers'? Are they of gazetted or non-gazetted rank?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: When did I say 'top level officers'?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In his answer.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The question is about block level officers, not top level officers.

HEALTH AGENCIES

***377. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the various bilateral and multilateral Health Agencies working in India during 1955; and

(b) how far the efforts of Health Co-ordination Committee were successful during the same period?

The Deputy-Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The main activities of:

- (1) World Health Organisation,
- (2) UNICEF,
- (3) Colombo Plan Administration, and
- (4) T. C. M.

which are the bilateral and multilateral agencies working in India are confined to providing assistance in relation to National Health Programmes in the following spheres:—

- (i) Expert advice and assistance,
- (ii) Training, and
- (iii) Supply of equipment.

(b) The Health Co-ordination Committee constituted by the Ministry of Health co-ordinates the activities of the bilateral and multilateral health agencies working in India in matters connected with health. It has succeeded in preventing overlapping of the functions of the various agencies and in ensuring that the efforts of these agencies complement or supplement each other.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many fellowships have been offered by these agencies?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The number of fellowships given to India by these various agencies is as follows:

1953	WHO	7
	TCM	19
	Colombo Plan	19
1954	WHO	12
	TCM	15
	Colombo Plan	5
1955	WHO	4
	TCM	5
	Colombo Plan	12

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the members of the Co-ordination Committee?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The Co-ordination Committee consists of officials of the Government of India and of various international organisations.

काम बिलाज दफ्तर

***३७८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या श्रम मंत्री ५ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काम बिलाज दफ्तरों को राज्य सरकारों के अधीन दिये जाने के बाद भी कुछ श्रेणी के पदाधिकारी और कर्मचारी सीधे भारत सरकार के नियंत्रण में ही रहेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उनकी श्रेणियां क्या हैं और किन किन स्थानों पर कार्यालय रखे जायेंगे ?

अम उपमन्त्री (श्री अरविद अली) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की काम दिलाऊ विभागों से संबंधित नीति निश्चित करने के लिये एवं इन विभागों के कामों में समानता लाने के लिये कुछ अफसर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ही काम करते रहेंगे।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि यह जो काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर हैं यह राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द किये जा रहे हैं और उन पर जो खर्चा होगा उसका अधिकांश भाग केन्द्रीय सरकार ही बरदास्त करेगी? यदि यह स्थिति है तो इनको राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द करने की क्या आवश्यकता समझी गई है?

श्री अरविद अली : जिस तरह अब है कि ६० प्रतिशत खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार बरदास्त करती है और ४० प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारें बरदास्त करती हैं, यही प्रथा बाद में भी चलती रहेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि शिवा राव कमिटी ने यह सिफारिश की है कि रोजगार दफ्तरों को छः श्रेणियों में बांट दिया जाये? क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन दफ्तरों को राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द करते समय उनकी छः श्रेणियों में बांटना निश्चित कर दिया गया है या राज्य सरकारें उसमें परिवर्तन कर सकेंगी अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार?

श्री अरविद अली : इस तरह का परिवर्तन करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कुछ तो आजादी रहेगी ही।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इन दफ्तरों पर ६० प्रतिशत व्यय करेगी तो उसका इन दफ्तरों पर किस प्रकार का नियंत्रण होगा और इस धन के व्यय की देख रेख किस प्रकार होगी? साथ ही साथ यह बताने की भी कृपा करें कि इन एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों के राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हो जाने के बाद उसमें प्राविशलिज्म की प्रवृत्ति ज्यादा तो नहीं बढ़ जायेगी?

श्री अरविद अली : काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द कर देने के बाद जहाँ तक काम चलाने के बारे में नीति निर्धारित करने का सम्बन्ध है वह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ही

निर्धारित करेगी। हाँ राज्य सरकारों से सहलाह मदिरा वह आवश्यक करती रहेगी। जहाँ तक प्राविशलिज्म का ताल्लुक है यह तो हमें मान ही लेना चाहिये कि राज्य सरकारों भी डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से चुनी गई हैं और उनसे ऐसी उम्मीद तो नहीं की जानी चाहिये और जो शक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है उसकी गुंजाइश नहीं रहनी चाहिये।

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Delhi Employment Exchange will be handed over to the State Government or will be kept by the Centre?

Shri Abid Ali: That will depend upon the set-up of the Delhi State.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Deputy Minister is in a position to tell the House as to how long this 60 per cent. contribution will be paid?

Shri Abid Ali: As long as this department continues, according to the present programme.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में रोजगार दफ्तरों के विकास के लिये भी कोई योजना बनाई गई है जिससे कि कम से कम प्रत्येक जिले में ५ प्रत्येक मुख्य केन्द्र में इसका एक एक कार्यालय अवश्य खुल जाये?

श्री अरविद अली : जी हाँ, इन दफ्तरों को बढ़ाया जायेगा।

Shri Gidwani: May I enquire whether the present employees in the various Employment Exchanges will be retained in service by the State Governments or their service will be terminated and new employees taken?

Shri Abid Ali: All the present employees shall be retained.

PORT DEVELOPMENT

***381. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed developmental expenditure on the major Port of Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the proposed expenditure on other major Ports?.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 397.43 lakhs in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) Rs. 5831.33 lakhs.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know if the proposed development of Visakhapatnam Port includes any scheme for development of berths for the Shipyard also?

Shri Alagesan: I think additional berths are also contemplated. I do not have the details before me. The handling capacity of the Visakhapatnam Port at the end of the Second Five Year Plan is expected to go up to 33 lakh tons.

Shri Velayudhan: With regard to answer to (b), may I know how much money Government have sanctioned for the construction of a bridge at the Quilon Port, and whether there is any dispute regarding the location of this particular bridge?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Velayudhan: It arises in answer to (b).

Shri Deputy-Speaker: I know. The total of the proposed expenditure on other major Ports is asked, not the break-up of various tiny matters.

Shri Velayudhan: It is not tiny.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Details are not there.

Shri Velayudhan: May I have the answer to my question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow it.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: In regard to answer to part (b) concerning the proposed expenditure on other major Ports may I know how much will be spent on the Calcutta Port?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same question. Has the hon. Deputy Minister got details about this expenditure of Rs. 58 crores?

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will place them on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the progress of the proposed dry dock as part of the development of the Port?

Shri Alagesan: That does not form part of it.

SUGAR

***382. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether in view of the target regarding sugar and sugarcane production under the Second Five Year Plan any proposal is under consideration for the establishment of more research stations concerning sugarcane and soil for better cultivation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Yes, Sir. New Research Stations are proposed to be established in the States of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Rajasthan, PEPSU, Mysore and West Bengal, during the 2nd Plan period. In other important Sugarcane growing States, Research Stations are already in existence. Soil survey is proposed to be made a regular item of the research programme to be pursued at the Research Stations.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in the largest sugarcane producing area, that is, Deoria, a research station is badly needed in view of the fact that often there are red rot and other diseases affecting sugarcane?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is a Central Research Station at Lucknow and a State Research Station at Shahjahanpur with a sub-station at Gorakhpur, in this area.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that at Gorakhpur there is only one Agricultural School which has not got sufficient equipment and material for research work?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : If they do not have sufficient equipment, the Centre will help them on a 50-50 basis and it is for the State Government to take it up.

Shri Keshavaiengar : May I know the location of the Research Institute in Mysore ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : It will be somewhere near Mandya, the richest cane-growing area of Mysore.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether any tentative figure or target has been fixed for opening such research stations in the country under the Second Five Year Plan ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : I have already named almost all the important cane-growing States which will have State Research Stations and the Centre will have two Cane Research Stations—one in Coimbatore and another at Lucknow.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that at Gorakhpur a new university is going to be established which can provide the basis for a new research station there ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Suggestions for action will not be allowed. This is one.

LOAN TO BIHAR

***384. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given during the current year any loan to Bihar for the construction of seed and manure godowns ;

(b) if so, the amount of that loan ; and

(c) the terms on which that loan has been given ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) :

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether any proposal has been submitted by the Government of Bihar to construct such godowns for storing seeds and manure ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : They had submitted in 1954-55 a proposal and we gave them a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs and they have invested that money in building godowns; they have already built many.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know where the godowns have been constructed out of the loan which was advanced by the Government of India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : For these details I shall require notice.

केंद्रीय नारियल समिति

***३८६. श्री के० सी० सोधिया :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय नारियल समिति इस उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में टेक्नोलोजिकल प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी कालावधि से यह प्रश्न समिति के विचाराधीन है और क्यों ;

(ग) क्या प्रस्तावित प्रयोगशाला के लिये कोई उपयुक्त स्थान चुन लिया गया है और क्या उनका प्लान और एस्टीमेट तैयार कर लिये गये हैं ;

(घ) उस पर आवर्तक अनावर्तक कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समिति को कोई विशेष अनुदान देगी जिससे कि प्रयोगशाला शीघ्र बनाई जा सके ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० बी० कृष्णाप्पा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) करीब दस साल से । मुख्यतः फन्ड काफी न होने की वजह से ।

(ग) प्रयोगशाला को सेंट्रल कोकोनट रिसर्च स्टेशन, कासारगोड, (मद्रास राज्य), जो कि इंडियन सेंट्रल कोकोनट कमेटी द्वारा पहले ही स्थापित हो चुका है, के अंगरूप से बनाने का विचार है। नक्शे और अनुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

(घ) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कुल आवर्तक व्यय का अनुमान २,०३, ६६० (दो लाख तीन हजार नौ सौ साठ) और अनावर्तक व्यय का २,५०,००० (दो लाख पचास हजार) रुपये हैं।

(ङ) जी, हां। प्रयोगशाला के बनाने के लिये सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : Even the Hindi people might not have understood it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the hon. Minister has got the English translation of it, he might read it.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : Yes, Sir; I have got it; I will read it.

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : यह मामला दस साल से सरकार के सामने है, पर यह काम फंड न होने की वजह से पूरा नहीं किया गया। क्या सरकार इसकी जरूरत नहीं समझती, और अगर समझती है तो इसके लिये फंड क्यों नहीं दिया ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णाप्पा : सरकार इसकी जरूरत समझती है। इसको दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

साहू और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो दस साल की देरी हुई है यह काफी भद्दा काम है और यह देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये थी।

Shri Velayudhan : May I know whether this research laboratory is concerned with the agricultural aspect of the coconut industry alone, or with questions just as what are the products that are to be made out of coconut fibre etc.?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : It is mostly the industrial side of it; the preparation of copra in the hot air chambers, in the rotary heat appliances, all will be tried.

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : क्या कोकोनट कमेटी की ग्रामदनी बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार के सामने कोई योजना है ?

Let me repeat in English.

What are the proposals for increasing the income of the Coconut Committee?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : There is a proposal.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : One should try to understand the question and not laugh at the questioner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It is not a question of laughing at the questioner. Because he did not pronounce it distinctly, there was no intention on the part of the hon. Minister to laugh at it. He is answering to the best of his ability.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : I have already answered that there is a proposal to increase the income of the Committee.

Shri K. C. Sodhia : In what way?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa : By developing the coconut and various other cesses.

RADIOPHOTO AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

***387. Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the names of the countries with which direct Radiophoto and Tele-communication services are proposed to be established during the year 1956?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 51].

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the basis on which these countries are selected for the opening of these services?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Most often we examine the figures of telegraphic traffic which emanates from one country to another, and transmitted through a third country.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have any proposal for radio telephone service between East Africa and India and for the island of Fiji also where there are a large number of Indians settled?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For 1956, I have given a list in the statement. As regards Africa and West Africa, in the Second Five Year Plan, we propose to connect by radio telegraph or radio telephone the following places:

East Africa, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia.

These are the places that come under it.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government will consider the case of Fiji Islands where a large number of Indians are living?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We shall examine the traffic potential and how it stands at present.

P. AND T. DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

***388. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, declared surplus in 1955 but not yet absorbed;

(b) the number likely to be declared surplus in 1956 as a result of automatisisation of telephones; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to reemploy these retrenched personnel?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Nil.

(b) 558 Telephone Operators plus other engineering staff whose number is not yet known.

(c) Yes, alternative employment will be found for the regular employees.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether in absorbing, the previous services of the work-charged establishment has not been taken into consideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have taken in all those who were permanently or temporarily on the staff. Those who were daily-rated *mazdoors* or on what is known as the work-charged establishment are not regular employees. We took them up for odd jobs for short spaces of time and they were taken according to the nature of the job.

Shri Nambiar: Is it a fact that while absorbing them, less pay was given in many cases?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as regular employees are concerned, 'No'.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is true that the concession extended by the Director-General earlier was subsequently not followed up in the matter of absorption and in the case of break of service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the questions as written over and dictated to my hon. friend are not related to facts.

Shri Nambiar: He says, written over and given to me. I wanted to know whether any broken service is taken into consideration. He is to say whether it is so or not and not whether it is written over and handed to me.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a point of order, Sir, whether a supplementary question could be written and read out from a paper.

Shri K. K. Basu: The hon. Minister must behave properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The point is whether a supplementary question can be a written one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I casually looked into some papers regarding the points of order relating to reading out of supplementary questions in

the House of Commons. We were also gathering information on this point. There written speeches are not allowed, but here I am allowing written speeches sometimes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram rose.

Shri Raj Bahadur : Written supplementaries ought not to be allowed. Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : But hon. Members, who may not find it very easy to remember, occasionally may refer to notes. The hon. Minister might have easily.....

Shri Raj Bahadur : If it is a written question, then it will be better to give it to us in writing so that we may be able to give a reply.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : What the Minister said was "wittten over and given to the hon. Member".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I thought the hon. Minister wanted evidently.....

Shri Velayudhan : It is insinuation, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu : Why should such insinuation be allowed to be made?

Shri Kamath : It is derogatory to the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member is not a postal employee or a railway employee to know everything about them. We have to deal with every kind of issue here, and unless we are coached properly.....

Shri Kamath : Not coaching.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Unless we are properly briefed—I shall use the word 'brief' instead of 'coach'—we are not expected to know everything in the world. Therefore, there is nothing wrong if Shri Nambiar gets some information from some others. What the Minister has said is happening every day and to that extent he is right. Therefore, there is no use in reading out supplementary questions. Supplementary questions ought not to be read.

Shri R. N. Reddy : Even the Ministers are briefed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Therefore, supplementary questions may be asked orally. If the hon. Minister had said that it ought not be read, there is every justification for it. Now, what is the answer to his question?

An Hon. Member : What is the question?

Shri Nambiar : In the case of re-employment, may I know whether the break in service was taken into consideration or whether the promise given by the Director-General earlier was flouted?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : May I know from the hon. Member what is the assurance given by the Director-General?

Shri Nambiar : I can give him the note.

Shri Jagjivan Ram : Let him send me the note, but I may assure the hon. Member that so far as every telephone operator in the telephone exchanges where automatisation is taking place is concerned—I repeat the assurance—he will not be discharged and he will be given the service from that very day and there will not be any break in service.

Shri Kamath : With reference to part (c) of the question, the Deputy Minister stated.....

Shri B. S. Murthy : He is Minister of State now.

Shri Kamath : Then minus Deputy. The Minister stated that alternative employment will be found for those who were thrown on the streets as a result of the action in part (b). May I know whether alternative employment has been found already for at least a few of these people in view of the Prime Minister's assurance given some time ago that Government will go slow with automation and rationalisation, in another context, if it results in unemployment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think it results in unemployment. Perhaps the hon. Member is confusing the two questions. Wherever as a result of automatization we find that operators in the existing telephone exchanges are surplus to requirements, we find alternative employment to every permanent employee of such exchanges, and therefore, the question of retrenchment does not arise.

Shri Kamath: My question was whether Government have already found alternative employment for some of these persons.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, I have not got the figures with me now, but quite a number for all of them. If there is any case where a permanent operator has not been given employment, I will be happy to receive information from the hon. Member and will go into it.

Shri Kamath: That is fine.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I rise on a point of order. Could there be a dialogue going on between the hon. Minister and an hon. Member like this?

Shri Kamath: He does not know what a dialogue means.

BENCHES OF LABOUR APPELLATE TRIBUNALS

***389. Ch. Raghunir Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the number of Benches to dispose of appeals and applications pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunals;

(b) if so, their number and at what places; and

(c) the number of appeals and applications still pending?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). During 1955-56, six additional Benches, two each at Madras, Calcutta and Lucknow were constituted raising the total

number to 10. The Benches are located at the following places:—

Bombay	— 2 Benches
Calcutta	— 3 Benches
Lucknow	— 3 Benches
Madras	— 2 Benches

With a view to enabling the Labour Appellate Tribunal to attend to the more important work of hearing appeals, the Chairman of the Appellate Tribunal has been statutorily empowered to transfer applications under sections 22 and 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 to specified Industrial Tribunals. For dealing with the applications two *ad hoc* Industrial Tribunals, one at Madras and the other at Lucknow, have been constituted. The Central Government's standing Tribunal at Dhanbad has also been entrusted with the work of disposing some of the applications.

(c) On the 31st January, 1956, 984 appeals and 1,977 applications were pending with the Labour Appellate Tribunal and 168 applications with the Industrial Tribunals.

Ch. Raghunir Singh: May I know the reasons for delay in disposing of these appeals or applications?

Shri Abid Ali: Now the disposal is very much speedy. Formerly there was some delay because we wanted to have only retired judges of high courts to be appointed on these benches, but as retired judges were not available from high courts, we took retired sessions judges and therefore the work is being disposed of much quicker now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what happened to the proposal to have a Bench at Hyderabad?

Shri Abid Ali: Very few appeals there are from Hyderabad, and most of them have already been disposed of. Therefore, there was no justification for constituting a Bench at Hyderabad.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether there is a proposal to do

away with the appellate tribunal, and if so, by when we can expect a decision to come into effect?

Shri Abid Ali: A Bill has already been introduced in this House, perhaps in September last.

पंक्ति सी० एन० मालवीय : मध्य प्रदेश में चूंकि वह देश के मध्य में स्थित है और जहां कि इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर्स हैं इसलिए क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी स्थान पर एक बेंच रखे जाने की तजवीज है, जैसे कि इंदौर, जबलपूर, या भोपाल में ?

श्री अबिद अली : मध्य प्रदेश में भी बहुत कम अपीलें हैं, लेकिन जहां कुछ ज्यादा अपीलें होती हैं अगर वहां बेंच नहीं है तब भी एपिलेट बेंच वहां पर जाती है, और वही अपीलें सुनी जाती है। जहां केवल एक दो हों, वहां तो नहीं जा सकती।

INDIA-BURMA SHIPPING SERVICE

*390. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 923 on the 16th December, 1955 and state:

(a) the prospects of the early resumption of a direct regular shipping service between India and Burma; and

(b) what further steps have been taken to restore a direct regular service since the date of the last reply?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b) The service is now expected to be resumed by the end of March, 1956 by Scindias with their M. V. 'Sonavati'. The question of replacing the M. V. 'Sonavati' by a more suitable vessel is still under consideration.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan : Will the service be direct and regular or will it be via Calcutta?

Shri Alagesan : It is a regular service between Madras and Rangoon—direct service.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any recent arrangements have been made to make the passenger ships between Rangoon and India call at Visakhapatnam port?

Shri Alagesan : This question was considered. The hon. Member himself raised the question several times, but the present position is that even the direct traffic between Burma and Madras is not sufficient, passengers as well as freight. It was found not paying by the shipping companies, so that the ship 'Jalagopal' had to be scrapped. It caused a lot of inconvenience to such of the passengers who still go from this country to that country, and Scindias were asked to put another vessel, which they have done. They did it in August last. This vessel was due for annual survey etc. in November and it was withdrawn. We hoped that this would be back in service by the end of February. Now, we are told that it would be back by the end of March. That is the position.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether it is a fact that the Scindias have terminated this service without giving due notice to the Government or public and there is great hardship to the public by the termination of this service?

Shri Alagesan: It was well known that this service would not last. In fact, they were having more than one vessel. But there was no other alternative for them but to withdraw the vessels. Even the present vessel that they have put in is not very suitable for the service and therefore, we are thinking whether it should not be replaced by a more suitable vessel.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : All that the hon. Member wanted to know was whether reasonable notice was not given before the suspension.

Shri Alagesan : It was unfortunate that there was a break but there was also some justification for it.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the proposal to make the steamer leaving Madras for Rangoon touch the port of Visakhapatnam has been given any consideration?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He referred to it. Shri Reddi brought several

times this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister but he said that he considered that matter and it was not a paying proposition.

उद्योगों के प्रबंध में श्रमिकों को शामिल करना

*३६१. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की है जिससे कि श्रमिक उद्योगों के संचालन और प्रबन्ध में भाग ले सकें;

(ख) क्या इसके बारे में उद्योगपतियों से कोई बातचीत अथवा पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम क्या निकला;

(ग) क्या किसी उद्योगपति ने अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़ने का आश्वासन दिया है, और यदि हां तो उस उद्योगपति का नाम क्या है और किन शर्तों तथा किन दशाओं में यह आश्वासन दिया गया है; और

(घ) किन-किन उद्योगों में यह सुविधा पहले से ही दी जा रही है ?

अम उपमंत्री (श्री अबिद अली) : (क) इससे संबंधित सुझावों का दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिये विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ) . जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, टाटा आइरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी, लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर, और टाटा कामगार यूनियन के बीच एक समझौता हुआ है, जिसमें कामगारों द्वारा प्रबंध में भाग लिये जाने का उल्लेख भी किया गया है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि उद्योगों में श्रमिकों को व्यवस्था में भी हाथ बटाने का मौका दिया जाये तो क्या सरकार ने टाटा के अलावा देश के तमाम उद्योगपतियों से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लिखा पढ़ी की है कि वह अपने-अपने उद्योगों की व्यवस्था में श्रमिकों को उचित स्थान दें ? यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री अबिद अली : जब कभी लेबर कांफरेंस होती हैं, जिन में कि कामगारों और उद्योगपतियों दोनों के प्रतिनिधि आते हैं,

तो वहां पर इस किस्म की चर्चा होती है, और हमारा अनुभव है कि इस का बहुत अच्छा परिणाम होता है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि जब छोटे-छोटे निजी उद्योगों में भी श्रमिकों को व्यवस्था में हाथ बटाने का मौका दिया जा रहा है तो क्या उस ने कभी यह सोचा है कि सरकारी उद्योगों में भी श्रमिकों को व्यवस्था में उचित स्थान दिया जाये यदि हां, तो वह किस परिणाम पर पहुंची है ?

श्री अबिद अली : इस बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं ।

Shri Keshavaikengar: May I now if the Government would state whether they have examined the association of labour with the management ?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I have just said; this matter is under consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have Government any plan or scheme to associate labour in the public undertakings at Sindri or Chittaranjan where the labourers have for a long time been demanding a hand in the management?

Shri Abid Ali: In most of these new undertakings, there is a person associated with the management who has been working in the trade union field; hon. Members are aware of this.

Shri P. C. Bose: In view of the obvious fact that one party is weaker than the other, the two parties being the owners and the labourers, do the Government propose to set before them model rules for the guidance of the two parties?

Shri Abid Ali: The main question is under consideration. These are details and will be taken care of at the proper time.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the system of association or the scheme of association of Labour is more or less like the closed shop system which was condemned by the ILO before and whether Government is encouraging that kind of association of labour with the management?

Shri Abid Ali: Perhaps when labour and management come to some understanding with regard to this particular item, they may also agree about other points too. So far as the system referred to by him is concerned, it is successful in some places—not in India of course. In India too, I know of one or two places where this system is prevalent but its result is yet to be known.

Shri Velayudhan: My question is not answered. Was that system not condemned by the ILO of which Government of India is a member?

Shri Abid Ali: I require notice.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकार ने जो श्रमिकों को प्रबन्ध में हाथ बढ़ाने का अवसर देने का वादा किया है उस का अर्थ यह है कि उद्योग के बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि रखे जायेंगे, या प्रोडक्शन ग्रुपवा दूसरी छोटी-छोटी कमेटियों में ही भाग ले सकेंगे ?

श्री आबिद अली : यह सब मामले विचाराधीन हैं ।

Shri Kamath: Do Government propose to have a phased programme of progressive association of labour with management in industries during the Second Plan?

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I have said. Yes, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the representative that will be taken on the council of management or on the board of directors will be elected from among the workers or nominated by the management themselves?

Shri Abid Ali: These are all matters of detail and we have not yet reached that stage.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो यह योजना सोची है वह क्या केवल दिल बहलाने के लिये ही है, क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह कुछ टाल मटोल का है, या उस में कुछ तथ्य भी है यदि तथ्य है, तो क्या ?

श्री आबिद अली : इस से कुछ फायदा होगा तो दिल भी खुश होगा ।

2-54 L. S.

OIL TANKERS

***392. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 524 on the 5th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had been conducting negotiations with the Indian ship-owners in Bombay recently regarding offering them financial assistance if they purchased oil tankers from abroad and plied them on the coastal trade; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The idea of starting an Indian tanker company could not be progressed further in these negotiations. However, one Indian Shipping Company, which showed interest in acquiring a tanker for operation on the coast, was promised a Government loan for the purpose. This Company has since actually purchased an Oil Tanker. No other company was interested in acquiring tankers on this basis. Government have accordingly decided to go ahead with their original scheme for the acquisition and operation of two tankers through the Eastern Shipping Corporation and steps are being taken to give effect to this decision as early as possible.

Shri Gidwani: What was the nature of the financial terms offered for the purchase and why did not they come forward?

Shri Alagesan: It was purely a negotiation between the oil companies and the private shipping companies; they could not reach agreement about the establishment of a private company among themselves.

Shri Gidwani: Is this reserved for the Indian shipping and even then are they not coming forward?

Shri Alagesan: All coastal trade is reserved for Indian shipping but no Indian company owns a tanker up till

now. So, we wanted that some companies should go in for tankers. Since no company went in for this, Government decided to purchase the tankers and run them themselves. In the meanwhile this proposal came and the oil companies expressed a desire to negotiate with private shipping companies so as to set up a private company. But that could not materialise. Now, we are going ahead with our own proposals. One private shipping company has already located a tanker and purchased it and Government had promised a loan for that purpose. Two others will be purchased directly by the Government.

Shri K. K. Basu : May I know whether the oil refineries will have any financial or other interests in the running of these oil tankers?

Shri Alagesan : They will not have any interest in the owning and operating of this fleet. These tankers will be chartered by the oil companies.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : In view of the importance of this trade and in view of the fact that private capital is not coming forward to form private companies for this purpose, may I know whether Government will form its own oil tanker company?

Shri Alagesan : Evidently the hon. Member did not catch my answer. I said that we were going to purchase the tankers and operate them through the Eastern Shipping Corporation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What is the nature of the financial aid that has been promised by the Government to the new company which has already bought such an oil tanker?

Shri Alagesan : The usual loan, say up to 80 per cent or 85 per cent of the cost, that we give for the purchase of ships to coastal companies is given on the same terms.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

RICE LOAN TO EAST PAKISTAN

S. N. Q. No. 2. Shri M. L. Dwivedi (on behalf of Shri Shree Narayan Das): Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have offered a rice loan to Pakistan to help the latter to tide over their food crisis in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this offer has been made?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). An agreement has been made with the Pakistan Government under which they are supplying 15,000 tons of wheat to India and India is supplying 15,000 tons of rice to Pakistan, both on replacement basis. Wheat will be replaced by us after the new crop comes in and the rice will be returned by Pakistan either in the form of Burma boiled rice or Joshi rice of Sindh. Import of wheat from Pakistan would help us in meeting the demand for wheat during the fag-end of the crop season and the loan of rice to Pakistan would assist them to tide over temporary shortage of rice in East Pakistan.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चावल को बतौर ऋण देने का प्रश्न पाकिस्तान ने उठाया था या भारत सरकार ने स्वयं अपनी मर्जी से आफर भेजा और यह बातचीत किस प्रकार से हुई ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : साधारणतया यह होता है कि जिस को जरूरत होती है वही उस चीज की मांग करता है और इस मामले में श्री पाकिस्तान ने मांग की थी ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मांग १५,००० टन की थी या इससे अधिक की ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : उन्होंने यह कहा था कि कुछ चावल चाहिये । बात होने पर १५,००० उन्होंने चाहा और हमने मान लिया ।

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know if this rice will be returned to India in terms of rice or it will be returned to India in terms of rupees? May I also know if it is proposed to get wheat in place of this rice from Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain : I have made it abundantly clear in my reply that it is on replacement basis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

***373. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Travancore-Cochin or Madras Government have requested the Centre for any assistance or help to ameliorate the hardships of peasants and cultivators of Kerala (Travancore-Cochin State and Malabar District) on account of price falls in agricultural commodities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir.

DESERT CONTROL

***379. Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned their experiments for desert control on U. P. and Punjab borders;

(b) what new experiments are being carried on now; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the results of the Desert Control Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Central Government have not themselves undertaken any such experiments on the U. P. and Punjab borders. One Scheme for afforestation of the U. P.-Rajasthan border undertaken by the U. P. Government has been financed by the Central Soil Conservation Board since 1954-55 and work under this scheme is still in progress.

(b) The work already undertaken by the U. P. Government is stated to be progressing very satisfactorily and no new experiments are being carried out.

(c) The information obtained from the Government of U. P. is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 52].

TRAIN SERVICE

***380. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passenger traffic in Chupra-Mashrakh section of North-Eastern Railway is very heavy and due to shortage of coaches attached to the trains roof-travelling has become common;

(b) whether the number of trains run on this section is very few and passengers have to face great difficulties in boarding the trains; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to remove the difficulty?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Sahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Four passenger trains each way run daily on the Chupra-Mashrakh section of the North-Eastern Railway. There is some amount of overcrowding resulting sometimes in the passengers travelling on the roofs of carriages. One additional train each way is proposed to be run as soon as the necessary rolling stock can be provided.

FOOD GODOWNS

***383. Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government food godowns in Madras State have been closed down recently;

(b) if so, how many such godowns have been closed down and at what places; and

(c) how many people have been rendered unemployed as a result thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). With the disposal of stocks some godowns have been closed down. A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the details thereof. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 53].

(c) 401.

SHIPPING

***385. Shri Hem Raj :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnage of ships added up to the end of 1955 to the Indian Mercantile marine;

(b) whether any shortfall of the target fixed under the First Five Year Plan is expected ; and

(c) the target fixed for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) It is presumed that information is required of the total tonnage added during the First Five Year Plan up to the end of 1955. If so, the net tonnage added after allowing for obsolescence of 91,000 GRT is about 90,000 GRT.

(b) The target envisaged at the end of the First Five Year Plan is 600,000 GRT. The present tonnage is about 480,000 GRT and ships totalling about 120,000 GRT are under various stages of construction at Indian and foreign yards. Thus the target set in the Plan would be achieved before long.

(c) 900,000 GRT.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

***393. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether Government have considered the resolutions passed by the All India Medical Conference held at Jaipur on the 25th December, 1955?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : Government have looked into the resolutions passed by the All India Medical Conference held in December, 1955, with the consideration they merit.

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

***394. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary :
Shri Bibhuti Mishra :**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian representatives took part in the International Rice Commission discussion held at Penang (Malaya) in December last ; and

(b) the principal subjects discussed at the Conference?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Two officers representing the Govt. of India participated in the sixth meeting of the Working Party on Rice Breeding and the fifth meeting of the Working Party on Fertilizers of the I. R. C. which were held at Penang, Malaya.

(b) A copy each of the agenda for these meetings is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 54.]

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

***395. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy :** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that livestock census would take place in India during this year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : Yes. The eight all-India Quinquennial Livestock Census is to be conducted during this year, with 15th April, 1956 as the reference date.

P. & T. EMPLOYEES

***396. Shri Nambiar :** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs employees have demanded an enquiry into the question of manufacture and supply of uniforms to them; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No. A reference has, however, been simultaneously received on the 15th February, 1956 from the National Federation of P. & T. employees requesting for certain relaxation in rules regulating supply of uniforms, umbrellas, etc. and demanding an enquiry into their supply. Most of the points raised are already under consideration and some of them have been considered several times in the past.

(b) The matter is under examination.

PRODUCTION COMMITTEES

***397. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Production Committees have been formed to increase the efficiency of the Industrial Units;

(b) if so, the functions of these Committees; and

(c) the progress made in the establishment of these Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Industrial Truce Resolution adopted in December, 1947 by a tripartite conference of representatives of the Central and the State Governments and of employers and employees, the Government of India addressed State Governments pointing out the desirability of setting up Production Committees in industrial establishments falling within the State sphere. Industrial establishments in the Central sphere were also asked to set up such committees.

A copy of a Model Constitution for a Unit Production Committee, framed by the Central Government and suggested for adoption by industrial establishments, is placed on the

Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 55.] Paras. 2 and 3 of the Model Constitution deal with the object and functions of such Committees.

(c) 82 Production Committees are reported to be functioning in Central sphere establishments.

कोयले की चोरी

***३९८. पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहलेजो घाट स्टेशन (पूर्व उत्तर रेलवे) में १९४८ से कोयले का उपभोग बढ़ रहा है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है कि प्रतिवर्ष (१९४८ से) लगभग १० से १२ हजार मन कोयला उस स्थान से चोरी कर लिया जाता है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

LOCAL POSTCARDS

***399.** { **Shri Gidwani :**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :
Shri Velayudhan :
Shri Wodeyar :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the issue of local postcards is to be discontinued?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No.

TRAINING CENTRES

187. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of extension training centres and agricultural training centres with their location in the State of Bihar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There are three extension training centres located at Patna, Muzaffarpur & Ranchi and seven Basic agricultural schools functioning in Bihar State with financial

assistance from the Centre. These schools are located at Gaya, Sepaya, Pusa, Kanke, Dumka, Patna and Muzaffarpur. It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to Basic agricultural schools while using the term "Agricultural Training Centres".

POST OFFICE IN SANGAKHEDA KHURD

188. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Post Office has recently been opened in Sangakheda Khurd (Hoshangabad district) ;

(b) if so, what is its status ;

(c) whether it is a fact that no main runner *dakia* has been provided at this Post Office, which serves several villages round about ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter of appointing a runner?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

189. Shri Karni Singhji : Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the present total mileage of the National Highways in Rajasthan ;

(b) the estimated length proposed to be constructed in the next Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the approximate cost incurred in this behalf during the currency of the First Five Year Plan and that proposed to be incurred in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 402 miles.

(b) There is no missing link on National Highway No. 8 in Rajasthan, which requires new construction in the Second Five Year Plan. The construction of the only missing link between Kherwara and Rattanpur via Bichiwara, a length of about 22 miles, has already been approved by the Government of India during the current plan period and the work is in progress.

(c) Approximate expenditure incurred on the construction development and improvement of these National Highways during the period of the First Five Year Plan is Rs. 74.29 lakhs.

A detailed break up of the Second Five Year Plan has yet to be finalised.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

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

(a) the main industries wherein the Central and State Governments have fixed minimum wages under the Act of 1948 ; and

(b) the main industrial centres where Wage Boards have been set up to standardise wages in various industries?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 56.]

(b) Wage Boards or Committees have been set up as under apart from those constituted under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 :—

The Government of India has set up a Central Wages (Standardisation) Board for the cement industry. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Orissa, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin, PEPSU, Andhra, Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Madras have also set up State Wages (Standardisation) Boards for this industry.

The Government of Bombay has set up Wage Boards under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act for dealing with cases relating to standardisation of wages, etc., in Cotton and Silk Textile industries.

The Government of Bihar has set up a Committee for standardising wages in sugar industry.

The Government of Hyderabad has set up Wage Boards to recommend fixation of basic wages & Dearness Allowance or consolidated wages etc., in the following 13 industries:—

- (1) Electricity,
- (2) Drainage and water works,
- (3) Textile,
- (4) Printing presses,
- (5) General engineering and metal works,
- (6) Cement and cement products,
- (7) Glass and clay works,
- (8) Chemical and chemical products,
- (9) Paper,
- (10) Sugar,
- (11) Cigarette,
- (12) Silk rayon, and
- (13) Distilleries and power alcohol.

The Government of Rajasthan has set up a Committee for standardising wages, etc., in Cotton Textile and Metal Industries.

BEDS FOR T. B. PATIENTS

191. { **Dr. Rama Rao :**
Shri Mohana Rao :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds for Tuberculosis available exclusively for Railway employees as on the 1st January, 1956 in various sanatoria;

(b) how many of these are in the Institutions of the Railways and how many in other sanatoria and where;

(c) the estimated number that will be available on the 1st January, 1957; and

(d) the minimum number estimated by the Tuberculosis Adviser to the Government of India to be necessary for the Railway employees and families?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 271.

(b) A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 57.]

(c) About 390.

(d) the Ministry of Railways have not received any estimates from the Tuberculosis Adviser.

हिल स्टेशन

१६२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९५५ को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों को हिल स्टेशन घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर तब से कोई अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निर्णय की एक प्रति सभा के टेबल पर रखी जायेगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

RAILWAY CONTRACTS

193. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently contracts for opening of shaving, hair-dressing and shoe polishing saloons at railway stations have been given; and

(b) if so, the number of stations where this system has been introduced and the income derived from such contracts?

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

(b) Does not arise.

CLAIMS ON RAILWAYS

194. Shri. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims registered during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the total amount claimed by the claimants during these years?

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

- | | | | |
|-----|---------|---|------------------|
| (a) | 1953-54 | — | 51,803 cases |
| | 1954-55 | — | 51,914 cases |
| (b) | 1953-54 | — | *Rs. 1,20,19,196 |
| | 154-55 | — | *Rs. 1,23,81,360 |

*In the case of a number of claims which are repudiated the claimants do not specify the amounts. The value of the claims pertaining such cases cannot be assessed, and are not, therefore, included.

TRAINING CENTRES

195. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres opened by the Employment Exchange throughout the country;

(b) the number of persons who have completed their training from these centres and the number of those who are undergoing training; and

(c) the percentage of the trained personnel who have already found employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) On 31-12-1955, there were 60 Training Centres functioning under the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour.

(b) Upto December 1955, 54,720 persons successfully completed their training and 12,727 persons were undergoing training on 31-12-1955.

(c) Information is not available.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

196. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state the present strength of re-employed retired Government servants in the administrative offices of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works?

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

TELEPHONES

197. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) total number of telephones including non-exchange telephones installed upto the end of December, 1955; and

(b) total number of public call offices opened during the same period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	Installed during the period Jan.-Dec. '55.	Total as on 31-12-55
(a) Telephones	31,000	265,000
(b) Public Call Office:		
(i) Long distance	317	1,162
(ii) Local	317	2,242

देहाती डाकघर

१९८. श्री क० सी० सोषिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जबलपुर डिवीजन के केन्द्रीय सर्किल में १९५४-५५ में कितने देहाती डाकघर खोले गये हैं;

(ख) इस सर्किल के ऐसे कितने डाकघरों में तार की सुविधायें हैं और कितने डाकघरों में तार की सुविधायें पिछले तीन वर्षों में उपलब्ध की गई हैं;

(ग) इस सर्किल के कितने डाकघरों में तार की सुविधायें अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में उपलब्ध करने का विचार है; और

(घ) पांच हज़ार से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले लगभग कितने नगर इस योजना में शामिल किये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मन्त्री (श्री० राजबहादुर)

(क) २८ :

(ख) ३६, ४

(ग) ७, यदि जांच-पड़ताल करने पर ये क्रियात्मक सिद्ध हो सकें।

(घ) ३

(उक्त सूचना का सम्बन्ध सेंट्रल परिमण्डल के अन्तर्गत जबलपुर डाक-मण्डल—Postal Division—से है, जिसमें कि जबलपुर तथा सागर जिले सम्मिलित हैं।)

PUBLICATIONS FOR AIR PASSENGERS

199. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation supply attractive publications and pamphlets in regard to news and other interesting matters about India to passengers travelling by air; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) Yes Sir, some attractive folders produced by the Ministry of Transport are placed on board Indian Airlines Corporation aircraft. No separate pamphlets or folders have so far been produced by the Corporation.

(b) A statement giving details of some of these folders is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 58.]

MILK

**200. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the off-take of milk per head State-wise ; and

4—54 L. S.

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to develop milk supply in adequate quantity under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 59.]

(b) It is proposed to set up :

(i) 36 Co-operative Milk Unions for supply of milk to urban population,

(ii) 12 Co-operative Rural Creameries,

(iii) 7 Milk Powder Factories ; and

(iv) Large dairies in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi.

Provision has also been made for the expansion of existing dairy organisations by providing facilities in the shape of machinery and equipment.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF FOOD-GRAINS

**201. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have ever conducted a survey to ascertain the *per capita* consumption of foodgrains, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : Yes. Publication No. 1 brought out by the National Sample Survey in December 1952 entitled "General Report on the First Round—October 1950—March 1951" gives Zonal estimates, *inter alia* of consumption of foodgrains.

TELEPHONE RATIONING

202. Shri Gadilingana Gowd : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay telephone authorities adopted a system of telephone rationing during the middle of January, 1956;

(b) whether the telephone authorities disconnected some numbers during that period; and

(c) the reason for adopting this system?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes. Non-essential telephone subscribers were disconnected from 18th to 21st January, 1956.

(b) Yes.

(c) Exceptionally heavy load, shortage of staff and failure of power supply.

RURAL POST OFFICES IN PUNJAB

203. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened in the rural areas in the Punjab in the year 1956; and

(b) the names of such areas where these Post Offices will be opened?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

TRAINING CENTRES FOR WOMEN

204. Ch. Raghbir Singh: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some training centres exclusively for women have been opened by the Ministry of Labour;

(b) if so, the names of those centres;

(c) the total number of women trainees in these centres; and

(d) the expenditure incurred over these centres?

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

(b) to (d). The following statement gives the required particulars:—

Name of the Institute	On roll on	
	31-12-1955	1954-55
1. Industrial Training Institute for Women, New Delhi.	162	Rs. 96,400
2. Industrial Training Institute for Women, Dehra Dun	214	Rs. 67,800
3. Industrial Training Centre, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras.	102	Rs. 36,900

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN PUNJAB

205. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where post offices, telegraph offices and telephone call offices have been opened in 1954 and 1955 in the Districts of Ferozepur and Hissar in the Punjab State; and

(b) the programme for the year 1956 for these Districts?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Two statements showing the required information are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 60.]

(b) (i) Proposals for opening the following offices are being taken up and they will be opened if feasible.

Telegraph Office	1. Rania (Hissar)
Public Call Office	1. Pato Hira Singh (Ferozepur)
	2. Kuikhera (Ferozepur)
	3. Uklona (Hissar)

(ii) Information regarding Post Offices is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

FANS IN COACHES

206. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number and percentage of third class railway coaches fitted with fans at present in different railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 61.]

POST OFFICES

207. Shri Lakshmayya : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural Post Offices

opened in Andhra State in 1954-55 and 1955-56; and

(b) whether branch Post Offices would be opened in the near future in the villages of Mulakanoor Chapiri, Garnda Chedu and Muddinayanipalli in Anantapur District, Andhra State?

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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOL. I, 1956

(15th February to 3rd March 1956)



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 15)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 1st March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-03 P.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTARIES RULES

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notaries Rules 1956, published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 324, dated the 14th February, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. S-71/56.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

श्री० बी० मेहता (गोहिलवाड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय पर ऐस्टीमेट समिति की इक्वीसरी रिपोर्ट पेश करता हूँ।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that in order to make available more time for the consideration of the Railway and General Budgets and the Finance Bill, the House will sit from 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. from Monday, the 5th March, 1956 (when the General Discussion of the Railway Budget will commence) until Wednesday, the 18th April, 1956, (when the Finance Bill is scheduled to be passed).

The allocation of time for the General Discussion and Demands for Grants for the Railway and General Budgets and the Finance Bill will be announced in the Bulletin.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS, 1955-56

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As already announced in the Bulletin 3 hours have been allotted for the discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1955-56 which will now be taken up for consideration. At about 3-05 P.M. therefore all the Demands will be put to the vote of the House.

I would like hon. Members just to suggest to me which of these Demands they consider more important and which will take some time.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I take it from the first part of the announcement you have made that when the House sits for five days in a week from 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. definitely it will be understood that it will not sit on Saturdays?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that no Saturday will be a working day unless unfortunately for some accidental reasons any working day out of the five days happens to be given away as a holiday and we are unable to sit on that day in which case that work will be taken up on that Saturday. This sitting from 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. is for the purpose of avoiding sitting on Saturdays and to give sufficient time to hon. Members and Ministers to just look to other important work.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I enquire whether there will be a break for lunch?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The same break as has been going on all along. The same practice will be there.

Now, if the hon. Members are able to suggest on which of the items here in the Supplementary Demands they would like to devote more time that would be better. Have they considered this matter?

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) : Are we to move our cut motions or are we just to specify to you those items which we consider important?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members are only to mention the items which they consider important so that I may give preference to them and allot time. With regard to cut motions they may specify the numbers and I will treat them as formally moved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like Demand No. 91 to be treated as important. That needs a little discussion because we are going to vote for more than Rs. 11 crores.

An Hon. Member: We are not able to hear. What is proposed, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have requested hon. Members to indicate in order of preference the more important items over which we may spend some more time. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has pointed out that Demand No. 91 is important which relates to expenditure on displaced persons amounting to Rs. 11 crores.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour) : I would suggest Demand No. 37.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does it relate to? It relates to Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance—Rs. 4 crores and odd.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I move my cut motion No. 23....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will come to that afterwards.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): Sir, I would suggest Demand No. 1—Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Demand No. 37—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance and Demand No. 86—Salt.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): There is also Demand No. 2.

Shri Kamath: I want some information on this Demand No. 1

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, these Demands—Demand No. 1, Demand No. 2, Demand No. 37, Demand No. 86 and Demand No. 91—will come up for discussion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would suggest Demands Nos. 80 and 89 also.

Shri Kamath: Does it mean that on other Demands there would not be any time to get some information even?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Questions may be put and elucidated.

Now, I will take up Demand No. 1 and Demand No. 2—Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Industries—separately. What are the cut motions? Hon. Members may pass on by way of chits the numbers of cut motions they want to move.

Shri Kamath: For all Demands together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For each Demand separately in the same chit. Now, what time shall we allot to Demand No. 1 and Demand No. 2.

Shri Kamath: 15 minutes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Half an hour.

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): Demand No. 1 and Demand No. 2 are to be taken separately because Demand No. 2 is a subject of production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. We will have 10 to 15 minutes for each.

Then Demand No. 37 relating to Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance. Shri K. K. Basu wanted more time for this. How long will it take?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

We might take Demands 80 and 89 together.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: There is Demand No. 86. It will not take more than 10 minutes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would like to have 15 minutes for Demand No. 80 and about 10 to 15 minutes for Demand No. 89.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: For Demand No. 91, I would like to have 45 minutes, if possible. There are very important questions arising there, about both West Pakistan and East Pakistan. At least 45 minutes, if not one hour,

may be allotted for it. I do not know what will be the total time allotted for all the Demands.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): I have cut motion No. 1 under Demand No. 91.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to give 30 minutes for Demand No. 91. If we have sufficient time, we will extend it to 45 minutes. Practically, it is the last Demand, and lest it should be elbowed out, I shall fix the time for it and it will be 30 minutes, in the first instance, and if necessary we shall try to save time on the other Demands.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: 30 minutes may not be sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will try to reduce the time for the other Demands.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

Replacement of Typewriters

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 25,000."

Expenses on Deputations to the Exhibitions

Shri K. K. Basu: I also beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 25,000."

These are the two cut motions that I move under this Demand. A sum of Rs. 17,000 is demanded for the replacement of typewriters. I would like to know from the Minister why, when the budget was framed, nothing of this sort was considered by the Ministry, and why the typewriters already existing

were to be condemned and if they were to be condemned the probable proportion of the number of typewriters to be condemned. As we know, typewriters are not perishable commodities, and all of a sudden they cannot be condemned. I feel that when the Government, while planning out their expenditure, should have a proper check on the items that were necessary and had to be purchased. They may of course say that when so much money is spent on other items, why bother about this Rs. 17,000 for typewriters. But I feel that unless from now onward our administrators plan out their expenditure in a better way, there is no point in sanctioning these demands. I am afraid that when we are embarking on huge plans monies should be properly utilised, for, otherwise it will be very difficult to find further funds. With this end in view, I have moved the cut motion regarding the expenditure relating to the replacement of the condemned typewriters. It is an economy cut. I feel this demand is due to the inefficiency of the persons concerned and their inability to visualise the expenditure when the budget was framed. I do not know how it happened. Either there was some trouble or to cover up some delay or fault, this new expenditure has been put forth. We know many a time that some parts of the typewriters are removed by some person and then the typewriters are declared as condemned and are sold out at a very low price. But, whatever it may be, the way in which the demand has been put does not speak very highly of the efficiency of the Ministry concerned, and more so when the expenditure was not foreseen at the time of the original budget. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister, for our satisfaction, the reason why this new item has been entered. As I said, typewriters are not perishable commodities. Unless there is some national calamity causing large-scale damages to the typewriters, I do not know how, all of a sudden, so many typewriters could be condemned.

My next cut motion is in regard to the deputation of officers to foreign countries. It is also an economy cut. I myself am of opinion that we should participate in exhibitions especially in regard to foreign trade and fairs. It is absolutely necessary for the expansion of our foreign trade. But we must know how to send our delegation and what proportion of money could be spent on it. This expenditure is indeed a form of investment in the shape of publicity and

[Shri K. K. Basu]

advertisement, and therefore, the expenditure must have a relation to the benefit derived. It has been said that 13 technical persons were sent to Pakistan International Industries Fair. I do not know to what extent the exhibits and the methods of exhibition of Pakistan would be helpful to us. I take it that 13 different technicians, each of different type, must have been sent to the Fair. Certainly, they should not have been sent just for a trip round Pakistan, and I take it that their deputation would help us. It is well and good. I personally feel that this Ministry should take into account, whenever it sends such delegations, the need for a large number of persons to be sent as delegates, and also the proportion of expenditure to the number sent, besides the prospect of a good return for the money spent. I hope the Ministry will give a suitable reply before they ask the Lok Sabha to vote this particular item.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved :

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 25,000."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 25,000."

Markets for Small-scale Products

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100".

This cut motion seeks to discuss the proposed introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. At the outset, I am glad to see that the suggestion made by the Business Advisory Committee with regard to the get-up of these foot-notes and all these booklets has been implemented. The Business Advisory Committee noted last time that they experienced difficulty in reading the foot-notes and that they would suggest that in future such notes should be printed in bolder type. That has been done now. That is something which will be appreciated by all of us.

Coming to the cut motion itself,—the subject of the cut motion—so far as I am aware, the Lok Sabha has not discussed the metric system of weights and measures nor has any resolution or Bill been passed with regard to the metric system of weights and measures. As far as I am aware—I do not know whether anything happened before I was returned in the Lok Sabha—the only measure which was discussed in relation to the metric system was that of coinage and currency, and without getting the sanction of the Lok Sabha, the approval of the Lok Sabha, I do not know how Government has gone about this matter of introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. Even as regards the other matter, the metric system of coinage and currency, I remember that in the last session, rules were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in pursuance of the assurance given by the Prime Minister and a provision had also been formally made to that effect in the Bill. I believe a notification was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha and I even gave certain amendments to the rules. But they have now disappeared from the Table of the Lok Sabha and I do not know whether the rules are going to be discussed in the Lok Sabha at all, that is, the rules with regard to the metric system of coinage. I would like to know from the Minister, therefore, firstly, whether the rules in regard to the metric system of currency will come up in this session, and secondly, how without any kind of approval by the Lok Sabha, and any formal passage of a Bill to this effect the Government has gone about this business of introducing the metric system of weights and measures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I would like to make a general observation about most of the Demands and particularly about Demand No. 1. For some time past, all of us have been noticing one strange tendency on the part of the Ministries of the Government of India and it is this that they are asking for more and more staff. For this purpose, the technique is very simple; You have a special department; that special department requires a special officer; that special officer requires a special staff, and that staff demands all kinds of paraphernalia. When I read about other countries, I find that in the United Kingdom also, they recruited a large number of persons during the war, but afterwards, when the Attlee Government came into power or when the Churchill Government came into power and even now, when the Eden Government is in power, they have been making efforts to curtail the number of civil servants. My feeling is this: that our administration is becoming very very top heavy. I would like to know how many civil servants are there in India. In other countries there is what is called "job evaluation"; they know how much work a particular person can do. But, here everything is being done on an *ad hoc* basis. Things are being done at the sweet will of some persons. Every time we are asked to vote for the creation of new appointments, but no reasons are given for the new appointments. No reasons are being given to explain why so much money of the Government of India is being spent. I would like to know why there is so much expansion of our administrative services, when the work that they are supposed to do is not so great. In the Commerce and Industry Ministry, they catch hold of a new name and that new name means a new officer and so on and so forth. It is mentioned here that there are "heavy demands". I would like to know what these heavy demands are. I would like to know the precise significance of the words heavy and demand. I know there is a kind of movement going on to multiply the number of sections and the number of officers. They say they have to cope with the heavy increase in the volume of work relating to Small Scale Industries. I know that little has been in this regard and we are yet in the exploratory stage. Yet, we are asked to vote for Grant for Export promo-

tion, Cotton Textiles and so on. Not much has been done so far as the export proposals go and yet, we are asked to vote for the appointment of more officers. The whole of this book "Supplementary Demands for Grants" bristles with new appointments. I would like to say that unless there are precise reasons given for the creation of these new departments, nothing should be done. For instance, we find here "Organisation and Methods Unit". I would like to know what has been done by this unit and what it proposes to do. Only the bare names are given. Oliver Goldsmith wrote about an author saying, "I am a great author; I have got the title pages of 50 books; only the books have to be written". Similarly, we are given the title pages of the books without the books themselves. I would, therefore, urge that this matter should be properly looked into and scrutinised.

More and more delegations are going abroad, I am not against these delegations, but somehow these delegations have a way of becoming what may be called "vested interests", if I may use that expression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These people went for the exhibition.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would, therefore, say that this tendency on the part of the Government of India to multiply sections and officers should be looked into. Yesterday our Finance Minister said that he was going to appoint a commission to go into this question. As long as that commission is not appointed, all these demands for new officers should be suspended; they should not be adopted till that commission has looked into the matter.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have only one point to place before the House. As Mr. Sharma has said, a number of officers are appointed in the various new departments. I am told that the schemes for the development of Small Scale Industries etc. are absorbing a lot of clerks and officers, but many of the new sections have not given weight to the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. We have already made representations to the Home Ministry as well as other Ministries about this. From what little information I have got, I can tell you that not even a single Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Officer has been appointed in the new schemes envisaged

[**Shri Velayudhan**]

by the Commerce and Industry Ministry till now. I want that the Government should strictly adhere to the rules that were framed by the Home Ministry in the appointment of staff. This is the only point I want to stress.

The Minister of Industries (Shri Kanungo): I will come to the general observations of Mr. Sharma later, because they are rather very wide. I will now take up the specific points which have been very clearly made out by my friend, Mr. Basu. Condemnation of typewriters is a rather involved process, because the office which uses it has not got the authority to condemn a particular machine; it has got to be condemned by the appropriate authority, who, in this case, is the Controller of Stationery. There is a perpetual tussle between the requisitioning department and the authority. Therefore it takes a little time. In this particular case, the 19 typewriters were condemned and because of the delay in getting final orders from the condemning authority, the matter could not be brought before the House during the time of the Budget Demands. Such delays cannot be foreseen and after all, we must remember that the replacement of typewriters in general has been long overdue and the appropriate authority is trying to squeeze out the last ounce of efficiency from the bad typewriters.

Regarding the sending of a dozen people to the Pakistan Exhibition....

Shri K. K. Basu: They were technicians.

Shri Kanungo: I might mention that Pakistan being our neighbouring country, we hope and expect that we will have a market for our goods there, particularly the engineering products. In spite of a certain amount of demonstration, the Indian Stall at the Pakistan Exhibition attracted a good deal of attention, particularly the engineering products. For explaining their manufacture and working, specialists were needed. Therefore, the country being nearer and the potential market being hopeful, these men were sent. Obviously a man who can explain a diesel engine cannot explain a lathe. Therefore, 12 men were sent and the place being Karachi, the expenditure was not heavy.

Shri Velayudhan: Out of the 13 persons, how many were technicians?

Shri Kanungo: All of them were competent to explain the machinery ex-

hibited. Regarding the general question of participation in exhibitions and fairs, the suggestion of Mr. Basu is very relevant and Government are also trying to see that it is planned out according to our capacity. But sometimes it happens that in regard to certain States with whom we have friendly relations and which require our participation and where we hope potential markets exist, we have taken decisions at short notice. I might mention that in this particular year, we had an exhibition in Cambodia and one in Addis Ababa, which from long range point of view, as outlet for our finished products, were hopeful. Therefore, we had to take a decision at short notice and participate in them. However, the suggestion of Shri K. K. Basu that it should be planned out a little ahead is certainly helpful and it will be borne in mind.

Regarding Shri Kamath's query about the metric system, legislation regarding the adopting of metric weights and measures will be placed before the House very soon, probably in this session. As Shri Kamath will realise, when a matter is put before the House, a lot of preparatory work has got to be done. The States which have got the responsibility of administering weights and measures have got to be consulted. Their objections and difficulties have got to be taken note of. Therefore, staff was necessary. This is a long term measure and it will take 10 or 15 years to put through. To prepare the ground for legislation in as full a form as possible, staff is necessary. Therefore the demand has come. When the legislation comes in, there will be provision for rule-making powers. At that time, it will be appropriate to discuss whether the rules should be placed before the House or not.

Shri Kamath: About the financial implications?

Shri Kanungo: About the coinage part, I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Coinage does not arise under Commerce though it may relate to currency.

Shri Kanungo: About staff, Shri D. C. Sharma has made a blank condemnation. If he will carefully read the original demand as well as the information which has been given in the supplementary demands book, he will see that with increased activities, it is necessary to have increased staff. In this particular case, it is not as if just anybody in the Ministry wants the creation of new posts

and they are granted. The Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry had a special reorganisation unit which went into the case very thoroughly and after they recommended, the proposal was put through. A major part of the increase of staff was necessitated because the whole lot of trade classifications has got to be reclassified according to international practices. Also because of the change in the import and export policy which occurs every six months, it is not possible to anticipate the amount of work which will be received in any particular half year. As the House knows, the export and import policy and gradual liberalisation of strategic control have the approval of the House. In view of the steps which have been taken to vet the requirements of staff, I do not think there will be any objection to the few posts which have been necessitated. Also, I might mention that the House has time and again expressed the necessity to increase the small-scale industries institute and the services it renders. Every increase in the activities and every attempt at increase in the services require a certain amount of staff. The staff is not there on a lavish scale.

As regards Shri Velayudhan's remark, it can be better dealt with by the Home Ministry, because that Ministry is the guardian angel which looks after its orders about reservation of posts and their filling up. Recruitment is made according to the standing orders of the Home Ministry. I do not know what is the percentage of these officers, or how many there are in this particular Ministry or any other Ministry. But, I assume that the Home Ministry which vigilantly guards over their rights and the rules relating to recruitment of the special interests will certainly look to this.

Shri Velayudhan : There is a certain point. Take for example, an appointment which has to be made immediately. It will be made immediately, so that there is no time given for filling up the vacancy reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There are a number of other methods of evasion of recruitment of Scheduled Castes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a general question which is dealt with by the Home Ministry. This question about temporary appointments, U.P.S.C., has been asked. That is a general matter.

Now I will put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 25,000."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 25,000."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the Demand to the vote. The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

Less Expenditure on Village Industries, Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Progress of Khadi Industry vis-a-vis the Handloom Industry

Shri Namblar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Peripatetic Parties

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions moved:

(1) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(3) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In moving my cut motion No. 6 to Demand No. 2 my intention is to point out the shortfall in expenditure on small-scale industries. From the note given here, I find that although the budget provision for the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board was Rs. 2.5 crores, the final estimate for the year is Rs. 5.16 crores. While we do not object to this expenditure for the development of Khadi industries, in view of the unemployment problem, we find that there is a large shortfall in regard to expenditure on village industries, handicrafts and small-scale industries. We find that although there is an additional requirement of Rs. 2.66 crores for the development of Khadi, so far as the All-India Khadi and Village

Industries Board is concerned, there is a saving of as much as Rs. 1.54 crores in expenditure on village industries, handicrafts and small-scale industries. This is a regrettable state of affairs. We know that in the villages there is large-scale unemployment so far as small-scale industries and village industries are concerned. In this House, several times I have raised the problems of the farms goods industries in my district. A large number of people have become unemployed on account of difficulties in such industries. While we want that Khadi industries should be properly developed, we find no justification for this shortfall in expenditure though there is at present demand in respect of these small-scale industries.

In the States we know they have set up State Finance Corporations, but there is some difficulty in getting help from such corporations because there are provisions according to which they do not extend help to such industries unless they require a particular amount and work under particular conditions. Here we find that the small-scale industries and other village industries are suffering because of the lack of finance and lack of market. So far as the bell metal industry is concerned, I know there is a lot of difficulty because of the difficulties of export to Pakistan. We do not know what steps Government have taken in regard to that, and as regards the horns goods industry, there is a comb-making industry in my district but it is facing competition from the plastic goods, and although there are co-operative societies and the workers in this industry are eager to develop it and although they still find a market for these, they are not in a position to continue work because of the profits of the middle men and the difficulties regarding supply of raw materials, and unless the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board or some other organisation looks into their difficulties and ensures supply of raw materials or provides financial assistance, they would not be in a position to get over these difficulties.

In the circumstances, it is really a matter for deep regret that this organisation was not in a position to utilise the money which was provided in the budget. I hope that hereafter the Government would see to it that the amount allocated for the development of village industries and small scale industries is spent and more money is provided under these heads.

Shri Nambiar: Mine is cut motion No. 7. I want to point out that encouragement given to Khadi is a point which I do not want to dispute at present.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): Thank you.

Shri Nambiar: But my difficulty is I am looking into the question of the handlooms. The handloom industry in the South, particularly in my State of Madras, is in a very difficult position and it should get more help from the cess. Now the allotment I think is going more to Khadi than to handloom. Of late, there has been a feeling among the employers to switch on to powerlooms thereby making more handloom workers unemployed, and the wages of labour have gone down, and this has created a serious situation. Karur and Dindigul are the places which produce for local consumption, which can be used not only in the South but in the North. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that more allotment is made to handloom, of course, not at the cost of small-scale industries. With regard to small-scale cottage industries such as lock making and potteries, there is not much of encouragement in the South. I would request that allotments may be made for this.

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): How is that relevant?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I also want to point out that it is rather surprising that there should be this shortfall to the extent of Rs. 1.15 lakhs due to less expenditure on village and small-scale industries and handicrafts.

My criticism can be divided into two parts,—one dealing with Khadi and the other dealing with village industries.

As far as Khadi is concerned, my own practical experience is that the Khadi Board does not have sufficient number of centres especially in the areas which are the most backward. For instance, in the Sunderbans area which has only one crop a year and which is actually very poor and backward as far as industrialisation goes, we find hardly any centres, either purchasing or training centres. The other thing we note is, that the individual who is spinning at home does not know where to take the yarn because there is no publicity or propaganda to help the individual spinners to

go and sell their yarn, with the result that although large amounts of subsidy are being given by Government, it is not going to the help of the majority of those who are today wanting some form of cottage industry employment. That is why I feel that it is very essential now that it is being done on a national scale—it is not being done by just one small group or constructive workers of the Congress, but it is getting State help—that Government purchasing and training centres should be opened in the areas which are most backward, so that we may not notice this type of shortfall at a time when in every village to which you go the women, especially the agricultural labouring women, crowd round you and ask you how you are going to give them some form of employment.

The other thing I want to stress is the question of village Industries. This is especially a thing in which a certain amount of research is also required. For instance, in the Sunderbans area we have certain grasses and certain other materials from which we can make mats, a type of paper and other things which have to be gone into. In these areas I am afraid nothing has been done although we approach the Industries Department again and again. Not only that, Nobody in the village knows who is the competent authority to tell them how to approach Government for help, for research, for the results of research, for production centres, for training or for marketing. Nobody knows. If we go to the sub-divisional officer he is not able to tell us. If we ask where we can get this information, he says: "Well, I don't know". The whole thing is in such a state of flux that actually the money which is being given is not being utilised by the people who are starving due to unemployment. Some of them have the technical skill also. Some are anxious to find new ways and methods of developing these industries. Yet that is not being done, and I am afraid it is one of the biggest drawbacks of this entire Ministry. I have already put in a question on this point as to who are the competent authorities who will give this information on the village level, the sub-divisional level, the district level and the provincial level. I think one of the reasons why this shortfall is taking place is the big difference and gap between the sums of money for which we are budgeting and passing in this House and its actual utilisation and reaching the masses who are so eager for employment and who are suffering from so much poverty due to unemployment.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am very much in sympathy with the observations made by the previous speaker, because as one who has been connected with one of these Boards I have myself felt a lot of difficulties in expediting the work and also spending the money allotted. I feel that the whole organisation does require modification so far as the organisational aspect is concerned. It is known that the Government's method of doing anything is rather slow and tardy, the procedure is very difficult and prolonged. And here we have to deal not with one particular section of the people or industry fixed at a particular place. The whole activity is spread over the villages, long distances and families whose condition the non-officials are in the best position to know and appreciate. Here the Secretary or the Deputy-Secretary or the Under-Secretary is sitting in some office, or the Deputy-Minister or Minister is sitting somewhere probably surrounded by Secretaries and Deputy-Secretaries. He knows their point of view only. He is obsessed with certain formalities, procedure, regulations etc. He is not obsessed with the condition of the poor people there so much, and their difficulties are not realised so much as the difficulties of the secretariat. That is the real problem, and that has got to be tackled.

As a matter of fact, the question of having a statutory body has been hanging fire for such a long time. The Khadi and Village Industries Board consists of a very good set of people, who are very enthusiastic, and who are people with missionary zeal; they have devoted their whole time to this work; in fact, they have been doing this work all their life. They are there on this Board, but they find themselves handicapped, because they cannot function independently. They are tied down by so many rules and regulations and all kinds of forms and formalities. All that has to end.

We must trust these people who have devoted their whole lives to this work; their main aim in life has been to work for these people. It is high time that we make this body a statutory body. I understand that such a demand had been made by them, and I hear that even a Bill had been drafted for that purpose. I would like to know why nothing has been done so far in that direction.

If they have to stick to government methods, then take it from me as one who knows something of financial rules and regulations, as one who knows something of these secretariat methods,

that this kind of work can never go on. In the small board with which I am connected, we want to spend money, but then we find that a number of small objections are raised, first by the Production Ministry and then by the Finance Ministry and so on; these people crop up, and they raise all these points; then correspondence goes on again for another six months, for clearing all those matters.

I would suggest that we must trust these people with that work, and give them the necessary money saying, "Here it is, this is national money, we know you are people who have been devoted to this work all along, in fact, your mission in life has been to work for these people, we trust you, and you go ahead with your programme". Of course, their accounts will be subject to audit. But they have to be released from all the formalities and restrictions associated with a government-run organisation. That is the only way in which we can deal with this matter.

For, supposing we have to make payment to an ordinary worker who comes and does some work, then the question is raised, under what rule is this payment made, under what financial authority is this payment made, under what rule these conveyance charges are paid, and so on. All these problems crop up, which you can never solve through your government machinery. They can be solved only if there is a statutory body for this purpose. When we can have statutory bodies for telephones, for the manufacture of engines, locomotives and so on, and we can spend crores of rupees on them, why can we not have statutory bodies for this purpose? This is a demand which has been hanging fire for so long. I think all the criticisms that have been made in this connection by hon. Members here either now or in the past can be met fully, if we create a statutory body consisting of men who are genuinely devoted to that work, and fully trust them. Of course, they will be subject to audit just as any other organisation. But they should have the freedom to function in the manner they think best.

You should not bring them under the subordination of an ordinary deputy secretary or under-secretary or all kinds of other people. It is simply annoying, I may tell you; and it is against one's self-respect to work under such an organisation, where one cannot do what one thinks best. We feel for these things very much.

After all, here the money is not going into the pockets of big men, millionaires, businessmen and all those people; it is going into the pockets of poor people, the poorest among ourselves. So, let us trust these people, and have a statutory body. Unless we do that, the work cannot progress. I may assure the hon. Minister and also this House that the amounts allotted cannot be properly spent unless we trust this organisation of selfless workers and allow them full freedom to do the work as they think best.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I want to raise only one point, and a very important point at that. That is with regard to the Ambar Charkha programme. There has been a good deal of confusion of thought on this matter, and we find contradictory statements being issued by the Minister and certain people on this side, and by the officers of the Khadi and Village Industries Board on the other. We would like to have an authoritative pronouncement as to how much yarn the Ambar Charkha can produce, how far it can compete with the mills, and whether the quality of the yarn produced by it will be suitable for use by the handloom weaver. These are the main questions relating to the Ambar Charkha, and on these, there have been differences of opinion.

We are spending a sum of about Rs. 18 lakhs under the Ambar Charkha programme. And Rs. 18 lakhs is not a small thing. I understand further that nearly a crore of rupees would be spent on this under the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore, the Ministry owes it to this House to give an authoritative pronouncement on all these matters.

I also understand that the allotment of spindles has been suspended for some time past. I would like to know whether it has been suspended permanently or only for a temporary period.

In conclusion, I would like to make a brief reference to the point raised by Shri T. N. Singh. If there is any board which is being respected fully, and which the Ministry is afraid of, it is this board. I have never seen even a statutory board's recommendations being accepted so much as as this non-statutory board's recommendations. While I do think that there is some point behind the demand for making it a statutory board, I do not think this board has in any way suffered on account of its not having been made statutory.

One other matter which I would like to raise is this. We are spending a sum of nearly Rs. 5.16 crores on this board. We would therefore like to have an annual report as to the employment opportunities provided by this board in cottage industries, for that is the professed object of this board. We should know the actual facts as to how much of full employment and part employment this board has created, so that that will give us some consolation that the money is not being spent on the under secretaries and other secretaries that may be in the board but is really reaching the people for whom it is intended.

These are the points on which we would like to have information from the Minister. The question of the Ambar Charkha is the most important of all these. And since it is a new service, we hope that all the points will be replied to fully.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): While I do not want to deal with the economy of the Khadi as a village industry, I would like to make a few points on which I seek some enlightenment.

I would like to know whether recently any general survey has been conducted as to the efficiency of the khadi industry and the manufacturing process for khadi. For, we are slowly drifting from patronage of khadi by private individuals and politicians to the use of khadi in the public sector. Only the other day, in the course of his budget speech, the hon. Railway Minister told us that several lakhs of rupees are going to be spent on the purchase of khadi for uniforms for railway employees. When that is so, we must see that the efficiency of khadi is preserved, and its wear-well quality is also improved. Otherwise, it will only mean so much of waste of public money, if the present product is pushed on to these employees.

Recently, we heard some echoes of the controversy on Ambar Charkha between the Planning Commission and the Khadi and Village Industries Board. I do not know how the matter has been finally decided. I would like to know whether it is not possible to increase the number of spindles from four to twelve, so that by spending the same energy, one may be able to produce more yarn out of this Ambar Charkha.

I would like to have figures as to the amount that is spent in that sector of

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

this industry. I should also like to know the proportion of the producer's price and the consumer's price.

I am afraid that a large amount of the money that is given as subsidy to the khadi industry is being spent on the establishment that runs between the consumer and the producer. If the producer does not get a fair return by way of remuneration for the energy that he spends then it is not worthwhile pursuing this matter. I believe it is not the intention of Government to help the educated unemployed only; I am positively sure that it is their intention to help the uneducated unemployed in the villages.

We find from the foot-note appended to the Demand, that a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs has been provided for giving rebate. I would like to suggest that there must be some sort of compulsion in the giving of rebate. I have noticed in certain places that the rebate that is expected to be given on handloom cloth is not generally given. If it is demanded they are not in a position to give a satisfactory reply. So, whatever rebate is to be given should be given as a matter of course and all shops that deal in handloom goods or cloth must be forced to give the rebate to the purchasers. Otherwise, the possibility of pushing up the sales of khadi might go down.

1 P.M.

We would have very much appreciated if the Government had given us the figures of receipts of this particular industry. Nothing is said about the anticipated receipts from the khadi industries, so that we might calculate what exactly is the loss on this enterprise, and what portion of the total overall price of khadi goes to the actual producer.

Shri Kamath: I will be very brief in my remarks.

Item (ix) of the footnote under Demand No. 2 refers to certain peripatetic parties. I have heard, Sir, of peripatetic philosophers since the days of Aristotle and in modern times we have all heard of peripatetic parties—those who have gone into this movement of *bhoodan*, following in the foot-steps of Acharya Vinobha Bhave. But as regards promotion of khadi and village industries, we have not read in the papers about peripatetic parties going round the country to promote khadi and village industries. I would be happy, therefore, if the Minister can throw some light upon this

particular matter as to which are the parties which have gone on this *pada yatra*—that is what it means. We recently heard of a *pada yatra* from Kanya Kumari. We have had *pada yatras* for *bhoodan*, but not so far as I know for khadi and village industries. (*Interruptions.*) Not that the hon. Minister Shri Tyagi whom I see opposite has gone on a *pada yatra* himself. He is a Defence Minister; he will float and he will fly. However the Minister will tell us more about this matter, as to how many parties have gone so far and whether they are only going to embark on this movement, and not that they have gone already, whether parties are being arranged, like many other kinds of parties, these peripatetic parties also arranged for the promotion of khadi and village industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.—North-East) : *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called the hon. Deputy Minister. The hon. Member did not rise earlier.

Shri Satish Chandra: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the additional money is required for the development of khadi. Hon. Members have however spoken more about handicrafts, handloom and small scale industries. The amount required for development of khadi is spent out of the cess which is levied on mill cloth. The money spent on village industries, handicrafts and other small scale industries comes from the general revenues of the Government. The cess collections are utilised for the development of khadi and handloom only. So, this is more or less a separate account. This shortfall in expenditure on village industries and handicrafts which are under the administrative control of this Ministry have also been utilised for khadi. The work of khadi industry has been progressing at a more rapid pace than other village industries and handicrafts. Khadi itself is a village industry; most of its production is in villages. In the case of other village industries the shortfall is mainly due to the fact that the Khadi Board has only recently applied itself to their development. It is necessary to organise co-operative societies in villages and to set up a proper organisation for this work. It is expected that as a result of the spade work that has been done during the last few years, the progress in future will be much more rapid in the case of other village industries as well.

Khadi work was being done in the country for a long time. Therefore, it was easier to step up the production of khadi as compared to other village industries. This is evident from the figures. The Khadi Board has not only utilised all the money granted to it in the last budget estimates for the production and development of khadi, but has utilised a much bigger amount.

My hon. friend Shri Chettiar spoke about Ambar Charkha. He knows that a pilot scheme has been sanctioned and about six thousand Ambar Charkhas would have been manufactured by the end of this month and put into operation. The Karve Committee which was set up by Planning Commission to report on the development of village industries during the next Five Year Plan period has left the question of Ambar Charkha open. It has recommended that certain tests should be carried on about the suitability of the Ambar Charkha yarn for handloom industry and that its production capacity should be studied. A pilot scheme has been sanctioned for this purpose. Tests are now being carried on. An expert committee is being appointed to go into this question. It is expected that the results will be available by the end of April or the middle of May when a firm decision about the potentialities of Ambar Charkha can be taken by the Government. If Government come to the conclusion that it will be suitable for introduction on a large scale, financial provision will have to be made for the purpose. What I wish to submit is that the Khadi and Village Industries Board has been doing its work very satisfactorily and devoting itself to the task in right earnest. It consists of men who are held in great respect and who have had a long record of selfless service. As far as the question of autonomy is concerned, my hon. friend on the right has already pointed out that there has hardly been an occasion when the Khadi Board's programmes were delayed on account of undue interference. I would not accept the suggestion coming from my friend Shri T. N. Singh that Government stands in the way of schemes which are put up in a proper manner, which are well considered and which have the desired object in view.

Shri T. N. Singh: I never said that Government stand in the way. What I said was that the procedures and the formalities inherent in the Government system are incompatible with quick work.

Shri Satish Chandra: Anyway I can tell the House that this difficulty is not being experienced by the Khadi and Village Industries Board with which this particular demand is concerned.

The hon. Member might be aware that the Karve Committee went into this question. In fact, a Bill had been introduced in this House with a view to make the Khadi and Village Industries Board an autonomous body. The Karve Committee however recommended in its report that the constitutional propriety of doing so should be reconsidered by the Government before the Bill is taken up for consideration in the Parliament. According to the Committee, large sums of money are to be spent in future by the Government for the development of village industries, handicrafts, small-scale industries and khadi. It should be the responsibility of the Government to execute the schemes. Most of the work should be done through the agency of the State Governments and not through the autonomous bodies only.

That is the view of the Karve Committee, in fact, we have not proceeded with the Bill which was introduced in the House some time ago, because the position has to be reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

All I can say is that the schemes are scrutinized by officers in the Ministry without undue delay,—provided of course that changes are not suggested in those schemes from time to time. So far as the Khadi Board is concerned, I can assure the House that there have been very few occasions for them to complain that their schemes are held up. Otherwise we would not have to come to this House for an additional grant to the tune of Rs. 1.12 lakhs. They have been able to spend more than what was placed at their disposal.

Shri U. S. Malliah (South Kanara—North): That is the point that Shri Chettiar made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In regard to the agencies of the State Governments through which the Board is supposed to function, who are they at the district and village level? The Sub-Divisional Officer or the Union Board President do not seem to know anything about it, with the result that you are left absolutely in a quandary as to how to proceed.

Shri Satish Chandra: The amount sanctioned for the village industries is spent in two ways. The first method is to give grant to the State Governments which send their schemes for sanction. Money is spent through their own agencies such as the Department of Cottage Industries etc. Secondly, grants are sanctioned to registered and well recognised institutions in the country or to co-operative societies which apply for grants for particular schemes. Those schemes are scrutinized by the Board concerned, and on its recommendation the Government sanctions the grant through the State Governments. As far as khadi work is concerned, it is carried on through the institutions engaged in khadi work and controlled by the All-India Khadi Board. As far as village industries are concerned, financial assistance is always given through the State Government. It is their job to look after the execution of the schemes.

It is possible that the local board Chairman may not know about these schemes. Probably it is not his function to know about these matters. If any local board Chairman is interested, he can submit a scheme to the State Government which in turn can ask for financial assistance from the Central Government.

Shri K. K. Basu: We know how long it will take.

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not possible for the Central Government to have direct dealings with each co-operative society in each village. The grants will have to be given through the State Governments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But your agency should be at least the Sub-Divisional Officer. And he does not know what authority he has, whether he should send it above, with the result that their is no connection between the top, through the State Government and the local officer and the people down.

Shri K. K. Basu: They should not be just post offices; there should be some power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may address the Chair.

Shri Satish Chandra: Then, Sir, something was said regarding the spindleage. That question has been considered. After thoroughly going into the question it was felt that sufficient spindleage has already been licensed and no great harm will be done if further licensing is suspended

till the result of Ambar Charkha tests is available. It has been temporarily suspended because there is no likelihood of yarn shortage in the coming few months on account of this temporary suspension. The entire situation will be reviewed after the tests on the Ambar Charkha are available.

The additional sum of Rs. 1.12 lakhs which is now being asked for has been utilized mainly for the purchase of cotton, for the Ambar Charkha pilot scheme and for some other miscellaneous schemes which have been sanctioned on the advice of the Khadi Board. I submit that this demand may be sanctioned.

Shri Kamath: What about the parties, the peripatetic parties? What are they?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They go from place to place.

Shri Kamath: I know. But are they doing so? Or is it only propaganda by the Congress?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had his say.

I will now put cut motions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 to vote.

The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 in respect of 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Supplementary Demand No. 2.

The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Industries'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put supplementary Demand No. 3 straightway to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 5—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 6—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses)'."

Shri K. K. Basu: I have only two questions to put, and they relate to Demand No. 5. One is about the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 18,000 on the purchase of a new car in replacement of the old car. I would like to know whether the old car all of a sudden broke down on the way and it had to be changed. You know that every machine has a certain age, and any person who is in charge of the administration can work out that it has served for so many years and it can be replaced. As such I want to know why all of a sudden this expenditure of Rs. 18,000 has become necessary. We have a shortage of funds for development work and we must see to the ma-

ximum utility of the funds we have got. We know that many of the old cars, possibly with certain repairs, are able to serve for at least a few more years. In the mean time, the money thus saved, however small it might be, might give some benefit, for instance, to the Khadi Board about which we heard so much just a little while ago.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): What was the age of that car?

Shri K. K. Basu: What are the special reasons why all of a sudden it became necessary during this period, when it had not been provided in the budget, to replace the car?

Another point I would like to draw attention to is this. I find one item "un-anticipated extension up to December 1955 of the life of the Tribunal appointed to assess the compensation payable to Air Companies". There are two parties concerned in this, namely, the Government and the Air Companies. Parliament must be fully apprised of the grounds for such extension. If the companies themselves are responsible, I want to know whether we are taking any steps against them so far as payment of compensation to them is concerned. There is no point in saddling the nation with this extra payment when it is due to the fault of one of the parties to the dispute. Therefore I think this cryptic note is not enough and the Ministry should apprise the House of the exact situation which has necessitated the demand of this extra sum. I would like the hon. Minister to explain it before the demand is voted upon.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of the purchase of staff car is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that the car which the Ministry was using previously was purchased as early as 1948. It had already done 62,000 miles when it became ramshackle and worn out.

Shri K. K. Basu: What was the make of the car?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was a Chevrolet 1946 or 1947.

Shri K. K. Basu: Then it must have been badly handled.

Shri Raj Bahadur: On that matter I can tell the hon. Member that it was never badly handled and it never met with any accident of a serious nature.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

It had already done 62,000 miles. Then it was found that even the milometer was not working. It did an extra 15,000 miles, and when we decided to part with it, it had done about 77,000 miles. The question may be asked, why was this not provided for? We took the decision to replace the old car in 1954. At that time, there was a central pool of the staff cars of various Ministries. The pool was looked after by the Ministry of Transport, and was under its control. On 1st August 1955, a decision was taken by which the various Ministries were asked to control their staff cars, used by them, and therefore, we had to buy a new car. The sanction of the Finance Ministry, which is always very particular in the scrutiny of any item of expenditure, had been obtained for the purchase of this car. The Transport Ministry itself which still looked after these things, had also concurred. The price of Rs. 18,000 was the rate contract price which also cannot in any way be imagined to be excessive by a single pie. I say that this old car had run out its life. The average consumption per gallon had been reduced to 9 miles and it was absolutely uneconomical to maintain it in that condition. Therefore, a new car was purchased at the most economic price.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What happened to the old car?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been disposed of through the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, at the price of Rs. 2,400 in open auction.

Shri K. K. Basu: For what purpose was the car used? Was it used by the Ministry at headquarters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was used for official purposes, for the staff going on official duties and for so many things.

Shri K. K. Basu: In Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In Delhi, round about Delhi and outside Delhi, if need be. It was used by the Ministers and other officials for official purposes.

Shri Kamath: By their families also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not at all. That I leave to my hon. friend opposite—though I think he has no family.

About the Tribunal, I do not say that the whole scheme of nationalisation of the air companies had been put through without any difficulty. We expected that many disputes would arise and many problems would spring up in this great venture that we had undertaken and

accomplished. This Tribunal was contemplated under section 25 of the Air Corporations Act for the purposes mentioned in the Act, into the details of which I need not go—it would be simply repetition of facts. But I would say that only two petitions were made under sections 23 and 24 of the Act before this Tribunal. The Tribunal was presided over by such high and distinguished a jurist and lawyer as Shri Patanjali Shastri, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, with Shri N. S. Lokur, President of the Railway Rates Tribunal, and Shri Bhavani Shankar Rao, former Financial Adviser, Ministry of Defence, as members. The petitions were submitted to them on 1st July 1954. They were pending there and various dates were given. Ultimately, a compromise was advised by our legal adviser and it was concluded in regard to these two petitions. Before these two petitions were disposed of in July 1955, in May 1955 some of the companies joined together to file a petition before the Tribunal in regard to the dispute arising out of the payment of compensation for value of the liability in respect of leave accumulated by the employees of the ex-companies prior to 1st August 1953. So this particular question was referred to the Tribunal again in the month of May 1955. Regarding this also, a compromise was reached in October 1955. We had never anticipated when the budget demands were made that the Tribunal would have to function for such a long time. Because it functioned beyond the period initially anticipated by us, we had to incur expenditure on the legitimate charges on this Tribunal. Therefore, this extra expenditure of Rs. 24,000—I am giving it from memory—was incurred.

Shri K. K. Basu: He said that only two petitions were made in May 1954, and then all of a sudden four or five companies put in petitions. Was there not a time-limit for the submission of petitions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was according to time. That was all legal and there was no question of their coming in beyond the prescribed time-limit. They have their right to take objection to the amount of compensation assessed and offered to them. After it was assessed and offered to them, they came in and put in their petitions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Up to Demand No. 30, there are no discussions needed.

Shri P. Subba Rao (Nowrangpur): As regards Demand No. 17, I have given notice of cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may have, but when I asked hon. Members if they wanted any of the Demands to be discussed and debated upon, the hon. Member was not in his seat nor did he tell me before. Otherwise, I would have allowed it.

Shri P. Subba Rao: I thought that each Demand would be taken up separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: He expresses regret for being absent.

Shri P. Subba Rao: It won't take much time—not more than two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be even one minute. The difficulty is this. There are a number of cut motions. We must observe a particular procedure. Time is already short.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I ask for some clarification in respect of Demand No. 17?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me first put Demands Nos. 5 and 6 to the vote of the House.

Shri P. Subba Rao: When the General Budget is discussed, Demands are taken one by one and cut motions are moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After all, the time of the House is limited. Even if we sit for 100 days, still there will be certain items which can be debated. Therefore, the practice is to ascertain from Members as to what particular item they would like to be discussed. At that time, hon. Members who want to discuss them should be present here and intimate to the Chair. The hon. Member was not present in the House then. Now he comes and says that he wants this item to be discussed. Hereafter I will not allow it.

Now I will put Demands Nos. 5 and 6 to the vote of the House and then I will come to Demand No. 17.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What about the cut motions moved?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motions were not moved. The hon. Minister need not tell me that.

The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses)'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 17—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

Shri P. Subba Rao: Ownership of monuments of religious institutions may be of two kinds—public and private. In the case of a religious institution, the community to which it belongs are the owners. When they abandon it, it becomes a monument. A living religious institution, that is, a temple where worship is going on or a mosque or a church where prayers are held daily or weekly, cannot be treated as a monument, and any public expenditure to repair it is out of order. If such grants are allowed, there will be no end to it. There are so many Hindu temples which are not abandoned and which are in need of repairs. Similarly there are the palaces of some of the Princes which are worthy of being preserved. They have not abandoned ownership of these, and consequently nothing is done to renovate or repair them. So this grant offends the Constitution which declares that there shall be no State religion for India. This being a grant to a religious institution, I oppose it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Under this Demand there is a provision for the allotment of Rs. 60,000 for the Nagarjunakonda excavation project. I want to

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

find out from the Ministry if there is any certainty that the process of excavation would be so accelerated that the excavation would be completed before the inundation takes place on account of the construction of the dam. I want to know this because my fear is—and the fear is shared by many people in the Archaeological Department—that it is impossible to make sure that we can have a complete excavation and that is why I want to find out from the Minister what the exact position is.

I also want to find out whether there would be any effort to take the visitors to the celebration of the Buddha Jayanti in May 1956 to the site of Nagarjunakonda to show them what is exactly being done in order to preserve, perhaps in a separate site, the relics which are there. I say this because Nagarjunakonda is, perhaps, the largest single Buddhist remains anywhere in the world and it is only fair to ourselves as well as to the delegates to the Buddha Jayanti celebrations that they should know what exactly is happening. When the Prime Minister went to inaugurate the Nagarjunasagar dam, I had a talk with him after he came back and he told me that there were certain schemes about having a kind of island where there would be a sort of a national park and also that there is a hill nearby on top of which many of the remains could be put up and some of them reconstructed and that sort of thing. I am not very sure whether that would satisfy the archaeological conscience of the Ministry because the usual practice is that in the actual site of the remains there should be a museum. But, this is, perhaps, the first occasion in the history of archaeology that a very important site is being completely inundated. But, if we have succeeded in making alternative arrangements which are somewhat acceptable to the archaeological conscience, I think we owe it to ourselves and to the archaeology to tell the delegates to the Buddha Jayanti celebrations what we are doing about these Nagarjunakonda remains. I feel very strongly about it and I could go on for a long time. But I do not think it is necessary. But, I do wish the Parliamentary Secretary would give us some significant information on this point.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I want only to say one or two words because some provision has been made here with regard to these monuments, and Prof. Mukerjee has mentioned

about Nagarjunakonda excavation project. But, I would like to mention another Buddhist monument which is probably the biggest and most beautiful of the Buddhist monuments in this country and in the world, that is, Ellora Caves. I want to know whether the repairs to some of these caves have been also included.

Secondly, I want to know whether Government is aware of any projects or whether Government have any plans to invite the UNESCO Seminar which is going to be held very shortly in this country to this grand Buddhist monument at Ellora. I heard very recently from a very eminent scholar and a great personality who is connected with this Seminar that the Vice-President of this country is also greatly interested in holding some kind of small Seminar and inviting these people to Ellora. So, I would like to know whether Government have any plans in this connection, and whether they are hoping to invite these people to visit this most beautiful monument of the Buddhist period.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): With regard to the cut motion tabled by my hon. friend, Shri Subba Rao, I would refer him to what transpired on the floor of the House day before yesterday. My hon. friend Shri B. D. Pande had given notice of a question which was taken up on the floor of this House and he put a supplementary question. The subject-matter was the repairs to the Jama Masjid. He put a supplementary question :

“I want to know as a matter of policy why a secular Government like ours give grant to a denominational institution of this nature.”

He referred to the Jama Masjid. To that I replied : that the repairs to Jama Masjid was taken up by the Government of India not as a denominational monument but as a historical and archaeological monument of national importance. Then, hon. Member, Shri Pande put another supplementary question :

“Will this generosity be extended to other denomination institutions that exist in the country also?”

The Prime Minister was fortunately present here and he gave the reply. The Prime Minister said :

“This generosity will be extended to other places which are artistically, aesthetically or archaeologically important.”

Shri Kamath said : "Historically?"

Then the Prime Minister said :

"Even historically also, not otherwise."

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Historically or or hysterically?

Dr. M. M. Das: Historically. The Prime Minister continued :—

"In fact, if the hon. Member has any acquaintance with the past or even the present of India, he should realise that nearly all our monuments have some connection with some religion, fortunately or unfortunately. They are historical monuments. Whether it is Ajanta or Ellora or whether it is the Jama Masjid here or whether it is anything else, these are all great national monuments, regardless of the religion they belong to."

Sir, I have not the audacity even to make an attempt to improve upon what the Prime Minister of India said on the floor of this House.

Shri B. D. Pande: I just want to put a question to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. The Archaeological Department would give grant-in-aid only when the building is declared a protected monument; otherwise, they do not give. You have the power to give but only for a protected monument is a grant given.

Shri M. M. Das: In the case of a protected monument, it is the duty of the Government of India to carry out the necessary repairs. In the present case the Jama Masjid is not a protected monument; on that account nothing could be done. Because of the national importance of the monument, because of its historical importance, its artistical and aesthetical importance, the Government of India, when they come to know that certain repairs were necessary considered the matter. They appointed a sub-committee with Shri Brahm Prakash, the then Chief Minister of Delhi State as Chairman and on the recommendation of that Committee, they considered the matter fully and decided to carry out certain repairs.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): The Jama Masjid gets a lot of income of its own.

Shri P. Subba Rao: Under what provision of law was a committee appointed and how could they recommend? I

want to know the provision of law.

Dr. M. M. Das: There is nothing in the provision of law which prevents the Government of India from giving grants.

A reference has been made to the Association that is at present administering the Jama Masjid. We referred the matter to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi State and he informed us that the financial condition of the Association is very bad and it is not in a position to help or to contribute anything towards the expenditure that will have to be incurred in regard to these repairs.

I may mention also that in the repairs to the Jama Masjid, we have received financial help from the Hyderabad Government. In the year 1945, some necessity was felt for carrying out repairs to the Jama Masjid and the then Nizam's Government contributed about a lakh of rupees, about 50 per cent of which were spent and the rest 50 per cent approximately were refunded to the Hyderabad Government. When the question of the present repairs came before the Government, we asked the Hyderabad Government to pay us back the 50 per cent of money for carrying out these repairs. And the Hyderabad Government has been generous enough to give us more than Rs. 50,000 for this purpose. Out of the money that will be spent for this purpose, that is Rs. 1,13,800, more than Rs. 50,000 will be contributed by the Hyderabad Government.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Why the Hyderabad Government specially?

An Hon. Member: Because it is a protected monument.

Dr. M. M. Das: We asked them for the money which was refunded to them in 1945.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Is it the view of the Government to take over the management of Jama Masjid because it is running in loss?

Dr. M. M. Das: We do not propose to take over the management of Jama Masjid. Because these repairs are considered essential for this monument, we are prepared to take on the repair work and it will be carried out by our Archaeological Department.

With regard to the question raised by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, I beg to inform him that his fear, that the excavation

[Dr. M. M. Das]

work may not be completed before the dam is raised, is shared by everybody, and it is on account of this fear that the Government wants to expedite this work and finish the job before the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is completed and the whole area is inundated. In the original budget provision of the current year of 1955-56 Rs. 97,300 was earmarked for excavation in Nagarjunakonda, and it was felt that the tempo of the work should be raised. So, this additional amount has to be sanctioned by this House.

Regarding the other question of Shri Mukerjee about the archaeological specimens that will be excavated from Nagarjunakonda, I beg to inform him of the present position with regard to the museum that will be erected in this connection. Nagarjunakonda is a valley where excavation is being carried out. In the centre of the valley, in that very spot where these archaeological specimens are there and which will be inundated, is a hill with a level stretch, on the top. The Prime Minister has suggested that this would be a good location for the site of the museum and for erecting the structures excavated in the valley. A special committee was set up to inspect the hill and report whether the hill will stand the scouring action of the water. The report of this committee has not yet been received, but we hope that the report will be favourable, and according to the directions of the Prime Minister, a museum will be built upon this hill, which is situated in the centre of the valley, and in that museum all these specimens will be kept and the structures that will be shifted from the earth will be raised there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who are the members of this committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going into further matters.

There are a number of Demands and incidentally a question was put....

Dr. Suresh Chandra: But the Parliamentary Secretary has not yet finished.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought he has given sufficient information to the House. Is Government going to give any further information?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I wanted to have some information about Ellora.

Dr. M. M. Das: The present Demand is not concerned with Ellora, but I may say that Ellora is a protected monument

under the Archaeological Department and whenever it is necessary to have repairs done there, they are being carried out. I have had the good fortune of visiting the cave recently and I found that something is being done in that respect.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I wanted to know whether, in connection with the Buddha Jayanti, Government is inviting the people to this place and also whether in connection with the UNESCO Seminar Government is inviting the people concerned to hold a kind of seminar here.

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the Buddha Jayanti is concerned, Rs. 15,00,000 is earmarked in the General Budget for meeting the expenditure incurred in connection with the celebration of the Jayanti. The people invited from other Buddhist countries will be taken round to different places where there are Buddhist shrines, but I am not sure whether they will be taken to Ellora.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Education Ministry be good enough to form a committee of Members of Parliament in the form of a peripatetic party to go and see all these caves?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): They have got their free railway passes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,56,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 24—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put Demand No. 24 straightway to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 30—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stamps'."

Shri Kamath: The foot note discloses that the services of a foreign expert employed in connection with this work have been extended. It was unanticipated—that is what the foot note says. I would like to know whether this lack of anticipation will apply to a pretty long future period of time or whether it has been settled now that the services of this expert will not be extended beyond this year. May we know what work he was engaged on, what part of the work or which aspect of the work was left unfinished so as to necessitate this extension, and also the name and nationality of this foreign expert?

Shri K. K. Basu: I have also given notice of a similar cut motion and I had more or less the same point of view when I sent in the notice. We have not been told exactly what are the specific reasons for his extension, how long he has been there, whether he will finish the job in two years, etc., and whether there was any officer or trainee posted as an understudy to learn the job. Along with that we find that the officer posted as Deputy Controller of Stamps is getting a higher pay. I do not know why during this interim period this was visualised. At the time the budget was framed, Government should have come forward with proper explanations.

There is a foot note which says that there was cost of certain machinery which had to be purchased urgently in replacement of certain old machines. I do not understand why the Department could not anticipate the need for replacement of some old machines. How can it be a question of urgent replacement? It is not like a machine breaking down or a building getting damaged suddenly over which Government has no control. Unless the Government can furnish us sufficient explanation, how can the Government come forward with a supplementary demand of this nature? I think the Department does not properly plan out its whole method of working during the current session when it

brings forward the annual budget. I hope the Minister will explain the position to the House.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): My friend, Shri Kamath, raised certain points regarding the foreign expert. He was taken on a three-year contract and that period is going to expire, I think, this year.

Shri K. K. Basu: This month?

Shri A. C. Guha: The proposal is to give him another year's extension. I think the hon. Member might have known that we introduced a new process of printing stamps in the Security Press—Photogravure process. He was brought from England particularly for this purpose. He was considered to be a specialist and expert in this type of work and we got his services through the help of our Embassy in London. He did similar work in other countries also; practically all his life, he has spent in this work in England and in other countries. He was here to help the India Security Press in this process and also to train some Indian who could replace him. Two trainees who have been put under him have not been found sufficiently suitable as yet and that is one of the reasons for extending the contract for another year.

Shri K. K. Basu: If it is for next month it will come in the next budget. When did it expire?

Shri A. C. Guha: It expired in November, 1955 and we are giving him an extension for another year. As I have already said, the two trainees as yet could not be entrusted with this process.

Shri Kamath: Are you going to try other trainees now?

Shri A. C. Guha: No. The two trainees, we expect, will take up this work after some time but now, they have been found not fit enough to take up the job independently.

As far as the machineries and other things are concerned, the security press is a big press and certain parts or instruments may go out of order and it is not possible to foresee the additional items of expenditure. The additional items of machineries required are: knives, grinding machines, lathes etc., for workshop.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Another point raised by Shri Basu is with reference to the post of the Deputy Controller of Stores. The volume of work has increased necessitating certain purchase of stores and other things and it must have been found necessary also to create another post. Hon. Members also know that the security press is working at high speed.

Shri K. K. Basu: When was he appointed—this financial year or calendar year?

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely this year—this financial year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,03,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Stamps'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 33—CURRENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MINT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Mint'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There is one small point with regard to Demand No. 34, before you take up other things.

They want this money mainly due to recruitment of additional workmen in both Bombay and Alipore Mints and introduction of overtime working in certain key departments. On the one hand there is overtime working and a large number of additional workmen are needed to cope with the work. But in Alipore Mint, we have engravers who have been doing work—highly skilled work—and there the whole department has been kept temporary. Since there is need for additional workmen, since

there is need for making people work overtime, why is it that we do not make this department permanent? It has been working for 150 years but it is still on a temporary basis.

There is another point. They are highly skilled people and as hon. Members know they are making the Bharat Ratna and other beautiful medals, etc. and they all come from middle-class families. For the last 150 years they were enjoying the status of class III but recently they were put down to the category of workmen. As a matter of fact these mint engravers draw less salaries than the engravers in the Survey of India. I would request the hon. Minister to see if the previous status could not be restored to them. Even under the British Government, they have been enjoying that status for so many years; they are people coming from middle-class. For the last 150 years, that department has been temporary and it should be made permanent.

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen): I want to know if the two rupee notes are still printed or they have been stopped. If they are printed, I would like to know the necessity for printing these notes. What is the use of printing two rupee notes? Why not obviate that expenditure by printing one rupee notes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are Supplementary Demands. It is not a general discussion.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: Printing charges are demanded here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If money is asked specifically for the printing of two rupees notes, the hon. Member may say that it should be dropped. But this is a matter of policy and this can be taken up later on at the time of the Budget. I allowed some of these questions but that ought not to be taken as a precedent. There is no time. Now, therefore, under these circumstances, only absolutely relevant matters will be allowed. He need not reply to this two rupee notes question; that is a matter of policy.

Shri A. C. Guha: If you give that ruling, most of the points raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty also are covered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Am I to take it from the hon. Minister that the engravers are not workmen? If he says that I am quite satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But this does not relate to engravers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are being misled. Engravers have been now classified as workmen.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, instead of wasting time in this technicality it may be better for me to explain the matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In doubtful cases it is better to explain.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is true that they were so long treated as class III officers but recently according to the decision of the Inspectors of Factories both at Bombay and at Calcutta they have been put in class IV i.e., as workmen. We have allowed the present incumbents to enjoy the privileges they have been enjoying so long. This matter has been decided by the labour experts. But I should like to tell the hon. Member that we considered this matter with the utmost sympathy and we have extended most of the privileges and amenities they were enjoying to the present incumbents. As for their being made permanent I think recently an order has been issued to make them permanent.

2 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Currency'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,07,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Mint'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 37—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

Assistance for natural calamities and scarcity-affected areas.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,02,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Inadequate assistance for relief measures in scarcity-affected areas

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I also beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,02,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Sir, these two cut motions refer to inadequacy of assistance given in respect of relief measures carried on in areas affected by calamities such as floods and in the scarcity-affected areas. We know that the Government of India has evolved a formula according to which they pay 50 per cent. of such expenditure up to Rs. 2 crores incurred by the States and beyond that 75 per cent. of the expenditure incurred. My object in giving notice of these cut motions is not to disapprove of the increased expenditure to the extent of Rs. 4 crores which is now being sought to be appropriated.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

The original provision was Rs. 3 crores and now it has been increased to Rs. 7 crores because of the floods in Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and PEPSU. My intention is to draw the attention of the Government to the inadequacy of the provision which was made in the budget and also the inadequacy of the provision that is now being made because we find that every year a large number of States are affected by scarcity conditions. If we just look into the reports of the Food and Agricultural Ministry for the last four or five years we find there a paragraph dealing with some provision for the scarcity areas every year. There we find the mention of the names of a

[**Shri N. B. Chowdhury**]

large number of States. Whatever improvement might have taken place due to the First Five Year Plan or other measures we still find that in a large number of States every year we have the visitation of natural calamities and scarcity prevailing in large areas. In view of these conditions it is necessary that while framing our budgets we should provide for a larger amount.

As for the Rs. 4 crores now provided I find that this is not adequate. The Government of India should have some information with regard to the administration of relief measures which are made by the State Governments.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): May I know as to whether the hon. Member is speaking about the budget of 1956-57 or 1955-56? These are Supplementary Demands for 1955-56. With regard to further provision and all those things I think the best course would have been to discuss that matter when the demands for 1956-57 come up here.

Shri K. K. Basu: Why not devote some time now?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: My point is to draw the attention of the Government to the inadequate provision. While looking into the reports of several past years we find the need for such assistance to a large number of States and that is why the necessity for a Supplementary Demand to the tune of Rs. 4 crores has arisen. I think the point is quite relevant and we can...

Mr. Chairman: Let the question of relevancy be left to me.

The hon. Member may proceed with his argument.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: The point that I want to make is this. The Government of India is giving assistance to the extent of 50 per cent or 75 per cent and the Government of India should have some information where the amount is being spent. I have the experience of such relief measures in my District of Midnapore in West Bengal, and I think this will be the experience of hon. Members from other States also where unfortunately such calamities are taking place, and I feel that there is a sort of maladministration, corruption and certain other things which are undesirable in the matter of implementation of these schemes. This amount is spent by way of flood relief, dry doles and other relief measures.

What I want to say is that while allocating the money under this head the Government should make sure from the State Government that the amount is spent in a proper manner so that adequate relief is given. Since the Central Government has come forward with this assistance of 50 per cent. or 75 per cent, there is no reason why in scarcity-affected areas there should not be adequate provision, why there should not be provision for flood relief, unemployed agricultural workers who want work during the period when there is no work for them after the harvesting season and before the cultivating season. Therefore, flood relief works, dry doles etc. should be provided for.

There is one other thing. In administering this relief I find that as soon as the harvesting season comes this dry dole and other relief work is stopped. There are disabled people, people who have no land and people who have no capacity to work. When you stop the dry dole and other relief measures for those people also with the coming of the harvesting season they find it very difficult to live on because whether it is harvesting season or not those people have no chance of getting anything. Therefore, without going into the details of these measures of administration I would request the Government to call for such information from the State Governments and I think it would be necessary for the Government to advise them or at least request them to continue giving such doles and other assistance to these people even after the harvesting season.

Then again, there may not be any natural calamity, unprecedented flood or famine. But, we know that normally after the harvesting season in this country there are a large number of agricultural workers and other poor people who cannot find any work. In this Welfare State when you are speaking of socialistic pattern and all that, we should provide for some work to those people. The Government of India schemes for rendering such assistance should include such measures also. This should be a normal thing so long as the Government is not in a position to create conditions in the country where the people have no unemployment problem, in rural areas particularly, and where there is no such recurrence of famine or flood. If such conditions are created then there may not be any necessity for large scale relief measures. But, for the present, I think for a long period to come, the

Government will have to provide a very large amount for such sort of assistance and relief so that the unemployed people and other poor people may find work, may get dry doles and other relief.

I would conclude with another point which I want to refer to. That is in regard to the administration of the relief. We find sometimes that instead of paying the relief to the workers in cash, they are paid in kind, and especially in rice. But the rice that is given is rotten or is unfit for human consumption, and so many complaints have come from so many States. I am speaking from personal knowledge. These workers who come for relief work in scarcity-affected areas and other areas affected by floods are asked to travel long distances for receiving rice and sometimes they are given rotten rice. These difficulties should not be there. So, the Government of India should enquire about these things from the various State Governments and before making any allocation, they should ask those Governments to see to it that such difficulties are not experienced by the workers.

Mr. Chairman: Shri K. K. Basu may now speak. I would request hon. Member to condense his remarks.

Shri K. K. Basu: I shall do so. I agree more or less with whatever my friend Shri N. B. Chowdhury has spoken. I also urge upon the Government that whenever grants are given they must look to it that the sums are properly utilised. I do not know what exactly is the procedure that the Central Government follows in this matter. They always allot money and then sit tight over the matter. I have seen it myself in the Sunderbans area which more or less suffers from chronic flood or drought frequently. What happens is, the Government grants some money for laying roads there. The roads in the rural areas are naturally made of earth and the embankment plays a very important part in the economy of the inhabitants of the area. Unless there are good embankments, the entire fields and the lands are inundated by saline water and the lands cannot be cultivated. Originally it was supposed to be the duty of the landlords though they never did it and our Government sat tight so long over that matter. They are now proposing to do it by legislation and I believe they have passed a legislative measure. But I do not know how far the Government can function in this way. The Government undertakes the

work in a particular area in a particular year and then after five or six months, with the coming of new crops, the Government declares that there is no more scarcity there. But still there is scarcity. My friend has elaborately discussed it and I do not want to repeat it. We find that a particular road on a particular embankment may be incomplete, because it could not be completed within the specified period. What is the result? The next year, when the rains come, and before any further work could take place the work which has already been done is wasted. It so happens that in the next year, for the same area, the same amount is granted, or owing to some idiosyncrasy or the whims of the administration, aid is given for some other work, leaving this particular work incomplete. Here is a Government which is trying to spend some money over a particular item of work, but I would request the Government not to waste the money like this, but spend much more money properly especially when the demands are greater. Actually, the dole given is inadequate, and even with the paltry sum, the workers do not get the full benefit. The administration is wrong somewhere. Either the administration is carried on by the officials who have their own whims and fancies or it is done by the local members of the party in power who try to influence the administration, in which case, the authorities work according to their own wishes and not to the maximum utility of the particular area and inhabitants of the particular locality. Even if it is, say, Rs. 3.5 lakhs a year, the whole amount is wasted and there is no good to the community and there is no good result. I would urge upon the Government to know fully well that the rural economy of the country is not so flourishing even according to their legalistic definition. Suppose there is scarcity in an area and some amount is granted and some relief is given; but if that work is not complete, in spite of the fact that new crop has come in from the markets; it does not mean that the work has been successfully finished. Still, there are quite a large number of unemployed people, and their services have to be utilised in the proper way so that the money they have invested can bring really fruitful results. My experience has shown that to invest the entire sum is meaningless. I have seen it from my own experience in my own area. Two years back the Finance Minister said, "We have a development plan". I was told that the Bengal Government has submitted a plan

[Shri K. K. Basu]

for the Sunderbans costing about Rs. 5 crores. I do not know how far they are going to proceed with it. The Sunderbans is an area which is chronically affected by drought or floods every year, and the money spent on its improvement has absolutely no proportion to the demand. Even the small amounts spent on that area is not properly synchronised with the need and spent in a manner which will give full benefit to the inhabitants of that area. I urge upon the Government not to have the legalistic attitude that the area has been declared as a scarcity area and that money has been spent on its improvement. They will then sit tight thereafter! What I say is, when they invest money, they must carry their work to its logical conclusion and see that the inhabitants of the area get the full benefit.

There is another point which I would like to make. That is with regard to the change of 'voted' item into 'charged' in respect of the Industrial Finance Corporation. I have very serious objection to that. You will remember that, when the Supplementary Demands for Grants were discussed twice in the last session—in 1955—it was definitely directed by our late-lamented Speaker that such matters should be brought before the Public Accounts Committee before the Government comes forward with the proposal to change this categorisation.

The observation made in this Demand is that they have only just consulted the Auditor-General and no mention of the Public Accounts Committee is made. They say :

"As regards the suggestion to consult the Public Accounts Committee, Government consider that it may not always be possible to convene a meeting of the Committee to obtain its decision in time for the Supplementary Grants."

There cannot be anything far from the truth than this. The Members of the Public Accounts Committee have been meeting for the last few days, and there cannot be any reason or any difficulty for the Government to do this otherwise. They should be honest. Why this method of circumvention? They say further on :

"The Comptroller and Auditor General has also observed that the question whether a particular item of expenditure is 'voted' or 'charged' is essentially one of interpreta-

tion of the Constitution and if he does not accept the interpretation of Government, the matter will come under the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee at the time of examination of his Audit Report".

I hope that the Speaker's opinion can be deemed to have been sound and he had much better knowledge of parliamentary procedure and of the Constitution than many. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the sovereign Parliament, gave a positive direction to the Government that before the Government came forward in the current year for changing a 'voted' item into 'charged', they must give the opinion of the Public Accounts Committee on the matter. I do not understand why the Government has taken this attitude regarding the function of the Public Accounts Committee and thereby of the sovereign Parliament. I take very serious objection to that. I hope the Chair will not allow this matter to be discussed as it is and allow this Demand to be passed. I do not know how they can cure it. Possibly, they can include this in the next budget.

The Government says that "the interest accrued on loans which were considered to be of doubtful recovery should not be taken credit for in the Profit and Loss Account" and therefore, the Industrial Finance Corporation could not get any profit. According to the terms of the agreement of the statute under which this Corporation was established. Government is bound to replenish that particular amount. We should like to know the reason why this interest could not be taken credit for. You remember that four years back Parliament discussed the whole matter. Then an enquiry was ordered and the Enquiry Committee gave a report. We spoke very much against some of the members of the Corporation.

Unfortunately, the Chairman of that committee has retired. No steps was taken against the representative of the Government who was a party to this; I think he has been posted as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank or something like that. Who is responsible for this particular investment? If we look into the last annual report of the Industrial Finance Corporation, it has been mentioned there that the money has been invested in big concerns managed by big persons, there is enough control over the purse and so on. If that is so,

why are they in a position to ask the Parliament for money to replenish the shortfall in the payment of interest? This is a very important matter, which cannot be discussed like this. We should have longer time. Unless the Government comes forward with a fuller explanation, I do not see how they can come to this House putting this thing as a charged item, on which the vote of the House cannot be taken? I want this point to be discussed in greater detail and the observation of the Speaker should not be made light of.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Sir, it is true that under Section 5 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, a certain amount of interest is guaranteed. But it is also true that the Government should make sure that the Corporation is properly run. We see that from the very beginning that the Government has had to subsidise this Corporation. The recent argument is that interest on advances given to the Sodepore Glass Works had not been charged. I ask, why not? The tax-payer must have some knowledge as to why interest has not been charged. It is said, "interest accrued on the accounts of six companies had not taken credit for in the Profit and Loss Account". I do not know anything about this; but, I think there is something very shady about these transactions. I can understand certain members of the permanent staff trying to protect certain other members of the permanent staff; but I cannot understand the Minister's justification for not going into this matter.

As far as the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, this House as a whole cannot go into certain matters in detail. For this purpose, by statute this House has constituted the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. I say that the Government must take advantage of the Public Accounts Committee. It is not as if we should ask the Government to refer the matter to that Committee. The Government must seize that machinery and see that every rupee is spent in the proper manner. I am not going into the technicalities of the matter—whether it is a charged item or voted item. For me, these technicalities mean nothing. All that I want is that this matter must be properly gone into and the Industrial Finance Corporation must be properly run. It is improper that this sort of subsidy should be given continuously every year. Except for 1953-54 when it

was nil, every year subsidy has been given by the Government and the latest subsidy is much larger. As I have said, this is a very improper manner in which our moneys are spent. I am sure the Minister must be as anxious as anybody else in this House to see that these things are set right. A Committee must be appointed consisting of 3 or 4 Members of this House or from outside. No Resolution of this House is necessary for this. This can be done by an executive order of the Government. This matter has not been looked into for a long time; no more time should be wasted. I hope that the Government will announce even today that they will appoint a committee to go into this matter and submit a report on it.

Shri T. N. Singh: I had no desire to raise an issue on this point at this stage, but I think it is high time that Government came to certain firm decisions on matters of financial procedure and the control of the House. I think that if anything is to be taken away from the authority of this House in regard to financial matters, it should be dealt with with great care and also hesitation. An Act is passed and a certain thing is provided in that Act, namely, that interest is guaranteed; but if at subsequent stages all payments are made as charged items, then this House will become very hesitant whatsoever to give any guarantee to any such law. As to what amounts are to be appropriated out of income—I mean gross income—in a particular concern, is entirely a matter to be decided by the Auditor-General on the auditor of that concern. He can put a certain amount as doubtful debts, give some provision for losses in future years or for past years and so on. The auditor of a company or corporation is different from the Auditor-General. The companies have got their own private auditors; they make the balance sheet according to what they think is the proper accomplished procedure. But, that procedure may not be in tune with the accounting procedure adopted by the Government. Therefore, I think that it is very necessary that before any charges are made, this House should be taken into confidence. After all, that is a right of the House and for Government to take a decision on an interpretation of such import will not be fair either to the Government or to this House. I do not agree that there was some difficulty in consulting the Public Accounts Committee, because it is meeting very often and it is so easily convened. It meets when the House is in session and also in the inter-session

[Shri T. N. Singh]
 period. It may be that the Auditor-General has given his opinion and it may be some protection for the Government, but all the same, here is the question of the supremacy of the House. This House has got every right to express its opinion on matter like this. When once it is made a charged account, rights are taken away. We cannot give our vote. It is taken out of our purview. This is a serious matter and it is but fair that the House should be consulted on this question. If the House could not be consulted, at least its duly constituted Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, should have been consulted. I am sure that the Public Accounts Committee, a very responsible body, would have taken all the facts into consideration and given the correct lead to Government in such matters. Whatever be the opinion of the Auditor-General or the other legal advisers of the Government, it is a matter of the right of this House. Therefore, its authorised committee like the Public Accounts Committee or the House itself must be consulted when any change is made in the nomenclature of the accounts. As a matter of fact, the first action was itself wrong. Article 150 or article 151 lays down that no changes can be made in the nomenclature of the accounts of the Government of India without the sanction or approval of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is a person who is directly under the control of and responsible only to this Parliament and as such, he is responsible naturally to the Public Accounts Committee. It is something ridiculous that when that officer is responsible to that committee, that committee should not be consulted. How is that reasonable? It sets up a precedent for the future. I would strongly urge that in any matter where the accounting system is being changed or where the voting heads are transferred from one to another, the authoritative body of this House, either the Public Accounts Committee or the House itself must be consulted. It will be very wrong to start new precedents in any other manner.

Shri M. C. Shah: Under this demand No. 37, two points have been raised: one is with regard to financial assistance in the case of natural calamities. Two hon. Members on the opposite side have spoken on the point. Shri K. K. Basu from Bengal has raised the question about the Industrial Finance Corporation. The other friends have also raised

that question. My hon. friend and colleague Shri A. C. Guha will reply to that point regarding the Industrial Finance Corporation. As I see that only 30 minutes are available and there are important demands like demand No. 91 and others, I think I should not take much time on this matter about financial assistance in the case of natural calamities.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): You can take my time.

Shri K. K. Basu: You push the mouse into the trap.

Shri M. C. Shah: My hon. friend Shri K. K. Basu knows very well that to give relief in the case of natural calamities is the responsibility of the States. It is only some assistance that could be given by the Central Government under a certain formula. From 1951, the Central Government has taken upon itself to give some financial assistance in the shape of grants and in the shape of loans. In the shape of grants 50 per cent. of the gratuitous relief granted by the States is made by the Centre. Loans are also granted to the States to have these scarcity works undertaken by the States. That too, after the States have spent something on those schemes which are approved as gratuitous relief and loans. The Central Government gives grants and loans. This year, we had provided a sum of Rs. 3 crores for grants and Rs. 3 crores for loans. There were natural calamities and floods in many parts of the country. There were natural calamities in the form of cyclones in the south. Therefore, the Central Government had to give more assistance to these States. Therefore, we have come here for a supplementary grant of Rs. 4 crores. We feel that for grants, Rs. 7 crores will be necessary, for 1955-56. So many things have been said here by the hon. Members, which should have been addressed to the States concerned. Here is a demand in the case of natural calamities and not in respect of unemployment and such other difficulties of the people of these States. As a matter of fact, the First Five Year Plan has provided for Rs. 15 crores to meet this demand. Next year, we have made a provision of Rs. 9 crores. We cannot anticipate that there will be natural calamities. We should always hope and pray that there should be no natural calamities, and there should be no need for financial assistance to the States. The hon. Member over there suggested that

the Central Government should enquire into these things and find out what will be the needs of the States. Why should we anticipate that there will be natural calamities and why should we go about enquiring these things?

About gratuitous relief, whenever a sum is paid, we give 50 per cent up to Rs. 2 crores, and 75 per cent over and above Rs. 2 crores. Also, we have liberalised the formula. We do not give help when permanent assets are created by the States when giving relief in the scarcity areas. Otherwise, we always try to help them in their difficulties. There is no question of being stingy in any way. We have liberally given grants whenever they have asked. Whenever we find that help is justified, we do not waste even a single moment to give them assistance. My hon. friend Shri K. K. Basu said about improvement of roads, embankment, etc. All these are the concerns of the State Government. He will be well advised to address the State Governments in these matters, to be very careful and see that there is no wastage. The Central Government has to look into the question whether the financial assistance given to the States is well spent. For that, they always have some inspection and all details are asked for. They are scrutinised. I do not think any further remarks are necessary on this point. As I said in the beginning, I would not take much of the time of the House. I would request my colleague to speak in respect of the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Industrial Finance Corporation is always an interesting and exciting topic.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Because it is like that.

Mr. Chairman: The Revenue Minister was conscious that there are only 30 minutes for this. I hope the Expenditure Minister will also remember that.

Shri A. C. Guha: My hon. friend said about interest not being charged for certain companies. I think his memory will tell him about the position of the Sodepur Glass Works. It was not in a position to pay anything. These other companies also were not in a position to pay interest. On the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General, it has been decided that the Corporation should not show in its balance sheet any interest from these companies.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is commercial accounting. Unless you consider it as a bad debt....

Shri A. C. Guha: That is bad debt. That is why I say that it is no use showing any interest when we know that the Sodepur Glass Works is going to be auctioned with a huge loss. It was on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General that that interest was not shown in the balance sheet. Certain bad debts....

An Hon. Member: All are bad debts.

Shri A. C. Guha:.... were also provided for. On the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General, it has been decided to provide Rs. 15 lakhs in the reserve fund. I think every industrial concern, every commercial concern, naturally does that and provides something in a reserve fund. The Industrial Finance Corporation has not been doing this so long. This has been done to provide a reserve fund of Rs. 15 lakhs because there are certain debts which may be taken to have gone bad.

As regards the point particularly mentioned by Shri K. K. Basu and Shri T. N. Singh, and also from this side. I think the speakers agreed that the Government had the right or authority to change from one account to another account. But, the difficulty was that technically there was some profit in the relevant year. The question is, why should the Government make up this loss by giving this subvention. As I have stated earlier, the profit that has been made has been transferred to the reserve fund. It was not possible for the I.F.C. to pay the guaranteed dividend. As far changing the accounts from the voted to the charged, Shri T. N. Singh has referred to article 150 of the Constitution.

Article 150 only says :

"The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe."

Under this article I think the Government has acted quite legally and in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution by putting this item in the charged head according to the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Shri T. N. Singh: When it was first put, it was put without the Auditor-General's advice.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is no use raking up old things. And again, the Speaker when he mentioned these things said: "I am not giving any ruling, but I am suggesting that the Comptroller and Auditor-General and also the Public Accounts Committee should be consulted". We consulted the Comptroller and Auditor-General first, and he said it was not necessary as he also agreed with Government interpretation because under article 150 he is competent to say under what form an account should be put. Then we informed the Parliament Secretariat. That means we informed the Speaker of this decision in February this year, and the Parliament Secretariat or the Speaker did not take any objection to this decision. So I can say....

Shri T. N. Singh: Why did you not inform the House? You should have informed the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was the suggestion of the Speaker that we should consult the Comptroller and we informed the Speaker.

Shri T. N. Singh: And not the House?

Shri A. C. Guha: We consulted the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and under article 150 it is quite clear that it is the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General which will decide under which form accounts of expenditure are to be put, and we informed the Parliament Secretariat of the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and they did not object to this decision.

Shri T. N. Singh: My point has been misunderstood. What I said was, under article 150 the Auditor-General can lay down, that is provided, but the House was seized of it. The suggestion by the Speaker was made in the House and the House should have been fully informed before any such decision, which amounted to taking away its right, was taken. That is what I said.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already said that the Speaker did not give any ruling. It was a suggestion, and we acted according to it, and we informed the Speaker in time of the decision taken by the Government with concurrence of the Auditor-General. So, we have come before the House for this thing.

Mr. Chairman: Let me explain to the House what I have understood. I hope hon. Members will hear me first. Whether an account is charged or votable

is a matter of construction of the Constitution. It lies with the Comptroller and Auditor-General to construe and to give a decision whether the account is votable or it is charged. The hon. Speaker had made the suggestion that the Public Accounts Committee at least should be consulted in the matter when an account is being transferred from votable to charged head. That was quite all right, but then the Government consulted the Comptroller and Auditor-General and they are of the view that when Government and the Auditor-General agree on one point that it was a mistake....

Shri A. C. Guha: This is not only the view of the Government but the view of the Comptroller and Auditor-General also and we informed the Speaker of this.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the Minister might allow me to say what I have to say. When the Government consulted the Auditor-General and they were in agreement that so far as this item was concerned it ought to have been under the account charged and not votable, then they feel that they are right so far as this item is concerned, and they can construe it as charged. If there is no agreement between the Government and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, then perhaps—that is how the Government has put it—it might be feasible to put it before the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee as well. Now the Government feels that because it is a matter of construction by the Auditor-General, and the Government and the Auditor-General have agreed that it ought to have been under charged account, they think that it should be transferred from this to the charged account. Because it had been suggested by the hon. Speaker and had been mentioned in the House, it would have been better, as Shri T. N. Singh says, if they had taken the House also into confidence. It might not have been left to the House to take a decision, but at least the information could have been given to the House that such a thing is being done. That would have been better. But, so far as the technicality of putting construction is concerned, that was for the Auditor-General to do, and I am sure the House will not take now any objection to what has been done, though I am of opinion that in such a case it would be fair and proper to the House if the House is also taken into confidence when such a thing is being done, because a particular right of the House is being taken away.

Shri T. N. Singh: There was one point more. After all under the article the supreme authority of Parliament is not taken away. Even though the form of accounting has to be settled by the Auditor-General, the Auditor-General continues to be responsible to Parliament and therefore we have been deprived of a right which we could have exercised if we had got the information earlier.

Mr. Chairman: I have already said that the information ought to have been conveyed, but so far as that right is concerned, hon. Members would concede that it is a matter of construction of the Constitution, and there we are also bound by the Constitution and whatever is laid down by it.

Now, I will put cut motion Nos. 19 and 20 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,02,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,02,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,37,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just make a point? Already it is ten minutes to 3 and all the remaining Demands will probably be put to vote at 3. In the very beginning we had pointed out that one of the big amounts is under Demand No. 91 and yet already the half an hour which we had proposed is not

there at all, and now it is going to be put to vote. I would put it to you that at least some more time, half an hour, be made available with the consent of the House.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Members are of the view that other items might be left to be put to vote subsequently and we should take up Demand No. 91, I am prepared to take it up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is Demand No. 80. I want to speak on that.

Mr. Chairman: Once we have fixed that there will be an over-all limit of three hours, you can very well appreciate I can extend the time only by 10 or 15 minutes, not more. Therefore, if Demand No. 91 is expected to take at least half an hour, at least we shall have to leave out other things.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Deputy-Speaker allotted 15 minutes for this and 5 minutes for another Demand. Subsequently, we can cut short this 15 minutes to 5 or 10 minutes, but to remove the Demand.....

Mr. Chairman: All right. I shall allow the hon. Member 5 minutes. May I take up Demand No. 91?

Shri Kamath: All Demands except No. 91 may be disposed of by 3 P.M. Half an hour may be given to Demand No. 91.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I will have to extend the whole thing by half an hour.

Shri Kamath: With the consent of the House.

Mr. Chairman: It is the direction of the House also that it should be finished.

Shri Kamath: You can take its direction.

Mr. Chairman: If it is the desire of the House, we can finish. Demand No. 39.

Shri Kamath: On Demand No. 38 may I ask for information? The footnote refers to Assam only. I would like to know whether other States also have failed to utilise the grants made to them for the improvement and welfare of Scheduled Tribes, and if so, which are those States, and the reasons for the non-utilisation of those grants.

Shri M. C. Shah: What is the point to which I should reply?

Mr. Chairman: The Minister ought to have been more attentive when the question was put. The point that has been raised is this. In the footnote under Demand No. 38, it is only the State of Assam that is mentioned as not having utilised the sums allotted. Are there any other States also in the same position, which have not utilised the sums allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes?

Shri M. C. Shah: The explanation is there already. If there were any other States, they would have been mentioned. As it is, there was only one State.

Shri Kamath: The language used is 'mainly Assam'.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wanted to put only one question and an answer has been given to that question. Whether that answer is acceptable or not is a different matter.

The following Demands may be taken together :

39, 53, 64, 80, 86, 89, 98, and 128. To some of them, there are cut motions and their numbers are : 21, 23 to 26, and 31 to 33. These will be taken as moved.

DEMAND NO. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 53—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 86—SALT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 89—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 98—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Transport'."

in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No.128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Additional expenditure on Exhibition Division and Films Division

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Working of the department in regard to exploitation of coal in Hyderabad State and Sulphur deposits in Kashmir

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 in respect of 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Expansion in activities of Geological Survey

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 in respect of 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Additional assistance for stowing

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

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Working of coal stowing operations.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Loss due to increase in expenses

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Immediate payment of loss.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Policy of buying equipment at high price from abroad for training

Shri K. K. Basu: I also beg to move:

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100'."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want to make a few observations on Demands Nos. 80 and 89. But regarding Demand No. 89, I find that the Minister of Production is not here.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: The other Ministers are there.

Shri K. K. Basu: What does it matter if he is not there?

After all, ignorance comes from a common source.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I shall support Demand No. 80 under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, relating to the Geological Survey of India.

The exploitation and development of minerals has been given a very important place in the Draft Second Five

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Year Plan. It has also been stated therein that the development of minerals and the development of industries should be closely interlinked. But due to there being no proper maps and so on, the exploitation of minerals has been done rather in a haphazard fashion, with the result that there is an element of anarchy in the whole developmental programme.

In Hyderabad, we have got a coal-field. But we are exploiting only 30 square miles of it as against an estimated area of 800 square miles of coal deposits that is to say, we are exploiting only 3.75 per cent of the total.

So far as production is concerned, though we have got such a large area of coal deposits there yet the annual output is only 4 per cent of the total output in the whole of India. And we are starving the industries which are south of Hyderabad, because there are no coal-fields nearby, and the nearest coal-field is only that in Hyderabad. The industries south of Hyderabad are suffering owing to short supply of coal from this coal-field.

If we compare our annual coal production in India with that in other countries, we shall know how far we are lagging behind other countries in this respect. The total output of coal in the USA is 458 million tons, in the USSR 320 million tons, in UK 228 million tons, in Germany 123 million tons, in Poland 84 million tons, in France 72 million tons, and in Japan 43 million tons. There is therefore urgent necessity that a proper mapping of our coal resources should be done, and the coal that has not so far been exploited should be exploited now.

Owing to shortage of time I shall not go into the various details of how our forest resources have been depleted on account of not using coal for domestic consumption, and so on and so forth.

I now come to the other minerals, such as copper and sulphur. So far as sulphur is concerned, we are in short supply, and we are importing sulphur, but we are unable to exploit the 3 lakhs of tons of sulphur deposits in Kashmir and the reason given for this is that there are no proper communications etc. I would suggest that something must be done immediately to exploit these deposits.

With the advent of the big steel plants I would suggest that our iron ore resources should be properly mapped out. I was told that the Indian Bureau of Mines would take up this issue. But I do not know how far they have been able to map out these natural resources.

So far as minerals are concerned, there is what is called the Mineral Concession and Regulation Act of 1947. Under section 7 of that Act, some rules had to be framed by Government. Although the Act was passed nearly eight years ago, yet even to this day Government have not been able to frame those rules.

I would also say that the assistance given to the various coal-fields should be very thoroughly examined, because at present only about 30 coal-fields out of a total of 850 are getting this benefit. And these 30 are relatively bigger coal-fields, with an annual output of over 2 lakhs of tons. The figures in regard to the cost of stowing, supplied by these coal companies are rather inflated. I would suggest that Government should go into this matter thoroughly before giving any assistance and the representatives of labour also should be taken into confidence while giving assistance to these coal-fields which number only 30.

Shri Kamath: I want just a small piece of information on Demand No. 55 the foot-note under the Demand says:

"The excess is due to the payment of certain arrears of privy purse, not claimed earlier by the Rulers of Akalkot.....".

We were told some time ago, and the papers also reported, so far as I can recollect, that many of the former Rulers and the present Rajpramukhs had responded to the Prime Minister's appeal for sacrifice of a part of their privy purses. I do not know whether it is reverse gear now that those Rulers who had not claimed are now claiming. It is not response to the Prime Minister's appeal, now, but the process is now in the reverse gear, for those that did not claim formerly are now claiming. I would like to know whether these Rulers had not claimed it merely because they had forgotten to do so, or whether they are deliberately claiming it now. That is the point that I would like to be clarified with regard to this Demand.

I would also like one small matter to be clarified under Demand No. 74. It

is stated in the foot-note under the Demand that the additional provision is required for payment in satisfaction of a decree passed by the Manipur court against Government.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wants some answer as well.

Shri Kamath: I shall speak on these Demands together, and finish in a minute.

The decree is for Rs. 3,404-8-0. But we find that the Demand is for a sum of Rs. 4,000. I would like to know why an additional sum of Rs. 600 has been claimed under this Demand. For what purpose has it been claimed?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K.D. Malaviya): With regard to the point raised by my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on the question of inadequacy of exploitation of coal in the south, it is admitted that the target quantity of coal that should be produced in the south has not so far been raised, and that only a small area of the Singareni coal-fields is now being exploited. But so far as the prospecting of coal in the south are concerned, there is a proposal in this Plan to expand the activities very considerably. The extent of area in which survey and prospecting has to be carried out is about 3,800 square miles. The area which is being exploited already is quite small. The difficulty was with regard to getting proper equipment and technical personnel to expedite the process of prospecting. For that we put forward certain proposals about ten or twelve months ago. We are receiving sanctions somewhat slowly arrival of some of the equipments are awaited. As soon as everything is ready, the programme of prospecting of coal in the south will proceed rapidly. We are quite alive to the situation and as soon as we have the number of drills that are awaited, we will proceed with our work. We have to depend on imports from abroad for these. Of those drills that have to arrive, some may be switched on to the Hyderabad area and the work of prospecting can then commence. On the basis of data maps and information collected, exploitation of coal will proceed.

3 P.M.

Shri Satish Chandra: Demand No. 89 is a grant in technical sense only, because this amount was realised as coal cess and must be paid to the Coal Board. That is the normal practice. The amount expected to be collected was provided

in the Budget. Actual collections have exceeded the budget estimates and the excess amount is being paid to the Coal Board. It is not an expenditure but a transfer of money from the general revenue to the Coal Board, according to the provisions of the Act.

Shri M. C. Shah : As regards Demand No. 55, the position is this. There were certain sums by way of privy purses drawn from the treasury. Those were not claimed earlier by the rulers. I have got the whole list here. The budget estimate of the privy purses for the merged States rulers in 1955-56 was Rs. 136.53 lakhs, and the revised estimate is Rs. 137.62 lakhs sum charged Rs. 1.09 lakhs. The corresponding figure for the rulers of integrated States is Rs. 0.52 lakhs. The following are the details of the additional expenditure for which supplementary grant is required:

(a) Payment of privy purse amounts not drawn in the preceding years by the rulers of seven States merged with Bombay—Rs. 1,09,300 (charged); (b) Payment of arrears of privy purse to the Chief of Lewa—Rs. 51,700 (charged). The names of the seven States merged in Bombay referred to in (a) above are Akalkot, Bhor, Magodi, Palaj, Punadra, Sangli and Sanjeli.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: It is past 3 O'clock.

Shri M. C. Shah: Against these names are shown the amounts of privy purse.

Mr. Chairman: What Shri Kamath wanted to know was different. There is a tendency that these privy purses should be stopped. There is public opinion to that effect. But even those amounts that have not been taken are being paid away. He described it as the 'reverse gear'. He wanted some explanation for it, if I understood him correctly.

Shri Kamath: Quite right.

Shri M. C. Shah: These are small States who had not taken the amounts. They have to be paid these amounts, as there is a guarantee given under the Constitution. It is voluntary on the part of the rulers to just accept cuts. But if they do not do so, we have to pay because that is guaranteed under the Constitution.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: They have not claimed it.

Shri M. C. Shah: They had not claimed. These are the arrears. So 'not claimed' is not the question.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Not claimed earlier.

Shri M. C. Shah: That means arrears. We cannot say that because they had not taken earlier, they should not be paid.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Shri Kamath: The Law Minister is not here to reply.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps he will be content with what he has got.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I point out that sometimes Ministers and Deputy Ministers in charge of certain Ministries are not here at all? I would plead with you to direct that they should be present here at least when the supplementary grants are being discussed.

Mr. Chairman: I entirely agree with the hon. Member, that all the Ministers should be here when these things are discussed. But now there is another difficulty; the time is up and I cannot prolong it any further.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: What is meant by 'all'?

Mr. Chairman: Those that remain, except cut motions pertaining to Demand No. 91.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The Minister of Legal Affairs is present now.

Shri Kamath: He may answer the point in regard to Demand No 74 as to why they are demanding Rs. 600 more.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I think the note is quite explanatory.

Mr. Chairman: There is no time now.

Shri Kamath: He came too late.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put all the cut motions to these Demands, excepting Demand No. 91, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,000 in respect of

'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 in respect of 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 in respect of 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry to Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions have been negatived. I shall now put all the Demands that remain, except Demand No. 91 to the vote of the House :—

The question is :

"That the separate supplementary sums not exceeding the sums shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1956, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof: Demand Nos. 39, 53, 64, 80, 86, 89, 98 and 128".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments.'"

DEMAND No. 53—POLICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,88,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,60,000 be granted the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.'"

DEMAND No. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Geological Survey.'"

DEMAND No. 86—SALT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Salt.'"

DEMAND No. 89—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production.'"

DEMAND No. 98—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport.'"

DEMAND No. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.'"

**DEMAND NO. 91—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS**

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

Slow progress of dispersal from camps to rehabilitation sites

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Adjustment of amounts outstanding from previous year

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I also beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in, respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

This is one of the biggest grants which we are asked to pass in this House. There are two important parts to it. One part is that dealing with evacuee property and the other is that with regard to additional expenditure for the new influx of refugees from East Pakistan as well as additional expenditure necessitated by the slow progress of dispersal from camps to rehabilitation sites in West Bengal.

Regarding the evacuee property pool I will not say anything very much, except what I have reiterated again and again that government property in occupation of authorised tenants should be given on a no-profit-no-loss basis, and also that realisation should be in easy instalments, that they should not be required to pay a very high amount every month in order to be able to keep the houses in which they are living. Besides this, I will not take up any further point because I want to talk in greater detail about two particular provisions for refugees from East Pakistan.

Firstly, we all know the difficulties that have arisen due to the new influx of refugees. There are many political

considerations to be taken into account in this. We shall go into that matter later on when we have a greater opportunity during the discussion of the General Budget. But I would certainly like to stress one point and that is that the condition of the refugees at the receiving camps, especially at the Sealdah station and in the border stations, is pitiful. They need a certain amount of greater care. You see women and children on those platforms in a most terrible condition, dirty and almost unprotected. I would say that we should vote the extra amount for the increased number of refugees. We should also see that these receiving centres are improved and the refugees are immediately taken to the camps.

The second point is about the slower progress of dispersal from camps to rehabilitation sites arising from (i) paucity of land and (ii) injunctions issued by the courts leading to non-implementation of rehabilitation schemes. This is a point with which I would like to deal in greater detail. Last time also, I spoke about the terrible conditions of the work-site camps. I want to place before this House certain pictures which I have taken. To any one who is interested in the conditions of the refugees living in these work-site camps, one look at these miserable people living in these small tents for three years in rain and in heat will be enough to know in what conditions they live. But, I am not dwelling too much on that aspect. What I am trying to show you is this that they have already been there for 3 long years. Why is it that such a long delay has taken place. For that I blame Government's own policies. On this question of the paucity of land, I think, there is no difference of opinion. We had little land in large stretches in which the refugees from East Bengal could be rehabilitated. But we were contenting that there are areas where certain such land is available.

I will take one example of the Bagjora camp, where there are 2,500 families with a total of about 12,000 people for the last three years. They came here in 1953 and after that they were told they have to dig out a canal. For that canal certain acquisitions of land were made. The big thing about those acquisitions is that the major part of the land that was acquired belonged to small peasants of the area. The policy which has been followed by Government consistently, and on account of which they

are now facing the difficulty of injunctions and are not being able to rehabilitate the refugees, is creating much trouble and suffering to the refugees as well as the local peasantry. Their attitude is of trying to take away land which belongs to small peasants.

We were negotiating with government and they said at first they wanted only land for the canal. We discussed and discussed and re-discussed the matter. There was a lot of agitation as to what the alignment of the canal should be and finally the work on that canal started. In the first instance, the refugees could not work because there were legal injunctions as a result of the policy of the Government itself.

After a question of the land, they started excavation of the canal. Then suddenly there were a large number of new acquisitions for refugee rehabilitation. I will place before this House the actual type of acquisitions that have taken place which directly resulted in delay in the rehabilitation of the refugee peasantry. For instance, in the two police stations of Bhargar and Rajarhat, in the 24 Parganas, 57 moujas have been acquired and if this acquisition goes through, the majority of those affected will be small peasants who have 6 or 7 bighas of land, that is 2 to 2½ acres of land. That is the total amount of land belonging to them. For instance, in Hatiara in Rajarhat thana in Patharaghat-Chapra, Noabad, Akardakishori if this acquisition goes through—this is all high land and not low and—we cannot say we are acquiring fallow land—if this acquisition goes through not a single family in these moujas will have even one bigha of land left with them. That is why we say that it is the policy of Government which is delaying this matter of refugee rehabilitation.

As a matter of fact, the District Magistrate visited that place in the year 1955 and he has already agreed in his report that a large portion of the land acquired is the land of the small local peasants. This is one part of the story.

The other part of the story is that there are certain lands which belong to bigger people, people who own 500 to 700 bighas of land. The funny thing is that although the land roundabout has been acquired, Kanai Nandi's land who is a big landowner has not been acquired. I would again bring to the notice of the House that we tried our best to see

that the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Irrigation Department should not take over the land belonging to the small peasants. On the other hand, we were showing them actually huge areas of fallow land. For instance in Dhapa Manpur Mouja 2,500 acres of land approximately was there, of which about 1,000 acres was khas mahal land, that is land that belonged to the West Bengal Government. From 1953 to 55, all these years we have been going on giving the government maps and telling them that there was land. They were telling us that they were going to give us certain khas mahal lands for the rehabilitation of the peasants, whose lands are being acquired. But up to date nothing has been done. That is why I say there has been delay for all these three years due to the government. At the same time, we are all faced with the position where large areas of land which is there is not being acquired. Small peasants' lands are being acquired. Already the big landowners have got bighas and bighas of land. I think the West Bengal Government is aware of the fact that these lands are inundated with saline water. We want you to take them. But, when normal acquisition proceedings are brought into effect we find that there are very big people, including the Ministers—Ministers are interested in this—and they come in, for long legal proceedings. We have been saying again and again that we should go in for special legislation whereby you can take over this land. For this particular area, I would even say that we were prepared to take the refugees there and we could settle them there. But for all these long three years this has been going on. These worksite camp refugees are living in conditions of hell and we are not in a position to give them that land which is already there and on which they say they will go and settle themselves. They say they are ready to rehabilitate themselves but nothing has been done so far. So, I feel that unless Government changes its policy regarding taking over of this land and also taking the help of the local people of all parties, unless you treat this as a national problem, on a national level and not on the petty level of some electioneering campaign, that the Congress party must be there and that if other people are associated with it, then immediately the opposition parties are going to gain something for themselves,—unless this attitude is changed, there will be no appreciable difference, however many supplementary questions we may put on the floor of

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

this House. This is the point which I want to make before this House because I think it is one of the crucial matters which is facing the question of rehabilitation in West Bengal.

Mr. Chairman: Cut motions moved :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा :

यस्याधारेण बीजानि जनैरुत्पत्ति मूधेसु ।
सद्यः सुरदुमायन्ते श्रीधरः स्तु नः॥स श्रियस्तुः

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are two or three hon. Members who want to speak. Therefore there should be 5 minutes limit.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I was just thinking that guillotine was going to fall and will start with us. I will, anyhow, try to be as brief as possible. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Then the hon. Member will also realise that there was an overall time limit and that we have already extended that.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: I think this much time will be given to me, the time that is being taken away from my time.

Exorbitant rates on which evacuee and Government built properties are auctioned

Shri Nandlal Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

प्रार्थना यह है कि पूरक अनुदान की जो यह मांग है उस के लिये एक अपील मेरी है, और कोई झगड़ा नहीं। आप यह समझ लें कि मुख्य अनुदान जितना बढ़ा था, उस से बहुत अधिक आप का यह पूरक अनुदान है। एक चीज यह है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने बड़ी कृपा कर के यह शब्द सत्यता पूर्वक कह दिये हैं।

"As the transfer is covered by corresponding receipts on the Revenue side this does not involve any cash outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India."

इस के लिये हाउस को तो बड़ी शान्ति हो सकती है कि चलो, हमें कोई पास से तो खर्च नहीं करना पड़ा। श्री खन्ना जी ने स्वयम् कमाया और स्वयम् ही खर्च कर दिया। लेकिन इस से उस उत्पीड़ित मंडल में निराशा जरूर होगी जिस को यह पता है कि सरकार हमारे ही खून से हम को बार बार सींच रही है और फिर नाम ले रही है कि वह हमारा पुनर्वास करवा रही है।

मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि अभी तक पूर्वी बंगाल की समस्या मुंह बाये खड़ी है और बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उन का बसाना बहुत आवश्यक है। अभी तो साढ़े उन्नीस लाख रुपये का ही सवाल था, फिर ११ करोड़ से भी ऊपर की समस्या हमारे सामने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के उत्पीड़ितों की आ रही है। अभी २६ तारीख को लाजपत नगर में रिफ्यूजी कंवेशन (शरणार्थी सम्मेलन) हुआ। उन बेचारों के मन रो रहे हैं जिन के पास शक्ति नहीं है। उस के ऊपर जिस समय प्रापर्टीज (सम्पत्तियों) को आक्शन (नीलाम) किया जाता है तो पांच पांच सात सात और दस दस हजार की प्रापर्टी का ४७ हजार, ५७ हजार और ६० हजार में आक्शन किया जाता है। जो १५ हजार रुपये की प्रापर्टी है उस को ६४, ६४ हजार रुपये में आक्शन किया है। इसी प्रकार से उन की किस्ती के सस्वन्ध में भी मेरे पास आज समय नहीं है कि मैं अधिक कुछ कह सकूँ। श्री खन्ना जी इन चीजों को अनुभव करते तो अच्छा होता। वह स्वयं शरणार्थी हैं। हो सकता है कि वह स्वयं कुछ कह न सकते हो पर मैं निवेदन करूंगा श्री देशमुख साहब से और पंडित जवाहरलाल जी से कि वे इस बारे में कुछ करें। खन्ना साहब से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे झगड़ कर यह करवाने की कोशिश करें कि गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा कांटीब्यूट करे। आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि एक व्यक्ति १५,००० रुपये की प्रापर्टी पर ६४,००० रुपये बोली देता है और उसके क्लेम में से उसको बेनिफिट (लाभ) मिल जाता है। वह समझता है कि उसको इस तरह से तो कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है, इस बास्ते वह यदि ज्यादा बोली देकर जो कुछ भी हासिल कर ले वही अच्छा है। मेरे पास इस तरह की भी रिपोर्ट आई है लखनऊ से

कि एक व्यक्तिने ६४,००० में कुछ प्रापर्टी खरीदी और खरीदने के बाद उसे उस ने ४०,००० में बेच दिया। उसने यह समझ लिया कि जो यह ४०,००० आया है यही काफी है। मैं कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि वह स्वयं इस चीज को रोके। इस भावना में एक और सब से बड़ी मुश्किल की बात यह है कि इससे हमारा बहुत भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। पाकिस्तान का यह बार बार कहना है कि मुस्लिम यहां पर बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति छोड़ गए हैं और हिन्दु पाकिस्तान में बहुत कम मूल्य की प्रापर्टी छोड़ आये हैं। आज पाकिस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दु जो प्रापर्टी छोड़ कर आये हैं, उसका एक कौड़ी भी मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है लेकिन इसके विपरीत यहां हमारी गवर्नमेंट एक गलत पालिसी को अपना कर मुसलमानों की प्रापर्टी को भावना कर रही है और कीमतों को बढ़ा रही है। इसका नुकसान हमें अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी हो रहा है।

इस लिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आप जो एक शरणार्थी से २०० या ३०० रुपया महीना की किशत लेते हैं यह वाजिब नहीं है। वह बेचारा ५० रुपया या १०० रुपया महीना कमा नहीं पाता और न उसका गुजारा ही चलता है तो फिर वह इतनी बड़ी रकम किशत की किस प्रकार दे सकता है। इस लिए आपके जो पूर्ववर्ती मिनिस्टर थे, श्री जैन साहब और श्री मोहन लाल जी, जिन्होंने बार बार यह आश्वासन दिये थे कि शरणार्थी जहां बैठे हुए हैं उनको बहा से उठाया नहीं जाएगा उस पर आप भ्रम करें और जो रुपये आपने लेना है उसको आसान किशतों में बसूल करें। आज यह सारी चीज दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। इस चीज के न होने से जो मरने वाला है वह या तो मिडलमैन है या फिर दरिद्र है। जो धनवान है, चाहे वह शरणार्थी ही है, उसके बारे में आप कुछ करें या न करें, इसमें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन मिडलमैन जो कि पिस रहा है, या भूखा है, जो अपनी हालत किसी को कह भी नहीं सकता है, जो दरिद्र है, उसके लिए तो कुछ कीजिये। हमारे भोसले साहब, मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता, बम्बई क्षेत्र में रहते हैं और हमारे सन्ना साहब कलकत्ता में रहते हैं। इनका कौन ध्यान करेगा? मैंने कितनी ही विधवायें देखी हैं, ऐसे ऐसे केसिंस देखे हैं जिनको देखकर आदमी रो पड़ता है। मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि एक अंधी विधवा जिसका एक पागल लड़का था और उसकी टांग टूटी हुई थी और उसकी एक

छोटी सी लड़की थी, उसको मैंने आपके एड-वाइजर के पास, श्रीमती रामेश्वरी नेहरू के पास, भेजा। वहां पर आपके जो लेफ्टिनेंट्स हैं उन्होंने उसके साथ ऐसा बुरा व्यवहार किया कि वह वहीं पर रोने लग पड़ी। सेकड़ों आदमी इकट्ठे हो गए और फिर वह वहां से चली गई। दूसरा केस एक उस धेवी का है जो कि तीराह अफ्रीदी क्षेत्र से आई थी—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will realise that he will have a fuller opportunity some time later for discussing this and then he can cite instances one by one.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Eleven crores of rupees are coming up in this.

इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस क्षेत्र की ओर भी ध्यान दें। मैं नहीं कहता कि पूर्वी बंगाल से जो लोग आ रहे हैं उनकी समस्या कोई कम महत्वपूर्ण है, वह भी एक गम्भीर समस्या है। इस चीज को सभी मानते हैं। परन्तु पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए उत्पीड़ितों की समस्या समाप्त हो गई है, ऐसी भावना आपके दिल में नहीं आना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस ओर ध्यान दे कि वह कम्पें-सेशन पूल (प्रतिकर विधि) में क्या देती है और पुरुषाधिकारों को नया वास्तविक सुविधा प्रदान करती है और क्या वह काफी है।

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow progress in rehabilitation schemes and improvement of living conditions in camps

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

Manner of working in camps and slow dispersal policy

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I have only two points to make briefly.

We have had the biggest grant for rehabilitation purposes in 1955-56—also in the original grant—and now we have to pass this Rs. 11,39,57,000. Altogether the money spent by Government is not little, but one point I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that when this grant is spent for the welfare of refugees, the T.B. patients must be taken into consideration particularly. I have seen that very often the cases that we come across are not taken care of as quickly as they might be, and in the case of T.B. patients the delay can be fatal. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that these cases are disposed of quickly and something done about them as soon as possible. Sometimes when we take such cases directly to the hon. Minister he deals with them and attends to them, but it is not always possible for the Minister to see to every case and the people have to come to Writers Building and Auckland House, Calcutta, and sometimes there is a lot of delay.

All this money under the supplementary grant is to be granted. Let that be spent for the welfare of a section that cannot wait to be looked after. In this case, I have a suggestion to make that for T.B. cases, if a separate section could be created, it would be very useful, because in that case, people could go direct to that particular department and get relief as quickly as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall be very brief and state my points straightaway.

The first point that I want to make is this.

The disposal of the whole of the evacuee property by auction has become a scandalous thing. When you look at rehabilitation, you will find that there was displacement followed by settlement and now that settlement is again being

followed by displacement. And that displacement is entirely due to the erroneous policy of auction. My friend has given you many instances and I do not want to go into those instances, but I may say that most of the property is being sold to those persons who are very rich and who have got their claims. I do not know in what way. If they say that they paid Rs. 50,000 for a piece of property, actually speaking they are paying only Rs. 25,000. The price of the property is being inflated. I would, therefore, suggest that the Ministry should have its own valuation and the Ministry should dispose of the property in accordance with that valuation, and it should make the disbursement of that money as easy as possible.

My second point is this. There are so many shopkeepers who are now occupying the shops of evacuee persons, and those shopkeepers are being displaced. A shop does not mean only the place; it means business, it means goodwill and it means so many other things. Now they are being displaced and the shops are being disposed of. I would urge that the Government should revise its policy and should not do anything to displace these persons who are helpless.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that we should have a national policy. We have a national policy. **Shrimati Chakravartty** said that we were putting the rehabilitation work on a party basis. I deny that. Our policy is national, but the trouble lies when we come to the implementation of that policy. I do not want to say much about these Bengal refugees, but I want to say only one thing, namely, that the conditions in which they are living in these camps and infirmaries and other places are sub-human. I would request the hon. Minister to see that even if nothing else is done, at least the insanitary conditions of those camps are removed and the camps have more of cleanliness than they have at present.

The hon. Minister should have a master plan for settling the refugees and that master plan should be thought of at the time of the Budget. If that is not done, then we are not tackling this problem on a basis which is needed for the solution of the problem.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Are you going to apply guillotine?

Mr. Chairman: The Minister shall have time to reply. I suppose **Shri Das** would be as short as possible.

Shri B. K. Das (Contal): The paucity of land has been the greatest difficulty as has been pointed out. The hon. Minister has also given thought to this problem. In the progress report that has been supplied we find that the States other than West Bengal have offered as much as 1,38,600 acres of land. Out of this, the Planning Commission team have so far visited Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh and have selected areas covering 23,950 acres. The Agricultural Officer attached to this Ministry, the progress report says, has also visited the land offered by the Government of Bihar and has made a preliminary selection of 14,000 acres. So we find that about 38,000 acres of land have already been selected. But I want to know if any reclamation work has started up till now. In my opinion, if the reclamation work has not yet started we do not know how long we shall have to wait to get any refugee settled in this land.

Further, we are told that there is a possibility of reclaiming 80,000 acres of land in Tripura and 6,000 acres in Cachar. We were told that Tripura land consisted mostly of jungles and that it would be sometime before it could be reclaimed. About the other 38,000 acres of land, I do not know what difficulty is there. Nothing has been done as yet for reclamation and making the land fit for the rehabilitation of the refugees. The work is going very slowly. More vigorous steps are necessary so that at least some batches can be sent to all these places.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Das: The Hon. Member opposite has always contended that there is land in West Bengal. I do not want to go into that controversy; there may be or may not be. The hon. Minister has promised us that we shall be supplied with information regarding land available in this State. But by no stretch of imagination can we say that we shall be able to rehabilitate all those who have come and who will be coming within this State. It is certain that we shall have to find out land outside West Bengal. I shall be happy to know something about this from the hon. Minister so that we may be able to send our refugees to those places within the shortest possible time.

श्री मेहर खन्ना : जनाब वाला, जहाँ-तक इस डिमांड का ताल्लुक है एक सवाल तो

मगरबी (पश्चिमी) पाकिस्तान के डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स (विस्थापित व्यक्तियों) के बारे में है और दूसरा सवाल मशरकी (पूर्वी) पाकिस्तान से उन भाई और बहनों की मदद देने का है जो कि वहाँ से अपना घर बार छोड़कर मगरबी बंगाल और हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं।

सवाल तो छोटा सा है, लेकिन जहाँ तक बहस का ताल्लुक है मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तमाम पालिसी पर, चाहे वह रिलीफ की है चाहे रिहैबिलिटेशन की, चाहे कम्पेन्सेशन की, उसके मूताल्लिक काफ़ी जोर से बहस हुई है। मैं बहुत चीजों में तो नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन चन्द एक मोटी मोटी चीजों का जबाब देना चाहता हूँ। पहले मैं मशरकी बंगाल की तरफ आपका ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ।

हालात कुछ ऐसे हैं कि जहाँतक मशरकी बंगाल से निकास या माइग्रेशन (प्रवाजन) का ताल्लुक है वह दिन ब दिन बढ़ रहा है। जहाँ पिछले साल यानी सन् १९५४ कोई में एक लाख बीस हजार बहिनें और भाई आये यानी दस हजार माहवार के हिसाब से आये, वहाँ गुजिस्ता साल यानी सन् १९५५ में यह तादाद २,४०,००० थी जो कि एबरेज (औसत) में करीब २०,००० माहवार होगी। गुजिस्ता तीन चार महीनों में माइग्रेशन सर्टिफिकेटों की दरखास्तों की तादाद लगातार बढ़ रही है। दिसम्बर के महीने में अगर यह तादाद ११,००० थी तो जनवरी में वह १८,००० हो गयी। तो जिस वक्त कि हम रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल अपने सामने रखते हैं तो हमें यह सोचना चाहिये कि हमारा प्राबलम क्या है। हमारा प्राबलम दिन ब दिन बढ़ रहा है और हमको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारे रिसोर्सेज, (संसाधन) चाहे वे जमीन के हों, चाहे वे एम्प्लाय-मेंट के हों, कितने हैं और उनसे हम किस हद तक उन भाई और बहनों की मदद कर सकते हैं जो कि पार्टिशन के बाद भाट बरस पाकिस्तान में रहने के बाद आज यहाँ आ रहे हैं।

मैं यह तस्लीम करता हूँ कि सियालदा के स्टेशन पर जो रिफ्यूजी भाई हैं उनकी हालत कुछ अच्छी नहीं है। मैं खुद यह भी तस्लीम करता हूँ कि आज जो तीन बरस से हमारे भाई छोटे छोटे तम्बूओं में बाग जोला में या शान्तिपुर में या किसी दूसरी जगह रह रहे हैं यह किसी के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं हो सकती। वे हमारे भाई हैं और उन्होंने मुल्क की आजादी की

[श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना]

ज्ञातिर कर्बानी दी है, उन्होंने अपना तमाम जानों माल कुर्बान कर दिया है। तो आज हमें कम से कम यह तो उनके लिए करना चाहिए कि वे ऐसी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें कि उनकी मिनीमम ह्यूमैन नीड्स (न्यूनतम मानवीय आवश्यकताएँ) पूरी हो सकें। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि हमारे वर्क साइट कैम्पस् की हालत भी अच्छी नहीं है और हमारे रिसेप्शन सेंटर्स (स्वागत केन्द्र) की हालत भी अच्छी नहीं है। हमारे जो भाई और बहिनें तम्बुओं में रह रहे हैं उनकी हालत भी काबिले फरर नहीं है। लेकिन यह कहना कि हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे यह चीज मैं तस्लीम नहीं कर सकता।

हमने अभी फैसला किया है कि जहांतक सियालदा स्टेशन के रिसेप्शन सेंटर का ताल्लुक है उसको बन्द कर दिया जाये। बान गांव और बानपुर, जो कि बंगाल के बाडेर स्टेशन हैं, वहां बाकायदा रिसेप्शन सेंटर खोलें जायें ताकि जो भाई बहिन आयन्दा हिन्दुस्तान को आवें, उनको चाहे हम बिहार को भेजें, या बंगाल को भेजें या मैसूर को भेजें, चाहे उड़ीसा को भेजें, इन सेंटर्स में उनका प्रापर स्कीनिंग (उचित निरीक्षण) हो और अगर हम देखें कि एक भाई कास्तकार है तो उसके लिए जमीन मुहय्या करें और अगर हम यह देखें कि वह शहरी है तो उसके लिए शहरी एम्प्लायमेंट का बन्दोबस्त तो करें। तो मैं अपनी बहिन श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती को तसल्ली दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि.....

Mr. Chairman: It would not be possible for us to go beyond 3-45.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you give me ten minutes, I shall finish.

मैं इतना ही फिक्रमन्द हूँ...

I am as anxious as she is or anybody else, in this House or outside, that the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan should be speeded up and that they should get all possible facilities in the matter of relief, shelter and employment.

लेकिन, जैसा मैं ने शुरू में कहा था, देखना यह होगा कि जहां मेरे पास पहले कैम्प में मिसाल के तौर पर पहली जनवारी सन् १९५५ को डेढ़ या पीने दो लाख भादमी पड़े थे, वहां आज उनकी तादाद ढाई लाख से उपर बढ़ गयी है। कैम्प की आबादी का जहांतक ताल्लुक है, उसका ताल्लुक मुझ से नहीं बल्कि पाकिस्तान से है। रिफ्यूजीज का जो निकास हो रहा है वह पाकिस्तान से हो रहा है। उसमें हिन्दुस्तान

की हुकूमत का या मेरा कोई हाथ नहीं है। उसमें पाकिस्तान का हाथ है। उसके फंक्शंस (तत्व) और रीजन्स (कारण) क्या हैं यह मैं चन्द दिनों के बाद जब मेरी डिमांड्स आवेंगी उस वक्त बतलाऊंगा। अभी तो वक्त कम है। लेकिन मैं आपको इस मामले में यह तसल्ली दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके आसाम में या बंगाल में एक तम्बु भी न रह जाये। जो हमारे कैम्पस हैं उनको एक प्रोपर, रेशनल (युक्तिपूर्ण) और साइंटिफिक तरीके पर प्रोपर टाउनशिप् में कनवर्ट (बदल) किया जाय और हर एक कैम्प की एकोनामी बिल्ड की जाय ताकि उसकी एकोनामी सेल्फ सफीशियन्ट हो और उसकी एकोनामी बंगाल पर डिपेंड न करे। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि और आगे भी कह चुका हूँ कि जहां तक रिहैबिलिटेशन का ताल्लुक है, इसमें कोई बैरियर्स (बाधा) नहीं, इसमें कोई पालिटिक्स नहीं, इसमें कोई कांग्रेस के मेनीफेस्टो या एलेक्शन का सवाल नहीं जिसका कि श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती अभी जिक्र कर रहीं थी। मैं उनका कोआपरेशन १५ महीने पेशतर भी सीक करना (चाहता) था और अब भी सीक करता हूँ और हमेशा सीक करने के लिए तैयार हूँ —

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं करती।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : अब आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बात करेंगी या किसी दूसरे की बात करेंगी तो मैं अपने तो लिए जिम्मेदार हूँ, और अपनी जिम्मेवारी देता हूँ।

I seek your co-operation in solving this human problem. At every stage I have asked for your co-operation and I am glad you have given it to me.

बाकी मेरी बहिन ने जो बागजोला का जिक्र किया तो वह तो एक बड़ी दिलचस्प चीज बन गई है। उसके मुताल्लिक खुद दिल्ली आने के दो रोज पेशतर उनसे मेरी बहस हुई और इस बात को वह भी जानती हैं और मैं भी जानता हूँ कि बागजोला की बाबत दिक्कत यह है कि हम वहां पर करीब दो या ढाई हजार फैमिलीज ले गये और उस जमीन को डेवलप किया। फैमिलीज वहां पर करीब ढाई हजार के हैं जब कि वह जमीन जो डेवलप हुई है या वह जमीन जो कि कोर्ट की प्रोसीडिंग्स के तहत ऐक्वायर्ड (न्यायालय की प्रक्रियाओं के अधीन) नहीं है और उसके तहत नहीं आती, मिसाल की

घर पर समझ लीजिये कि वह जमीन हमारे पास क्लियर लैंड है। जिसका टाइटिल इन्वील्व्ड नहीं शुद्ध स्वामित्व है, एक हजार एकड़ है, हमने फ्री फीम्ली को दो एकड़ बतौर एकोनामिक यूनिट या एकोनामिक होलिंग के देना है अब वहां पर नहर के दोनों तरफ फीम्लीज तो ढाई हजार स्प्रेड आउट हैं और जमीन हमारे पास सिर्फ एक हजार एकड़ है और ऐसी हालत में आप ही बतलाइये कि मैं जमीन देने के लिए कौन से पांच सौ भाइयों को चुनूं और कौन से दो हजार भाइयों को पीछे रखूं और जमीन से महकूम रखूं।

दूसरी दिक्कत यह है कि फ्रंज कीजिये कि एक जमीन का टुकड़ा है। उसका टाइटिल क्लियर है। उन पर कोई एक मेहर चन्द बैठा हुआ है और फ्रंज कीजिये अगर मैं लौट्स भी डा करूं (लाटरी भी डालूं) और वह किसी दुसरे शख्स के नाम किल भाये तो जाहिर है कि उस मेहर चन्द भाई को उठना होगा जिसके लिये वह शायद तैयार न होगा और वह वहां से उठने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं ने इनसे खुद कहा था कि अगर आप मुझे कुछ कोआपरेशन दें कुछ असिस्टेंस दें तो वह एक हजार एकड़ जमीन जो मौजूद है और जो रिलीज हो सकती है उसमें भाई बहिनों को बसाया जाये। मैं भी चाहता हूं कि वह भाई बहिन बहुत जल्दी बस जाय और मैंने अपनी बहिन से कहा कि हमें कोई तरीका ऐसा अवश्य निकालना चाहिए जिससे हम इस दिक्कत तलब मसले को हल कर सकें। यह चीज जाहिर है कि २,५०० फीम्लीज को बसाने का मसला काफी दिक्कततलब है। उन्होंने इसकी बाबत फरमाया था कि हम भी इसकी बाबत सोचेंगे और आप भी इसके लिए कोई हल तलाश कीजिये, कोई रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश कीजिये। जहां तक इसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकालने का ताल्लुक है, बाजी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो मेरे अखित्थार में हैं लेकिन कुछ चीजें ऐसी भी हैं जिन पर मेरा वश नहीं है और जो मेरे अखित्थार में नहीं हैं, लेकिन ताहम मैं उनको दुबारा तसल्ली दिलाना चाहता हूं कि ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान से जो हमारे रेफ्यूजी भाई आ रहे हैं, उनके बसाने में हमारा भी रबैया वही है जो कि आपका है। बसाने के लिए हमारे पास फंड्स मौजूद हैं, फंड्स के सिलसिले में कोई ख़ास तकलीफ़ या दिक्कत नहीं।

अब बंकि वक्त मेरे पास बहुत थोड़ा रह गया है इसलिए और ज्यादा न कह कर

मगरबी पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज की बाबत सिर्फ दो तीन मिनट सेना चाहता हूं। शर्मा साहब इस वक्त हाउस में मौजूद नहीं हैं। मेरा मतलब श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा से है। जहां तक श्री नंद लाल शर्मा का ताल्लुक है, मैं उनको जानता हूं, उनका नज़रिया भी जानता हूं। वे मेरे भाई भी हैं, और बजुंग भी है। लेकिन इस वक्त अगर दीवान चन्द शर्मा साहब हाउस में मौजूद होते तो मैं उनसे पूछता कि अभी चार महीने हुए हैं जब आपने यहां पर कम्पेंसेशन रूल्स पास किये थे और मेरे लिए एक डायरेक्टिव (निर्देशिक) दिया था। उस डायरेक्टिव में यह था कि जो प्रापरटी १० हजार से नीचे की है वह जो रेफ्यूजी उसमें बैठा हुआ है, उसी को ऐलाट कर दी जाय और जो मकान या दुकान १० हजार रुपये से ज्यादा मालियत की हो उसको आप सेल कर दो। मैंने गवर्नमेंट बिल्ट प्रापरटी वही दुकान या मकान लिया जो खाली पड़ा था और जिस पर कि कोई रेफ्यूजी नहीं था। गवर्नमेंट बिल्ट प्रापरटी जिसकी कि तादाद दो लाख यूनिट्स है, मैंने उसमें से कोई ऐसा मकान या दुकान नहीं अब तक आक्शन की जिसमें कि कोई रेफ्यूजी बैठा हुआ था। अब भलबत्ता उन मकानों और दुकानों की नीलामी की बारी आयेगी जिनमें कि रेफ्यूजीज बैठे हुए हैं। और रेफ्यूजीज दो किस्म के हैं। एक तो वे रेफ्यूजीज हैं जिनके कि क्लैम्स हैं और दूसरे वे जिनके कि क्लैम्स नहीं हैं। आपने यह फैसला किया कि उनके लिए फ़लां-फ़लां सहायियों दी जाय मसलन् टर्म्स आफ इन्स्टालमेंट (किस्त) और ऐडवांस की सहायियों उनको दी जाय। मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर साहबान से मोदबाना दरखास्त करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई केस उनके नोटिस में ऐसा आया है जहां कि मैंने उन रूल्स से। जन्हें कि पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है उनसे तजाबुज किया है या उनकी हुकम-उदूली की है तो मुझे बतलाया जाय. . .

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुडगांव) : एक केस तो मैं आपसे बतलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें पार्लियामेंट के दिये गये इन्स्ट्रक्शंस के खिलाफ़ अमल किया गया।

श्री मेहर चंद लाला : ठीक है, वह मुझे बाद में केस बतला दें, इस वक्त तो टाईम नहीं है, मैं उसको देखूंगा और अगर मैं उसके सिलसिले में अपनी गसती पाऊंगा तो उसका एतराफ़ करूंगा और माफी मांग लूंगा। लेकिन यह जो कहा जाता है कि साहब रूल्स गमत हैं, तो

[श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना]

मैं कहूंगा कि उनको बदलने और ठीक करने का आपको पूरा प्रखित्यार है, आप सावरिन बोड़ी है, आप उनमें एमेंडमेंट कर सकते हैं....

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : मिनिस्टर साहब ने तो बिना हाउस से पूछे उनमें खुद एमेंडमेंट कर दिया ।

श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना : अब जहां तक वेलुएशन (मूल्यांकन) का सवाल है उसके बारे में मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि कुछ लोगों को शिकायत है कि बाज जगह जो वेलुएशन हुई है, वह दुस्त नहीं है, वह ज्यादा है । हमारे अफसरान ने उस वेलुएशन को खामखाह अपनी लाएलटी (स्वामीभक्ति) दिखाने के लिये और अपनी सर्विस दिखाने के लिए कर दिया है और इस वेलुएशन के मुताल्लिक हमारे गिडवानी साहब को कुछ गिला है और वे मुझे चट्टी भी लिखते हैं जिसमें झलजामात लगाते हैं वैसे अभी उसकी बाबत बोले नहीं हैं । अब इसके लिए मेरे पास दो ही तरीके हैं । एक तो यह है कि जो फंस मेरे नोटिस में आता है, उसकी इन्वॉयरी मैं खुद करता हूं । मैंने खुद अपना एक बड़ा अफसर जो कि डिप्टी चीफ सेंटिलमेंट कमिशनर कहलाता है उसको कहा है कि वह करनाल जावे, सहारनपर जावे, कानपुर जावे, भम्बाला जावे और दूसरी जगहों पर जाये और मौके पर जाकर देखे कि जो वेलुएशन हुई है वह दुस्त है या गलत है और जांच करने पर वह अगर पाये कि वह वेलुएशन गलत है, तो फौरन उसकी नीलामी बंद करने का आर्डर दे दे ।

आज गवर्नमेंट १८५ करोड़ रुपया रेफ्यूजीज पूल में देती है और हमारे शर्मा साहब कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं दिया । कल फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बजट तकरीर की, उसको सुन कर मैं तो समझता था कि हमारे रेफ्यूजीज के इंटरैस्ट्स को वाच करने वाले मेम्बर साहबान, आनरेबल फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर का उसके लिए शुक्रिया अदा करेंगे लेकिन किसी ने ऐसा नहीं किया लेकिन मैं इस मौके पर उनका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं और वह इसलिए है कि मैं किसी का मकान बेचता, किसी की दुकान बेचता और क्लेमेंट्स को नान क्लेमेंट्स से वसूल करके देता, कल फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने मुझे २० करोड़ रुपया इसलिये दिया है कि मैं २० करोड़ रुपया कैश अगले साल रेफ्यूजीज को दे सकूँ और उसके लिए मैं अपने फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं । रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री जिसके कि हाथ तंग हैं और जिसके

कि पास पैसा नहीं है, उसको फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर २० करोड़ रुपया नकद देते हैं और साथ ही मुझे इजाजत देते हैं कि ३५ करोड़ रुपये की तुम जायदाद बेच दो और एडजस्टमेंट कर लो और तकरीबन उन्होंने ५६ करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन (बॉट) अगले साल के बजेट में रेफ्यूजीज की कम्पेंसेशन देने के लिए किया है । यह कोई छोटी रकम नहीं है ।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : उनको २० करोड़ और देना चाहिए ।

श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना : हमारे श्री नंद लाल शर्मा जी कह रहे थे कि रेफ्यूजीज के खून से रेफ्यूजीज को सींचा जाता है ।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : ११ करोड़ रुपये में से रेफ्यूजीज के लिए क्या रकम रखी है ?

श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना : शर्मा जी की खातिर अर्ज करूंगा कि ३१ जनवरी सन् १९५६ तक २३ करोड़, ७८ लाख, ३८ हजार और ५७० रुपया बतौर कम्पेंसेशन के दिया जा चुका है और उस में से १५ करोड़ ६० लाख और ८२,००६ रु० नकद दिया गया है । यह जो आप पूछते हैं कि कहां से आया है तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगले साल के लिये तो २० करोड़ नकद मिला । आज तक १५ करोड़ रुपया नकद कम्पेंसेशन दिया जा चुका है । रेफ्यूजीज से कुछ वसूल नहीं हो रहा है, कर्जा वसूल नहीं हो रहा है, सूद वसूल नहीं हो रहा है, जायदाद बेच नहीं सकते, अभी तक बेचा नहीं है । तो यह कहना कि साहब, गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया है और उसी के खून से उस को सींचा है मैं कहूंगा कि मेरे मोमज्जिज दोस्त के लिये दुस्त नहीं है ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ साथ मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा, जो कट मोशनस हैं उन के बारे में, कि पहले तो यह एक टेकनिकल चीज है, यह तो एक बुक टैन्ज-केशन है, एक ऐकाउन्ट (खाते) से दूसरे ऐकाउन्ट (खाते) में ट्रान्सफर कर रहे हैं । ११ करोड़ २० लाख रुपया है । १० करोड़ नकद है और १ करोड़ और २० लाख रुपया जो है वह बचाने की चीज है । बाकी ३६ लाख रुपया उन के लिये है जो बेचारों पाकिस्तान से अपना घर बार छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं । मैं तो यही दस्बैस्ति करूंगा जो कट मोशनस दिये गये हैं उन के बारे में कि उन को समझ नहीं सके । मैं ने श्रीमती अफवर्ती को तसल्ली दे दी है कि हमारे और

उन के प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू में कोई डिफरेंस नहीं है। हम कोभापरेशन चाहते हैं और वही कोभापरेशन हम उन से सीक करते हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : धानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि यह रूल्स उन के लिये डाइरेक्टिव हैं। यह रूल मंडेटरी है जो यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में पास किये गये रूल हैं उस को डिपार्टमेंट को ऐमेन्ड करने का हक नहीं है, जब तक कि हाउस ही उन रूल्स को ऐमेन्ड न कर दे वह नातिक्ल हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या डिपार्टमेंट को हक है कि इस के बावजूद कि हाउस ने इस को पास कर दिया है उस को अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक ऐमेन्ड कर दे। दूसरी चीज यह है कि २० करोड़ नकद सौंप दिया गया है, यह कहां तक दुस्त है। उन्होंने ४० करोड़ रुपया कैश देने का वादा किया था, ताकि लोगों को कैश मिल जाय। २० करोड़ भ्रामा है लेकिन २० करोड़ बाकी है। सुत्रिया हम २० करोड़ का भी भ्रमा करेंगे और ४० करोड़ का भी भ्रमा करेंगे लेकिन क्या यह दुस्त है कि ४० करोड़ के बजाय सिर्फ २० करोड़ दिया गया है ?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Am I expected to give reply ?

Mr. Chairman: It is for you to decide.

श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना : जहां तक पहली चीज का ताल्लुक है, भार्गव साहब मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं, वह सिर्फ इशारा करते हैं, लेकिन मैं उन के इशारे को नहीं समझा। अगर वह साफ कहते कि फलानी चीज हाउस ने पास की

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : ज्वाइंट फैमिली के रूल्स सिलसिले में आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने तब्दीली की है।

श्री मेहर चंद खन्ना : अब आप ने खोल कर कहा। मैं इशारा नहीं समझ सका था। दूसरी चीज आप फरमा रहे हैं कि ४० करोड़ का इकरार था। जो उन से इकरार हुआ, मैं नहीं जानता, हुआ होगा। मुझे इल्म नहीं। लेकिन मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि मेरे ऊपर यह मेहरबानी थी, मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर मेहरबानी थी कि मुझे २० करोड़ रुपया ऐडवान्स में दिया गया।

अब, चैयरमैन साहब, आप इजाजत दें तो मैं चन्द मिनिट खूंगा, और भार्गव साहब के दूसरे सवाल का भी जवाब दे दूंगा हालांकि इस डिमान्ड से उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : उस का जवाब आप दूसरे किसी समय भी दे सकेंगे।

I shall now put cut motions 1, 27, 28, 29 and 30 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: The question is :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1955-56."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: I introduce the Bill.

LIFE INSURANCE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume consideration of the Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill. Out of 12 hours allotted for this Bill, namely 10 hours for general discussion, 1½ hours for clause-by-clause consideration and ½ hour for third reading, 2 hours and 22 minutes have already been availed of. This leaves a balance of 7 hours and 38 minutes for general discussion.

Shri Anirudha Sinha was on his legs yesterday. He will continue his speech.

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह (दरभंगा पूर्व) : सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैं कल ब्यान कर रहा था, इस देश में चाहे निजी क्षेत्र हो चाहे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बीमा कंपनियां और बैंक ही पूंजी मुहैया करने का सब से बड़ा जरिया रही है, खास कर हमारे ऐसे देश में जिस की अर्थ व्यवस्था प्रारम्भिक अर्थात् फार्मेटिव स्टेज में हो। हमारा देश आज इसी अवस्था से गुजर रहा है, इस लिये बीमा व्यवसाय को सरकारी प्रबन्ध में लेना आवश्यक हो गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी सरकार अपने सामने कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना तथा समाजवादी ढंग की समाज व्यवस्था का लक्ष्य रख चुकी है। अब प्रथम पंचवर्षीय

योजना का कार्य काल समाप्त हो रहा है तथा राष्ट्र द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की देहली पर है। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में बुनियादी तथा भारी व्यवसायों की स्थापना पर जोर दिया गया है, इस के लिये पूंजी की बड़ी आवश्यकता होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टर्स (निजी पूंजी लगाने वाले) आजकल व्यवसाय में पूंजी लगाने में बहुत संकोच कर रहे हैं। यहां तक कि अब निजी क्षेत्र के व्यवसाय भी पूंजी के लिये सरकार का ही मुंह जोहते हैं। देश में इतने आर्थिक निगम कायम हुए हैं, यह इसी बात का सबूत है। अतः देश की छोटी छोटी बचतों को भी संग्रह कर के राष्ट्र के काम में लाने के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बीमा व्यवसाय का सरकारी प्रबन्ध में लेना बहुत जरूरी था। यह तो हुआ रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण।

जैसा कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है, पालिसी होल्डरों (बीमाधारियों) की दृष्टि से भी बीमा व्यवसाय को निजी क्षेत्र में रहने देना खतरा से खाली नहीं था। हमारे देश में अच्छी, बीच के दर्जे की तथा बुरी प्रत्येक प्रकार की कंपनियां जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय में लगी हुई थीं। कुछ कंपनियां तो ऐसी थीं जिन की ख्याति खास तौर से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हो चुकी थी और दूसरे देशों में भी उन का थोड़ा बहुत बिजनेस (व्यापार) होता था। किन्तु दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ कंपनियों का प्रबन्ध सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। ऐसी कंपनियों में पालिसी होल्डरों के हित को सर्वोत्तम नहीं रक्खा जाता था। यह बात दूसरी है कि ऐसी कंपनियां बहुत प्रगति नहीं कर सकीं, और, जैसा कि सर्वविदित है, प्रोप्रायटरी कंपनियों में कुछ को छोड़ कर अधिकतर कंपनियां व्यक्ति विशेष के प्रभाव में थीं। उन के एक्सपेन्सेज (व्यय) ज्यादा थे और जीवन बीमा कोष अपर्याप्त था। यह बात ध्यान रखने की है कि सन् १९३८ के बीमा कानून के अनुसार कंपनियों की अपने बचत कोष का ५० प्रति शत तो सरकारी तथा सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्रदाय किये गये ऋण के कागजों में लगाना पड़ता था। बाकी ५० प्रति शत रकम को कुछ कंपनियां ऐसे व्यवसायों में लगाती थीं जो पालिसी होल्डरों की दृष्टि से सुरक्षित नहीं कहा जा सकता है जैसे मकानात या दूसरी अचल सम्पत्ति पर। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय फाईनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि गण

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 1-3-56, pp. 73 to 75.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

की लड़ी फसल और दूसरी फसलों पर ऋण दिया जाए, इस बास्ते भी सरकार को बीमा व्यवसाय को अपने हाथों में लेना पड़ा है। पिछले बन्द सालों से कुछ कम्पनियों का काम काज ठीक नहीं चल रहा था। इसका प्रमाण यह है पिछले १० वर्षों में करीब २५ कम्पनियों को दिवालिया होना पड़ा। इतनी ही कम्पनियों को दूसरी बड़ी कम्पनियों में मिल जाने की गवर्नमेंट को इजाजत देनी पड़ी। इसके साथ ही साथ करीब ११ कम्पनियों में सरकार को प्रशासक नियुक्त करने पड़े। अभी तक हमारे देश में ३१७ बीमा कम्पनियां थी। उनके साथ चालू बीमा की रकम करीब १२ अरब की थी। उनका जीवन बीमा कोष करीब ४ अरब का था। उनकी प्रीमियम से सालाना धामदनी करीब ५५ करोड़ थी। पालिसियों की संख्या करीब ५० लाख थी। तीस लाख व्यक्तियों का जीवन बीमा हुआ था। अमरीका के १९५२ के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति ८,००० रुपये से ज्यादा और कनाडा में प्रति व्यक्ति ६,००० से ज्यादा जीवन बीमा होता है जब कि भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति २५ रुपये का बीमा पड़ता है। इतने बड़े देश के लिए बीमा के यह आंकड़े नगण्य हैं। बीमा को इस देश में शुरू हुए करीब १०० बरस हो गए हैं लेकिन कोई खास तरक्की जीवन बीमा के इतने ज्यादा अर्थ में की हो, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता है। और अब जब कि सरकार इस व्यवसाय के क्षेत्र को व्यापक बनाना चाहती है, सरकार बीमों के सन्देश को देश के कोने कोने में पहुंचाना चाहती है, इसमें इसको सभी का सहयोग प्राप्त होगा, इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है।

4 P.M.

यह एक बहुत बड़ा व्यवसाय है जिस पर कि बहुत बड़ी राशि लगी हुई है। साथ ही इस व्यवसाय का सम्बन्ध देश के करोड़ों नागरिकों तथा उनकी मेहनत से कमाई गई धामदनी से है। इस व्यवसाय में न तो किसी वस्तु का उत्पादन होता है और न ही विक्रय। न वह वस्तु टैंजिबल (मूर्त) है। इसका मुझे हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं आता और भाषा है टंडनजी इसका अनुवाद कर देंगे। इस व्यवसाय में जो काम करते हैं उनका सम्पर्क आम जनता से पड़ता है और आम जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करना आवश्यक चीज है। इस व्यवसाय में लोगों के भविष्य की सुरक्षा की बिन्नी की जाती है। इससे मनुष्य की समाज क प्रति मानवता के प्रति सुंदर सहयोग की भावना पैदा होती है। अतः सरकार का अब इसको

सरकारी क्षेत्र में लेने का विचार है। अतः सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह बहुत सोच समझ कर कदम उठावे। बीमा इस देश में लगीदा नहीं बेचा जाता है। यह व्यवसाय बहुत अंशों में प्रतियोगिता से बढ़ा है।

सर्विस तथा सिक्योरिटी सेना तथा सुरक्षा इस व्यवसाय की खासियत है। जहां तक सिक्योरिटी का सवाल है, अब जब कि यह सरकार के हाथ में आ गया है, इसमें किसी को भी किसी किस्म का खतरा नहीं होना चाहिए। रही अच्छी सर्विस मुहैया करने की बात, यहीं पर सबसे बड़ा खतरा नजर आता है। यह खतरा और भी बढ़ जाता है जब हम यह देखते हैं कि अब इस व्यवसाय में प्रतियोगिता की बात खत्म हो गई है। अतः यदि सरकार को बीमा के सन्देश को देश के कोने कोने में पहुंचाना है और इसको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग (राज्य व्यापार) के तौर पर चलाना है तो उसे अपनी योग्यता का प्रमाण देना होगा। अगर सरकार रेड-टेपिज्म (लालफीताशाही) में पड़ गई, जैसे कि यह दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट (विभागों) में पड़ी है, तो भगवान जाने इस व्यवसाय का भविष्य क्या होगा। अतः सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि साईन क्वोर बहालियों को छोड़ कर अभी तक भूतपूर्व कम्पनियों की जितनी भी बहालियां हैं उनकी सेवायें प्रभुण रखी जायें। ऐसा करने से सरकार को उन कर्मचारियों की लायलिटी (निष्ठा) मिलती जायगी।

हाल ही में छोटी छोटी बीमा कम्पनियों में यह प्रवृत्ति आ गई थी कि वे बड़ी बीमा कम्पनियों के मुलाखियों को ज्यादा वेतन का लोभ देकर उनको फुसला लेती थी। आशा है कि सरकार ऐसी बहालियों की छानबीन कर लेगी। यदि उसने ऐसा न किया तो इससे बड़ा असन्तोष फैलेगा।

इस व्यवसाय की रीढ़ इसका फोल्ड स्टाफ (क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारी) है। अब जब कि हम व्यवसाय पर सरकार का एकाधिकार होगा तो प्रीमियम तथा बोनस (किसस तथा लाभांश) की कमोवेशी पर तथा पालिसी की शर्तों पर एजेंटों को जीवन बीमा का प्रस्ताव नहीं मिलेगा। अब उन्हें उनकी सेवा के बलपर भीमे का प्रस्ताव मिलेगा। अतः जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय के सरकारी हाथ में आ जाने से पालिसी होल्डरों को सेवायें उपलब्ध की जाती हैं उनमें सुधार नहीं हुआ तो न केवल जन साधारण जीवन बीमा के प्रोटेक्शन (सुरक्षा) से वंचित रहेगा बल्कि सरकार भी अपने लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने में असमर्थ रहेगी। अतः

[श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह]

सरकार को फील्ड मार्गनाइजेशन (संघ संगठन) पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। इतना जरूर है कि इस व्यवसाय को दक्षता तथा ईमानदारी से भी चलाना सरकार का कर्तव्य है।

अब मुझे एक बात फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहनी है और वह यह है कि यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पोस्टल लाइफ इन्श्योरेंस (डाक विभागीय जीवन बीमा) को हाथ में क्यों नहीं लिया गया है और क्या कारण है कि उसको अलग रखा गया है। आशा है कि अर्थ मंत्री इसका स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे।

सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात जो इस व्यवसाय के सम्बन्ध में है वह मृत्यु होने के बाद के दावे के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में है। आज तक कम्पनियों द्वारा आपसी होड़ के कारण तथा अपनी गुडविल (साक्ष) कायम रखने के लिए मृत्यु के दावों की रकम का जल्दी से भुगतान कर दिया जाता था। किन्तु अब तो यह होड़ नहीं रहेगी। अतः सरकार की सफलता बहुत अंशों में मृत्यु के दावे के भुगतान से बंधी हुई है तथा उसकी उदारता पर निर्भर करती है। यद्यपि अर्थ मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में इस उदारता बरतने का आश्वासन दिया है परन्तु आज तक का इतिहास तो यही कहता है कि ऐसा होता नहीं है। मैंने देखा है कि मरने वाले के वारिस को जीवन बीमे के दावे का भुगतान पहले हो जाता है और प्राविडेंट फंड (अविष्य निधि) का भुगतान बाद में। अतः मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जब तक बीमा निगम नहीं बन जाता, इस व्यवसाय से सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञों की राय से भारत सरकार अपनी नीति निर्धारित करे जिससे कि यह काम घड़ले से होता रहे।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): Mr. Chairman, I welcome this proposal for nationalisation of life insurance in our country. I listened yesterday very carefully and attentively to the powerful and persuasive speech that was made by the Finance Minister. Before I offer my supporting arguments to the Bill, that has been introduced, I would like to say that I have not been convinced by the arguments offered by the Finance Minister on two side points. Firstly, I am still unable to understand why in a matter of this importance, this House has been faced by a *fait accompli*.

Granted mismanagement of the insurance companies, I do not think a delay of a couple of weeks this way or that way would have brought the heavens down. There was, as a matter of fact, no element of surprise in this proposal for nationalisation.

The Finance Minister quoted a financial journal. May I, Sir invite his attention through you to what two other equally influential financial journals have to say on the subject? *Capital*, in its issue of 26th January, says:

"Nobody can say that the Government's decision to nationalise life insurance has come as a surprise. The idea has been under discussion so long that it had the appearance of an established fact."

The *Indian Finance*, in its issue dated 4th February 1956 says:

"The element of surprise, if at all in the nationalisation of life insurance was limited to its timing not in its actual coming into being."

This element of surprise about the timing is qualified by the *Indian Finance* by saying, if at all. I believe, in a matter of this importance, things should not be done by Ordinance. It robs Parliamentary debate of all its significance. It gives an impression to the people outside, to the larger public whom we seek to serve, that the executive is the dominant party and the legislature is merely a registering body.

Then, the Finance Minister told us that though the Government was armed with a plenitude of powers, the insurers were so ingenious, were so able, that every time they were able to get round the powers that were given to the Government. The Insurance Act of 1938 was amended, according to the Finance Minister, 10 times and according to my information, 12 times. Every time, more and more powers were given to the Government. I shall not take your time by cataloguing the various sections of this Act and the far-reaching powers that were given to the Government. Were these powers used? Were these powers used at all effectively, adequately at any time? Then, it is not enough to arm the Government with certain powers. The Government should have thought of developing, organising, new institutions. I believe, as early as 1944 or 1945, a suggestion had been made in influential quarters that the Government should set up a State Insurance Investment

Board. Why was not such a Board set up? By now, we would have collected a large amount of information and a considerable amount of experience if this had been done. The *Indian Finance* has said that investment in private hands is "mercenary" while investment in State hands is "utilitarian". The transition could have been brought about in the last decade from mercenary investment to utilitarian investment. I do not know why during the last 10 years, these positive measures were not undertaken.

In the U.S.A. the Code of conduct was adopted as early as 1906. In India, the Code of conduct was drawn up only in 1952 and even that was permitted to remain a dead letter.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find a statement which has become somewhat characteristic of the Finance Minister. It is said :

"Tightening up the provisions of the Insurance Act is no remedy since it is only of a negative character. Government have therefore decided to nationalise the Life Insurance business."

It has become a recurring refrain with the Finance Minister to say that whatever powers are given to him, whether that be for controlling capital issues, or for controlling the insurance business in the country, they are only negative powers. This persistent lament pursues us all the time. Are powers of control and regulation of a negative character? If that is so, why did he take so much of our time in discussing and putting on the statute-book the Company law? There also, I do not know whether, after a few years, the Finance Minister will come forward and say, his powers are only of a negative character. I am in favour of nationalisation of insurance. I want to make it very clear. I am not in favour of nationalisation of everything. I believe that the Government should have the ability, should have the knowledge, the self-confidence and awareness of using the regulatory and controlling powers that are given to them. In other countries in Sweden, in Norway, for instance even with socialist Governments, they have decided that insurance should not be nationalised because they found that powers of control and regulation were sufficient. In other countries, powers of regulation and control have been conceived as positive powers. It is a new theory that the Finance Minister is trying to elaborate that powers of regulation and control are essentially, inevitably, of a

negative character. Professor Mario Einaudi of the Cornell University, in a very interesting study that he has made of nationalisation in France and Italy has said:

"After looking at the experience of several countries, one is tempted to say that nationalisation is an escape from planning."

In many countries of the world nationalisation becomes a refuge box. When people are not able to find a solution, they rush to nationalisation. That is an escapist kind of nationalisation. I do not want an escapist kind of nationalisation in my country. I would like to nationalise a particular segment of our economy when we think that that is going to help us, is going to accelerate our development and will enhance social control over economy. To say that we are unable to control a particular thing and therefore we have got to take over its management, to my mind, is a philosophy of escapism.

Private industry has been making claims that the insurers have doubled the rate of annual insurance as well as the total insurance between 1945 and 1955. May I point out that the increase has been particularly sharp in the last few years and there also for special reasons, reasons made available, reasons provided by the favourable policy of our Government: The Estate Duty Act, the incentive given to new insurance, by tax rebates in the budget of 1955-56, the new idea of staff insurance or group insurance and lastly the rise in life expectation? When all these factors are taken into consideration, it will be found that a large percentage of the increase in business was not due to the efficiency of private enterprise, but due to improvement in environmental factors or better eliciting factors supplied by the Government's economic and social policies.

I would like to invite attention to an important statement made by the *Eastern Economist*. The *Eastern Economist* says :

"The demand for insurance is, in a sense, a 'non-system' factor. . . . Enthusiastic sales promotion is a marginal factor. To elevate a marginal factor into a major determinant is a serious error."

Private enterprise says that it has salesmanship. They say that insurance is not something that people buy; it is

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not a utility; insurance consciousness has to be created. May I point out that the *Eastern Economist* which is not a friend of nationalisation, has categorically stated that it is only a marginal factor and that it would be a serious error to elevate a marginal factor to the position of a major determinant.

I would like to draw your attention to a few reasons for nationalisation, supporting the arguments that have been ably put forward by the Finance Minister. I do not know if the report of the Cowasjee Jehangir Committee was published in 1945. Nor do I know why the evidence collected by that Committee was not made available. Yesterday, the Finance Minister told us about the mismanagement that has been taking place. In democracy, you must make it possible for the people to know what is happening. Surely, if you want an informed public opinion, if you want to carry the people with you, with the changes that you are making, you must make full facts available to the people. I do not know why when the Congress Party came to power it did not think it worth its while to make available the voluminous material that had been collected by the Cowasjee Jehangir Committee. We find that the Committee had found acquisition of interest in insurance companies by payment of exorbitant prices for shares, manipulation of life funds of insurance companies, payment of large emoluments to the financiers themselves or to officers of the company appointed by them, inter-locking between banks and insurance companies etc. If I had the time I would have quoted from the report, but I am sure the Finance Minister is fully cognizant of all that the Committee had to say. But what do we find? This inter-locking between banks and insurance companies has not only remained, but, if Shri Malaviya is to be believed in what he says in his very informative book *Insurance Business in India*, we find that the tie-up with big business has not only survived, but has become stronger. I find, for instance, that the control of the Birlas has grown and it included Bombay Life together with Ruby General and New Asiatic, which means in the last ten years while we were arming the Government with more and more powers this tie-up—surely it did not need the acceptance of a socialistic pattern of society to discover this tie-up and become conscious and be cautious about this tie-up—was not only permit-

ted to remain, but was permitted to become stronger by the Finance Minister and his colleagues.

Then again, about the expense ratio, I would like to supplement what the Finance Minister said by saying that between 1934 and 1954 policies in India have increased 5.4 times. The sum insured has increased seven fold and the expense of management has also increased seven fold. The size of the policy has become larger, bigger but the expense of management seems to be a function purely of the sum insured and not of the size of the policies, which shows lack of possible economy. We reach the same conclusion when it is realised that expense ratio after a slight dip has gone up to 29.3 per cent in 1954 from 28.9 per cent of premium income in 1950. Large insurers in no way show more economy they are not more economical than small ones. There is greater difference in this matter only where renewal expense ratio is concerned.

When we come to lapse ratio—which is about 45 per cent today—I would like to invite attention to what the *Capital* had to say last year about it:

“The disappointing conclusion emerges that a very large part of the new insurance is lost by lapses, particularly by ugly lapses.”

Looking into the *Insurance Year Book* I find that in one particular company in 1951 the lapse ratio was 100 per cent and in 1952 94 per cent. In the United Kingdom between 1935 and 1944 the lapse ratio has gone down from 8.6 to 2.4 per cent per year.

I believe the Finance Minister did not tell us anything about the agents yesterday. May I, with your permission, fill up the lacuna? Forty per cent of the licences of insurance agents are not renewed, and if an enquiry had been made—I do not know why an enquiry of this kind was not made—it would have been found that 80 per cent of those who have licences were also *binami*. As the Finance Minister pointed out, we are experts in *binami* transactions. It is interesting to find that out of 119,000 licences issued in 1954, 38,409 or 32.2 per cent, licences were issued to women. I did not know that our women had begun to occupy 32.2 per cent of our professional life. This only shows to what extent it is *binami*. I do not know who are the men who are hiding behind the skirts. I wish an enquiry had

been made before nationalisation, perhaps we would have discovered some of the persons occupying positions in official life also who have been hiding behind the skirts.

An Hon. Member: Sarees.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East) : That is not an unknown technique.

Shri Asoka Mehta: There has been a neglect of rural areas.

The average sum of policies issued in 1954 compared to 1953 has increased by Rs. 558. Instead of reducing our policies, we have been increasing their size. As the Finance Minister pointed out, in the United Kingdom nine out of every ten working class homes are insured. What the position is here he told us yesterday.

As far as investments are concerned two major charges were made by the Cowasjee Jehangir Committee: firstly, illicit gain made through purchase and sale of securities, and secondly, falsification of statements. Every three months under the law, a full statement has to be filed. I do not know why enough precautions were not taken. Perhaps the Finance Minister will turn round and tell me that even in England there was a classic instance where for eight years accounts were falsified systematically and the discovery was made only after a period of almost a decade. But there it was one instance, a rare instance, over which the whole country got exercised. Here it seems that in company after company mismanagement has been going on for the last ten years, and for the last five years our Finance Minister has been in charge of our financial destinies. I do not know why earlier and more effective steps were not taken.

A fear is expressed that now that life insurance has been nationalised, private enterprise will suffer; it will not get the financial assistance that it was accustomed to get from the insurance companies. In this connection, I would like to quote the *Capital*. It says :

"Private industry generally might actually benefit from a better distribution of investment which admittedly under former arrangements tended to go exclusively to concerns in which the managements of the insurance companies were interested."

I believe after nationalisation it should be possible for us to help the private sector more rationally, more effectively and in a planned fashion. I believe that private enterprises that are being carried on in a proper manner should have no fears whatsoever, on the contrary should be happy that life insurance has been nationalised, because the element of favouritism, I hope will be reduced as *Capital* has contended. Fifty-five crores of rupees are invested today in private enterprise, in debentures, in preference shares and in equity capital. The Finance Minister has said in his broadcast that this amount will be continued. I hope not only the amount but perhaps the proportion, the ratio may also be continued.

As a matter of fact, it was Sir James Grigg—I have not the time just now, otherwise I would have quoted a very interesting paragraph from his writing—who called nationalisation of insurance socialism with a vengeance. In a sense it is socialism with a vengeance because there is no longer a private sector and a public sector. The public sector infiltrates, penetrates the private sector, and if the recommendation of the Estimates Committee is accepted—and I would like it to be accepted—even in nationalised enterprises about 30 per cent of the capital may be raised from private sources; if on both sides the pattern changes like this, then we shall not be having a private sector distinct from the public sector; no more will there be co-existence, but there will be increasing approximation. And I believe that seems to be the policy of the Government because in the draft outline of the Plan we are told that the two sectors are not going to subsist just side by side, but they are going to inter-penetrate. Nationalisation of life insurance provides one of the most effective means of inter-penetration between the public sector and the private sector.

The Finance Minister yesterday, perhaps for lack of time, did not refer to foreign experience of nationalisation. I would like to strengthen his case by inviting the attention of the House to the efforts, to the successful attempts at nationalisation carried out in the different countries of the world. In Denmark, as early as 1842, a State life office was set up. It has been functioning there for 114 years now; and 27 per cent of the total business in that country is done by that life office even today. In New Zealand, a State life office was set up as early as 1869, and 71·3 per cent of the

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business in that country is done by that State office. In Italy, a State insurance unit called INA—the Italian name is rather difficult to pronounce—was set up in 1912, and 63 per cent of the total life business was done by this company in 1938, the last normal year before the war. In Australia, there were five State insurance composite offices set up in 1920, but the business they do is only fractional. In France, 34 main insurance companies were nationalised in 1946, and 60 per cent of the entire business in that country is done by these nationalised concerns.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): May I know whether there is any private sector in those countries?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have been giving the percentages to enable my colleague to understand that what is not nationalised is in the hands of the private sector. But I am coming to that in a minute.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): There is coexistence, of course.

Shri Asoka Mehta: In France, it is true that only 34 main insurance companies were nationalised, which were responsible for 60 per cent of the entire insurance business. But that was done because of the fact that the government was a coalition government. The socialists and the communists who were in government at that time were for total nationalisation, but the radicals were opposed to it, and therefore a compromise had to be made. I see no reason why when radicals seem to be playing such an insignificant part in our Parliament, we should think in terms of those compromises. I would also like to point out that between 1947 and 1953, that is, during a period of six or seven years, there has been a fourfold increase in premium income of France in the nationalised sector. The Finance Minister told us yesterday that he expects that there will be an eightfold increase here in the next ten years. As far as the French nationalised insurance sector is concerned, that is not a question of expectation, but it belongs to the realm of achievement.

In the U K my friends the socialists were advocating nationalisation for a long time. But recently they have given up the idea. Why did they do so? There are special reasons for that. In the U.K. the idea was given up because of the substantial contribution made by insurance to the foreign exchange assets

of the country. The industrial life assurance companies alone earned as much as £20 million of foreign exchange. Our insurance business in foreign countries is limited; it is not likely to grow. I believe that the inhibitions from which the British public has suffered in the matter of nationalisation of insurance do not apply to us.

As far as compensation is concerned—perhaps the question does not arise now, it will arise when we take up the next Bill—may I point out that the share capital of insurance companies is Rs. 10.5 crores? The shareholders have been earning very large dividends. I would like to invite your attention and that of the House to the very high dividends that shareholders of insurance companies have been earning. And there is something more important than this.

I believe the Finance Minister—if I am not mistaken—had warned the companies in 1950 when the Insurance Act was amended that if the insurers did not behave properly, if their management was not set right, Government might have to take drastic action later on. In this connection, the *Indian Finance* in its issue of 4th February 1956 says:

“Insurance companies did not take the warning seriously, nor did they as a rule behave.”

Capital in its issue of 26th January 1956 says:

“The industry has undoubtedly given provocation.”

After all, the industry does not mean merely those who manage the industry. The shareholders also are part of the industry. They were given notice; they were given a warning five years back saying, look here, your managers are misbehaving. But neither the managers nor the shareholders took the warning seriously, nor did they as a rule behave. They have given cause for provocation. This is not what Asoka Mehta, a socialist, who reads only books and who has no practical experience as my hon. friend Shri Tulsidas is only too anxious to assert, says. This is what the learned journals of high finance in this country have to say. And they say that these insurance companies have misbehaved and they have given cause for provocation. Are we now going to give the shareholders a high compensation?

Before we are asked to decide the quantum of compensation, I would like the Finance Minister to tell us how far

these serious allegations made by highly responsible journals are valid or otherwise.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Is that an allegation?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Is it not all allegation when it is said that they misbehaved and they took no notice of the warning? If that is not an allegation, then I am afraid I cannot convince my hon. friend.

Shri S. S. More: It is a confession.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: *Post mortem* confession.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The last point that needs to be met is this. I do not know why only life insurance has been nationalised.

The Cowasjee Jehangir Committee made a distinction between life insurance and general insurance. The distinction is important; I agree; and I grant it. Life insurance has a great element of trust funds in it; general insurance is more or less of routine business character.

But may I point out that there is greater concentration in general insurance than in life insurance? In life, 5 top companies account for 54 per cent of the business in force, and 50 per cent of the total funds; but in general insurance, just one company accounts for 19 per cent of the premium paid and 34 per cent of the insurance funds.

Secondly, the share of foreign countries and foreign companies in general insurance is far greater than in life insurance. Then again, general insurance is much more profitable than life insurance. As a matter of fact, if we study the balance-sheets of the composite companies, we shall find that the composite companies were able to give high dividends mainly because of the large profits made by the general insurance being set off against the low profits made by the life insurance companies.

There are greater abuses in general insurance. If I had the time, I would read out to you any number of instances. But I would just invite your attention to what Shri Malaviya has to say in his book at page 32. That book is very well informed and ably written; and it shows a considerable insight into the problem.

That is the reason why I feel we can quote it usefully.

May I also point out that a number of general insurance companies are merely subsidiaries of the life insurance companies? Now that the life companies are nationalised, I believe those subsidiaries also are nationalised. May I suggest that we bring them together and we set up another corporation for the general insurance, so that to borrow the words of the Finance Minister used on another occasion, we may have an opportunity of having an inward look into the working of the general insurance also.

I am anxious to give my friend Shri Tulsidas and others who may be interested, a taste of competition also. Let them run the general insurance part. The State will also have a corporation of its own. As far as life insurance is concerned—the insurers contend that the State has taken over everything, we have monopolised everything, and they will now not get an opportunity to show what they are capable of. So, in general insurance at least, let us give them an opportunity. I am a believer in experimentation. I like our people—and that is the only way in which a democracy can function—to judge things by results. We shall judge the tree by the fruit it bears. Therefore in our vineyard, let there be both the trees. As far as general insurance is concerned, let us judge them by results, by the efforts.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Why not in life companies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): We cannot cope with stolen fruit.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Let us show it to them that we can do better than they can.

I have not so far been able to understand from the Finance Minister as to what he proposes to do with the general insurance companies whose capital is virtually entirely owned and operated by the life companies. As to what role he is going to assign to them, I hope he will make clear before we conclude our discussion on this Bill.

The last point I have to make—perhaps I have to make it while the next Bill is considered—is this. I do not know how we can talk of nationalisation of insurance and leave nationalisation of banking where we have left. I hope if not on this occasion, on some future occasion I shall have an opportunity of saying something on that problem.

श्री मुनमुनवाला (भागलपुर-मध्य) : सभा-पति महोदय, हमने जो अपना समाजवादी ढंग की समाज व्यवस्था कायम करने का लक्ष्य रखा है, उसको पाने के लिए सब से पहला जो कदम उठाना चाहिये था वह था इनश्योरेंस के व्यवसाय (बीमा व्यवसाय) का राष्ट्रीयकरण और हमारी सरकार ने इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में जो स्टेप (कदम) उठाया है, उसको मैं बिल्कुल ठीक समझता हूँ और इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं नहीं समझ सकता था कि सरकार के मन में यह बात अब तक क्यों नहीं आई कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। यह एक ऐसा व्यवसाय था जिसका कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाता तो अच्छी अच्छी चीजें हमारे देश में हो सकती थीं, जो रुपये इस व्यवसाय में रहते उसका इस्तेमाल देश उत्पादन बढ़ाने में कर सकते थे। इस से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम को हम सुचारु रूप से इस्तेमाल कर सकते थे, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा था कि इस मामले में देर क्यों की जा रही है। अब जब कि राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा चुका है, मैं इसे ठीक समझता हूँ और इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। परन्तु इन सब चीजों को करने में एक नाटक सा रचा जाता है, वह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। १२ बजे रात के एक आर्डिनैस (अध्यादेश) निकाला जाता है और इसमें यह सब चीजें दी जाती हैं। क्या कारण है कि रात के १२ बजे उठकर यह आर्डिनैस निकाला जाता है कि लाइफ इनश्योरेंस नेशनलाइज (जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण) हो गया जिस का कि लोगों को सुबह उठकर पता चलता है ? क्या वजह है कि जब हमारे भाई श्री फिरोज गांधी ने सब कृटियां यहाँ इस सभा में रख दी थीं तो उसके बाद तुरन्त ही एक बिल विधेयक इस सदन में नहीं लाया गया और क्यों हम को उस पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया? जब यह आर्डिनैस रात को १२ बजे निकाला गया तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि दूसरे दिन शेयर मार्किट में एक तहलका सा मच गया और लोगों को शक होने लगा कि क्या कारण है कि रात के वक्त आर्डिनैस जारी किया गया है.....

श्री सी० डी० बेशमुख : राष्ट्रीयकरण तो अभी हुआ नहीं है।

श्री मुनमुनवाला : जो आर्डिनैस निकाला गया था उससे यह बात लोगों को ध्यान में आ गई थी कि अब राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा। अब-

साथी लोग जो होते हैं उनको बोधी सी तो प्रकल होती है और वह इस बात को आसानी से समझ जाते हैं कि आगे क्या होने वाला है।

तो जब यह सब चीज अचानक हुई तो कुछ लोगों ने इसका फायदा उठाया और अपने शेयर बेचने शुरू कर दिये। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि शेयर मार्किट गिरनी शुरू हो गई। हलचल मच गई और किसी को यह पता नहीं था कि शेयर का बाजार अब किधर जायेगा। कुछ बातें सरकार की ऐसी होती हैं जो कि बहुत छिपा करके रखी जाती हैं और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इनको छिपा कर रखने की क्या आवश्यकता सरकार महसूस करती है। सरकार के मन में शायद यह है कि अगर वह अपना निर्णय पहले बता देती तो इस पर चर्चा होने लग जाती और लोगों को पहले से मालूम हो जाता कि यह चीज होने जा रही है। परन्तु जो चीज अचानक होती है उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दो चार प्रादमी उस से लाभ उठा लेते हैं। जब सब को मालूम हो जाता है तो बात दूसरी हो जाती है।

श्री सी० डी० बेशमुख : अचानक कब मालूम हुआ ?

श्री मुनमुनवाला : जब आर्डिनैस निकला उसके बाद।

श्री सी० डी० बेशमुख : दो तीन आदमियों के सामने वह आर्डिनैस रखा गया है, ऐसा आपका कहना है ?

श्री मुनमुनवाला : मैं नहीं कहता कि आपने दो तीन आदमियों के सामने इसे रखा। मगर जो हुआ वह यह है कि यह चीज अचानक लोगों के सामने आई। दो तीन आदमियों के सामने इसे रखा गया होगा, इस को मैं नहीं मानता हूँ और न ही इस चीज पर मैं विश्वास करने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि उनके सामने इसे रखा गया था। मैं कभी सपने में भी विश्वास नहीं कर सकता कि ऐसी बात हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के रहते हो सकती है। परन्तु ऐसा हो जाता है कि दो तीन प्राद ी इस स्थिति से फायदा उठा लेते हैं, क्यों और कैसे फायदा उठा लेते हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। कैबिनेट में भी बहुत सी बातें होती हैं और उनमें से कुछ निकल बाहर भी आ जाती हैं। तुलसी दास जी को मालूम हो जाता है या किसी दूसरे को मालूम हो जाता है, यह मैं नहीं कहता और न मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि किसी को इसके

बारें में बताया भी गया होगा। परन्तु इस चीज को अमान्य क्यों किया गया, इस बारे में मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ और मुझे आशा है कि वह इस पर अवश्य रोशनी डालेंगे।

यह जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है इसके बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो एक बातें कही हैं। उन्होंने एक तो यह कहा है कि हम जो समाजवादी नकशे की समाज कायम करना चाहते हैं, यह चीज उसके अनुकूल है। परन्तु जो तात्कालिक कारण उन्होंने इस चीज को करने का दिया है वह यह है कि बहुत सी बुराइयाँ पाई गई हैं। कुछ बुराइयाँ हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्पीच (भाषण) के दौरान में बयान भी की हैं। यह जो तात्कालिक कारण उन्होंने बताया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। क्या जो १०-१० बार हमने इनश्योरेंस एक्ट को एमेंड किया उसका कुछ भी अच्छा असर नहीं हुआ? क्या यह जो बुराइयाँ देखने में आईं यह अभी आई हैं पहले कभी नहीं आईं? यदि यह बुराइयाँ पहले सामने आई थीं तो क्या कारण है कि पहले इन बुराइयों को दूर करने का कोई रास्ता नहीं खोजा गया? क्या कारण है कि पहले राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया? हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जितनी भी पावर्ज (शक्तियाँ) सरकार को अभी तक दी गई थीं वह सब नेगेटिव पावर्ज (नकारात्मक शक्तियाँ) थीं। यही वजह थी कि सरकार अच्छी तरह से जांच पड़ताल नहीं कर सकती थी और लोग जो गड़बड़ी करते थे उनको वह पकड़ नहीं सकती थी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि वे लोग कानून के प्रावीजन्स (उपबन्धों) से बच निकलते थे। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब सरकार कुछ पावर्ज अपने हाथ में लेती है तो क्या कारण है कि वह उनका अच्छी तरह से और सही ढंग से तथा सख्ती से प्रयोग नहीं करती है? जब सरकार यह कहती है कि हम असमर्थ हैं तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। अब जब कि सरकार इस व्यवसाय को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह इसमें कैसे शुद्धता ला सकेगी। चाहे जो भी कमियाँ हों जो यह राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, कि मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ क्यों कि काम करने से ही त्रुटियाँ नज़र में आयेंगी और उन्हें दूर किया जा सकेगा। परन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतने कानून बने हुए थे और सरकार के हाथ

में इतनी शक्ति थी तो अवश्य ही जो कानून को एडमिनिस्टर (प्रशासित) करने वाले हैं क्या उनमें यह शक्ति नहीं थी कि वह इन सब चीजों को पहले से ही ला कर सरकार को समझा देते और जो लोग गलती करते थे उनको वह पकड़वा देते।

एक बात हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बड़े मार्क की कही। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो इन्श्योरेंस (बीमा) के काम में बुराइयाँ हो रही हैं ये न हों यदि कॉम्पनियों में जो अधिकारी हैं वे भीतर से यह समझें कि जो रूपया वे जनता से लेती हैं उसके वे ट्रस्टी (प्रत्यायी) हैं। उनका मतलब यह था कि प्रादमी में भीतर से ईमानदारी आनी चाहिए तभी काम ठीक हो सकता है। और जब तक यह बात नहीं होगी तब तक काम ठीक नहीं हो सकता। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अन्य देशों का उदाहरण दिया और बतलाया कि वहाँ पर लोग अपने को ट्रस्टी समझ कर काम करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक हमारे अन्दर इस प्रकार का कॉर्पोरेट डेवलप (भावना का विकास) नहीं हुआ है कि हम ईमानदारी से काम करें। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे व्यापारी लोगों का कॉर्पोरेट अभी डेवलप नहीं हुआ है कि वे ईमानदारी से काम करें। इस सिलसिले में मैं बहुत प्रसन्न के साथ यह कहूँगा कि इसके साथ ही यह भी देख लिया जाये कि जो लोग हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में और अन्य अन्य राष्ट्रीय कारपोरेशन्स आदि में काम कर रहे हैं उनका कॉर्पोरेट किस प्रकार का है। यह देखना चाहिए कि वहाँ पर कितना नुकसान हो जाता है और कितना बेकार खर्चा किया जाता है। मैं सरकार को आग्रह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को हाथ में लेते हुए वह इस चीज पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे, नहीं तो बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो सकता है और इससे सरकार की बदनामी होगी। हम एक बहुत बड़ी चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर इसका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करने वालों के मन में वह भावना नहीं रही जो कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलायी है, तो जिन लोगों को आज हम बदनाम कर रहे हैं उनको हमारी आलोचना करने का मौका मिल जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ज्यादा अच्छा होता यदि इसमें से कुछ काम सरकार इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन (बीमा निगम) बनाकर अपने हाथ में लेती और कुछ काम प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज (गैर सरकारी उपक्रम) के लिए रहने देती। ऐसा करने से यह मासूम हो सकता कि किस तरह ज्यादा खराबी है और

[श्री सुनसुनवाला]

किस तरफ ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो रहा है। और इसमें कम्पिटिशन (प्रतियोगिता) की कजह से कुछ डर भी रहता।

मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है मैं एक दम इसके पक्ष में हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) में आज काम हो रहा है, जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स (परियोजनाओं) में काम हो रहा है, जिस तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन (औद्योगिक वित्त निगम) में काम हो रहा है, मैं यह बात जनरल (सामान्य) तरीके से कहता हूँ जो सभी जानते हैं। विस्तार रूप से कहने को समय नहीं है। तो आज जैसी इस व्यवसाय की हालत व्यापारियों के फायदा उठाते हुए भी है वैसी भी नहीं रहने वाली है। इसको और सरकार को खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जब सरकार के किसी काम के बारे में झालों-चना की जाती है तो हमारे शाह साहब उठकर कह देते हैं कि कोई स्पेसिफिक (विशिष्ट) उदाहरण बतलाया जाय। यह एक सेट जबाब सा हो गया है। कभी कभी स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण भी बतलाया जाता है लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई लीगल प्रूफ (वैध प्रमाण) तो नहीं हो सकता। हमारे टंडन जी ने एक उदाहरण संसद के सामने रखा था कि किस तरह से बुराइयाँ हो रही हैं परन्तु आखिर उसका क्या हुआ? यदि इसी प्रकार यह काम भी हुआ और जो इंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की आलोचना की जाती है उस पर गम्भीरता से ध्यान न दिया गया और उसकी बुराई को दूर करने की कारवाई न की गयी तो हमको लगता है कि इस काम में दिक्कत हो जायेगी।

अब हमको यह देखना है कि यह जो भीतर का कांशेंस है वह किस तरह से ईमानदार हो। मथाई साहब के समय में यहाँ करप्शन (भ्रष्टाचार) के बारे में बहुत चर्चा होती थी। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि संसद में हम चाहे जितने कानून बनावें, चाहे एक दूसरे को जितनी भी गालियाँ दें पर इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। इन बुराइयों को दूर करने का सबसे अच्छा उपाय यह है कि हम लोग अच्छे ट्रेडिशन क्रियेट करें (अच्छे उदाहरण बनावें)। हम ऐसी भावना पैदा करें कि जो लोग इस प्रकार का काम करते हैं, उनको चाहे कानून द्वारा सजा न हो सके पर उनको समाज में आदर का स्थान न दिया जाये जैसा कि एक ईमानदार

आदमी को दिया जाये। आज कल तो यह हो रहा है कि जो ईमानदारी से काम करता है उसको लोग बेवकूफ समझते हैं और जो बेईमानी से काम करता है उसको समाज में भी बड़ी से बड़ी जगह दे दी जाती है। मैं यह किसी व्यक्ति विषेश के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। परन्तु हमको इस भावना को लाने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए कि बुरा काम करने वाले यह समझें कि यदि वे ऐसा करेंगे तो समाज में उनका कोई स्थान नहीं है।

मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि जब सन् १९३७ में सुबों में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत आयी तो उस समय मैं किसी सूबे का नाम तो नहीं लूंगा, एक धमधमा सा मच गया और कहा जाता था कि अब कांग्रेस की मिनिस्ट्री आ गयी है, अब अगर कोई ऐसी बुरी बात हुई तो बड़ी भारी आफत आ जायेगी। लोग उस समय गलत काम करने से डरने लगे थे। परन्तु जब लोगों ने सुबों में पार्टियों की पालिटिक्स (दल बन्दी) को देखा तो उनके मन में यह बात आयी कि अगर हम पहले की तरह ही काम करते जायें तो कोई डर नहीं है और उस समय यहाँ तक कहा जाने लगा कि ब्रिटिश काल में जो इस तरह की बुराइयाँ थीं वे और ज्यादा बढ़ गयी हैं।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह मुजफ्फरपूर) —
उत्तर-पश्चिम) : यह ठीक ही है।

श्री सुनसुनवाला : यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। पहले भी ये बातें थीं और उसी समय की ये देन है।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम लोगों ने इन्श्योरेंस (बीमा) के राष्ट्रीयकरण की दिशा में यह बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाया है और इस काम में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की स्कीम (योजना) के अनुसार जनता के धाम लोगों का रुपया आवेगा। अगर देहात में जा जा कर अच्छी तरह से फील्ड वर्क (क्षेत्रीय कार्य) किया जाये तो इसमें बहुत रुपया आवेगा। देहातों में लोगों के पास अपना रुपया सुरक्षित रखने के लिए स्थान नहीं होता, वे छान आदि में रुपया रखते हैं जिससे उनका नुकसान हो जाता है। अगर देहात में काफी फील्ड वर्क किया जाय तो काफी रुपया मिल सकता है। परन्तु मेरा फिर भी यह कहना है कि जिस प्रकार अभी तक बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स (परियोजनायों) में और इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन (औद्योगिक वित्त निगम) में काम हुआ है, जहाँ कि करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जाता है, यदि उसी तरह से यहाँ भी काम

हुआ तो बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है। यदि यह सक्सेसफुल (सफल) हुए और हमारे जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स (प्रशासक) हैं उन्होंने योग्यता-पूर्वक अपने कर्तव्य को निभाया तो हम यकीनन अपने मकसद में कामयाब होंगे। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने एक बड़े मार्के की बात कही कि यह चीज तभी ठीक से चल सकती है जब इसके चलाने वाले लोग यह समझ कर काम करें कि यह रुपया दूसरे का है, हमको ईमानदारी से काम करना चाहिए, और अगर हमने उसमें जरा भी भ्रष्टाचर्या की बर्ती या गड़बड़ी की तो हमें पाप लगेगा और हमारा यह एक बड़ा अनैतिक काम होगा। लेकिन अगर हमने अनैतिकता को पाप न समझा और ईमानदारी से काम न लिया तो बड़ा घपला होने वाला है। बस में इतना ही कह कर अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। पर जो दो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और हमारे पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर्स (सार्वजनिक प्रशासक) पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान रखें ताकि हम लोग जिनका कि काम हमने अपने हाथ में लिया है उन लोगों को यह कहने को न हो जाये कि आपने हमारा काम हमसे ले तो लिया लेकिन जिस खूबी से हम उसको चला रहे थे आप नहीं चला सके और उसको खराब कर दिया।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल (विधेयक) हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है, उसमें एक चीज की कमी मैं देखता हूँ। उस की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। प्लानिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट (योजना आयोग का प्रतिवेदन) मैंने देखी है और उसकी ड्राफ्ट आउटलाइंस (मसविदे की रूपरेखा) को पढ़ा है। उसमें कहा गया है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर (गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र) और पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) के साथ साथ एक कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर (सहकारी क्षेत्र) का निर्माण होगा और कोऑपरेटिव्स (सहकारी सभाओं) के द्वारा हमारा बहुत कुछ काम चलेगा। हमने बहुत पहले अपना मकसद एक कोऑपरेटिव कामनवेल्थ (सहकारिता पर आधारित समाज) बनाने का तय किया था और उसके बाद भी आज जो एक सोशलिस्ट सोसाइटी (समाजवादी रूपरेखा का समाज) की बात कही जाती है, उसमें कोऑपरेटिव का मुख्य स्थान है। यह चीज साफ हो चली है कि आज के दिन वही समाज कायम रह सकता है जो पारस्परिक

सहयोग के आदान प्रदान के आधार पर स्थापित किया जायेगा। केवल कानून के सहारे और सिर्फ सरकारी अफसरों के हाथ में सारी चीजे रखकर आप उसे उस योग्यता और खूबी के साथ नहीं बना सकते हैं जिस योग्यता और खूबी के साथ आप उसको कोऑपरेटिव के सहारे चला सकते हैं। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए सारे भारत-वर्ष की कोऑपरेटिव इंड्योरेस सोसाइटियों (सहकारी बीमा समितियों) का एक बहुत बड़ा सम्मेलन हुआ था और उसमें उन्होंने यह तय किया था कि हिन्दुस्थान में जितनी कोऑपरेटिव बीमा सोसाइटियाँ हैं, उनका एकीकरण किया जाये और एकीकरण के आधार पर भाग्य काम हो। मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बुराइयों का अर्थ मंत्री ने हवाला दिया है और जिनके कि कारण उन्होंने इंड्योरेस कम्पनीज के मैनेजमेंट (प्रबन्ध) को अपने हाथ में लिया है और नेशनलाइजेशन (राष्ट्रीयकरण) से जो फायदा वे समझते हैं कि उनको होने वाला है और जो वे समझते हैं कि ऐसा कदम उठाने से हमारे पास काफी रुपया आयेगा और लोगों का विश्वास हम पर जमेगा, लोगों का सहयोग हमें मिलेगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब बातें कोऑपरेटिव इंड्योरेस सोसाइटियाँ जितनी हैं उन पर लागू होती हैं। आप कहते हैं कि ऐसी कम्पनियाँ बहुत ज्यादा प्राफिट (लाभ अर्जन) कर रही हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक कोऑपरेटिव्स का सवाल है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के प्राफिट के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा प्रतिबंध है। उनके ऊपर रजिस्ट्रार कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज होता है जो उनके काम की देखरेख रखता है। इंड्योरेस ऐक्ट (बीमा अधिनियम) के अलावा कोऑपरेटिव ऐक्ट का प्रतिबंध उन पर होता है और अफसरान बराबर उन पर नियंत्रण रखते हैं और उनके काम आदि की बाबत जांच वगैरह करते रहते हैं। जहाँ तक उनकी आय व्यय के निरीक्षण का सवाल है, वह भी सरकारी अफसरों द्वारा होता है और सरकारी ऑडिटर (लेखा परीक्षक) उनके आय व्यय का निरीक्षण करते रहते हैं। अगर कुछ प्राफिट निकलता है तो इंड्योरेस के बीच में वह बंट जाता है। देहातों में जहाँ पर बहुत कम आय वाले लोग रहते हैं उन लोगों ने कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियाँ कायम की हैं और उनको चलाने की कोशिश की है और जो पैसा उससे पैदा होता है वह समाज कल्याण के कामों में खर्च किया जाता है। सोसाइटीज के जो मेम्बर होते हैं उनके ऊपर किसी तरह का सरचार्ज नहीं समाया

[ठाकर युगल किशोर सिंह]

जाता है अगर उसे रकम वापिस देने में कुछ विलम्ब भी हो जाता है। सोसाइटी में लोगों को उस की ईमानदारी और नेकनीयती में विश्वास रहता है क्योंकि अखिर सब लोगों के सहयोग पर ही तो यह सोसाइटीयाँ चलती हैं। हमारा और भ्रष्टमन्त्री महोदय दोनों का जो यह मकसद है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग हमें सहयोग दें, ईमानदारी से काम हों और ज्यादा योग्यता से उस काम को चलाया जाये तब मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो इस ऐक्ट द्वारा सारा कार्यभार अपने हाथ में लेने का इरादा किया है, उससे इन कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को अलग कर दें तो हम अपने मकसद में कामयाब होंगे और तब कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर (सहकारी क्षेत्र) का अच्छा विकास इस देश में हो सकेगा और प्लानिंग कमिशन (योजना आयोग) ने जो लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य देश के सामने रक्खा है, वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

पंजित को० ली० शर्मा (जिला मेरठ-दक्षिण): सभापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस इंड्योरेंस (बीमा) के व्यवसाय को राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अपने हाथ में लिया। कुछ क्षेत्रों में तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि इन प्राइवेट (गैर सरकारी) कम्पनीयों ने बहुत अच्छी तरह काम किया और उसके लिए वे जनता की बधाई की पात्र हैं, मैं इसमें उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ और उसका कारण यह है कि किसी आदमी या किसी संस्था ने कैसा काम किया, वह तो अन्य देशों में उसी किस्म के व्यवसाय में लगी हुई संस्थाओं और उनमें काम करने वालों के काम से मुकाबला करके जाना जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध से जो फीगर्स (आंकड़े) हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर (वित्त मंत्री) साहब ने दिये उनके देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि किसी भी तरीके से हमारे देश के इंड्योरेंस के व्यवसाय में लगे हुए काम करने वालों ने कोई ऐसा प्रशंसनीय काम नहीं किया और ऐसी कोई प्रगति नहीं दिखलाई जिसके कि लिए वे बधाई के पात्र कहे जा सकते हों। यह उन लोगों के लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है कि उस व्यवसाय में जो देश की जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा लगा हुआ है और जो उनके पास धरोहरस्वरूप मौजूद हो और हमारे वहाँ बहुत प्राचीन समय से जो यह चीज चली आ रही है कि जो अमानत धरवा धरोहर का रुपया हो, उसको बहुत सम्भाल कर रखना चाहिए और उसको एक धर्म की नीति से और नैतिकता की नीति से देखना चाहिए और उसका

दुरुपयोग न करना चाहिए, उसको मूलतः तरीके से इस्तेमाल न करना चाहिए, इस तरह की बहुत पुरानी प्रथा हमारे देश में चली आई है, उसके बावजूद उस अमानत और धरोहर के रूप में रक्खे हुए रुपये का दुरुपयोग किया जाये, उसके सम्बन्ध में बदनीयती से काम किया जाये और उस रुपये का अपने व्यक्तिगत लाभ के स्वार्थवश इस्तेमाल किया जाये तो यह उन्हीं लोगों के लिए नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए लज्जाजनक बात है। आज के दिन हमारा देश एक ऐसी जगह खड़ा है जिस पर कि कोई भी देश गर्व कर सकता है और दुनिया में आज हमारी जो ख्याति है अगर हम उस ख्याति को बनाये रखना है और देश का नवनिर्माण करना है और अपने देश को उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर करना है और प्रगतिशील देशों की अग्रिम पंक्ति में ले जाकर उसको खड़ा करना है तो उसके लिए जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारे ईमानदारी से काम करने के तरीके का और हमारी कानिनीयत के साथ अपने काम को अंजाम देने का सिक्का सारी दुनिया में जम जाना चाहिए। मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि उस तमाम ध्योरे और वर्णन से जो कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारे सामने पेश किया, उससे हमारे देश की ख्याति को धक्का पहुँचता है और हमारा देश नीचे गिरता है। यह प्रश्न केवल एक इंड्योरेंस या एक आधा व्यवसाय का नहीं है बल्कि इसमें सराबी होने से और ठीक से काम न होने के कारण हमको जो क्रेडिट मिलने वाला है उसको धक्का पहुँचता है और उससे हमको अधिक हानि पहुँचती है, बजाय उस ५० करोड़ या १०० करोड़ रुपये के, जिसकी कि लालच में आकर कोई बदमाश आदमी, कोई बदनीयत आदमी या कोई वालाक आदमी नफा कमा सकता है। यह कुछ चन्द आदमियों के नफा कमाने का प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि देश का जो क्रेडिट (श्रेय) है, जो देश की ख्याति है, देश में जो काम करने का तरीका है और देश में जो काम कर के सफलता प्राप्त करने की नीति है, उस को धक्का पहुँचता है, और जिस परिस्थिति में आज हम हैं वह इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है कि हमारी ख्याति, हमारा क्रेडिट, संसार में गिरने पावे।

एक प्रश्न उठता है, जैसा कि झुनझुनवाला साहब ने कहा, कि साहब, यह काम अचानक तरीके से क्यों किया गया? अशोक मेहता साहब ने कहा कि हम लोगों को कॉन्फिडेंस में क्यों नहीं लिया गया, हम लोगों से राय क्यों नहीं ली गई?

में समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर (बिस्म मंत्री) साहब और हमारी सरकार बर्बाई की पात्र हैं। उन्होंने जल्दी से जल्दी काम किया क्योंकि उन को डर था कि बहुत कुछ ऐसी जोड़ तोड़ हो सकती है जिस से जनता को नुकसान पहुँचता। यह प्रश्न कि हम इस को नेशनलाइज करेंगे, इस को राष्ट्रीय प्रबन्ध में लेंगे, यह बात जनता के सामने थी और कोई समझदार भादमी नहीं था जो ऐसा समझता हो कि एक न एक रोज जल्दी ही यह सरकार इस व्यवसाय पर कब्जा करेगी। सरकार के लिये कब्जा करना जरूरी हो गया, इस लिये कि जहाँ तक आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासनिक) सवाल है, उनको कुछ दिन के लिये टाला भी जा सकता है, कुछ उस की तहकीकात कर सकते हैं, उसके अनुसार हम नफा दे सकते हैं, उस के अच्छे काम करने का तरीका निकाल सकते हैं उस को एक या दो साल के लिये छोड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन जब ऐसा प्रश्न आ जाता है जिस को हम नैतिक पक्ष ही नहीं बल्कि कानूनी जुर्म भी कह सकते हैं, जब नौबत यहाँ तक आ सकती है तब कोई भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) कोई भी राज्य इस सवाल को नहीं टाल सकता। जब तक यह सवाल आर्थिक दृष्टि कोण से देखा जा सकता था, सामाजिक नीति से देखा जा सकता था, राष्ट्रीय नीति की बुराई या जलाई के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जा सकता था, उस वक्त तक कुछ समय बड़ा भी सकता था, लेकिन अब तहकीकात से यह बात मालूम हुई कि इसमें कानूनी जुर्म हो रहा है, लोगों का रुपया, जनता का रुपया व्यक्तिगत नफे के लिये कानून के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, तो कोई भी सरकार जो कि गड़बड़े में जाने के लिये तैयार न हो, इस को एक दिन के लिये भी नहीं टाल सकती थी। यह तो बड़ा अच्छा हुआ कि सरकार ने ठीक वक्त पर ठीक काम किया। इस काम के लिये मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को बर्बाई देता हूँ। यह प्रश्न नहीं था कि सरकार को लोक सभा पर कॉन्फिडेंस (विश्वास) नहीं था, या उससे सलाह नहीं ली गई, या उसको साफ बतलाया नहीं गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में एक भादमी की हत्या हो जाय या कुछ एक भादमियों पर अत्याचार होता हो, इस की बनिस्बत यह जुर्म ज्यादा संगीन है कि देश की ख्याति को खतरे में डाला जाये और बेगुनाह इनसानों का, जो इस मामले में ज्यादा नहीं जानते हैं, रुपया नाकायज तौर पर खर्च कर के फायदा उठाया जाये। इस लिये सरकार ने ठीक काम किया, और उस को ठीक काम करना चाहिये।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि, साहब, इस कदम से जो इन्श्योरेन्स कंपनीज थीं उन को नुकसान पहुँचेगा और हम लोगों को जिन्होंने सरकारी तरीके से काम किया है, उतनी सफलता नहीं मिलेगी जितनी कि उन भादमियों को जिन्होंने प्राइवेट (गैर सरकारी) तरीके से और व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस व्यवसाय को किया। मुझे ज्यादा धाकड़े तो मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन इनश्योरेन्स कंपनियों के कुछ मुकदमे मैंने लड़े हैं। मैं सन् १९३६ में १८ मुकदमों में बकील था। उन १८ मुकदमों में ६ तो ऐसे थे जिन में उन भादमियों का इन्श्योरेन्स था जो कि जिन्दा नहीं थे, ६ ऐसे थे जिन के अन्दर तपेदिक के मरीजों का इन्श्योरेन्स था, कुछ ऐसे थे जिन का प्रीमियम (बीमे की किस्त) दूसरे भादमी उन भादमियों के नाम से देते थे जिन के नाम में इन्श्योरेन्स था, वह ऐसे भादमी थे जिन का उन मामलों से कोई ताल्लूक ही नहीं था। इस तरह के इन्श्योरेन्स ज्यादा हों या कम हों, यह बात मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन वह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि इन्श्योरेन्स ज्यादा हो या कम हो, ज्यादा रुपया इकट्ठा हो या कम इकट्ठा हो, लेकिन कोई भी सरकार, जो कि सरकार कहलाने का दावा कर सकती है, इन हालात को कभी भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती। कोई भी इन्श्योरेन्स (उद्योग) चले या न चले, लेकिन ऐसे भादमियों का इन्श्योरेन्स हो जो कि जिन्दा भी न हों, यह एक अजीब तमाशा है इन्श्योरेन्स कामयाब हो या नाकामयाब हो, यह दूसरा सवाल है, लेकिन कोई भी सरकार जो इस बात की इजाजत दे दे या खुला हाथ छोड़ दे कि एक भादमी जुर्म करे, रुपया कमाये और आराम से घर में रहे तथा एक बाइजजत भादमी की हैसियत से शहर में ईमानदारी का डोल पीटता फिरे, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समाज के संचालन के लायक नहीं है। कोई भी सरकार इन हालात को कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकती है। सब पूछा जाये तो यह काम बहुत देर में हुआ, यह बहुत जल्दी ही होना चाहिये था। सन् १९५० में जब कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने बार्निंग (चेतावनी) दी थी, उसके कुछ दिन बाद ही तहकीकात करने के बाद इन्श्योरेन्स को नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये था। इस के सिवा और कोई चारा नहीं था। वह कौन सरकार हो सकती है जो इसे बर्दाश्त कर सके, वह कौन समाज हो सकता है जो इस की इजाजत देकर भी सभ्य कहलाने का दावा कर सके? मेरी राय में तो जैसा मैं ने

[पंडित के सी. शर्मा]

पहले भी दो बार कहा, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने यह बड़ा अच्छा काम किया और मुझे इस में शुबहा नहीं है कि इस को जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिये था। मैं कुछ दिन पब्लिक ऐकाउन्ट्स कमेटी (लोक लेखा समिती) का मेम्बर (सदस्य) रहा और मैंने देश को देखा, इस में कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि कहीं कहीं लोग कुछ मुस्त थे, कहीं कहीं रुपया इस तरीके से खर्च किया गया जिसे मुनासिब नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन इस में भी शक नहीं है कि कुछ लोगों ने जिस मेहनत से और जिस ईमानदारी से काम किया उस की इस देश में बहुत कम आशा थी और जो सफलता उनको प्राप्त हुई उसकी भी आशा नहीं थी। यह माना कि चूँकि हमें रुपये की तादाद बड़ी दिखाई देती है, कहीं कहीं लाखों रुपया का सीमेन्ट खराब हुआ, लोहा इतना ज्यादा खरीदा गया, कहीं पर इतना ज्यादा सामान खरीदा गया कि वह बीस वरस में भी इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन जिस आदमी को एक बड़ा मकान बनाना होता है अगर वह ईंटों की गिनती करने लगे तो मकान कभी भी नहीं बना सकता। जितनी चीजें बड़ी होती हैं उन में खराबी भी होती है, कुछ बड़ी गलतियाँ भी होती हैं, लेकिन बड़े काम को इस तरह से जांचना होता है कि उस में सफलता कितनी प्राप्त होती है। और जिस सफलता की ओर वह जाता है वह कितनी आवश्यक है और कितनी जल्दी होनी चाहिये। अगर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो सरकार ने जो कुछ किया वह प्रशंसनीय है, उस की तारीफ हो सकती है। उसका जो खाता है वह मुनफी (घाटे) में नहीं है बल्कि वह क्रेडिट साइड (जमा खाता) में है, उन्नति की ओर ले जाता है, उस में कुछ करना धरना नहीं है, सिर्फ ईमानदारी की बात है। सरकार के पास बजाय प्राइवेट (गैर सरकारी) कंपनी के बहुत से ऐसे जराय हैं, उस के पास ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं, उस के पास ऐसे तरीके हैं जिन के जरिये इस व्यवसाय में काफी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। सब से बड़ी बात यह कि मान लीजिये कि १६५ कंपनियाँ हैं, उन के पास लम्बे चौड़े स्टाफ (कर्मचारी) हैं, बहुत से कर्मचारी हैं, उन की बड़ी तन्स्बाहें हैं और बहुत कुछ रुपया फुजूल जाता है, अगर सरकार उस को एक सेक्टर में बन्द करे और उस को खर्च को कुछ कम कर सके, जो जनता का रुपया फुजूल जाता है कुछ लोगों के पास, इस लिये फुजूल नहीं जाता कि वह भी हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और उनको इम्प्लायमेंट मिला हुआ है बल्कि जो जनसाधारण हैं उन के लाभ की दृष्टि से

फुजूल जाता है और वह बच सकता है। इस तरह से वह खर्चा बहुत कुछ कम हो सकेगा और वह रुपया जनता के लाभ में सरकार खर्च कर सकेगी। इस दृष्टि से भी मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह काम बड़ा अच्छा किया और इससे सरकार को फायदा होगा।

जैसा कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हमारा २६ प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ जब कि दूसरे देशों में ढाई परसेन्ट (प्रतिशत) पाँच, पंद्रह और सत्तरह परसेन्ट (प्रतिशत) खर्च हुआ तो इस से हम को बड़ी शर्म आनी चाहिये। दुनियाँ में सब से ज्यादा खर्च सब से ज्यादा गरीब आदमियों के रुपये पर किया जाय इस से ज्यादा लज्जाजनक बात क्या हो सकती है, और कैसे इस बात की इजाजत दी जा सकती है, कैसे यह बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है कि सब से गरीब देश में, सब से कम इनश्योरेंस होने वाले देश में, सब से ज्यादा खर्च किया जाये? जितना ज्यादा अमीर देश है वह तो ज्यादा खर्च कर सकता है। उस देश के रहने वाले लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग (जीवन स्तर) भी ऊँचा होता है, रहन सहन का स्तर ऊँचा होता है। लेकिन हमारा देश जो एक बहुत गरीब देश है और बहुत गरीबी के दिन लोग गुजारते हैं, बहुत कम पैसा लोग जमा कर पाते हैं, उस के लिए २६ प्रतिशत का खर्चा मैं बहुत ज्यादा समझता हूँ और इस को मैं अनैतिक तथा धर्म और नीति के विरुद्ध मानता हूँ। इतने ज्यादा खर्च को किसी भी तरह से सहन नहीं किया जा सकता।

बिजिनेस (व्यापार) के सिलसिले में कहा गया है कि जब से आर्डिनेंस आया है जो काम करने वाले हैं उनको कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है और वह कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और सब काम ठप्प पड़ा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब भी इस तरह की तबदीली आती है तो थोड़ा सा ढीलापन अवश्य आ जाता है। जैसा कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है और जिसके साथ मैं एग्री करता (सहमत) हूँ, कि हमें निराशा नहीं होना चाहिए, और न ही निराशा की झलक हमारे चेहरे पर आनी चाहिए। इनश्योरेंस के लिए बहुत स्कोप (क्षेत्र) है और ज्यों ज्यों हमारे देश के लोग शिक्षित होते जायेंगे, ज्यों ज्यों लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा होता जाएगा इनश्योरेंस शहरों से निकल कर गांवों में भी फैलता जाएगा। हमें यही उम्मीद होती है कि इनश्योरेंस बढ़ेगी और यह धारणा कि अगर यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर (गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र) में रहती तो ज्यादा बढ़ती और अब सरकारी क्षेत्र में आने से घटेगी, कुछ कान-बिसिंग (विश्वसनीय) मालूम नहीं देती है।

जहां तक हर चीज को नेशनलाइज करने का सवाल है जैसा कि मेहता साहब ने कहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि इस सभा में कोई भी इस दृष्टिकोण को नहीं रखता है कि हर एक व्यवसाय या हर एक चीज या हर एक काम को या हर एक घंटे को नेशनलाइज किया जाए। प्रश्न यह है कि यदि हमें नेशनलाइज करना है तो इनश्योरेंस (बीमा) और बैंकिंग (बैंक व्यवसाय) को जरूर नेशनलाइज करना चाहिए। इस चीज पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि यदि ऐसा किया गया तो बहुत सा रुपया सरकार के हाथ में आ जाएगा जिस को एक वह जनता के लाभ के लिए लगा सकेगी। आज देखने की चीज यह है कि कहां से हमें अधिक से अधिक रुपया प्राप्त हो सकता है। जैसे कि हम देश को संवारने में, देश को ऊंचा उठाने में, देश के नव निर्माण में, लगा सकें। यह प्रश्न आज सरकार के सामने सब से गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि इनश्योरेंस और बैंकिंग दो ऐसे व्यवसाय हैं जिनको की सरकार को अवश्य ही अपने अधिकार में ले लेना चाहिए। यदि किसी भी विशेषज्ञ की इसके बारे में राय पछी जाये कि किन किन व्यवसायों पर सरकार का अधिकार होना चाहिए तो वह अवश्य ही कह देगा कि यह दो व्यवसाय ऐसे हैं जिन पर कि सरकार का ही अधिकार होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो स्टेप (कदम) हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने उठाया है वह जनता के लिए भी और सरकार के लिये भी लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा। इससे जनता जो रुपया इनश्योरेंस के प्रीमियम (किस्त) के रूप में देगी उसका अच्छे तरीके से इस्तेमाल होगा और सरकार द्वारा इस व्यवसाय को चलाये जाने से खर्च में भी कमी होगी। साथ ही साथ जो रुपया सरकार को प्राप्त होगा उसका इस्तेमाल देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए होगा जिस से कि अन्त में लोगों का ही फायदा होगा।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : यह जो विधेयक सभा के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक को लाकर सरकार ने एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम उठाया है। लेकिन मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव सरकार के सम्मुख पेश करने हैं।

यह काम जो सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है, यह बहुत बड़ा काम है और यह अच्छा

होता यदि केन्द्रीय शासन इस जिम्मेदारी को अपने ऊपर लेने के बजाय राज्य सरकारों को यह काम सौंप देता। यदि ऐसा होता तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह काम बहुत ही आसानी और सहूलियत से हो सकता था।

यह तो आप को मालूम है कि हमारे देश में इनश्योरेंस का काम सबसे पहले मैसूर राज्य में शुरू किया गया था और उस राज्य ने अपने तमाम सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जीवन बीमा कराना अनिवार्य कर दिया था। इसके बाद दूसरी देशी रियासतों ने भी मैसूर का अनुकरण किया और बीमा व्यवसाय चलाया। इनमें त्रावणकोर-कोचीन, हैदराबाद, इंदौर, ग्वालियर, वीकानेर, बड़ौदा आदि हैं। इन रियासतों की सरकारों ने भी स्टेट इनश्योरेंस (राज्य बीमा) कायम की और वहां के राज्य कर्मचारियों के लिये इनश्योरेंस कराना अनिवार्य कर दिया। साथ ही साथ कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने पब्लिक (जनता) के लिए भी एक विभाग जीवन के बीमे का अलग खोल दिया और राज्य के कर्मचारियों के साथ ही साथ पब्लिक को भी इसके अन्तर्गत ले आईं। इसका काफी स्वागत हुआ। तो मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पर काफी बड़ी बड़ी जिम्मेदारियां हैं, बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को उसे पूरा करना है और बहुत से निर्माण कार्य करने हैं। इस लिए यह अच्छा होता यदि इनश्योरेंस को चलाने का काम राज्य सरकारों के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाता। ऐसा करने से, मेरे विचार में, यह काम ज्यादा योग्यता से और ज्यादा सफलता पूर्वक चलाया जा सकता था। हां इतना मैं अवश्य चाहता हूं कि इसका नियंत्रण, इस का सुपरविजन (अधीक्षण) पालिसी निर्धारण का काम, केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में रखे। अब तो राज्यों की संख्या भी कम होने जा रही है और राज्य भी बड़े बड़े बनने जा रहे हैं, इस लिए भी यह कार्य उन्हीं को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि दूसरे राज्यों ने जो भी कार्य किए हैं, और जिन में उनको सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, उसका हमें अनुकरण करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में जितने भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह अपनी तनखाह में से बहुत कम बचा सकते हैं। अगर वे अपने आप को इनश्योरेंस (बीमा) करवा लें तो इस से उनके पास सेविंग करने का, धन बचाने का, एक जरिया आ जाएगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि लाइफ इनश्योरेंस सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य कर दी जाए। जिन राज्यों में भी यह

[बी राखे साल ब्यास]

हुआ है, यह मैं अपने अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ, मुझे अपने विद्यार्थी काल में स्टेट इनश्योरेंस के एक दफ्तर में काम करने का मौका मिला है, कि इसका कर्मचारियों पर बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ा है और उन्होंने इसका स्वागत किया है। उन्होंने इसको बचत का एक बहुत अच्छा जरिया माना है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह स्वीकार किया है कि द्वितीय योजना को पूरा करने के लिए हमें छोटी छोटी बचतों पर भी निर्भर करना पड़ेगा और छोटी बचतों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए इससे अच्छा तरीका और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए जितने भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, चाहे वह सरकारी दफ्तरों में हों या स्टेट इंटरटेकिंग (राज्य उपनग्यों) में हों, या बड़े बड़े कारखानों में हों, उन सब के लिए यह लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कम्पलसरी (अनिवार्य) कर दिया जाये तो लोगों में बचाने की भावना पैदा जायेगी और बहुत सा पैसा देश के निर्माण कार्यों में लगाने के लिए हमें उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

जब राज्य ने बीमा व्यवसाय को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है तो यह बात जरूरी है कि काम में किसी प्रकार की ढील न हो। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह यह देखे कि जनता में या भावना पैदा हों और लोग यह अनुभव करें कि जितनी जल्दी कम्पनियों में काम होता था, और प्रीमियम के पेमेंट (बीमे की किस्त का भुगतान) की और मेडिकल एग्जामिनेशन (डाक्टर की परीक्षा) आदि की जो सहूलियतें कम्पनियों में थीं वे कम न हों और जनता का काम विलम्ब से न हो जिससे कि जनता को परेशानी हो। यह काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इसी के द्वारा यह व्यवसाय लोकप्रिय हो सकेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

5-31 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 2nd March, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

1339

1340

[Thursday, 1st March, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 1211

A copy of the Notaries Rules, 1956, published in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.R.O. 324, dated the 14th February, 1956.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 1211

Twenty-first Report was presented.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS 1212-1304

All the Demands for Supplementary Grants were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED 1305

Appropriation Bill

CONSIDERATION OF BILL 1305-38

Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill was further considered. Discussion on the motion to consider was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 2ND MARCH 1956—

Consideration and passing of Appropriation Bill. Further consideration of Life Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill and Private Members' Resolutions.