

Thursday,
16th December, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1954

(14th to 24th December 1954)



सत्यमेव जयते



EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 16th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PAN INDIAN OCEAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

*1251. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Congress of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Association was held in August 1954 in Perth (Australia);

(b) if so, the names of the countries that participated in the Congress; and

(c) the names of persons who represented India in this Congress?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Australia, Burma, Ceylon, France, India, Portugal, Madagascar, Malaya, Pakistan, and Netherlands.

- (c) 1. Dr. H. J. Bhadha ... *Leader.*
 2. Dr. F. R. Bharucha *Member.*
 3. Dr. P. K. Gboah ... "
 4. Shri B. L. Gulatee ... "
 5. Dr. S. L. Hora. ... "
 6. Dr. J. N. Mukherjee ... "
 7. Dr. N. K. Panikkar ... "
 8. Dr. L. A. Ramdas ... "

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Sardar Hukam Singh: Did India make any concrete proposals for the well-being of the people and their progress, in the countries around the Indian Ocean?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. Many subjects of scientific interest, especially those that are of interest to the people living around the area, were discussed and our contribution also was substantial and the scientists of Australia and other countries appreciated the part played by us.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Did India make any concrete proposals? That was my question.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There were scientific discussions, and representatives of all countries did make their contribution there.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Which subjects of particular interest to the countries around the Indian Ocean were discussed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Scientific discussions in different branches of science took place there. Dr. H. J. Bhabha was the leader of the party and among the scientists who represented us there were geologists, and also those who were interested in marine fisheries, zoologists, and those who were connected with agricultural sciences. Their contribution was with regard to the subjects in which they were interested.

FOREIGNERS IN INDIA

*1252. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreigners whose names have been registered so far in India during 1954; and

(b) the names of countries to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing by nationality the total number of foreigners registered in India as on the 31st December, 1953, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 52.]

Information for the year 1954 will be available only sometime in the middle of 1955.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how these figures compare with the figures for 1952?

Shri Datar: I might point out to the hon. Member that the figures are much less than those for 1952. In 1952, it was 82,000.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know who are exempted from this registration?

Shri Datar: Those who are Commonwealth citizens and the citizens of the Republic of Ireland, and then also Nepalese, Bhutanese and Portuguese and a few others.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that quite a number of foreigners who come to India and whose arrival is noted by the police, leave later no trace at all of their whereabouts or departure?

Shri Datar: The moment they come, they have to get themselves registered. If they do not do so, they are liable to prosecution.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION SYSTEM

*1253. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of foreign and Indian educationists is proposed to be deputed to make a detailed and comparative study of the University Education system in India, Europe and U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry of Education has any scheme under contemplation to revise our university system of education in the light of experience gained in other countries?

Dr. M. M. Das: That has been already done. Our University Education Commission submitted its report a few years back and the Government have accepted that report.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the report of the University Education Commission was published so many years ago and that many new things have happened in the field of education which have necessitated a revision of that report?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Government does not think so.

Sardar A. S. Salgal: May I know how many scholarships have been given to the students to study the foreign languages in foreign countries?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a different question.

Mr. Speaker: It is entirely a different question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether all the recommendations of the University Education Commission, for which the Government does not see any reason to make any improvement or revision, have been accepted so far?

Dr. M. M. Das: After the University Education Commission submitted its report, the Government set up another committee, the University Survey Committee, and that committee went through the Commission's report and made some minor modifications.

UNEMPLOYMENT

*1254. **Shri Rishang Kelshing:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 86 on the 25th August, 1954 and state the progress made in the matter of relieving unemployment among educated persons under the Central Government Scheme initiated last year which envisaged appointment of 80,000 teachers in rural schools?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Upto November 30, 1954, a total number of 59,337 teachers in rural schools and 1,993 Social Education Workers in urban areas were sanctioned for various State Governments.

Shri Rishang Kelshing: How long will it take to implement this scheme fully?

Dr. M. M. Das: This scheme is for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55. But as the scheme began late, we will take a little more time to complete the implementation.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the delay that was caused at the beginning of the implementation of this scheme will be made up by extending the scheme further than the previously scheduled time?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said it will be extended a little.

Shri Kelappan: In view of the fact that over 60,000 students graduate every year and over six or seven lakhs pass out of the secondary schools, what other proposals have the Government taken to deal with the problem of unemployment among the educated classes?

Dr. M. M. Das: In addition to the scheme for relieving unemployment among the educated, there are so many other schemes and attempts are being made by Government to increase employment in the country by way of industrial development and so many other things.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government is aware of the

number of applications received for the appointment of these unemployed educated people in various States?

Dr. M. M. Das: The responsibility of recruitment rests upon the State Governments.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN BY ARMY

*1256. **Shri Bibhuti Misra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of the cereals and non-cereals produced by the Army in 1953 and 1954 (till the 31st October) under the Grow More Food Campaign?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The following cereals and non-cereals were produced by the Army during 1953 and 1954:—

Cereals—

Wheat, paddy, maize and a few minor items like barley and oats.

Non-Cereals—

Vegetables, fruits, fodder, sugar-cane, tobacco and groundnuts.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फी एकड़ कितने मन की दर से पैदावार हुई ?

Sardar Majithia: The total quantity produced is 25,696.41 tons, and the area was 9,570.65 acres.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जो पैदावार हुई रुपयों के हिसाब से उसका कितना मूल्य आंका गया है ?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid I have not got the figures worked out, but if he wants, I can give him the different figures, roughly: wheat, 905.24 tons; paddy, 505.21 tons; maize, 117.8 tons; miscellaneous cereals, 1,062.02 tons; fruits, 380.32 tons; vegetables, 16.124 tons and miscellaneous non-cereals, 6,601.32 tons.

श्री भक्त वरान : अब जब कि देश में खाद्य स्थिति सुधर गई है क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन को अभी भी फौजों द्वारा आगे बढ़ाया

जा रहा है या इसको समाप्त करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : अभी भी जारी है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Under this campaign, did the Army distribute any better quality seeds to the rural areas at all?

Sardar Majithia: This was the quantity produced. The rural areas do not come in because we disposed of these articles in consultation with the civil supplies officers in the local markets.

EASTERN MERCANTILE CORPORATION LTD.

*1258. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the discussion held on the 31st March, 1953 on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs and state :

(a) whether the inquiry instituted by Government into the alleged black-marketing of the licence issued to the Eastern Mercantile Corporation Ltd., Cuttack for the import of cycles for internal consumption of Orissa State has since been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what is the present position?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The investigation did not make out any case for Government's interference.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if this enquiry was in regard to import licence No. 002626/51/CCI issued by the Chief Controller of Imports?

Shri Datar: I did not follow that question

Mr. Speaker: He gave some licence number and wants to know whether

the enquiry was with reference to that particular licence.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Will my hon. friend kindly repeat the question?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if this enquiry was with regard to the import licence No. 002626/51/CCI issued by the Chief Controller of Imports?

Dr. Katju: I cannot give the exact details about it nor say whether it was in relation to this particular licence or any other licence.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the offices and premises of Shri Vijayananda Patnaik and a few others of Kalinga Tubes Limited and the Pearl Cycle Stores were searched in this connection and when the legality of the search was challenged, the High Court gave a ruling that the search was legal?

Dr. Katju: I think so; my hon. friend knows more about it than myself.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if any documents or other materials which the police were looking for, were found in these premises and offices?

Dr. Katju: The police discover many documents which they want but it is more than what I can say as to which of the documents they want.

CLASS IV GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*1259. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution passed at a meeting of Class IV Government Employees held in New Delhi on the 24th October, 1954 urging the Government of India to promote them to clerical grade;

(b) whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if so, the decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There is no affinity between the work of a Class IV employee and that of a clerk. Promotion from a lower to an upper grade which must be based on the nature of work in the former grade is, therefore, not possible in this case. Government are, however, considering what other opportunities can be afforded to educationally qualified Grade IV employees for appointment to the clerical grade.

Shri Gidwani: Is it not a fact that some of these employees in the various Ministries had been promoted as clerks?

Shri Datar: It would not be a case of promotion. If they are actually qualified, class IV servants are appointed as clerks.

Shri Gidwani: What is the difficulty in promoting these people as clerks if they are qualified?

Shri Datar: The difficulty is this. There could be no natural promotion from class IV to class III. The nature of the work is entirely different: one is clerical and the other is menial.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of graduates and matriculates who are working in this grade and who are fit for promotion to clerical jobs?

Shri Datar: That is a very large question. This question relates to class IV only.

ANDAMANS

***1262. Shri Keshavalengar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation by way of a scheme to help the sufferers of the Japanese occupation has been received from the Chief Commissioner of Andamans or from the people of Andamans; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in regard to this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). An official proposal for grant of relief to such of the inhabitants of the Andamans as were in the Islands during the Japanese occupation and are in actual need of economic rehabilitation has been received and is under active consideration.

Shri Keshavalengar: May I know if the Government is aware of the number of such sufferers? What is the approximate extent and nature of the help that they would get?

Shri Datar: The exact number of such persons is not before me. But the proposal is to set apart Rs. 7 lakhs for giving loans or grants to these persons for the purpose of the restoration of the damaged economy and for rehabilitation of the individuals affected by the Japanese occupation.

Shri Keshavalengar: May I know if the hon. Minister will be pleased to give top priority for the consideration of this matter personally at the time of his intended visit to these islands after this Session?

Shri Datar: Government are giving full consideration to this question and the proposal is now under very active consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if the Government had made any assessment of the loss suffered either by the individuals or by the Government during and after the Japanese occupation of the Islands?

Shri Datar: Government have tried to find out what the exact figure is. This sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been tentatively fixed and this question relates to the individuals who have suffered by the Japanese occupation.

NATIONAL INCOME COMMITTEE

***1263. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the National Income Committee could not make any use of the data collected by the National Sample Survey as they are neither adequate nor sufficiently reliable?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): No, Sir. Some data collected by the National Sample Survey have been used by the National Income Committee.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the National Income Committee has expressed any opinion about the quality of the data collected in the subsequent rounds?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. The National Income Committee could not make extensive use of the data collected in the first round because they were not found suitable for them. The National Income Committee take into account the whole economy but this data is concerned only with the rural sector. Therefore, they did not make any extensive use of it. But the Committee is going to make more extensive use of this data in the preparation of national income estimates for 1952-53.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the National Income Committee has pointed out in which respect this data is not found reliable?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The estimate of the national income is worked out by the National Income Committee. It has been obtained partly through product approach and partly through income approach. The materials published in the first round of the National Sample Survey were not considered sound and reliable by the National Income Committee because they concerned mainly the rural sector. For this reason the Committee thought it proper not to make extensive use of the National Sample Survey.

Shri Morarka: What is the annual amount spent on the National Sample Survey for collecting this data?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want specific notice for that.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know why the National Sample Survey is continuing this research when the data collected by it is considered unreliable by the Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is confusion in the hon. Members' mind. The result of the first round was not considered reliable because of the certain reasons which were given. They wanted data for the whole economy but this data concerned only part of the economy. Now they are already in their eighth round and they have perfected the organisation and the methods. The National Income Committee is going to make extensive use of this data for the preparation of the national income estimate for 1952-53.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION

*1264. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently suggested to the various State Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the University Education Commission with a view to giving preponderance to teachers on Senates and Syndicates;

(b) whether they have also asked them to follow Delhi University's method of appointing a Vice-chancellor in the Universities in their respective States; and

(c) what are their reactions to the suggestions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) It has been suggested to the State Governments that the question of the reconstitution of the various university bodies to give a preponderance to teachers on the Senates and a majority on the Syndicates be considered by them.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Governments have not been asked to give their reactions to these suggestions but to consider them.

Shri S. N. Das: While making this suggestion to the various State Governments, may I know whether the

opinions of the different universities were taken on this point, and if so, what were the opinions expressed by them?

Dr. M. M. Das: The University Education Commission travelled all over the country. They visited all the universities and after consulting them, they came to certain conclusions. Therefore, the question of consulting them again does not arise.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether on this specific point their opinions were taken or not?

Dr. M. M. Das: On this specific point the recommendation has been made by the University Commission. And the Commission before it made the recommendation had travelled all over the country and consulted all the Universities.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Since the State Governments have to introduce legislation to amend the Universities Act if this change is to be brought about, may I know how many State Governments are agreeable to amend their Acts?

Dr. M. M. Das: As the hon. Member knows, we have no constitutional authority to issue any directions in this matter. We have only given some advice or suggestions to the State Governments, and it is up to the State Governments to accept them or not.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: My question has not been understood. How many State Governments have agreed to introduce legislation?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said in the answer that we have not asked for any reply from the State Governments. We have asked them only to consider this.

AMERICAN MISSIONS

*1269. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of American Missions started in the country since Independence; and

(b) the names of the places where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The total number of 'new' missions or branches started in India since 1947 is 55. It is not, however, known as to how many of them are American missions. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any permission, previous to their coming to India or settling their missions here, is taken from Government and whether any condition is put on them?

Shri Datar: General permission is taken and certain conditions are laid down as to the nature of the work that they have to carry on.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What are those conditions, may I know?

Shri Datar: The condition is that they are not to mix in politics and should carry on the work for which permission is given.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government is aware of the undesirable activities carried on in the realm of politics and society?

Shri Datar: Government have received some complaints and are looking into them.

Shri T. N. Singh: Since the hon. Minister has not been able to inform us as to the places where the missions are situated, may I know whether the figure of fifty-five missions mentioned in the answer is an accurate figure?

Shri Datar: This figure was specially called for from the State Governments. There was a question asked by an hon. Member of this House and on the strength of it we called for information, and this is the information that we have received from all the State Governments.

STOCK EXCHANGES

*1271. **Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the policy of Government towards the regulation of stock-exchanges in India?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): A Bill for the Regulation of Contracts in Securities has already been drafted. Government propose to introduce it in Parliament as soon as possible. The policy underlying the Bill is to control the working of Stock Exchanges by assuming powers to regulate their constitution and trading methods and practices, with the object of preventing undesirable transactions in securities.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: Does the Government think that the stock-exchanges as at present are not functioning properly?

Shri M. C. Shah: There are certain defective methods there, and as a matter of fact under the Constitution this is a Central subject and we want to have a Bill to control all the stock-exchanges in the country.

Dr. J. N. Parekh: May I know whether it is proposed to use the machinery relating to forward markets for this, or will there be a new machinery?

Shri M. C. Shah: There will be provision for a new machinery in this Bill. There is that Company Organisation in the Finance Ministry (Economic Affairs) and for the time being this administration will be taken over by that Department, and later on we propose to have Councils wherein we will associate representatives of the industry and trade also in the administration of this work.

REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL SHIPS

*1273. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the present ships of Indian Navy by better and new ones; and

(b) if so, the number of new ships that Government propose to buy for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, gradually.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the information.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether it would be in the public interest to disclose the amount of money that is likely to be spent on this account?

Shri Satish Chandra: This replacement programme will be spread over many years and the expenditure will depend upon the cost of the ships available. It will vary from year to year. The cost of a ship will depend upon the cost of construction and cost of materials in foreign countries in a particular year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that some of these ships which are likely to be purchased are to be built in India also?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir; some of the ships will be built in India. In fact, an order for a ship has already been placed on the Ship-building Yard at Visakhapatnam. Construction of another ship will probably be entrusted to them soon, and smaller vessels will also be built in India by private companies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Do Government propose to have a Naval Construction Department at Naval Headquarters?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. The idea is to have a Naval Constructors Branch in the Naval Headquarters with a view to assist in drawing up the specifications, etc. for building of new ships in India and abroad.

Shri Kaaliwal: May I know when the new ship "Nigeria" will be put into commission?

Shri Satish Chandra: It will be about two years.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF AUDIO-VISUAL
EDUCATION**

*1274. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of the National Board for Audio-Visual Education was held;

(b) the names of the States which have formed such Boards in pursuance of the National Board's recommendation;

(c) the approved subjects on which films were to be prepared and the total number of films produced upto-date under this scheme; and

(d) the total cost incurred on these films and the use that is being made of them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) May 6th and 7th, 1953.

(b) The following States have so far formed Audio-Visual Education Boards:

(1) Ajmer; (2) Andhra; (3) Bihar; (4) Coorg; (5) Hyderabad; (6) Madras; (7) Manipur; (8) Uttar Pradesh.

(c) A list of the approved subjects on which films were to be prepared is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 53.]

None of the proposed films has been produced so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are Government aware that films for children are also being produced by the Broadcasting Ministry?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir, we are fully aware of that. Moreover, these films proposed by the Education Ministry—proposed by the Board—will be produced by that Ministry.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is the production of these films a matter for the Education Ministry or for the Broadcasting Ministry?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may kindly understand that the Education Ministry has no machinery at its disposal to produce films. It is the Information and Broadcasting Ministry which has got the requisite machinery.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Have they produced any films up till now?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the answer I have already said that no films have been produced up till now, because of paucity of proper men.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know if the children's films that are going to be produced—as we see in the papers today—are going to be under this scheme?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, Sir, a few children's entertainment films will also be produced under this scheme.

**SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH (UNESCO
EXPERT)**

*1275. **Shri R. S. Diwan:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether the services of an expert of the UNESCO have been engaged at the National Physical Laboratory for Solar Energy Research?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malavtya): No, Sir. But I may be allowed to add that one Mr. A. L. Gardner, UNESCO expert on translation in the Documentation Centre of the Laboratory has been taking interest in harnessing solar energy and he has designed a mechanism on the top of his roof by arranging a number of flat mirrors which concentrate solar energy at a point, and this has interested some of our experts. So we have encouraged him to design a solar energy harnessing mechanism in our Laboratory.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know if this particular gentleman is an ordinary arts graduate and is a translation expert and knows nothing of science, and the experiment which he undertook was a failure?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will not call that experiment a failure. I have been impressed by that experiment. Many of our scientists are impressed by the work that he has put in.

NATIONAL PLAN LOAN BONDS

***1277. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that inordinate delay is being caused in the issue of National Plan Loan Bonds; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite the issue of these bonds?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). As I stated in reply to Shri Matthen's Starred Question No. 1429 on the 28th September, 1954, there was some delay at a few places, particularly at Madras, in the initial stages. Scrips have now been issued in respect of all loan applications, numbering over 90,000, except for about 1,400 applications which are under scrutiny for certain irregularities.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether there is any particular difficulty in prescribing that the authority that takes the money towards this loan is also authorised to issue the bonds?

Shri M. C. Shah: That is all managed by the Reserve Bank. In order to avoid delays, the Reserve Bank's branches have been given powers, without confirmation about payment from the Accountant General. These payments are made in the Treasuries or Sub-treasuries. Then, they go to the Accountant General. After verification by the Accountant General, these scrips are issued. Orders have been issued that they may not wait for verification by the Accountant General. So, that delay is being done away with.

Shri T. N. Slogh: Has the delay that has occurred in the past been due to any difficulty in the procedure or due to the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank being short-banded?

Shri M. C. Shah: Because of this procedure, there was some delay. So far as Madras was concerned, there was difficulty about accommodating the staff. They had just then changed the place. They got a very good place. Therefore all those applications were disposed of very early. First, in the initial stages, there was delay with regard to procedure.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR Ex-SERVICE-MEN

***1279. Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 115 on the 17th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the places in the States where basic agricultural training courses are conducted for ex-servicemen;

(b) the duration of each course;

(c) the maximum number of ex-servicemen that can be taken in such institutes; and

(d) the measures that Government have adopted or propose to adopt to ensure that more persons join such courses?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 54.]

(b) The duration of each course is one year.

(c) The maximum number of ex-servicemen that can be taken is 25 per cent. of the total number of seats available in each institute. I should like to add here that it is expected to train 2,250 ex-servicemen in the course of the next two years.

(d) Wide publicity has been given to the training scheme through Press, Radio, District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, Recruiting Offices and Regimental Centres. These measures will be repeated periodically.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The hon. Member does not understand English.

श्री रत्नव्रमन सिंह : हिन्दी में समझाने की कृपा करें ।

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Member place his difficulties before the Chair. The Chair has been accommodating those Members who do not know English. Will the hon. Minister oblige the hon. Member?

Sardar Majithia: I shall make an attempt with your help.

(ए) एक स्टूटमेंट लोक सभा की टबल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(बी) कोर्स एक साल का है ।

(सी) टोटल नम्बर आफ सीट्स जितनी हैं उन की २५ फीसदी एक्स-सर्विसमें के लिये रिजर्व की गई हैं । ख्यात किया जाता है कि अगले दो सालों में २२५० एक्स-सर्विसमें ट्रेन किए जायेंगे ।

(डी) पब्लिसिटी प्रेस के थू रीढ़ियों के थू डिस्ट्रिक्ट सोल्जर्स, सेलर्स एंड एजरमेंट्स बोर्ड्स, रिक्लीटिंग ऑफिसर और रीजमेंटल सेन्टर्स की मार्फत होती है । और यह दुबारा दी जायेगी और उस के बाद भी दोहराई जायेगी ।

श्री रत्नव्रमन सिंह : जिन राज्यों में यह सहकार समितियां नहीं बनाई गई हैं वहां के आदिवासियों को कितने तरीकों से लाभ पहुंचाया जा रहा है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जहां यह स्कूल नहीं है वहां तो उन को कोई मदद नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि पढ़ाई तो वहीं पर हो सकती है जहां पर स्कूल होते हैं ।

श्री रत्नव्रमन सिंह : जब संविधान की सूची ५ के पैराग्राफ ४ के अनुसार राज्यों के अन्दर यह सहकार समितियां और आदिवासी सलाहकार कॉमिशन बनाने के आदेश हैं तो वह क्यों नहीं बनाई गई ?

Mr. Speaker: Why are these Advisory Boards not formed in spite of the provision to that effect in the Constitution? I think the question is what I have stated.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: He is asking a supplementary question on Question 1297 and not on 1279.

Mr. Speaker: The present point is not whether the supplementary as put by the hon. Member, is or is not within the scope of the original question but whether it is properly conveyed to the Minister concerned. If it is, it will be for the Minister to say that it is out of the scope of the present question.

I will go to the next question.

चिपचशी भाषाओं का स्कूल

*१२८२. श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगकल विदेशी भाषाओं के स्कूल में कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): 348 as on 1st December, 1954.

श्री भक्त वर्मान : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह व्यक्ति किन किन भाषाओं में शिक्षा पा रहे हैं, विशेषकर चीनी और तिब्बती भाषा में कितने व्यक्ति शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस वक्त जो भाषायें पढ़ाई जा रही हैं वे यह हैं : फ्रेंच, जर्मन, रशियन, चाइनीज, पर्सियन, अरबिक, जापानीज, बर्मीज और तिब्बती ।

श्री भक्त वर्मान : मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि तिब्बती और चीनी भाषाओं में आज कल कितने छात्र शिक्षा पा रहे हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : तीन अलग अलग तरह के कोर्सेज हैं : प्रीलिमिनरी, एडवान्स्ड और इंटरप्रेटरशिप । मालूम नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य किस के बारे में जानना चाहते हैं । अगर वह मेरे पास आयें तो क्वेश्चन अपर के बाद मैं उन को बतला दूंगा ।

श्री भक्त वरान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विदेशी भाषाओं की शिक्षा देने के लिये छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति या अन्य प्रकार के कोई प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री सतीश चन्दा : जब गवर्नमेंट के ऑफिसर्स को मिनिस्ट्रीज स्पान्सर करती हैं तब उन कॉन्डिडेट्स की फीस उस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ४० रुपये महीना के हिसाब से इस स्कूल को मिलती है ।

विभाजन से पूर्व का काँजी सामान

*१२८३. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री २३ फरवरी, १९५४ को दिये गये तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या २५९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से सरकार का पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ विभाजन से पूर्व के फौजी सामान के विनिमय के विषय में कोई पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह पत्र व्यवहार अब किस स्थिति में है ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). No.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डिफेंस के इन्विपमेंट्स वर्गों में पाकिस्तान में रह गये थे उन का समझौता कब तक हो जायेगा या क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही चल रही है ?

श्री त्यागी : इस वक़्त समझौते की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं चल रही है । चूंकि बहुत बड़े बड़े सवाल पर दोनों मुल्कों में बात चीत चल रही थी इसलिए इस सवाल को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि जब सब मसलें तय होंगी तो यह मामला भी तय हो जायेगा ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो सामान हमारा पाकिस्तान में

आउटस्टैंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है उस का कुल मूल्य अन्दाज़न कितना होगा ?

श्री त्यागी : उस के मूल्य का अन्दाज़ा इस वक़्त नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान का भी कुछ सामान हमारे यहां पड़ा है और हमारा वहां पड़ा है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : किस का सामान ज्यादा है, भारत का या पाकिस्तान का ?

श्री त्यागी : मेरा ख्याल है कि रुपया तो हमारा ज्यादा होगा पाकिस्तान में जो कि यहां आना चाहिये और सामान शायद पाकिस्तान का ज्यादा होगा ।

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

*1284. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the proposed National Laboratories have been set up and have begun working by now; and

(b) whether the research and investigation in these laboratories have led to any industrial product being put in the market for sale during 1954?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 55.]

Sardar Hukam Singh: Part (b) of the question is whether the research and investigation in these laboratories have led to any industrial product being put in the market for sale during 1954. The statement given to me divides them under four categories: processes under production, processes for which production arrangements are complete, processes for production of which licences have been negotiated, and processes for which licenses are under negotiation. But I have not got the answer to the question in (b) as to whether any processes have been

put on the market for sale. Could I know just now whether there are any processes that have been completed in 1954 and have been put for sale in the market?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as our processes are concerned, we have put these under production. Beyond that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or our Ministry does not supply any information because it is for the industrialists to answer the question whether it is being sold or not being sold.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Whether it is sold or not is a different question. I want to know if our laboratories have put certain processes or given them over or leased them out to private firms for sale in the market, and what those processes are.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have enumerated a list of processes which have been given out to private industrialists and which are being negotiated. Now it is for them to say whether those products are being sold in the market or not. We have given it out to them, and the hon. Member can use the word "sold out".

Sardar Hukam Singh: What are the principal terms on which the laboratories lease out these processes to private firms? Do they get any commission or a share out of the profit? What are the principal terms on which these are leased out?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The object of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is not to earn money by selling these processes. We want to encourage private industrialists to make use of the results of our research, and usually we charge a nominal royalty.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Are these laboratories fully equipped and manned by experts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: With reference to part (a) of the question, did the Egerton Committee recommend

astronomical research, and has it been considered?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will require notice to answer that specific question.

HARIJAN STUDENTS IN THE PUNJAB

*1285. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have given any grant to the Punjab Government or the Harijan Sewak Sangh for Secondary Education of the Harijan students so far; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to Shri Keshavalingar's Unstarred Question No. 640 on the 8th December, 1954, in which it was stated that the grant given from the Centre to State Governments for the eradication of Untouchability is mainly intended to be utilised for intensive propaganda and to supplement the efforts of the State Governments and that it is for the State Governments to allot funds for the various schemes which they propose to undertake and also to select non-official organisations for the execution of such schemes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much money was given to the Punjab Government for the purpose referred to by the hon. Minister?

Shri Datar: Rs. 1,39,000 has been given to them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the proportion of the money given to the Punjab Government as compared with the other States, and was that money allotted taking into account the number of Harijans in that State?

Shri Datar: That is exactly the consideration which is taken into account. The number of Harijans in the State as also the requirements and the schemes submitted by the State Governments are all taken into account and then ceilings are fixed for the States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

*1287. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many girls have joined National Cadet Corps during 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): 186 in the newly-raised units and 126 to fill up annual vacancies in existing units.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the figures State-wise?

Shri Satish Chandra: The State-wise figures for 186 newly recruited are:—Bihar: 2 officers and 60 cadets; Madhya Pradesh: 1 officer and 30 cadets; Ajmer: 1 officer and 30 cadets; Tripura: 1 officer and 30 cadets; Rajasthan: 1 officer and 30 cadets.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: Is the same kind of physical exercises given to the girls as to the boys in the Cadet Corps?

Shri Satish Chandra: Almost the same type of drill is done by both, and in the case of girls arms training has also been introduced from this year. For the information of the lady Member I may say that by the end of this year we shall have more than 5,000 girl cadets. The teachers are being trained at present.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

हवा से चलने वाली चक्कियाँ

*१२८८. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र:** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह ताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) किन किन राज्यों में और उनके किन किन क्षेत्रों में हवा से चलने वाली चक्कियों का चलाया जाना सम्भव पाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इन चक्कियों के लिये आवश्यक सामान इस देश में उपलब्ध है?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री जे० डी० मालवीय):

(क) (१) दक्षिण पश्चिम गडस्थान

(२) सौराष्ट्र के कुछ इलाक़े

(३) बंसगाय और धारवाड जिले बम्बई में

(४) नागरकोइल और केप कमोरन शायनकोर कोचीन में

(५) कोइम्बटोर मद्रास में, और

(६) उड़ीसा में गोपालपुर के पास।

(ख) जी नहीं। लेकिन इस बात की कोशिश हो रही है कि ऐसी मिलों में अपने देश के ही सामान से बनाने का यत्न किया जाये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जहाँ यह मिलें लगानी ठीक समझी जाती हैं वहाँ २४ घंटों में कितनी बिजली पैदा हो सकती है।

श्री जे० डी० मालवीय: इस तरह की कोई सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती। क्योंकि हवा के प्रवाह की तेज़ी अगर काफी नहीं होगी तो बिजली नहीं मिल सकती है या पानी नीचे से ऊपर नहीं निकाला जा सकता है। इसलिए यह सब हवा के प्रवाह की गति पर निर्धारित करता है। अगर हवा का प्रवाह काफी नहीं होगा तो कुछ भी बिजली नहीं मिलेगी।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गये हैं और यदि हाँ तो उनका क्या नतीजा निकला है?

श्री जे० डी० मालवीय: मुनासिब अनुसन्धान हो रहे हैं। विविध क्षेत्रों में हवा का प्रवाह नापा जा रहा है। हमारे विशोधकों द्वारा राजस्थान में एक जगह जहाँ कि मिल लगायी जा चुकी है अनुसन्धान हो रहा है। इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश हो रही है कि साल में कितने महीनों में हवा का कौसा प्रवाह होगा। इस बात का पता लगने के बाद ही कोई चीज़ निर्धारित की जा सकती है।

NATIONAL INCOME COMMITTEE

*1290. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of the National Income Committee that the National Sample Survey should be planned and operated under the guidance of a strong Technical Committee which should include competent economists; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The recommendation is yet under consideration.

Shri Morarka: The report was submitted in February, 1954 and we are now in December, 1954. How long would it take the Government to consider this report?

Shri M. C. Shah: I think they are considering it already. Some action has been taken, and I think the decision will be taken very soon, and working parties are going to be set up. The matter was discussed in August with the Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet and thereafter it was decided that there ought to be working parties under the Central Statistical Organisation, and those working parties will be set up soon.

Shri Morarka: May I know what action has been taken so far?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I stated, the matter was discussed with the Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet on 30th August, 1954 and according to his advice, we are just going to set up working parties to consider such recommendations of the National Income Committee as were found difficult of implementation by the Ministry concerned, including the recommendation in respect of the National Sample Survey.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether Government has considered it desirable to make use of the Research Programme Committee of the Planning

Commission for the purpose of guiding the National Sample Survey?

Shri M. C. Shah: Yes.

अखिल भारतीय दुनियादी शिक्षा सम्मेलन

*१२९१. श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह धताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में सौराष्ट्र में हुये अखिल भारतीय दुनियादी शिक्षा सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों और सुझावों तथा उस के द्वारा स्वीकृत संकल्पों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Government have not received any recommendations or suggestions or resolutions from the organisers of the Conference.

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण सम्मेलनों में सरकार अपने पर्यवेक्षक भेजती हैं, और अगर ऐसा है, तो इस सम्मेलन में सरकार का कोई पर्यवेक्षक गया था ?

Dr. M. M. Das: One of the officers was sent to attend this conference.

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या उस जफसर ने वहाँ से वापस आ कर वहाँ के प्रस्तावों, सुझावों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may kindly consider that Government cannot take any action unless they receive some kind of official communication or resolution or suggestions from the Conference.

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय में इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण सम्मेलनों के प्रस्तावों पर वहाँ से प्रस्ताव मंत्रालय में आने के पूर्व सरकार खुद विचार करे और उन पर अमल करे ?

شعبه و پرواكرنگ مساعدهن تنها

ويگهانك شعبه ملتهري (مولانا آزاد) :
جب نك باقاعده ايک بات گورنمنٹ

کے سامنے نہ آوے اور وہ ذمہ داری کے ساتھ پھس نہ کی جائے اس وقت تک مشکل ہے کہ گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں کوئی کارروائی کرے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): It is difficult for the Government to take steps in any matter unless it is put before them formally and in a responsible manner.]

NAVAL DOCKYARD, BOMBAY

*1293. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the work of and development of the Naval Dockyard, Bombay; and

(b) whether the work has started?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Rs. 24 crores.

(b) Work is likely to be commenced at an early date.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the contract for taking up this work has been given, and if so, to whom?

Shri Satish Chandra: The contract for a part of the first phase of the programme has been given to Messrs Hind Construction, Limited.

FOUNDRY SCHOOL, KHARAGPUR

*1294. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foundry School proposed to be opened at Kharagpur for the training of foundry foremen and supervisors has been started;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to start;

(c) whether it will be wholly a Government institution;

(d) if so, its capital and recurring charges, and

(e) the total estimated intake of trainees and the manner of their selection for admission?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) No. Short term Refresher Courses have, however, been started since March, 1954, for the benefit of Foundrymen.

(b) July, 1956.

(c) Yes. It will be an integral part of the activities of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

(d) Approximately Rs. 5 lakhs for Buildings, Rs. 10 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 75,000 *per annum* recurring charges.

(e) (i) Post Graduate Course 10

(ii) Diploma Course 20

(iii) Refresher Course Minimum 5
Maximum 10

The selection will be made by Committees of the Institute from amongst persons seconded by the Industry in the case of Refresher Courses and from amongst all candidates including direct applicants for other courses.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What are the qualifications for these direct recruits?

Dr. M. M. Das: Post-graduate courses of one year's duration will be open to graduates in mechanical engineering or metallurgy, with one year's practical experience, or science graduates with three years' practical experience in foundry trade. The diploma course in foundry practice will be open to diploma-holders in mechanical engineering or intermediate science, with one year's foundry practical experience.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will any arrangement be made for the employment of these direct recruits?

Dr. M. M. Das: That depends upon our vacant posts. If there is any vacant post, recruitment will be made; if not, no recruitment will be made.

GLASS BLOWING EXPERT

*1295. **Shri R. S. Diwan:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state the number of persons who have been trained in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi by the Glass Blowing Expert since his appointment?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (**Shri K. D. Malaviya**): Eleven workers, including glass blowers, mechanics and apprentices, have so far been trained by the Glass Technologist.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know whether there is any effort on the part of Government to find experts in glass technology in Calcutta or Bombay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This gentleman, Mr. Franz Kiss is reported to be a glass technologist of special ability, and he is here to give training to our people. I do not think we have in our country a glass expert of such ability.

Shri R. S. Diwan: Have our Government tried to send any Indian expert to foreign countries to get perfect knowledge in this, as the Tata Research Institute of Bombay have done?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know anything about the effort of the Tata Research Institute. Surely, our people must have made efforts, and they have chosen the best expert for us.

CANTEEN STORES DEPARTMENT

*1296. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Canteen Stores Department (India) are entitled to free medical aid and gratuity etc.; and

(b) which other categories of Civil employees of the Defence Services are entitled to this aid?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (**Sardar Majithia**): (a) The Department has medical officers at stations
547 L.S.D.

where its depots are located for rendering free medical advice/consultation.

(b) All categories of civilian personnel paid from the Defence Services Estimates are entitled to such aid. The employees of the Canteen Stores Department, however, are not paid from these Estimates and are not Government servants.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the Canteen Stores Department employees are considered on a par with the other civilian employees, and if so, whether they are on a permanent cadre?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, this is a registered concern. The Canteen Stores Department is a registered concern, and a commercial concern too.

Shri Gidwani: Will not Government consider the question of making them permanent, so that they may have security of service, as the Department is now a paying and also a permanent concern?

Sardar Majithia: That question is under the consideration of Government, at the moment.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that the employees of this concern are getting free medical aid, and are under the Defence Ministry, may I know what are the reasons for not giving them the permanent status of a government employee?

Sardar Majithia: I have already replied to that part of the question. This is a registered concern, and it is not, in that way, under the Defence Department, although it is true that I along with the Secretary and other members are on the Board of Control.

बन सहकारी समितियां

*१२९७. श्री रमचन्द्रन सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासियों के आर्थिक कल्याण के लिये किन किन गण्यों में बन सहकारी समितियां बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) इन सहकारी समितियों से आदिवासियों को कहां तक लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या विन्ध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसी समितियां बनाई हैं या बनाने का विचार करती हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The constitution of local co-operative.....

श्री रत्नमन सिंह : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये ।

Shri Datar: With your indulgence, I shall try in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: He may read the answer in English and then give the substance in Hindi.

Shri Datar: (a) to (c). The constitution of local co-operative societies in any sphere is entirely a matter for the State Governments. Government of India are not, therefore, aware of the States in which Forest Co-operative Societies have been constituted except that the Government of Bombay included this year in their schemes for Central grant under article 275 (1) of the Constitution, a scheme for giving financial assistance to Forest Labourers' Societies. These Societies were started in Bombay only in October 1953. It is, therefore, yet too early to say whether the Adivasis have been benefited through these Societies, and if so, to what extent.

Now, I shall try to answer in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya will answer in Hindi.

प्रार्थित संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री क० डी० मालवीय): (क) से (ग)। किसी भी क्षेत्र में इन सहकारी समितियों का संगठन करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों का काम है। इसलिये भारत सरकार को यह सूचना नहीं है कि किन राज्यों में ये जंगलाती सहकारी समितियां बनायी गयी हैं। हां, बम्बई की सरकार ने इस साल अपनी योजनाओं में एक

योजना जंगलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की समितियों को आर्थिक सहायता देने की शामिल कर ली है, जिस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार संविधान की धारा 298 (१) की नीति के अनुसार अनुदान देगी। ये समितियां बम्बई में अक्टूबर सन् १९५३ में चलायी गयी थीं। इसलिये आदिवासियों ने इनसे अभी तक कितना लाभ उठाया है यह कहना कम अब वक्त है और यह भी नहीं मालूम है कि किस हद तक इन समितियों का संगठन हो चुका है।

श्री रत्नमन सिंह : जिन राज्यों में अभी तक ये समितियां नहीं बनायी गयी हैं उन राज्यों के आदिवासियों को किन किन तरीकों से लाभ पहुंचाया जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: In places where these societies have not been created, how are the Adivasis helped?

Shri Datar: If there are no societies at all, then other methods are adopted, and in certain cases, Government themselves make loans and grants.

श्री क० डी० मालवीय : जहां सहकारी समितियों का संगठन नहीं हुआ है वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं प्रत्यक्ष रूप से सहायता कर सकती है।

श्री रत्नमन सिंह : वह कौन कौन से राज्य हैं जहां यह समितियां अभी तक नहीं बनी हैं।

श्री दातार : नोटिस की जरूरत है।

श्री भक्त वृश्नि : चूंकि प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इन नव श्रमिक संघों को बन-उद्योग के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बतलाया है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस तरीके से कि बम्बई राज्य में यह समितियां बड़ी सफल रही हैं उसको देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे राज्यों की सरकारों को इस बारे में कोई सलाह दी जा रही है ?

श्री दातार : बम्बई गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार कर रही है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत और चीन के बीच छात्रों का आदान-प्रदान

*1250. { श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :
 { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह ज्ञान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और चीन के बीच छात्रों के आदान-प्रदान के लिये दृष्टे करार के फल-स्वरूप कितने विद्यार्थी भारत से चीन गये और चीन से भारत आये ;

(ख) इन दोनों देशों के बीच विद्यार्थियों के आदान-प्रदान के विषय में क्या बातें हैं ; और

(ग) विद्यार्थियों को नामनिर्दिष्ट करने और उन को चीन भेजने के लिये क्या कसौटी रखी गई है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement giving the relevant information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 56.]

RUSSIAN STUDENTS

*1255. **Tb. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Russian students studying in various Universities of India; and

(b) what are the rules and regulations they have to observe during their stay in India?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) None, as far as the Government of India are aware.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL LABORATORY

*1257. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research works undertaken in the National Chemical Laboratory which have been abandoned before reaching any final results; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 57.]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

*1260. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students undergoing technical education in the institutions which are controlled by the Central Government during the academic year 1953-54; and

(b) the total number of students who were awarded scholarships for university and technical education during the same period?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 2,613.

(b) 1,184 in Central Government controlled institutions.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

*1261. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to develop the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has been fully executed; and

(b) whether the Institute is doing any advanced work in aero-nautical engineering during these days?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The scheme is nearing completion.

(b) Yes.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

***1265. Shri Brohmo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to establish a Territorial Army and National Volunteer Force Units in Assam;

(b) whether the Units will be associated with (i) Community Projects and National Extension Blocks, (ii) Protection works against floods and (iii) fire fighting in rural areas; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Some units of the Territorial Army are located in Assam.

One Auxiliary Territorial Force camp was held at Silchar in January 1954 and about 430 persons were given elementary military training for a period of one week. Training under the National Volunteer Force scheme has not yet commenced.

(b) and (c). The Territorial Army has been constituted as a second line of defence to the regular Army and its units can be embodied for service when required. The Territorial Army personnel generally have other whole-time occupations. It is, therefore, not considered desirable to embody them for Community Projects, etc. Details of the scheme of National Volunteer Force have not yet been finalised. Under this scheme it is proposed to give elementary military training in camps for 30 days. These camps will, as far as possible, be in Community Project Areas.

SOCIAL AND RURAL UPLIFT

***1266. Shri Ganpatl Ram:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether social workers for social and rural uplift have been trained by Government; and

(b) if so, their total number and the nature of training imparted to them?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as collected.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

***1267. Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of the technical schools under the Ministry and the places, State-wise, where those are located; and

(b) the number of new technical high schools proposed to be opened and the places where they are to be located?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) There is one Technical Higher Secondary School which forms part of the Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

(b) It is proposed to provide for 200 technical courses in some of the 500 High Schools to be converted into Multi-purpose schools under the Ministry Scheme for the reconstruction of Secondary Education. The selection of such schools will be made by the State Governments.

ANDHRA STATE ELECTIONS

***1268. { Shri C. R. Chowdary:
Shri Mohana Rao:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the estimated expenditure on the February-March 1955 Elections in the Andhra State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): The expenditure on the forthcoming general elections to the Andhra Legislative Assembly is estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs approximately.

COMMUNICATIONS IN ANDAMANS

*1270. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in (i) connecting the existing roads from Port Blair with the South Andaman Islands and (ii) increasing the number of ships from the mainland to the different parts of Andaman Islands; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the displaced persons settled in the Rangot area are not getting facilities to export their products for sale in Port Blair and other places?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) (i) A statement containing the necessary information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 58.]

(ii) Only the S.S. "Maharaja" is running regularly on the mainland/Andamans service. Timber cargo surplus to the carrying capacity of S.S. "Maharaja" is being lifted on vessels nominated by the Indian Coastal Conference, as and when necessary.

(b) Settlers are producing paddy and vegetables which are just sufficient to meet their requirements and have at present no surplus to export. However, a vessel is likely to be purchased in the near future to improve inter-island communication.

INDO-U. S. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

*1272. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 939 on the 15th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the report in pursuance of the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement signed in 1952, has been prepared; and

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

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The report has not yet been prepared. Copies of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House when it is ready.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE (TRANSLATION)

*1276. Mulla Abdullahhal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply to the supplementary question raised on starred question No. 1805 on the 15th April, 1954 and state whether the proposal to translate Indian Classical literature in foreign languages has materialised?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Yes.

TRAINING ABROAD

*1278. Shri Madhao Reddi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an offer for the training of Indian apprentices in various Industries has been received from the Government of Austria;

(b) if so, the conditions attached to the offer; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this matter?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 58.]

THE NOTARIES ACT, 1952

*1280. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in enforcing the Notaries Act, 1952, though the same was finally passed during August, 1952;

(b) whether Government propose to enforce the same in the near future; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The Government did not consider it advisable to bring the Act into force until the rules under section 15 of the Act had been finalised in consultation with State Governments, High Courts and Bar Associations. This consultation has taken some time.

(b) and (c). Yes. The Act will be brought into force as soon as the rules, forms of application etc., which are under finalisation, are ready for publication.

INDO-U.S. AGREEMENT

***1281. Shri Magan Lal Bagdi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many experts under the recent Indo-U.S. Agreement for Railway Rehabilitation Programme will be sent to India; and

(b) when they are expected to arrive?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Only one. Sir.

(b) A name has been suggested by the United States Technical Co-operation Mission. The matter is under consideration.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN RUSSIA

***1286. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students studying in Russia;

(b) whether any conditions are imposed upon them by the Russian authorities; and

(c) what are the subjects of their study?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) None.

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

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

***1289. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for manufacture of barrels have been withdrawn from Ordnance factories; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

CERTIFICATES OF APPROVAL

***1292. Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for review under Rule 57 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, against the orders of the Government of Orissa refusing to grant Certificates of Approval, which were received by the Union Government in the years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively;

(b) the number of applications disposed of and the number still pending; and

(c) the number of applications granted and the number rejected?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 60.]

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES ETC. IN MADHYA PRADESH

***1298. Mulla Abdullahai:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent any particular scheme to the Government of

India during 1954-55 for the uplift of Scheduled Castes etc. under the Five Year Plan in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, its outline and economic aspects?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of the schemes for Madhya Pradesh approved by the Government of India for 1954-55 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 61.]

YOGA ASHRAMS

***1299. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 541 on the 30th November, 1954 and state the results of the research work done by Kaivalyadhana Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Poona?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 62.]

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND FAR EAST

***1300. Shri Magan Lal Bagdi:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian delegation participated in E.C.A.F.E.'s (Regional) Sub-Committee meeting on mineral resources held recently; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at that meeting?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decisions were taken at the meeting. A statement giving important recommendations made by the Sub-Committee is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 63.]

SURVEY TRAINING SCHOOL

***1301. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central and State Government Officers trained during 1954 so far in the Survey Training School at Dehra Dun; and

(b) whether any neighbouring countries deputed any of their Officers for training in this Institution during the year 1954?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Eight Officers of the Central Government and eight Officers deputed by the State Governments were trained during 1954.

(b) No, Sir. But five Officers who were deputed in 1953 completed their training in 1954.

DIAMONDS

***1302. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of diamonds obtained from diamond mines in India during the year 1953-54 so far;

(b) the total amount of royalty received from these mines during 1953-54 so far; and

(c) whether any other kind of tax is levied on such diamonds?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Figures of production of minerals are collected for calendar years. Total output of diamonds in India during calendar year 1953 was 2,207 Carats. Information regarding 1954 is not yet due.

(b) Rs. 1,00,780.

(c) Yes, Sir.

CURRENCY NOTES

***1303. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of currency notes of various denominations printed at the Currency Notes Press, Nasik, in 1953; and

(b) the total value of the currency notes printed for foreign countries during the same period?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guba): (a) The total face value of Indian Currency and Bank notes of various denominations printed at the Currency Note Press at Nasik Road in 1953 is Rs. 66.830 lakhs.

(b) The total value of the currency notes printed for foreign countries in 1953 is Rs. 220.35 lakhs.

NATIONAL INCOME COMMITTEE

***1304. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the various recommendations made by the National Income Committee in its final report for improving the collection of statistical data by evolving a uniform procedure; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this direction so far and what further action Government propose to take to make statistics more reliable?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. According to its terms of reference, the National Income Committee has made a number of recommendations on improvement of quality and coverage of the available data and collection of additional data.

(b) The recommendations were considered by the Committee of Departmental Statisticians and later by the Joint Conference of Central and State Statisticians. These recommendations are now in three stages

of implementation. For some, effective steps are already being taken to implement them; in respect of others preliminary action has either been initiated or proposed after due examination; and the rest are still under examination by the concerned Ministries and the Central Statistical Organisation.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

***1305. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.C.C. cadets are given any concessions while appearing for the Joint Services Wing Examination held by the U.P.S.C.; and

(b) if so, what are these concessions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

RURAL UNIVERSITIES

***1307. Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a Committee to examine the possibilities of setting up Rural Universities is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, by what time a decision is expected to be arrived at?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 109 in the Lok Sabha by Shri Rishang Keishing on 17th November, 1954. The terms of reference of the Committee mentioned therein include mainly the recommendation of a possible pattern for Rural Universities.

भाग 'ख' राज्यों में सीमा शुल्क

८०४. श्री एस० एस० त्रिबेदी : क्या राज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन भाग 'ख' राज्यों में अब भी सीमा शुल्क लिया जाता है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों को सीमा शुल्क से, उस पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के बाद, कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है ;

(ग) सीमा शुल्क को अवधि से पूर्व समाप्त करने की योजनाओं कार्यान्वित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इन राज्यों में इसके कब तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है ;

(घ) क्या सीमा शुल्क के बन्द हो जाने के फलस्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार को किसी राज्य के लिये कुछ आवर्तक या अनावर्तक अनुदान देना पड़ेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इन अनुदानों की राशि क्या है और भुगतान कब किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Rajju): (a) and (b). The States which are at present levying internal customs duties and the net revenue from these duties as budgeted by them for 1954-55 are as follows:

Hyderabad	Rs. 164 lakhs.
Rajasthan	Rs. 313 lakhs.
Madhya Bharat	Rs. 74 lakhs.
Saurashtra	Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) The State Governments concerned have been taking steps to reduce or abolish the internal customs duties wherever possible and have, in consultation with the Central Government, decided that the duties should be completely abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1955.

(d) and (e). It is expected that the Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Governments will require some assistance

from the Centre for meeting the loss caused by the complete abolition of the internal customs duties from the 1st April, 1955. The nature and extent of the assistance to be given to these States are still under consideration.

GENERAL CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME

805. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply to the starred question No. 1115 asked on the 20th September, 1954 and state the amount spent so far on the foreign students who are availing themselves of the educational facilities in India under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme during the year 1954-55?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 5,36,458.

UNEMPLOYMENT

806. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Ram Dass:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme initiated by the Government of India in August 1953 to relieve unemployment has been taken advantage of by all the States;

(b) if not, the names of the States who have not yet participated in the scheme;

(c) the total numbers of rural school teachers and social education workers who have so far been appointed in different States under that scheme;

(d) whether any technical or vocational schools have also been opened under the scheme; and

(e) if so, their number and the names of the places where they have been opened?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Most of the States are participating in the scheme.

(b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not interested. Proposals from Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are at different stages of processing.

(c) 59,337 teachers and 1,993 social education workers have been sanctioned upto 30th November, 1954. The information regarding the number of teachers and workers actually appointed in each State has not yet been made available by all the States.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

NATIONAL DRAMA FESTIVAL

807. { Shri Dabhi:
Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the names, the languages and the authors of the plays that are proposed to be staged in Delhi during the National Drama Festival which is being held by the Delhi Natya Sangh under the auspices of the Sangeet Natak Akadami?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RED FORT MUSEUM

808. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of visitors to the Red Fort Museum every month; and

(b) what was the gate money collected during the months of September, October and November, 1954?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 36,551.

(b)

Month	Gate fees collected		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
September, 1954.	3818—	6—	0
October, 1954.	5075—	14—	0
November 1954.	5613—	12—	0

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

809. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of capital invested in foreign banking and insurance concerns in India in the years 1947, 1950 and 1954; and

(b) the total number of such concerns in 1947 and their number at present?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Government have no information regarding the total amount of capital invested in foreign banking and insurance companies in 1947, 1950 and 1954. The Reserve Bank is at present conducting a Census of India's foreign assets and liabilities which when completed will show the position upto the end of 1953.

(b) the number of foreign banks working in India at the close of 1947 and in October 1954 was 15 and 14, respectively. In addition, at the end of 1947, there was one scheduled bank working in India, which was incorporated in Pakistan, and in October, 1954, two banks incorporated in Pakistan were working in India. The number of foreign insurance companies registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, was 110 on the 15th November, 1947 and 104 on the 15th November, 1954.

LUMINOUS OBJECT SIGHTED OVER CALCUTTA

810. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bright luminous object with a long tail was seen in the sky over Calcutta on the 31st October, 1954 from the control tower of Dum Dum Airport;

(b) whether the identity of the object has been found out; and

(c) whether such objects were seen in some other parts of the country during October, 1954?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Government have no information on the subject apart from the reports that appeared in the Press.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some objects were reported in the Press to have been sighted at Bombay on 7th and 11th October, 1954.

DISTRICT CENSUS HAND-BOOKS

811. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the 195 District Census Hand-books which were in the Press, as mentioned in Census of India, 1951, Vol. I, Part I-A—Report, have since been published;

(b) if not, the number and names of Districts, State-wise, for which the District Census Hand-books remain to be published; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) A statement showing names of the Districts for which the Census Hand-books are still to be published is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 64.]

(c) The District Census Hand-books are State publications. They involve very heavy printing work of a complicated nature. The State presses are overworked and are not able to make much headway. The State Governments concerned are being requested to expedite the printing and to engage private presses, where possible.

SETTLEMENT IN ANDAMANS

812. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many displaced persons have been settled in the Rangot area

in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to date;

(b) how many families are expected to go there for settlement in the near future;

(c) whether any drinking water arrangement has been made for them;

(d) what sort of articles they are producing there at present;

(e) whether the quantity of rice produced by them there was sufficient to meet their requirements last year; and

(f) if not, how the deficit was met?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 2,071 displaced persons have been settled in the Rangot Valley and other adjacent areas in the Middle Andaman.

(b) Five hundred families including 350 displaced families are expected to be settled in areas, other than Rangot area of the Andamans during 1955.

(c) Drinking water is available from fresh water streams. Some pucca wells have also been constructed.

(d) The settlers are growing paddy and vegetables.

(e) and (f). Settlers taken during 1953 produced sufficient rice for their requirements. Settlers taken during the current year have yet to harvest their crops.

POLICE ATROCITIES

813. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints during September, 1954 that there had occurred a case of a serious Police atrocity in Dnoma Chara area of Kailasahar Division in Tripura State;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps taken so far to investigate the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No, Sir.

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

CANTEEN STORES DEPARTMENT

814. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change recently in the pay scales of the employees of the Canteen Stores Department (India); and

(b) if so, the net increase in expenditure in a year as a result of this revision or change?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately Rs. 42,000 in a year.

INTEREST-FREE LOANS

816. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of interest-free loans given by Government during 1954 so far;

(b) the special purposes for which these loans have been given; and

(c) the total amount of loans asked for by the various State Governments during the same period?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). Interest-free Loans sanctioned during the current financial year upto the 31st October, 1954, amount to about Rs. 207 lakhs. The main items are:—

- (i) Loans to State Governments for development of handloom industry—Rs. 189 lakhs.
 - (ii) Loans for colonisation in the Andamans—Rs. 12 lakhs.
 - (iii) Loans for development of village industries—Rs. 4 lakhs.
 - (iv) Loans to educational institutions for construction of hostels—Rs. 2 lakhs.
- Total—Rs. 207 lakhs.**

(c) The question presumably relates to interest-free loans. The total amount asked for by the State Governments during this period was about Rs. 196 lakhs.

GRANT TO DRAMATIC INSTITUTIONS IN ASSAM

817. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been made to any Dramatic Institution of Assam during the current financial year;

(b) if so, its name;

(c) whether similar grant has been made to any Institution of Music in Assam during the same period; and

(d) if so, its name?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

अफीम

८१८. श्री बी० जी० शस्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आजकल किन-किन राज्यों में अफीम की खेती होती है ; और

(ख) १९५४ में किन-किन राज्यों में इस की खेती पर रोक लगायी गयी थी ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Poppy is at present cultivated in the States of Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and to a small extent in Jammu and Kashmir, for the extraction of opium; in Tehri Garhwal and Debra Dun districts of the Uttar Pradesh cultivation for purposes of the production of seed is also allowed; and in the States of the Punjab and PEPSU exclusively for production of seed

(b) Poppy cultivation has been banned in the State of Himachal Pradesh with effect from the 1st October, 1954.

CHINA CLAY ORE

819. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of China clay ore (Kaolin) produced in the country annually; and

(b) how the quality of indigenous China clay compares with that of other countries?

The Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 65.]

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 16th December, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 Noon

DEATH OF SHRI JWALA PRASAD SRIVASTAVA

Mr. Speaker: I regret to inform the House of the passing away at the age of 65 of Shri Jwala Prasad Srivastava who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) and of the Provisional Parliament. He passed away in Lucknow on the 15th December, 1954. Shri Jwala Prasad was Minister for Education and Finance and Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, from 1931 to 1936 and 1937 respectively. He was also Member for Civil Defence and Food in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to his family.

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

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

LATHI CHARGE ON SATYAGRAHIS IN IMPHAL, MANIPUR

Shri M. S. Ganesadaswamy (Mysore): Under Rule 215, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home

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Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of police lathi-charge and brutal attack on the peaceful satyagrahis in Imphal, Manipur State, on December 14th and 15th causing serious injury to many satyagrahis and grave insult to many women who participated in the movement."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence. (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): My colleague, the Home Minister, is occupied in the Rajya Sabha at the moment, and he has asked me to say that he will inquire immediately into this matter and bring such facts as are available to him to the notice of the House. Apparently, these incidents relate to what took place yesterday and the day before. One thing I should just like to mention, i.e. the background; what is happening in Manipur is what is called the satyagraha—some people sitting in front of the houses of the advisers and the advisers' office trying to prevent ingress and egress, preventing them from going in or coming out of their houses or going in and coming out of the advisers' office, because they want the Advisers' Council to be discontinued—dismissed—and an Assembly to be formed. These are their demands, which may be right or wrong. But what is daily occurring is the prevention of the going in and coming out of their offices and of their houses. Normally—not for the last two days—we have seen that they have sometimes to be removed to make a passage way for the advisers to go. That

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

is what we have found about the previous days; this happens almost daily, but as regards the last two days, if you will permit, we shall get the facts and place* them before the House.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Pataskar: I introduced the Bill.

RESOLUTION RE. REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COM- MITTEE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Resolution re: recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1954, moved by the Minister of Railways on the 15th December 1954. Of the 6 hours allotted for this Resolution, 4 hours and 35 minutes have already been availed of yesterday and 1 hour and 25 minutes now remain. This means that this Resolution will be disposed of by about 1.30 or 1.35 p.m.

Thereafter, the House will take up Supplementary Demands for Grants including the Appropriation Bill for which 5 hours have been allotted.

According to our usual convention, the voting on the Resolution will take place at 2.30 p.m.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara-Reserved.—Sch. Caste): Yesterday I had just begun to speak on the Resolution on the recommendations of the Convention Committee and then the House rose for the day.

You, Sir, being the Chairman of the Railway Convention Committee, know very well that the separation of railway finance from general finance began in 1924. After the 1924 convention, it was a feature every five years to decide how the finances between the railways and the general revenues should be adjusted. I went through the report carefully and I was sorry to find that even though the Report gave certain information, the House was not given the benefit of taking into account the various memorandum and reviews submitted both by the Financial Commissioner of Railways and the Railway Board. If these reports, which were submitted periodically to the Convention Committee, had been before the Members, we should have been able to assess the various implications that were responsible for the Convention Committee arriving at certain conclusions.

Looking into the antecedents regarding separation of railway finance from general finance, there might have been a justification at that time for a division between the two, but later on this convention has continued and it is even now being continued. I thought that a revolutionary change would be suggested by the Committee, even though it sat for only some time. I must tell you that it is my firm belief that railway finance and general finance should be integrated as soon as possible. As I said yesterday, I remember that in 1950 when we had a discussion on the railway budget I had occasion to suggest the same thing, that the railway finance or the railway department, unlike as is being administered today, should be integrated with general finance as a whole. The separation, which is still conti-

*Laid on the Table in reply to Short Notice question No. 10, dated the 24th December, 1954, See Part I of Debates—Col. Nos. 1966 to 1969.

ning, was responsible for a lot of confusion not only in the mind of the public but in the mind of the Government.

It was not possible for the Convention Committee, even though it went into the details of the financial aspect of the railway undertaking, to suggest any revolutionary change or deviation even from the elementary principles of the accounting system that was followed by the railways. It was a persistent demand in this House as well as among the public that the accounting system followed by the railways as a whole would have to be changed completely so that a new accounting system based on a commercial aspect could be introduced as a result of which the public might be able to know the various aspects of the railway undertaking in detail. The present accounting system and the allocation rules also are not able to be understood properly by the public as well as by the common man. Even these rules of allocation of expenditure are not before the House so that we may also make use of it when we make certain observations.

Sir, the Committee has given a decision that the present rate of dividend that is given to the general revenues will have to be continued for another 5 years. Of course, this was what we expected even when this Resolution was brought before this House several months before. But, we thought the Committee will view the whole Report from a wider perspective. Unfortunately that was not done. The Committee had an opportunity or a chance to go into the details of this great national undertaking which is being run more or less on a commercial basis by the Government. At the same time one thing the Government was not able to decide and that is whether the railway undertaking should be run purely as a social utility concern or as a commercial concern. As the Report says, a balanced view was taken by the Government, but at the same time, it is my humble submission that the railway undertaking, even though

it is run as a commercial undertaking, should be taken entirely as a social utility concern in the situation in which we are living today. Sir, not only in India, but in other countries where the programme of a welfare State is in vogue, the railways are treated as a social utility concern and they are not taken as a kind of milch cow to be used by the general finance.

When we go into the practice now followed by the Government as far as railways are concerned it can be very clearly seen, the Government wants the general revenues to take as much finance from the railway funds for its own purposes as possible. That is why there is always fluctuation. Of course, interest on loans issued will be quite essential but then it should have been the responsibility or look out of the Government to see that it is not only particular in taking revenues from the railway funds but at the same time from other sources. If the railways had been run on a commercial basis and not on a social utility basis, we could have had great opportunities for developing the railways as a whole in the country.

As the Report says, even according to the Five Year Plan we have only a scheme for developing the railways by 1500 miles. When considered with the development that is required in the country, I think, Sir, these 1500 miles are a very short and scanty mileage. I must say, when the demands from all States are coming that the railways should be extended, certainly the Government should have seen to it that instead of filling the coffers of the general revenues with the revenues accruing from the railways, that money should have been used for developing the railway lines all over India. We have got at present about 35,000 miles of railways in India and it is a creditable thing when compared to China. It is said that in China there are only about 11,000 miles of railways.

Dr. Jaisurya (Medak): 15,000 miles.

Shri Velayudhan: I know better than you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many thousand miles Hon. Member also once belonged to this Party and therefore, he knows.

Shri Velayudhan: I have seen it.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): He wants to know who knows better than him.

Shri Velayudhan: There is no need of any dispute over this matter. I was very anxious to know about this particular question and I had a discussion with the officer from the Government of India deputed to China to study the railway conditions. He has submitted a very good report. I had a long discussion with him and then I understood that the total mileage of railways in China is today about 11,000 miles. At the same time, in India we have got about 35,000 miles, which is a very creditable thing. What I have to say here is that the progress which we are making in India demands that we must spread the railways throughout the length and breadth of the country and this could have been possible in a better way if the Government had utilised the railway finance entirely for the welfare, rehabilitation as well as development of the railways. Of course, the welfare of the railway employees and workers is also there.

Then Sir, about another point which I wanted to mention here is that, according to the Financial Commissioner's Report in 1949, he has very well stated there, that:

"Considering the relative requirements of the railways.... and reserve a sum amounting to Rs. 72 crores for discharging their obligations for rehabilitation etc."

That was the report that was submitted in 1949. But, in 1954, the review submitted by the Financial Commissioner as well as the Railway Board says that there will be a shortfall of Rs. 31 crores after taking the 4 per cent dividend by the Government.

Looked at from this point of view the future of our railways is not very happy. It is not very happy because the only alternative we could find is to raise the tariff which also is recommended by the Report here. Sir, whenever there is a shortage or a crisis in the general financial situation, immediately the Government turns to the railways for filling the gap. That was the precise policy of the Government for the last 7 years. This was ever witnessed in the Budget that was presented in 1949, 1950 as well as in 1951. It was clearly stated there and it could also have been seen from the budget provision that the Government depended more on the railways than on any other resources to fill the gap. Now, how can this Five Year Plan work out properly if this present rate is continued? My own submission here is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has no more time at his disposal.

Shri Velayudhan: Only one more point I have to state here regarding the welfare of the employees because the Government is taking this 4 per cent dividend. My own contention is that the Government should not use the railways as a milk cow, taking all the reserves, with the result that the railways cannot be run as a social utility concern. My own submission to the Railway Minister is that in a Welfare State the railways should be run as a social utility concern. If it goes at this rate, I do not think for another 20 years you will be able to make the railways a social utility concern.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East): Sir, it is really gratifying to find that the Railway Convention Committee which was appointed during the end of the last Budget Session has found no justification for making any substantial departure from the terms and conventions prevailing before. The modifications suggested by the Convention Committee's Report are very modest in nature and they are only intended to afford a

flexibility of allocation of funds during this development phase of the Plan period.

The primary purpose of the Convention is to secure a definite contribution from the railways to the general finance and this has been done by the allocation of surplus on a commercial basis between general finance and the Railway Reserve. A uniform dividend of 4 per cent on the capital at charge of the railways has brought stability and continuity in the whole atmosphere. That means the interest on the loan capital of the railways leaves a net contribution of an average of Rs. 7.5 crores per annum. It is by any fair criterion a good contribution as it has the virtue of obtaining a fair return for the general finance, while the necessity of a reserve for rehabilitation has also not been overlooked.

The terms of the Convention, Sir, for the next five years are based on the appreciation of the present need of the development expenditure and also the relief that is to be granted to the Railway Finance because of the heavy expenditure in the future. Hence, the fresh convention suggests two very important modifications. We all know that so far as over-capitalisation on the Railways is concerned, it has proved a heavy strain on the structure of the railway finance. But now under the new Convention, payment of amount of the over-capitalisation will be made at a lower rate,—the rate equivalent to the average borrowing rate of the Union Government from the commercial departments—the rate being nearly 3.17 per cent. This concession will secure a saving of Rs. 1 crore, because the tentative estimate of over-capitalisation being Rs. 100 crores.

Another modification, and a very important modification indeed, is that which helps the solution of the problem of reserves for outlay on expansion schemes. A moratorium has to be declared on the loan capital advanced for the construction of new

lines etc. and the rate of interest that is to be charged has been fixed at a lower point of the prevailing borrowing rate; and it has been fixed at that rate for the period of construction, up to the time when these newly constructed lines are opened for traffic purposes. The arrears of the dividend are to be paid after this period of nearly five years, in addition to the current liability that will be paid by the railways. Here we can see that this will mean a saving of nearly Rs. 2 crores, on the assumption that the investment would be approximately Rs. 80 crores on the construction of about 1,500 miles in the Second Five Year. The conservative estimate of the Railway Board, I am not ready to accept, because it is too conservative and it does not necessarily indicate the magnitude of the expansion plan that we are going to undertake during the next Five Year Plan. But the Board's estimates are very helpful because they indicate a quantum of relief available to the railways on a lower estimate. These concessions, Sir, have perhaps diverted attention from a very important point indeed and that is the appropriation of the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The prevailing rules of allocation require an unduly sizeable deflation of Reserve Fund in view of the obligations to charge the full and actual cost of replacement or renewal of the existing assets of the Fund. But the magnitude of the quantum of rehabilitation cannot be overlooked here, because even at the end of the first Five Year Plan, nearly 40 per cent. of the locomotives, nearly 50 per cent. of the passenger coaches and nearly 35 per cent. of the wagons will remain over-aged and will require rehabilitation and replacement. Therefore the emergency allocation of Reserve Fund has rightly been raised to Rs. 35 crores from Rs. 30 crores. But here its direct impact on the two reserve funds cannot be missed.

With a marginal relief in the payment of dividend, the net surplus to be left over for the reserve will be reduced appreciably by the extra

[Shrimati Tarbeshwari Sinha]

allocation of Rs. 5 crores to the Depreciation Fund. Still in the present contingency the Committee could not have provided for any other ways rather than this and we have to face this fact that the Revenue Reserve Fund which had to go without any appropriations whatsoever since the last two years will be frozen at the level of Rs. 38 crores, representing balance on 31st March 1955. Many hon. friends have expressed their misapprehension because of this reduction of Revenue Reserve Fund. But I do not think this result should be received with any feeling of concern, because appropriation to this Reserve Fund can wait till there is a clear certainty of no defaults in the payment of the dividend in the coming years. I am certain that we shall be able to secure it in the near future in a very substantial way. And I do not think there will be any cause to invoke this reserve during the coming years which has been specifically set up as an insurance for this purpose.

In the five years ending March 1955 appropriations to the Development Fund from the net surplus will be approximately Rs. 35.50 crores, but I think that the pressure on the expenditure with regard to the staff, with regard to development and construction and also replacement of the old lines, old wagons, and coaches, etc., will be great. That is why I think that the aggregate will come up to nearly Rs. 44 crores. Though the appropriations to the Development Fund has been provided at Rs. 35.59 crores, I think this figure will have to be pushed up to Rs. 44 crores, because the rate of expenditure will be much higher in the future. Up till now they have been below the legitimate expectations of the country, therefore the expenditure outlay on the development schemes also will have to be pushed up from Rs. 8.5 crores to something like, I think, Rs. 14 crores per year. 'It involves an inevitable overdraft upon the exchequer, which the Committee has rightly recommend-

ed and which has been a very important recommendation of the Convention Committee'. Lastly it is very gratifying to note that the Report have been largely based on the future expansion programme of the railways and the Committee has not overlooked the important aspects that we are going to face in the Second Five Year Plan. While added impetus will be given to the development of the railways, the accumulation of left-out rehabilitation work will require priority rather than the construction of new works or new lines, because they require more urgent solution than the construction of new lines. Therefore, the better thing will be to give priority to those things that have been left over. Replacements of the outmoded lines, wagons etc. will have to be given a greater priority than the construction of the new works. Therefore, these arrears that the railways are liable to incur can very well be taken over to the next Five Year Plan. There is no need for putting additional financial burden now on the shoulders of the railways because they will be already works, with the construction of new lines, etc. Because of the heavy programme for the increase of transport facilities in the country, I do not think it is desirable to put any additional burdens on the railways at present. Therefore, in my opinion, these arrears must be cleared in the initial stages of the next Five Year Plan and not during the first Five Year Plan.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate the Committee on the fact that they have really brought a solution to this problem by providing some private relief to the railways. That is really a great boon that has been provided by this Committee. But, I do not agree with the view, that with all these burdens that the railways will have to undergo, the railways will be able to undertake these new responsibilities with the reliefs that they are now receiving. To facilitate expansion of the transport capacity of the country and to provide a reasonable guarantee against the inadequate transport is

one of the most important ways for achieving progress in the Plan. And I do not think this will be achieved by the finances of the railways. The general revenue will certainly have to come to the rescue of the railways and unless and until the general revenues give, from time to time, a good contribution for the works that the railways have to undertake in the future, I do not think it is within the capacity of the railway finances to undertake all these heavy responsibilities. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to keep this fact in mind and to base all their development programmes on the assumption that they will be entitled to have quite a big contribution, from time to time, from the general revenues, and the Finance Ministry should give this assurance to the railways. Before they get this assurance, I do not think it is desirable to plan for the programmes for which they may find, in future, difficulties in regard to finances.

श्री भुनखुनबाबा (भागलपुर मध्य) : डिप्टी स्पिकर महोदय, यह रेलवे फायनेंस की बात है, यह बड़ा महत्व की है। कल जब इसके ऊपर बहस हो रही थी तो आपने डा० लंका सुन्दरम् से यह प्रश्न कर बांर पूछा कि आपकी क्या राय है ? वह पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है या कमीशियत कन्सर्न है ? यह ठीक है कि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न और कमीशियत कन्सर्न दो तरह की कन्सर्न होती हैं परन्तु यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई और अभी तक मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ और आपके द्वारा मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से मार्गना करूंगा कि यह हम को यह बात समझावे कि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न और कमीशियत कन्सर्न जहाँ तक उसके हिसाब रखने का सम्बन्ध है उसमें क्या भेद होना चाहिये। क्या पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न का हिसाब इस तरह रखना चाहिये कि शहर से तो मालूम हो कि हिसाब बहुत अच्छा है, हम धुन प्रति धुन तरक्की कर रहे हैं और हम फायदा कर रहे हैं परन्तु भीतर से यदि देखा जाय तो यह हिसाब ठीक नहीं है। जैसे उसमें थाटा है सेंट तुलसीदास ने कहा कि यह रेलवे के जा

फायनेंस हैं यह बहुत ही आँवर कौण्टलाइज हो गये हैं और जब उन को आँवर कौण्टलाइज करना अच्छा नहीं है। हम लोगों को यह उचित है कि जब जैसे कमीशियत कन्सर्न से उम्मीद की जाती है कि जब कोई चीज में बहुत घाटा हो जाय या आँवर कौण्टलाइज कोई चीज हो जाय तो उसका जाँ मूलधन है उसको हम लागू घटा देते हैं और तब उसके आगे टिबीटीड या इंटरस्ट देने का सवाल चलता है। जो लागू उसमें रुपया लगाय है, शेयर होल्डर्स हैं उन को कितना मिलना चाहिये जैसे अभी तक तो हमारी एक करोड़ रुपये की कम्पनी थी, घाटा होते होते जब उस कम्पनी की हालत ऐसी हो गयी है कि यदि उसकी अच्छी तरह से बाँच करके देखा जाय तो उसकी कीमत पचास लाख से अधिक नहीं है, तो उस बोर्ड को अभी भी लायें चलना कि यह चीज करोड़ रुपये की है और उस करोड़ रुपये के हिसाब से उन शेयर होल्डर्स को यदि हम टिबीटीड देते चले जायेंगे तो कम से कम यह हिसाब रखने की नीति ठीक नहीं है। तो जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में कहा कि क्या पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न का यह ध्येय है कि हिसाब इस तरह से रखना जाय कि लोगों को दिखावे कि हम बहुत फायदा कर रहे हैं और भीतर उसके घपला होता जाय और कितनी ही चीजें जाँ बिलवत बेकार हैं उन में बेकार का सर्वा होता जाय और उसके बाद भी मालूम न पड़े कि उसको साफ साफ पब्लिक के सामने रख दें कि भाई हमारा यहाँ इतना घाटा हुआ। यह ठीक है कि यह पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है और पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न का अर्थ मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जहाँ पर जो चीज पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की है, खास कर यह ट्रांसपोर्ट का ही मसला है जो कि इस समय बहुत ही महत्व का है और देश की भाषी अर्थ नीति से इसका गहरा सम्बन्ध है, यह बहुत महत्व की चीज है लेकिन साथ ही इसको यह बतला देना चाहिये कि हाँ इसमें इतना घाटा है, चाहे जनरल रंवेन्यू से हो या रेलवे के रंवेन्यू से हो। आज तक हम इतना घाटा इस काम में वं चुके हैं और इतनी रकम हम अब कम

[श्री भुनभुनवाता]

पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के काम में ला चुके हैं। यह बात में समझ सकता हूँ कि ठीक है कि हम इतना पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के काम में लगाएँ, पर यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि हम इसका हिसाब एक गोल मटोस तरीके से रखें, बाहर तो हम ऐसा दिखलाएँ कि यह जरूरी कर रहा है लेकिन हकीकत में भीतर इसमें घाटा होता जाये, यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये। जिस वक्त एयर कारपोरेशन के नेशनलाइजेशन की बातचीत चल रही थी उस समय भी मैंने यह बात कही थी कि यह ठीक है कि एयर कारपोरेशन के काम को हम लोगों को किस तरह से चलाना चाहिये और चलाने में यह ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की यह चीज है, परन्तु चूँकि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी की यह चीज है तो यह किसी की बगौंटी तो नहीं हो जानी चाहिये कि वो भी इसमें जायज नाबायब तौर पर खर्च हो उसका हिसाब में दिखला दिया जाय कि भाई क्या किया जाय यह तो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न की चीज है, इसमें घाटा हो गया तो वह तो पब्लिक में दसा गया, एंसारवेंचा इमारत नहीं होता चाहिये और एंसा टिस्टकोण अपनाता चलत होगा। अभी इंडियन एयर कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में खबर के कागज में कल निकला था उससे मालूम होता है कि तीस लाख रुपया प्रेन्ट में लोगों ने कम चार्ज करके जाया कर दिया, बिना या कम प्रेन्ट लिखे ही यह चीज धर से उधर भेज दी गयी और इस तरह से तीस लाख का घाटा हो गया। जब यह चीज लोगों को बाहर मालूम हो सकी, लोग इस बात को रिलेगे फिर यह खयाल करेंगे कि भाई यह तो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है, इसमें तो घाटा होता ही है। मेरा आप लोगों से यह कहना है कि यह ठीक है। हम को कम से कम यह मालूम होता चाहिये कि यह पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है। रेलवे कन्सर्न है, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन है इसमें अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने जाहे बनरस रेल्वेज से हो चले रेलवे के रेल्वेज से हो उसमें इतना रुपया अपनी तरफ से लगा दिया और इतना रुपया घाट की तरह से ढाला गया, इतना रुपया

सर्बिसडी के तौर से हम ने दे दिया, इस किस्म का हिसाब रखना चाहिये और इस तरह से इसमें भी वैसी ही निगरानी और निगाह रखनी चाहिये जैसे कि और दूसरी कर्माश्रित कन्सर्न में रखनी होती है और जहाँ हम दो पैसे बचा सकें तो कोई कारण नहीं कि रेलवे में हम उस दो पैसे को न बचाएँ, यहाँ पर हम यह खयाल करें कि यह तो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है, खर्च दो पैसे ज्यादा खर्च हो गये तो हो जाने दीजिये। यह गलत है और पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न के नाम से बहुत सी घपले की चीजें इसमें हो जाती हैं और हिसाब रखने में भी गोलमाल होता है। एस्टीमेट कमेटी में कई था। यह सब प्रश्न उठें थे और जो फाइनेंशियल एडवाइजर थे उनसे मैंने एक बात पूछा था कि भाई यह जो हिसाब रखने का तरीका है ठीक नहीं है जवाब मिला पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न का हिसाब है और कर्माश्रित कन्सर्न का इसमें क्या भेद है। उन्होंने कुछ खर्चा अधिक दिखलाया था, मैंने कहा कि यह खर्चा इसमें नहीं होता चाहिये था, उन्होंने कहा था कि यह हिसाब पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न का है, इसीलिए यह अधिक खर्चा भी इसमें दिखला दिया जाता है। तो जैसा मैंने कहा मैं रेलवे मिनिसटर साहब से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न में कोई ऐसी बात भी हो सकती है, क्या कोई ऐसी चीज भी होनी चाहिये, क्या ऐसा कोई भीतर ध्येय है कि जहाँ पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न चलायी जाय तो उसमें खर्चा भी कर्माश्रित कन्सर्न से अधिक हो ? हम वह समझ सकते हैं कि पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न को कुछ रकम सर्बिसडी के तौर पर दे दी जाय। अगर बरस के अन्त में हिसाब करने पर यह मालूम हो कि हमें इस लाख का नुकसान हुआ है तो हम वह कर सकते हैं कि चूँकि यह एक पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है इसीलिए इसको इतना रुपया सर्बिसडी के तौर पर दिया जाय। परन्तु एक पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न में हिसाब रखने में और एक कर्माश्रित कर्म में हिसाब रखने में

कर्म हो वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यह मैंने समझना चाहुंगा। तो जैसा कल हमारे श्री। तुलसीदास जी ने कहा था एक कमेटी क्यों न बिठायी जायें जो कि यह जांच करे कि रेलवे का असेट क्या है और उसकी क्या कीमत है और उस कीमत को लगाकर जो ओवर कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है उसको घटा कर पब्लिक को बतलाया जाय कि आज तक रेलवे ने इतना नुकसान कर दिया और आयन्दा असेट की यह कीमत है और इस कीमत के ऊपर हम डिवीडेंड देंगे। यह डिवीडेंड अब जनरल र्वेन्यू को दें या किसी को दें। हम तो जनरल र्वेन्यू में और रेलवे में कोई फर्क नहीं समझते क्योंकि आखिर दोनों में पैसा तो पब्लिक का ही है। दोनों एक ही चीज हैं, चाहे रैलवे को इधर रखिये या उधर रखिये। यह जनरल र्वेन्यू में जाना चाहिये और वह रेलवे में जाना चाहिये इस तरह का हिसाब रखने से घपला होता है और पब्लिक की समझ में चीज ठीक तरह से नहीं आती है। मेरी समझ में यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमको पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न कह कर वह समझा जाय कि इसमें अगर करप्शन होता है तो वह तो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न में होता ही है ठीक नहीं है। यह कहना कि यह पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न का हिसाब है इसलिये इसमें कुछ चीजें ध्यान में नहीं रखी जाती ठीक नहीं होगा। जिस तरह से एक कमर्शियल फर्म का हिसाब स्ट्रिक्टली रखा जाता है उसी तरह से इसका हिसाब भी रखा जाना चाहिये और अगर घाटा हो तो हम पीछे कह सकते हैं कि इतना घाटा हुआ है और गवर्नमेंट इसको सब्सिडी देती है क्योंकि यह चीज बहुत आवश्यक है।

कम हमारे श्री लंका सुन्दरम् कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली से बम्बई का प्रेस्टे उस प्रेस्टे से कम है जो कि जहमदाबाद का है, यद्यपि बम्बई का माइलेज ज्यादा है। इससे यह यह इन्फरेंस निकाल रहे थे कि क्योंकि यह पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है इसलिये बम्बई का भाड़ा कम है और जहमदाबाद का ज्यादा है। लेकिन इसमें

पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न की कोई बात नहीं है। यह चीज तो कमर्शियल कन्सर्न में भी मामूली है। जहां पर हमारा ज्यादा मतलब जाता है वहां पर हम ज्यादा रेंगन कम खर्च में भेज सकते हैं और इसलिये किराया भी कम रख सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर हमारा मतलब जहमदाबाद को कम जाता है और वहां माइल भेजने में काठिनाई होती है और अधिक खर्च होता है तो उसका कितना ज्यादा होगा। यह सोचना कि इसलिये ज्यादा किराया चार्ज किया जाना है कि यह पब्लिक यूटिलिटी कन्सर्न है गलत होगा। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से ये चीजें समझना चाहूंगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will take five minutes. I shall call three hon. Members.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): I will confine myself only to two points. The recommendations of the Convention Committee flow from two basic assumptions that have been made by the Committee. One is that the railway undertaking is neither a public utility concern nor a purely commercial concern but a sort of an industry partaking the two. The second is that the railway finances should provide adequate return to the general revenues. That seems to be the main consideration for the various conclusions that have been arrived at by the Committee. In the words of the Committee itself, the assumption is:

"A balance has to be struck between these two aspects. Therefore, treating it as both a public utility and Commercial concern the Committee addressed themselves to the nature and quantum of contribution."

From this assumption flows the conclusion that the railway finances should provide four per cent to the general revenues. It has been admitted by the Committee itself that the rate of borrowing of capital in the market is much less than four per

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

cent. The present rate is put probably at 3.25 per cent. At the time when the railway revenues were separated from the general revenues, the rate of borrowing would have been much less. I would put it that the rate of borrowing in 1924 when this separation took place, must have been of the order of 2.5 per cent. with the result that we find that the railway finances are tremendously burdened with interest to provide adequate return to the general revenues. The interest is four per cent. Therefore, it is not possible for the Railway Administration to build up sufficient funds for the purpose of constructing new lines or provide more amenities to the travelling public or to give some relief by way of reduction in the rate and freight structure in the Indian railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is Rs. 7 crores a year when the income is about Rs. 300 crores.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: That is all right. What I was pointing out was that there is no provision for accretions to the Development Fund which has got to bear the burden of these construction activities in the next five years whereas it is provided that the rate of withdrawal will be of the order of at least Rs. 3 crores which is the minimum. In addition, this Fund has certain other duties to perform. Therefore, it has come to the conclusion that the Railway Administration will not at all be encouraged to undertake any risks in the matter of expansion or construction of new lines or giving such other reliefs that are so necessary to develop the economy of our country today. I would presently refer to more details. My submission is that the rate of dividend that has been given to the general revenues must be substantially reduced if we are really interested in seeing that the railways are the real handmaids to the economy of our country.

With regard to the Development Fund, I have already said that the Railway Administration itself

has admitted that during the next five years there will be very little left over by way of accretion to the Development Fund.

In addition to this it is provided that a minimum of Rs. 3 crores will be withdrawn every year for the purpose of amenities to passengers and for providing additional facilities to goods sheds and several other items. I suggest that the money saved by reducing the percentage contribution to general revenues must be canalised into the Development Fund so that the railway administration may have some elbow room to think of increasing the mileage of the Railways in this country.

Again, the Committee has discussed about the criterion to be fixed for remunerative railway lines. They have admitted that it is only an academic discussion by putting the figure at 5 per cent. return in view of their earlier recommendation that the whole amount on development of railways will at first be charged to the capital account and then a moratorium will be given for a period of five years on this capital. In spite of it the figure of 5 per cent. that has been fixed as a criterion puts a burden on the railway administration, and the people in charge of trying to think of new lines and opening up new areas for connecting the railways will always be fettered by the feeling that unless they show a return of 5 per cent. they will be looked down upon and there will be a lot of criticism from the public. Therefore the fixation of this criterion also acts as a fetter in the development of railways.

Secondly, the idea that the railways are neither a public utility concern nor a purely commercial concern does not seem to behave much towards our spirit of nationalism. Because it is about time that we think really in terms of developing seriously our economy. Though we are making

efforts in other directions towards this objective, in the matter of development of railways there is a lot to be desired. Therefore, I most humbly submit to this House it is time that our ideas in regard to railway undertakings are about changed radically at this juncture. The railway administration has at present no reliable basis of assessing the productivity, the remunerativeness or otherwise of a particular railway. They may have tentative figures. They may arrive at very rough conclusions. But those conclusions are always belied by subsequent facts. When the position is such, it is very difficult to fetter the railway administration with an additional burden that the Development Fund shall not be increased during the course of these five years but the railway administration will have to be content with the funds that are available at present. Therefore, I think in general I should say that the recommendations of the Convention Committee will not help at all in the development of the railways in spite of the fact that a very rosy picture is sought to be drawn from the conclusions of the Committee by some hon. Members of this House.

As regards the revision of the freights and rates structure it is very difficult for us to understand how it would be possible at all during the next period of five years. In the course of the Report the Convention Committee has observed that the railway administration has expressed the view in its memorandum to the Convention Committee that it is not possible to meet even the existing commitments to the various funds that have been formulated unless the rates structure is revised and the rates are increased. When that is the opinion of the railway administration, I do not know how it is possible at all during the next five years to think of even a slight reduction in the freights structure. Therefore my only suggestion is that the percentage contribution to the general revenues should be reduced to 2½ per cent. and the

amount thus saved must be put in the Development Fund so that there may be enough scope for the administration to think of developmental activities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sri B. K. Das Five minutes All the points have been touched here and there.

Sri B. K. Das (Contai): At the outset I desire to dispel one doubt that the hon. Member Sri Misra expressed, that the Convention Committee had been misdirected by the Railway Board. I want to point out that all the information that this Committee wanted has been supplied and all the subjects that this Committee wanted to discuss have been clearly put down here in this Report. I do not know what the hon. Member meant by misdirection. Apparently he thought that the Committee had not got enough material or information or they got misinformation from the Railway Board so that the Committee had not the opportunity of arriving at any clear decision.

Regarding the point raised about utility concern and commercial concern I do not want to go into the matter. I only want to point out that our State is a welfare State. This is a public utility concern as a whole, and if the State has to find finance for public welfare it must look to the departments run by the State, and the railway is one department from which some revenue can be expected. From that point of view the State wants that this industrial or commercial concern should be run in such a way as to render some help to the general revenues and also have self-sufficiency within its own economy. If the railways are looked at from this point of view we shall be able to have a proper perspective of railway finances and their connection with the general finances.

Another point was raised by Dr. Lanka Sundaram that this Committee had not enough technical competence to go into the matter. If this techni-

[Shri B. K. Das]

cal competence cannot be expected from a committee like this, composed of Members of this House, I do not know whether the hon. Member meant that another committee outside the Members of this House which might have been technical in its nature, consisting of technical experts, might have gone into this question of railway finance and general finance. But so far as the Convention Committee is concerned, it is a committee of the House and the Committee took whatever view it was within its competence to take of the railway finance and has given its opinion. It is for the House to accept it or reject it.

About over-capitalisation Dr. Ianka Sundaram pointed out and Shri H. N. Mukerjee also pointed out that there has been about Rs. 400 crores of over-capitalisation. The Committee has pointed out that the Railway Board should go into the matter in more details and also assess what amount has been over-capitalised. For the present it has taken that it is Rs. 100 crores and on that basis it has laid down that there may be only an interest charge on that amount.

1 P.M.

I think this is a great relief that has been given to the railways.

Several proposals were made for reducing the rate of dividend. The last speaker said that it ought to be 2.5 per cent. There have been other proposals also. I beg to point out that for the last 26 years, from 1924 onwards, till 1950, payment to the general finances has been nearly 5.16 per cent of the capital at charge. The present reduction to 4 per cent. cannot be said to be too much as dividend. On the whole, the Convention Committee has taken a balanced view as has been pointed out by the hon. Railway Minister. I beg to point out

further, that whatever point of view we may take, whether a pessimistic or an optimistic view, we should assess the present position and see what will be the position of the railway finances for the next five years. As far as can be judged from the present trend of railway finances and its future development programme and other facts, it is not too much to expect that the railways would be able in the present circumstances to pay. We find that there is a programme of development of the railways, which will require nearly Rs. 85 crores, as has been given in this Report. It has been pointed out that the general finances may lend that money as a loan capital to the railways and that development work may be done out of that fund. On that sum of Rs. 85 crores,—or it may be raised to Rs. 100 crores—the railways will have to pay only interest charges. From the recommendations of the Committee we find that nowhere the Committee has not been able to give whatever concession is possible. The Convention Committee of 1949 recommended that there should be a 4 per cent dividend and several other things. This Committee has gone further and given concessions so that the railways may be able to pay their own way. I think on the whole the Committee has taken a balanced view in its recommendations and I commend to the House the acceptance of these recommendations.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I am thankful to the Members of the House for having expressed their views very frankly, and for the useful suggestions they have offered. While hearing the speeches made especially yesterday, I felt that I should have been on the other side so that I could have also pressed

about the railways getting some more concessions, in order to be able to develop the railways rapidly. I regret I am deprived of that privilege just at present. May I, with your permission, say a few words about the appointment of the Convention Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest that in future, to avoid any embarrassment for the Railway Minister, the Finance Minister may introduce this Resolution and the Railway Minister may press the claim of the Railways for something more.

Shri L. B. Shastri: Unfortunately, both of us are placed in an awkward position: the Chairman of the Committee and myself. I expected a speech from you, Sir. As you are in the Chair, you could not do so and I am also not in a position to say much more than what I have said now.

Shri Namblar: He was the Chairman and he is the Chairman now.

Shri L. B. Shastri: This Committee was appointed by the Government in consonance with the letter and spirit of the 1949 Convention. The Resolution clearly says that it would be a Parliamentary Committee. The appointment of an expert committee was never contemplated. Personally, I do not think that it is necessary to appoint such an expert committee for deciding the main issue of the rate of dividend to the general revenues. I do not thereby deny the usefulness of the appointment of an expert committee in order to review in a comprehensive way the working of the railways. But, I do not think that hon. Members would desire the appointment of such committees after every five years. If an expert committee is appointed after every five years, they take about a year or so to go into the working of the Railway Administration, and I am very doubtful of the useful contribution that they would be able to make. I have also a fear that it might

create a great confusion in the working of the Railway Administration itself. We will be losing the self-confidence which is absolutely essential in the running of such a big undertaking. But, as I said just now, I should not deny that we should appoint such committees. In fact, the House will recall that in 1947, an expert committee was appointed and it submitted its report. That committee was presided over by Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru. This matter was raised in the Committee itself, and if I do not betray any secret, the Chairman of the Committee himself made that suggestion. I felt that it was not necessary to appoint that Committee immediately. That matter has been under our consideration for some time. We have asked the railways to report on their working in respect of various important matters. We have so far not received their reports. We expect to get them very soon. After we have gone into those reports, it will be the proper time to decide whether we should appoint an expert committee to go into the matter in a comprehensive way.

I was somewhat surprised to hear Members criticising the Committee for having completed their work soon. When there is some delay, there is criticism, and rightly too. But, it is strange that some Members should also be critical of the early completion of a particular piece of work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They rush to the conclusion that there is proper enquiry if the Committee took a year; the longer the time, the greater the experience.

Shri L. B. Shastri: Fortunately, you were the Chairman.

Shri Srinivas Singh (Gorakhpur Dist.-South): The complaint was not about the early completion but about the hasty completion of the work.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I personally would have used a strong word; but I do not want to. It is very unfair on the part of any Member to sug-

[Shri L. B. Shastri]

gest that a Parliamentary Committee will come to a hasty conclusion on important matters which are referred to them for giving their final opinion. The House is condemning a Committee which was appointed by the House itself, consisting of the Members of this House, and those who worked on that Committee fully realised their responsibility. It was not necessary to hold half a dozen sittings of the Committee. It was not at all necessary for the Members to sit down for hours and hours, whether the work required it or not. So, it is quite incorrect to suggest that this Committee dealt with the matter in a superficial way and did not pay proper attention to the problems referred to them.

Dr. Jaisoorya: May I ask for some information? They met on 1st October and asked for certain information, and then they met on the 12th, 13th and 15th November. When did they get the information required?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The required information they were given—I cannot give you the date—in about two weeks or three weeks. Because the data was to be supplied by the Railway Board—and perhaps Members will remember that I had announced the formation of this Committee in my budget speech—the Railway Board was preparing the necessary material for this Committee.

Shri B. K. Das: The papers were supplied long before 1st October, before the first meeting of the Committee.

Dr. Jaisoorya: No. They asked for information on the 1st October.

Shri B. K. Das: As a member of the Committee, I can say that much information was supplied before the first meeting itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the strength of which some other questions were added to the list of questions on the subjects. The previous Convention Report of 1924 and connected papers, the 1949 Convention papers, resolutions and some other papers had already been sent to the Committee even before 1st October. They met on 1st October and formulated a number of additional points to be looked into, and then, before the Committee met again in November, towards the end of November, there were merely two months and in between some other memoranda relating to those questions were supplied and had to be studied, and the Committee had a full fortnight before it for this study and to come to conclusions.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I only asked for information.

Shri Sthasnan Singh: The Committee was appointed on the 12th May, 1954. Its sittings took place on the 1st October and then on 12th, 13th and 15th November. Since then we have no report as to what the Committee was doing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should there be a diary as to how many hours they spent in the night and how many hours in the day?

Shri L. B. Shastri: It means every Member of this House should have been put on the Committee. Perhaps Mr. Sthasnan Singh would have realised how this Committee worked only if he had been put on that Committee. He has been told very clearly that before the 1st October the Railway Board had supplied the necessary material, memoranda on all points to the Members. They got time to go through them, to study them and then they came and sat and they held three sittings. There were Members on the Committee like Mr. Nambiar who would never have been pleased if there had been

any deficiencies shown on the part of the Railway Board, and it is strange that the Members of the Congress Party—they will excuse my saying so—who should have known better should criticise this matter in this way.

The other thing which the Members have to realise is that this Committee had to work within the terms of their reference. It was not expected from this Committee to go into every aspect of the Railway Administration. There is no time, otherwise I would have read the terms of reference, and perhaps the hon. Members would very well realise whether they could finish their work within the prescribed time or not.

I may also say that the main point to be decided was about the rate of dividend to be paid to the general revenues, and I can only say that the Committee have very carefully gone into that matter, and then they have reached certain conclusions. May I also say that in the matter of fixing the rate of dividend, the whip hand was that of the Finance Minister. I could not compel him to accept all that I had wanted, but I must thank him really that he has tried to go as far as his purse would permit.

The main conclusions of the Committee which will help the railways in their further expansion and in their carrying out other works. I shall enumerate very briefly: There are three main things. One is: on the element of over-capitalisation the railways shall pay dividend at a rate equivalent to the average rate of interest chargeable to commercial departments. The second is: the dividend on the capital-at-charge on new lines should be computed at a lesser rate, i.e., the average rate of interest chargeable to commercial departments, and a moratorium should be granted in respect of the dividend payable on the capital

investment on the new lines during the period of construction and up to the end of the fifth year of their opening for traffic, the deferred amount being repaid from the sixth year onwards in addition to the current dividend out of the net income on the new lines. And the third is that the Development Fund will be used to finance the entire expenditure on all unremunerative operating improvement works costing more than Rs. 3 lakhs. The cost of constructing quarters for Class III staff will also come out of this fund, and as and when necessary, the Finance Ministry will advance loans for replenishing our Development Fund and the interest payable on these loans will, of course, be less than the dividend payable on the regular capital-at-charge.

The point is that some of these proposals will help to arrest further over-capitalisation, the need for which was clearly suggested by the 1949 Convention Committee also. I have agreed to these proposals as I do feel that some of them are directed towards that end.

Shri Tulsidas has made a number of points, but I cannot go into all of them for want of time. As regards his suggestion about block capital etc., they were fully thrashed out in the Committee, and I am sorry they were not accepted. So, I do not want to go into them again, and I leave the matter at that. I shall, however, say a few words on the other points referred to by him.

He has stated that the accounts of the railways are not kept in a proper commercial manner, and he has further stated that all capital expenditure is debited to the capital-at-charge even though they do not earn anything. If he will permit me to say so, he has not been quite correct in making that statement. The accounting system obtaining on the railways is as perfect as it can be, and the financial structure has been improved from time to time to arrest the over-

[Shri L. B. Shastri] capitalisation of the undertaking. Thus, since 1946 when the Betterment Fund was instituted, and more particularly since 1949 when the Development Fund was instituted, unremunerative expenditure of a capital nature has not been charged to capital.

He has also stated that contribution to the Depreciation Fund should be at the rate of Rs. 42 to Rs. 45 crores a year instead of Rs. 35 crores as recommended by the Committee.

He will remember that this proposal was not accepted by the Committee. But may I say that his assumption seems to be that depreciation should be calculated on an average of about five per cent. of the capital cost? I may tell him that when an attempt was made in the pre-war years to assess the rate of depreciation of railway assets, the average rate was adopted at 1/60th of the capital-at-charge. This really gives a rate of 1.7 per cent. I am sure that Shri Tulsidas will agree that on this basis the increase of Rs. 5 crores proposed by the Committee is quite adequate.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): May I point out that I was only referring to the basis on which income-tax allowance is given for the Depreciation Fund.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I shall say a few words on that later.

About Shri Tulsidas's expression of an apprehension that a situation would arise in the next five years when fares and freights will have to be increased, I can say only this, that it is only to avoid that contingency that the Convention Committee has recommended that general finance

should advance loans for developmental work, when no surplus is available. If the question of revision of fares and freights arises, it will arise only when the railway earnings fail to cover all the increases in railway expenditure, that have taken place in the past, or are still taking place; and it will be too early to make any categorical assurance about this at this stage.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram said something about the rationalisation of freights, on the principle of one rate for one industry everywhere in the country. If he considers that the basis of charge for a particular commodity should be the same throughout the country, the basis, however, being such that the rate progresses with distance, it may be stated that that is exactly the basis of freights as is now adopted by us. While this is the general basis, as I have said just now, in a few cases, where there is commercial justification, and special rates can be quoted without impinging upon the statutory provisions in regard to undue preference and basic unreasonableness of freights, special station rates are also quoted. As far as is known, this also is exactly the basis followed generally in other countries.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram in this connection referred to certain rates and distances for coal transport from Asansol to Bombay, Baroda and Ahmedabad. As far as I could gather the point he made was that the rates to Bombay—a longer distance—were less than the rates to Baroda and Ahmedabad involving shorter haulage. Factually, the position is not as stated by the hon. Member. The rates and mileages are as follows.

	Miles	Rate
Rate for coal from Asansol to Bombay	1218	Rs. 20-7-0 per ton
Rate for coal from Asansol to Baroda	1192	Rs. 20-3-0 per ton
Rate for coal from Asansol to Ahmedabad	1197	Rs. 20-3-0 per ton

Of course, for the longer distance, it has to bear a higher freight.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee made a number of points.

I can speak only up to 1-30 p.m.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As long as the hon. Minister thinks it necessary to answer. Certainly, the House should bear with him.

Shri Nambiar: Certainly, let him answer fully. We want a good railway to run.

Shri L. B. Shastri: The first point he made was that there should not be any fixed rate of dividend, and he said that it should vary with the size of the railway surplus and the requirements of the railways for feeding their funds. He, therefore, suggested that we should not be pinned down to the rate of four per cent. The Members would recall that the object of this separation of railway finance from general finance was to relieve the General Budget from the fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of railway finance, and to confer a certain flexibility in the administration of railway finance. Therefore, it was decided in the last Convention Committee, and it has been endorsed by this Committee, that a fixed dividend would be helpful both to the general finances as well as to the railway finances.

The second point which he made was that the contribution to be made should not be such as would hamper the Development Fund of the Railways. In this connection, he referred to the dilemma that while on the one hand the General Revenues require more funds for financing the second Five Year Plan, on the other hand the Railways require more funds for their expansion. This dilemma, I might say, is not unrealistic, as was suggested by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and a balance has to be achieved between the relative needs of the Railways and the General Revenues. That is what the Report of the Committee seeks to achieve. In this context, it should not be forgotten that the development of the Railways is a part of the second Five Year Plan, and the increase in prosperity resulting from the implementation of the Plan is also likely to benefit the Railways.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee also contended, and other Members too who have moved amendments, that more funds should be allocated for expenditure on passenger amenities and labour welfare, and that assurance should be

given that the safety measures would not be neglected on any grounds whatsoever. I can assure hon. Members that the provision of amenities to users of railway transport, and railway labour is nearest to my heart. But it will be appreciated that the total available resources are limited. An allocation has to be made on the basis of assessment of the relative priorities. The Railway Ministry is also fully conscious of its obligations in regard to the provision of safety measures, and these will receive the highest priority in the allocation of funds.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee also enquired why it was necessary to charge expenditure on the building of staff quarters for class III employees to the Development Fund, when, perhaps, he said, expenditure on inanimate objects like locomotives and buildings for housing them was charged to capital. I personally think that Shri H. N. Mukerjee has missed the point. We are already spending for class IV quarters out of the Development Fund, and I personally think that it would be in the interests of the class III employees to have made this provision, because it might be possible to build more quarters for class III employees, if we provide funds from the Development Fund.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee wanted a categorical assurance that the fares and freights would not be raised. It is not possible for me to give any such assurance. But I might repeat that it has been agreed to that a loan will be obtained from general finance to feed the Development Fund, if necessary, and the question of general increase will thus only arise if the general situation in the Railways demanded it. I might also say that my general desire is not to increase the burden on the third class passengers, but I cannot say the same thing for those who travel in higher classes and air-conditioned coaches. But, I am afraid, Shri Mukerjee pleaded for them also.

Shri Namblar: Give concession to inter-class passengers also, though not for second-class or first-class or air-conditioned class passengers.

Shri L. B. Shastri: But Shri Mukerjee did not make any distinction between inter, second or air-conditioned class. All were put in the same category, because he said that no fares should be raised.

Regarding freights also, I cannot give any categorical assurance that they will not be raised. We should have the freedom to look into that matter and if the Railway Board consider it necessary to reduce freights in any direction, they will do so, but if they find it necessary to raise the freights in other directions, they should have the freedom to do that also.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (सावन व चम्पारन) : जब ६६ रु० मन से ४ और ६ रु० मन गल्ले का भाव आ गया और उस का काम बराबर गिर रहा है तो रेल का भाड़ा भी घटना चाहिए ।

Shri L. B. Shastri: As regards the other points raised by Shri Mukerjee, that the railways should develop the transport industry in the country by utilising idle engineering capacity, reduce import of stores, effect economy in the fuel bill and save money by reduction in the stores balances, and undertake the electrification of railways, I would only say that these are general issues not entirely related to the separation convention. I would, however, mention that before the railways place any orders abroad, it is ensured that indigenous capacity is utilised to the maximum. Fuel economy is constantly under review and a machinery has been set up on the railways for this purpose. Railways are also alive to the need for modernisation.

Shri Vidyalkar wanted to know if it was the intention of the Committee by their recommendation No. 8 to increase the rent on quarters of class III staff, well, the Committee have only referred to the observations made in the audit report—which the

railways have not so far been able to comply with. And I wonder if they will be able to comply with it in future also. But anyhow, this issue is not strictly relevant to the deliberations on the convention, and the House is aware that in the matter of realisation of rent, Railways broadly follow the policy laid down by the Government of India for their staff. He and Shri Raghavachari also raised the point that increase of the standard of remunerativeness from 4.25 per cent. to 5 per cent. would fetter the development of the railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is surprising that not one of the hon. Members who raised all these points is here....

An Hon. Member: One is ill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Except Shri Tulsidas.

Shri Namblar: Their representatives are here.

Shri L. B. Shastri: Therefore, I shall not deal with those points.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): That is very good.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have only the right to speak, not the obligation to hear.

Shri L. B. Shastri: But I would only like to say that the raising of the standard of remunerativeness would strengthen the financial position of the railways. It will not hamper development because expenditure on assets, the return from which does not come upto the standard but the creation of which is desirable, will have to be found from the Development Fund.

Lastly, about the question raised by Shri V. B. Gandhi that the next Committee will have to examine whether the needs of general finance will have over-riding consideration and whether railways should be treated as a commercial concern or a public utility concern, in so far as this Convention Committee is concerned, the whole basis of the separation

convention is to give the maximum possible freedom for the running of the railways, and this can only be secured if a reasonable but definite return is assured to general finance. This does not mean that the requirements of general finance have an overriding consideration. As Shri V. B. Gandhi has himself stated, even a public utility concern has to pay income-tax. As such, there can be no doubt that the railways however they may be classed, should make a reasonable contribution to general finance. The Convention Committee have recommended a formula for this contribution which, while not retarding the development of the railways, will also meet the needs of the general finance. I hope the House will agree with me if I say that while considering such important matters, an overall picture of the financial resources of the country should be kept in view before taking decisions affecting one sector of the Government or another. Railways have to work even at a loss to provide for certain minimum amenities and facilities to the using public and develop and expand in the general interest, but the railways have their own responsibility to pay to the general revenues who are the investors and, therefore, I have always felt that, circumstances permitting, they should not shirk their responsibility. I know there are railways in other countries which are running at a loss, but placed as we are, we must make an earnest effort to run the railways on sound economic lines and, as far as possible, make them profitable in order to help not only general finance but also the railways in respect of their growing needs.

I have already said that I have my sympathies with those members who have said that the amount to be provided for amenities should be raised. We are going to spend about Rs. 15 crores in the next Five Year Plan period. I have every hope that we will have met the substantial needs of the travelling public by

then. I may also make it clear that the funds to be provided for, amenities for goods sheds etc. will certainly be provided for, but naturally, most of the money will have to be spent on passenger amenities.

Personally, I think that the most important thing is new construction and we should be able to find as much money as possible for that purpose. Hence, we have to draw up our amenity schemes and programmes in conformity with our urgent needs. I would, therefore, suggest that the allotment made so far for amenities etc. should not be considered as very inadequate; and then these allotments can also be altered if the Railway Ministry consider it necessary.

I will again only say that I clearly visualise the need for the development and expansion of the railways and I have no doubt that we have to go ahead—and I am sure, we will. Let me, Sir, at the end thank you, not as the Deputy-Speaker presiding over here, but as the Chairman of that Committee, and the Members of that Committee, for having produced a very valuable Report and for having submitted it within the prescribed time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put all the amendments to the vote of the House before putting the Resolution itself to the vote of the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram is not here to withdraw his amendment. The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"That this House having examined the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on 30-11-54,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

recommends that a further investigation be made into the manner in which depreciation is sought to be charged by the Railways and also recommends the rationalisation of freights on the principle of one rate for one industry everywhere in the country."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the original resolution, the following be added at the end:

"with the modifications:—

(a) that the present rate of dividend in Recommendation No. 2 being too exorbitant, only 3½ per cent. dividend need be paid for the next five years; and

(b) that in Recommendation No. 7, it is necessary to earmark a minimum of rupees four crores instead of rupees three crores for expanding the scope of amenities to include, 'all users of Railway transport'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the original resolution, the following be added at the end:

"with the modifications:—

(a) that the rate of dividend at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to the General Revenues be reduced to 3·18 per cent. of the capital at charge and the minor adjustments suggested by the Committee in the calculation of the capital at charge and arriving at the total of the dividend payable to Government be not accepted; and

(b) that instead of rupees three crores, a minimum of rupees five crores be earmarked per annum on the account of the development fund."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on 30-11-1954."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1954-55

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1954-55. A number of cut motions have been tabled. Hon. Members are already aware that with respect to the scope of the cut motions regarding Supplementary Demands—I can briefly state—that no question of policy can be allowed to be raised, in case of those matters which had already been discussed during the Budget Session and which policy was approved during the Budget Session. Therefore, the question of policy can be raised only with respect to matters which are new services, which were not provided for and dealt with during the last Budget Session.

Then, as a matter of policy an economy cut must state exactly the amount by which economy is sought to be effected; it must be in rupees, annas and pies, even to the details as far as possible.

The third one is drawing attention to a particular manner in which any particular service has been rendered; that is about one single grievance or one single matter.

I have gone through the cut motions and I find that some of them are out

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of order. Let me see what cut motions are sought to be moved and then with respect to such of them as I find not in order, I will state to the House.

Now, I would like to have the general sense of the House regarding the procedure that we may adopt. Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions will kindly pass on to the officer at the Table the numbers of the cut motions and the Demands with respect to which those cut motions are tabled. Then they may be treated as moved.

We have 5 hours allotted for the entire discussion. As I stated already the total amount of excess demand is only Rs. 18 crores of which Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 4 crores is from the revenue and the balance from the capital account. The amount of revenue is with respect to Pondicherry and those other French possessions. Therefore, if it is the general desire of the House that any hon. Member may have one chance and may refer to all the Demands and all the cut motions once for all, many hon. Members may have an opportunity to speak. I shall put the cut motions and the Demands separately to the vote of the House. Discussion can take place with respect to all the Demands and all the cut motions together. When an hon. Member gets up he may say what all he has to say with respect to any of these Demands.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): These Demands relate to separate Ministries and therefore, the Ministers must be present here all the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will be present here and one after the other they will reply.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): If it is not difficult for them; it is not difficult for us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only point is, there are some Demands which are not very material. One hon. Mem-

ber may be interested in one Demand and he may take one or two hours over that in which case what I have to do is to ask hon. Members to suggest to me what amount of time will have to be allowed to each of the Demands. In that case I can take Demand after Demand. I can do so if there is any particular agreement between hon. Members.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmakar): That is good, Sir. The Demand for Commerce Ministry does not seem to be very material.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): That is the most material Demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In future, the previous day, I think hon. Members who have tabled cut motions may meet in the Speaker's room and decide the procedure that has to be adopted. Off hand if I ask hon. Members now how much time can be allowed for a particular Demand, I do not know if the group leaders will get into the lobby or talk among themselves and suggest to me what time may be allowed to each Demand. For the present, in view of the fact that there is not much and the amount that has been earmarked is for a particular purpose, hon. Members may speak on all the Demands together. Let us follow the other practice next year. This will only inconvenience the hon. Ministers.

Shri Karmakar: It is better to take up one by one. If there is the Commerce Minister to reply that may be taken up I am here for Commerce. Otherwise I will have to sit up the whole day; of course I, will only be too happy to sit up the whole day.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The points raised in each Demand may be answered by the particular Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I expect all Ministers to be present here all the time. For the present, in view of the fact that out of the Rs. 18 crores, much of it is capital expenditure, then Rs. 2 crores relate to only one

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

single item—that is taking possession of the erstwhile French possessions—I believe the majority of the House is of the same opinion that hon. Members can have one chance to speak on all the Demands and all the cut motions. All hon. Ministers will kindly be present for adjust among themselves and arrange to come here and reply one after the other.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may kindly pass on cuts regarding the cut motions which they would like to be formally treated as moved. In the meanwhile I will call hon. Members one after the other to speak. The time allowed is 15 minutes for each hon. Member. Let me first place all the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 2.—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 24-A.—FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 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, 1955, in respect of French Establishments in India."

DEMAND No. 39.—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,00,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Grants in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 43.—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 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 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 59.—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 61.—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 63.—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 64.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,000 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, 1955, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 85.—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 86.—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 100.—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 be granted to the President to de-

fray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 124.—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 133.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: Sir, I will try to speak on one or two most important Demands which make up the bulk of the Supplementary Grants. The most important thing as you yourself have pointed out is the amount which has to be granted for the taking over of French establishments in India.

It is a tribute we pay as we discuss this Demand for the first time in this House, to those who have fought so long and so hard and suffered such great tribulations all these years for liberating that last piece of land—not the last, but I hope it will be a precursor to the last bits of foreign possessions in India.

We have been asked specially to vote on such things as the elections administration of justice and the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

police. Although Pondicherry has been taken over, as yet, the full integration of Pondicherry with the rest of the country has not been brought about. Not only it has not been brought about, but certain very undemocratic practices are being followed in Pondicherry which is going to make it more difficult for finally integrating it and giving the people of Pondicherry the same amount of civil liberty as in India—at least that much which is necessary for the growth of democratic institutions which have been suppressed so long by the French imperialists.

For instance, I would like to point out what has been pointed out again and again by the leaders of the French liberation movement in Pondicherry, that, although we are asked to vote an amount of Ra. 25,000 for elections, up till now no such elections have taken place, because, in general the municipal communes which were appointed by the French administration at the time of their departure have more or less carried on till now with one or two additions nominated by the Chief Commissioner.

[PANDIT TRAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Thus the Municipal Commission has been formed from members of the 15 municipal communes who were elected in 1948 and whose term was to expire on the 23rd October, 1954. These municipal communes consisted of people who consistently collaborated with the French imperialists and actually they perpetrated acts of repression of the worst type upon those who were fighting for the liberation of Pondicherry, Mahe and other French possessions. These people who were elected in 1948 and whose term of office was to finish in October, 1954, have continued. Not only that, though it was in 1948 that they were elected by an election which was a fake one. We remember, at that time Dr. Raj Kumar who went there to see how the elections were conducted had

spoken in very stringent terms as to what type of a farce it was and how it was a big fraud perpetrated upon the people of Pondicherry. Not only that but several of these municipal councillors are guilty of embezzlement of public funds. Such people who have been playing ducks and drakes with public money are still being continued in office. There has been no fresh election on the basis of adult franchise and there is no commitment either on the part of the Government, that within six months, or a very short period of time, elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise, as was done in India. These communes had been arbitrarily nominated; to these we find that one or two nominations have been made by the Chief Commissioner from a single party, whose past record has been a record of collaboration with the French imperialists. This is what the people of Pondicherry are opposed to.

Then again there is a widespread rumour that the old Governor's Council is going to be revived under the name of an Advisory Council. Here too it is only natural that the various other parties existing in Pondicherry have made representations that there is every likelihood that this too will become a one-party Council, a party with a shady past. Therefore, before agreeing to this demand, we have to make a demand that elections should be held as early as possible. Already a month is past and yet nothing has been stated as to when and how the elections on the basis of adult franchise will take place. Therefore, this is the first point that we wish to make.

The second point which we want to make is this. The history of Pondicherry has been a history in which the liberation movement was sought to be crushed by the French with their machinery of police backed by gonda gangs, who uptill only the other day were carrying on the most outrageous attacks on the people in every conceivable form

of antisocial acts. Now what is happening today? Today we are being asked to vote a grant for this police. The first thing we want to know is what has been done by this Government to screen this police? Are we going to give money to maintain the same police force brought up in the traditions of the French imperialists, who actually were corrupt to the core, who brutally attacked the patriotic people and who actually acted as the second line to the *goondas* to perpetrate acts of repression on the people? Some of the officers and also ranks deserve to be summarily dismissed or their record of blatant acts of corruption and oppression upon the people. Has there been any reshuffling of the police force? We want to know that. This was a police force which had specialised in organised bribery, and connivance with the French oppressors. Are we just going to maintain that same force in order to crush the people of Pondicherry even after liberation?

I would like to mention here the case of a particular Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palaniappa, who was in charge of the border protection of Pondicherry, who committed many repressive acts against the liberation fighters. Every section of the liberation fighters protested several times against the high-handedness of this police officer. The Joint Action Committee on the 12th August sent a memorandum to the Inspector-General of Police there saying that this official should be removed. Even though at that time the Chief Commissioner agreed to the transfer not only has he been kept, but he is now being made the Deputy Superintendent of Police. That is the reason why we feel so strongly when we are asked to vote for this grant.

A new situation has come about in Pondicherry. Are we now going to weed out those who have acted in an anti-national way, those who have actually tried to crush in every possible way the liberation movement of the people, those who have been hand in glove with the French imperialists and have perpetrated the

worst repression on the people, or are we without the least murmur, going to condone such acts?

I would like to mention here about the general administration in Pondicherry. We receive information that public meetings are still banned in Pondicherry. Sir, the freedom struggle in Pondicherry has been perfectly peaceful. It is one of the biggest examples in history where such a big movement was carried out, in spite of the worst provocations, in a perfectly peaceful way. Yet today, when their brethren on the other side are allowed to hold public meetings, when there is perfect peace everywhere, even today, the Chief Commissioner bans public meetings in Pondicherry. For instance when the great and glorious celebrations were organised on the 1st of November, it was banned at first. It was a rally of two lakhs of people, the like of which Pondicherry had never seen before. By the strength of the mobilisation that ban virtually became impotent on that occasion but even today that ban is there. We do not want to make Pondicherry a Part C State, a backward State which needs constant surveillance of the Centre, which means, of course, not positive help, but deduction of the self-government which other parts of India enjoy. The people of Pondicherry have shown by their initiative, by their past record, that they can be depended upon to have self-government, and are in fact superior in many respects to people in other parts of India.

We are, again, asked to vote for some jails and convict settlements. This point was raised during Question Hour a few days ago, though the question was not allowed to be developed. During the struggle for liberation there were hundreds of people who were thrown into jails. The French police and judiciary were notorious for concocting cases of theft, murder, so on and so forth against political leaders, and they were summarily convicted on those grounds. Everybody knew, and everybody knows, that they were convicted for their political

[Srimati Renu Chakravartty]

ideologies and political actions, according to the whims and fancies of French imperialists. Some of these freedom fighters who were convicted as early as 1947 are still in jail. There are hundreds of political leaders against whom charges for various crimes are still pending. There are twenty volunteers kept in Pondicherry jail for leading a huge demonstration on the 9th August. They were convicted to terms ranging from three to six months. I would like to know from the Treasury Benches as to whether we are asked to vote for the continuance of these jails and convict settlements established under the French rule where these freedom fighters have been interned. Are we making these grants in order to keep in chains our own comrades who have fought such a glorious battle to come back to the fold of Indian family? Similarly there are liberation volunteers in Karaikal jails and there are others against whom warrants are pending. We should like to be satisfied on these points before we are asked to vote these grants.

We wish to be properly apprised of the situation. The points that we have raised have been agitating our mind. Certainly this is a glorious occasion on which we are bringing back a part of our own family, a part of our own soil back again to India and we welcome this demand provided we know that what we are doing is for the good of the people of these territories, bringing them back again to a new life, to freedom and civil liberties side by side with their Indian brethren.

3 P.M.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I join with the hon. lady Member who has just preceded me in congratulating the people of our country in the former French settlements, and I would like to associate myself with the lady Member in paying a tribute to the people of those establishments. I would also like to pay a tribute to the great French nation for the wisdom that they have displayed in

transferring the foreign establishments that they had in India to the Indian Government.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Belated wisdom.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It may be belated but all the same we have to recognise that they were wise although late. I think and I hope that the only other remaining power—the Portuguese—will follow suit ere long and realise that it is better to give away those establishments gracefully rather than stick on to those establishments.

I would have offered some more remarks about this demand, have it not been for another demand to speak about, which so to say, is closely related to the economy of my State. That is demand No. 2 coming under the Supplementary Demand for Commerce and Industry. It is stated in the note attached to this demand that in view of the actual or threatened decline in the export trade of several commodities, Export Councils are contemplated to be set up and among the articles for which Export Councils are contemplated to be set up, we find tobacco, shellac, peppers, cashewnut, mica and engineering goods and plastics, art silk and sports goods, which contribute substantially to the country's export earnings. I wish to confine my remarks to two of the important articles contained in the list, namely, pepper and cashewnut. The Spices Enquiry Committee was constituted by the Central Government to enquire into the problems of these products—pepper, cashewnuts and some other cash crops such as lemon-grass oil, ginger and others—and it has submitted a report in October, 1953. I am glad to note that some of the recommendations of that committee are being implemented by the appropriate Ministries, namely, the Food and Agriculture Ministry as well as the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I find that from the pattern of Export Councils that are sought to be

constituted, the pattern is, on the face of it, different from the one recommended in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee. I shall just read a few lines from page 35 of that report:

"It is recommended that the Central Government should set up a special Export-Promotion Agency in New York and another in London with the sole object of expanding India's trade in pepper and other spices by co-operating with similar agencies already functioning at present. The Export-Promotion Agency which has its head-quarters in New York should be entrusted with the work in U.S.A., Canada and other American markets while its counterpart in London should be asked to take over publicity and sales promotion work in the U.K. and other European markets."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Export Councils that are contemplated to be set up are in lieu of this recommendation or in substitution of this recommendation, or, whether it is independent of the recommendation contained in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee. According to the note that has been supplied to us, the Councils will be registered under the Indian Companies Act and it is also stated that the Councils will be financed partly by way of grants-in-aid from the Government of India and partly by contributions from the industry and trade, and also, it is proposed to obtain as much contribution as possible from the industry and trade and ultimately to leave the Councils to be solely financed by the industry and trade. According to me, the pattern is different from the pattern that is contemplated in the report of the Spices Enquiry Committee. Though it is better late than never, I should state that the Central Government has been hitherto very negligent in the matter of the promotion of these exports, and it has left

the matter to develop for itself as circumstances also develop. The pre-war price of pepper ranged between Rs. 60 and 85 per candy of six hundredweights or about Rs. 10 to 14 per hundredweight. The maximum price that was fetched in September, 1951, was Rs. 4,200 per candy. It earned for India 38 million dollars in 1950—the highest next to jute. It gave the central revenues a third of its value in export duty. But, all the same, not a single pie was spent in improving or consolidating the pepper market or improving the relations between the sellers and buyers. Indian pepper enjoys a premium for its quality among black pepper. We undisputedly held the monopoly in the world markets for all these years. The export duty collected from pepper in 1950-51 exceeded the total gross value of the pepper we have exported this year. That is why I said in spite of the fact that such large amounts have gone to the Central exchequer, nothing has been done towards the promotion of export of this commodity or for stabilising the market.

An important aspect of production is market,—the price that the producer gets. At present, there is absolutely no relationship between the person who produces pepper in North Malabar or in South Travancore and the person who exports it—it may be one Chamanlal Parekh or Patel in Bombay. There is absolutely no relation between these two sets of people. The person who exports this commodity does not know where the pepper grows; perhaps he thinks that it grows either on coconut or on arecanut! That is the real situation. But, all the same, the exporter gets more than ten to fifteen times, on certain occasions, of what the poor producer gets. This vicious feature of this trade has to be stopped and the earlier it is done, the better.

The real problem is that the exporter who has no interest in the produce except the potential value of the produce, gets all the plums, while the producer gets all the thorns. That is the real situation. The exporter if I

[Sbri A. M. Thomas]

may use a strong expression—in this chain, is the villain of the piece. So, here is a case for development of co-operative marketing at all levels. The market on co-operative lines has to be developed on the village level, next on the district level, and thirdly on the State level. I would say that there must be an effort to do away with this abuse. There must be a State Trading Corporation at the apex to promote an assured and economic price to primary producers. This method only will increase our export wealth and at the same time create contented producers. I would very seriously suggest that the Government's mind should work on these lines in order that they may succeed in the object with which these Export Councils are sought to be set up. I have got certain other suggestions such as the imperative necessity of reducing the export duty on pepper so as to make India equal with other producers in this respect. We must allot a larger fund and invite the co-operation of trade associations in America and other countries for a joint campaign. We should also organise ware-housing facilities for pepper at the terminal markets for auction—just the same kind of thing as for tea.

I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the suggestion which was put forward by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari himself, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, to set up a fumigating plant at the exporting points so that the quality of the product may be assured. I understand that nothing in that direction has been done. I would also invite the attention of the Government to the many valuable recommendations that the Spices Enquiry Committee had made. They have emphasised the necessity of agricultural research and also emphasised the necessity of a proper and statistically based crop estimation so that the speculative element may be taken off. They have also impressed the necessity of having uniformity in grading standards

and the necessity of exploring new markets. I do not want to take up the time of the House by narrating the various recommendations that have been made by that Committee. They are there and I should think that they are engaging the attention of the Government at the Centre.

The next point on which I want to take one or two minutes is the question of cashew. Here, I must admit that India's position continues to be a little better although there is a temporary decline in prices. The United States, as we all know, is a major importer of Indian cashew and their estimate ranges between 82 and 94 per cent. of the cashew exported. In this also, I should think that although we are not self-sufficient in the supply of raw nuts, the fact remains that the primary producer of raw nuts does not get the proper price. The local processors are being exploited by the importers in Bombay or Calcutta and the processors themselves exploit the local producers. That is what is actually taking place now. It might also be seen that the prices of this commodity, apart from world factors, ranged very widely in one season and in our State there are instances where several banks had crashed because of the sudden fall in cashew price because it is an article which is pawned or pledged with several mofussil banks. I think that the industry as it now exists is not well organised. It has to depend too heavily on export market and for the raw nuts it depends on imports which is too costly for both the internal and external buyers and for many foreign countries to buy. These aspects have to be examined and remedial measures will have to be taken. With regard to cashew, the main problem is to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of the supply of raw materials. We have got, I think, thousands of acres lying fallow and especially the sort of desert regions we find in the coastal regions—regions represented by my hon. friend, Shri Punnoose,—have got

a soil, I am told, suitable for cashew cultivation though they are unfit for any other cultivation. Such areas must be found out and we must attain self-sufficiency. It is not at all difficult if we devote a little more attention, to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of supply of raw product. We must have overall research in important production areas for this product.

The next stage will be the stage that I have recommended with regard to pepper; in the matter of marketing of this commodity also. We must have an organisation at village level, at district level and at State-level. There must be an apex organisation also. Then only the producer will be assured of a reasonable price for the product. With regard to this product also, I find that the Spices Enquiry Committee has taken a lot of trouble and made suitable recommendations which, I think, will be seriously considered by the Government and I hope that these would not be allowed to lie over just like the recommendations with regard to the other committees that are being constituted by the Central Government. I understand that this report was submitted in 1953. All the same I am very glad to note that with regard to the recommendations of this Committee, that sort of inattention which is generally bestowed on the recommendations of committees constituted by the Central Government is not here. I wish to repeat the one suggestion that I made in April 1952 when I spoke in this House relating to the products from the west coast. I do not know why the Spices Enquiry Committee did not recommend such a course. I suggested that we must have a Spices Board which will devote its attention to the problems of spices such as pepper, cardamom, ginger, lemon grass oil and other things. Without such an organisation, we may not be able even to implement the recommendations that were made by the Spices Enquiry Committee.

I have no time to speak on the other Demands, but all the same I wish to pay a tribute to the Food and Agriculture Ministry for the way in which the sugar problem was tackled this year. In previous year it was not tackled properly or satisfactorily. This year it has been seen well in advance and such steps which deserve the gratitude of the consumer in the country had been taken by the Food and Agriculture Ministry in the handling of the sugar situation. I support the Demands that have been moved.

Shri Gidwant (Thana): The post of an Industrial Adviser has been created to advise the Government for granting loans to private industrialists for opening industries in various townships built by the Government. In the current year a sum of about Rs. 3 crores was provided in the Budget. Out of that sum, a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was to be spent during this year and 225 lakhs next year. I do not know how much money has actually been spent. This year, practically, has come to an end; we are in December. I understand that the whole amount should be spent by the 31st of March, but so far, not even one-fourth of the money has been spent. I am aware that invitations had been sent to a number of industrialists to come and start industries. Many of them are unwilling to do so because the terms of the loan are not sufficiently attractive. In view of the shortness of time, I would suggest that the terms of the loan should be made very liberal. Instead of the period of seven years, within which the loan is repayable, the period should be twenty years.

Mr. Chairman: May I just enquire: on which cut motion is the hon. Member speaking?

Shri Gidwant: I am speaking on Demand No. 85.

Shri Damodara Meher: Should we move the cut motions formally?

Mr. Chairman: Such of those motions as have been given notice of will be treated as moved. Hon. Mem-

[Mr. Chairman]

ber was perhaps not here when the hon. Deputy-Speaker submitted for the consideration of the House that the hon. Members should speak on all the motions which are to be moved here at one time. They will not get another opportunity.

Shri Damodara Menon: If I move two cut motions on different Demands, I can speak on both of them together?

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member must have given notice of the cut motions. On all the motions on which the hon. Member wishes to speak, he should speak all at once.

Shri Damodara Menon: About admissibility the Deputy-Speaker expressed some doubts.

Mr. Chairman: I am watching that. Therefore I am asking the hon. Member on what cut motion he is speaking, only to find out if it is admissible. I understand he is speaking on Demand No. 85, Cut Motion No. 7, Creation of certain additional posts and additional expenditure on contingencies. Yes, he may go on.

Shri Gidwani: And the interest should not be charged for the first five years. Power should be made available at cheap rate. Assistance should be given to industrialists in procuring machinery. And so far as the displaced persons are concerned, as in the case of purchasing evacuee houses or government constructed houses, where they can pool their compensation amount and purchase those houses, similarly in the case of starting industries that concession should be given to them so that they also could take part in starting industries. All those claimants, whether with big or small claims, should be given facilities to get the full amount of the interim compensation up to Rs 50,000 as has been done, as I said, in the case of purchase of houses whether evacuee or government constructed. These concessions will go a long way in helping non-displaced persons as well as displaced persons

to start industries in these camps or new townships. Otherwise I am afraid, though the amount has been sanctioned by the Government, it will not be utilised. I would therefore urge upon the Government to take a sympathetic view of the whole matter and not to look at it from a narrow, legalistic point of view or only from a commercial point of view. These industries are going to be started in the camps with a view to give employment to the displaced persons, and it is for that purpose that this amount of about Rs. 3 crores has been earmarked. Every effort should therefore be made to see that industries are started early, handicaps are removed, and every sort of concession is given to displaced as well as to non-displaced persons to start these industries.

Then there is a provision of Rs. 31,000 in this grant for purchase of furniture, maintenance of staff car and rent of office accommodation for the transfer of the office of Adviser to Ministry of Rehabilitation to Calcutta. You are aware, Sir, that the post of the Adviser has been abolished and that Adviser is now our Minister. I understand the Minister will maintain his office in Calcutta. If that is so, I would suggest to the Government, to delegate more powers to the Deputy Minister who is here. Otherwise the interests of the displaced persons from West Pakistan will suffer, because the head office of the Minister will be kept at Calcutta and the Deputy Minister will have no powers.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): He will be very powerful.

Shri Gidwani: He will not be able to deal with the many day-to-day problems. Therefore, while giving my support to the cause of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, and I have no objection if that is immediately tackled by the present Minister being there, if it is considered necessary, but at the same time it is a wrong impression to think that the

displaced persons from West Pakistan have no grievances or no demands or no interests to be safeguarded. I would therefore suggest that if that office is to be maintained there, then it is but proper that the Deputy Minister here should be given more powers to deal with our problems. This is in regard to Demand No. 85.

Then I have tabled another cut motion, to Demand No. 133 regarding Rs. 5 crores to be paid as compensation to the displaced persons.

Mr. Chairman: Is it Cut Motion No. 10?

Shri Gidwan: Yes, to Demand No. 133.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): That was discussed at the time of the Budget. Now the sum is increased. That is all.

Mr. Chairman: That has already been discussed. Therefore it is inadmissible. If the hon. Member has to advance anything else . . .

Shri Gidwan: I will say something about it.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of saying something, or more, or less. Whatever he wants to say is inadmissible, because it is not a new demand. The policy has already been discussed.

Shri Gidwan: All right, Sir. I want to say something about Demand No. 138. I have not tabled a cut motion, but I think I can certainly speak on it. "The additional appropriation," it is stated, "is required for the construction of a shed and a tank in the President's Estate, New Delhi," and the shed is required for an elephant which would take part in all ceremonial functions where the mounted or foot lancers of the President's Body Guard normally take part. The total works outlay is estimated at Rs. 26,000 of which a sum of Rs. 20,000 is expected to be spent during the current financial year." Though the amount is very small (**Shri S. N. Das:** It is 'Charged') and is 'charged' for which reason I have not tabled a cut motion, yet certainly

I have a right of discussion under the Constitution. You may refer to the article; I do not remember the article; but discussion is permitted.

Shri Nambiar: On the ground that you refuse to pay.

Shri Gidwan: Though the amount is small, it is symbolic of the way in which we are spending public money. We have abolished six hundred and twenty-one Rajas and Maharajas and this demand reminds me of re-introducing a new kind of Rajas and Maharajas in India. I personally feel that in a poor country like India where so many ordinary needs of the people cannot be satisfied.

Mr. Chairman: Where elephants are found in abundance.

Shri Gidwan: It is not a question of only constructing a shed and a tank for the elephant. After all you have to maintain this huge elephant and every month some money will have to be spent on its maintenance. Whether it is a white elephant or a dark elephant or a black elephant, for maintaining it, things will have to be purchased from some market, and all that money has to be spent. It may be a small amount. But, as I said, it is symbolic. I do not say this in a spirit of levity or light-heartedness but with the anguish and pain of my heart. After all, I claim to have been a humble Congress worker though I am sitting on these benches after resigning from the Congress. I claim to have worked for the national freedom from 1907. It really pains me. I would ask my Congress friends, if Gandhiji were alive today and if this item was brought before him, what would he had said. What would had he said, if you spend the money like this and keep elephants for ceremonial occasions? Is it not pomp? Is it not show? Is it not pageantry? It reminds me of the Mogul raj. Are you instituting a Mogul raj? Are you making a new raj which is not a republic, not the peoples raj, not Gandhiji's raj, not Ram raj, not Sarvodaya raj, not a socialistic State of which the Prime Minister is so eloquent every time? . . .

Aa Hon. Member: It is Congress raj.

Shri Gidwani:...not an equalitarian State of which only today Shri Dhebar, the new Congress President has spoken? I appeal to the Members, I appeal to Dr. Rajendra Prasad—the name may not be taken—to see to it that the demand is withdrawn. If the Minister were here, I would have asked him in the name of the Congress, in the name of Gandhiji, whether this is in consonance with our principles that we stand for, and of which we talk. It may be a small amount, but it involves great things. Year before last, a proposal was brought to keep the President's House and the Parliament House permanently illuminated. I had asked a question. Fortunately, after that question, the proposal was given up. It cannot be voted; it is a charged item. So, I have not given any cut motion. At the same time, I want our hon. Minister and our Prime Minister, who wants to establish a socialistic State, and the Congress Members who are wedded to a Sarvodaya samaj, who believe in a classless and casteless society, who believe in the Congress Resolution which was adopted in Jaipur that hereafter the objective of the Congress will be a classless and casteless society, . . .

Mr. Chairman: What has casteless society to do with elephants?

The Prime Minister, and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Elephants have no caste, I suppose. They are casteless.

Shri Gidwani: They have no castes.

Shri Pannam (Alleppey): The Prime Minister does know probably that caste names are given to elephants.

Shri Gidwani: Yesterday I asked a question whether the Government intends to give effect to a recommendation of the Central Advisory Council regarding the salary of teachers. The reply of the Education

Minister was, we have no funds. Whenever any question is raised, the reply is we have no money. Is this the way in which we should spend our money? Our Prime Minister talks of a socialistic State. If he thinks that in this republic of India, we should have all these ceremonies with elephants etc., he is at liberty to do so. But, this is neither a socialistic State, nor a republic, I would submit.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I suggest a point of fact? Nobody is buying an elephant. Government never thought of it. It is a present from the Assam Government to the President. Government does not come into the picture at all. It is a present. Because it is a present, we have to erect a shed to keep it. After all zoological gardens also keep elephants.

Shri Gidwani: This is intended for ceremonial functions. This is what is stated here. You may keep anything in a zoological garden.

Mr. Chairman: On the 26th of January every year and on other occasions, there are ceremonial functions. The general public takes part in them. It is not a function of the President.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may point out that the Government really does not come into the picture at all here. Here is a present from the Assam State to the President and we could not throw away the present. It would be discourtesy. We are asked to make a small shed for it to be kept. I do not see how it will be improper. The hon. Member's argument is very good; but, if I may say so with all respect, it does not apply to the situation at all.

Shri Gidwani: The elephant may be sent to the zoological garden.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): May I submit, Sir, that the present is not by one nation to another or one Government to another? The hon. Prime Minister said that it is a present from the Assam Government to the President. I can understand if it were a present by one Government to another. In this way, the Government of Mysore or any

other Government may go on making presents. If they go on making expenditure like this, for erecting sheds, etc., on the ground that they are presents, I do not know where to put a limit.

Sri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): I shall deal with Demand No. 2: Industries. This Demand asks for a modest sum of Rs. 1 lakh. The proposal is to contribute to the expenditure involved in setting up nine Export Promotion Councils. The contribution which the Government will offer is going to be two-thirds of the expenditure. In recent years, our export trade has been going through a critical period. Our exports have been declining in volume as well as in value. Heaven alone knows what is happening to our exports. Therefore, any proposal that is intended to stop this downward trend is a proposal which should be welcomed by this House. This proposal for the setting up of Export Promotion Councils is necessary and it has come none too early.

I shall deal with just a few figures with regard to our exports. In 1951-52, our exports amounted to Rs. 733 crores. In 1952-53, they came down to Rs. 578 crores. In 1953-54, they went still further down to Rs. 528 crores. Here is a fall of about Rs. 200 crores, between 1951-52 and 1953-54. I grant that the year 1951-52 was rather an abnormal year because of the Korean war. Even apart from that fact, it is seen that lately, the items that enter into our exports have been suffering rather seriously from lack of demand. There are a number of tendencies discernible in the traditional markets overseas that take our goods, which should cause serious concern to all of us. I will take a few items for which Export Promotion Councils are proposed to be set up, as contemplated in this Demand and let us see what the situation exactly is in respect of them.

First, I will take up cashewnuts. The situation in respect of cashewnuts

is really not very serious so to say, although in 1952-53 our exports amounted to Rs. 12,98,00,000 while in 1953-54, they came down to Rs. 10,98,00,000. In respect of cashewnuts, we must remember that the competition is not very far off. There is enough evidence to show that competition from African territories will soon be very keenly felt. In respect of tobacco, the situation is serious. In unmanufactured tobacco, our exports in value in 1951-52 were Rs. 16,14,00,000, and in 1953-54 they declined to Rs. 10,22,00,000. The same thing happened and perhaps to a more serious degree in respect of tobacco manufactures. In 1951-52 our exports amounted to Rs. 6,39,00,000 whereas they fell almost precipitously to a low figure in 1953-54 of Rs. 1,04,00,000.

Then, we come to mica. Now, the case of mica is really nothing short of alarming, and because of certain developments in the markets which used to take a major portion of our export of mica, the concern that we ought to feel is all the greater. I will just take two figures. In 1951-52 our exports of mica in value amounted to Rs. 13,21,00,000 whereas in 1953-54 they were Rs. 7,95,00,000.

Finally, I will just deal with art silk piecegoods. If the situation in respect of mica was alarming, the situation in respect of art silk piecegoods is equally disturbing. Here, in 1949-50 our exports were of the value of Rs. 1,49,00,000 whereas in 1953-54 they came down to only Rs. 49,00,000.

In view of this serious tendency towards decline in our export trade, it is necessary that we should stop being helpless spectators as we used to be in the past. Fluctuations in export trade are nothing peculiar to India. India is an old exporting country, and one of the principal exporting countries of the world, and yet in the past we simply watched helplessly these fluctuations. We could do nothing to stop the widespread distress that a decline in our exports used to cause to vast numbers of our growers of pro-

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duce that formed the bulk of our exports. Now, the time has come to take some positive steps, and this proposal of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is one of those positive steps. I know for certain that a great deal of work is being planned and carried out on modern lines in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, but what is now being proposed here is barely a beginning. A lot more has to be done if our export trade has to be assisted in the way in which other modern nations have been assisting their export trade. There is a lot of work. We will have to do something for insuring our export credits. We will have to do something for financing our export credits, and all this work, I hope, will follow in quick succession and therefore I welcome this proposal.

Now, I would like to say a few words about Demand No. 124. Here, a sum of Rs. 11,40,00,000 is asked for, for the import of additional quantities of sugar. Here, in the note appended to this Demand, it is said:

"The total quantity of sugar to be imported during the current financial year would accordingly amount to 862 lakh tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,73,00,000."

Now, what it means is that together with the demand for about Rs. 11,40,00,000 that is asked for in this Demand, the entire amount that is going to be the cost of our imports of sugar during the current year is going to Rs. 64,73,00,000. We are further informed at the bottom of the note:

"The total sale proceeds of the entire quantity of 862 lakh tons of sugar to be imported during this year on the basis of the sale prices referred to above are estimated at Rs. 70,35,00,000."

so, let us understand these two figures. The cost of the imported sugar is going to be Rs. 64,73,00,000 and the proceeds realised from the sale of the sugar are going to Rs. 70,35,00,000.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The difference is the profit.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: That is exactly the point I am presently going to make. The difference is the profit, and the difference here is Rs. 5,62,00,000. I want to put it to the House, I want to impress upon this House that this thing is not as profitable and not as innocent as it looks. What are we actually doing here? Here, we are flinging away Rs. 64,73,00,000 in valuable exchange, exchange that is scarce today for India, and we are doing it in order that we should be able to tell our people that they can have all the sugar they would like to eat. Any country that has any programme of planning has no right to demand all the sugar that it needs. I remember in nineteen twenty, in the early months, I happened to be in Paris. That was hardly a year and a half after the close of the first World War, and there in that city the gay city of the world, I was surprised when I was told that on a certain day every week in France coffee shall have to be taken without sugar. No sugar would be served.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 14 minutes, and only 15 minutes are allowed.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall finish.

Therefore, my point is that a little less of sugar does not kill anybody, and I think it is blameworthy, it is wrong to fling away valuable and scarce exchange for a commodity like sugar in a country like India which is committed to planning and austerity, if austerity is necessary to make that planning successful.

Mr. Chairman: Before we proceed further, let me just announce that I propose to take up Demand No. 24A at 3-30 and finish with it before we proceed further. It is about French possessions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We shall deal with that first and then we can go on with the others?

Mr. Chairman: So far as this particular Demand is concerned, I shall take it up and finish with it there and then. After bearing the Members and after the reply, I shall put it to the House. Then, we shall proceed with the others, as proposed earlier.

Shri M. S. Garupadaswamy: Shall we confine our remarks to that now?

Mr. Chairman: I have already announced that at 3.30 p.m. this Demand would be taken up and finished after further discussions; I will put it to the vote of the House after the whole discussion is over. In respect of this Demand, I shall take it separately.

Shri Damodara Menon: My first cut motion refers to Demand No. 2. while my second cut motion refers to Demand No. 59. and the third to Demand No. 63.

In Demand No. 2 we are asked to give a supplementary Demand in connection with the Export Promotion Councils which are to be set up by Government. Two hon. Members who spoke before me have referred to these Councils. I find from the footnote printed on page 2 of the Explanatory Memorandum that these Councils will be constituted under the Indian Companies Act, and representatives of trade and industry will participate as share-holders in these companies. The footnote gives very little detail as to the manner in which these Councils are going to be constituted. We had Acts of Parliament constituting commodity Boards before. I want to know from the hon. Minister how these Councils which are now going to be constituted under the Indian Companies Act will function and whether Parliament will have any voice in determining...

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): They are under Parliament, except that they will be registered under the Indian Companies Act as limited companies.

Shri Damodara Menon: When they are registered under the Indian Companies Act, will this Parliament have any voice in shaping the policies of these Export Promotion Councils and also in their composition?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: They will be club-houses.

Shri Damodara Menon: I am afraid Government are fighting shy of the real problem that one has to face in the nation's export trade. If Government are keen on seeing that our export trade is maintained properly and also conducted to the best interests of the nation, they must come forward boldly and make it State trade. The State must take over our export trade, particularly in those commodities which have been mentioned here.

My hon. friend Shri A. M. Thomas pointed out how in the case of pepper the exporters are exploiting the producers. I come from an area where pepper is produced in large quantities. Recently, the fluctuations in the price of pepper have affected the pepper producers, i.e. the vine growers mostly, and not the exporters. The export trade is also mostly in the hands of foreigners. We had recently the experience of the manner in which these exporters are exploiting the producers. Whenever the prices go down—and especially during the crop season, the prices go down—the export traders are able to purchase pepper at very cheap prices, and then by manipulation of foreign trade, it is possible for them to see that they are sold and exported at enormously high rates, and the poor producer gets very little share of that. This sort of thing must in any case be stopped. I am sure the best way to do that is to bring it entirely under State control. Why should Government now go about forming a registered company, the nature of which we are not given full details of.

In the case of cashewnut which is another commodity produced in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin, my hon. friend Shri V. B. Gandhi has already stated that its position is also rather precarious, and we may meet with very keen competition from Zanzibar and other places where cashewnut is being produced. So, our traders and industrialists may be faced with very keen competition. Are we

[Sbri Damodara Menon]

going to meet all these difficulties by the constitution of these Councils? These Councils may be entirely private bodies, and Government may be advancing money from the public coffers to these companies or registered bodies, without really controlling their activities.

So, my first criticism about these bodies is that Government should now come forward and try to nationalise export trade, and conduct that trade entirely under State auspices, and there is no necessity at all for us to form these Export Promotion Councils under the Indian Companies Act.

My second cut motion refers to Demand No. 59 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. I am glad that the Ministry is now attempting to produce children's films, and as recommended by the Films Enquiry Committee, the Films Division now propose to undertake the production of films for children. That is a development in the right direction, and we are all happy about it. Here also, the footnote says that the production of such films will be handed over to a society to be registered under the Societies Registration Act. I wish the hon. Minister would give us some more details about the composition and nature of this society. Are the private producers of films in this country to get representation in this society, or is it wholly going to be a Government-nominated body. I would also like to know whether in this society, people who can authoritatively speak upon the nature of the children's films would be taken in, i.e. people with academic qualifications for that purpose. I hope this society will be constituted in such a manner as would be capable of advising private producers in the manner of producing best films for children's entertainment. I want further details regarding this society.

My third cut motion relates to Demand No. 63. I have given notice of this cut motion to voice my dissatisfaction at the slow progress of

the investigations of multipurpose river valley schemes, especially flood control investigations. We have been constantly hearing talks about the anxiety of Government to control floods, and we are sending teams of engineers to other countries; especially to China, we have recently sent a team to study the manner in which flood control is effected in that country. All that is to our good. But in spite of that, we are seeing the sad spectacle of a number of years being wasted or spent upon these investigations. The preliminary process of investigation itself takes a long number of years. Take the classic example of the Kosi Project. Investigation on that started, I am afraid, about six or seven years ago, and it is still more or less in the investigation stage only. For six or seven years, the process went on; some of the engineers went round from place to place and spent a lot of money, and then they took it in an easy manner. I want that our experts and engineers who are in charge of this work should show more urgency in this matter and a greater sense of responsibility.

3 P.M.

Of course, we are told in the short pamphlet prepared by the team of engineers who visited that area and submitted to us, about the flood control in China, that they were able to undertake the investigation as well as the completion of the scheme itself in a very very short time. Why is it not possible for our engineers, in spite of the fact that we are perpetually suffering from this flood havoc with consequent loss of crores of rupees, and our experts and our Government too who are in charge of this work to take up this work urgently? Why do they not feel the urgency of the situation and why is it that we are spending so many years on this preliminary stage of investigation? I do not want to refer, in detail, to the enormous amount that we are spending on these investigations. Probably it may be necessary. I do not know whether it is because we are import-

ing a number of experts for this purpose—for the preparation of the schemes and also the blue-print—and spending all this money. We have successfully completed some river valley schemes here and we have our own experts and engineers here who have worked in these schemes. There is no necessity at all for us to import any more foreign engineers or experts to advise us as to the manner in which these schemes are to be conducted. It would be a sheer waste of public money if even now we have foreign experts. Our Government are still contemplating in terms of getting foreign experts to advise us in this matter. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to give me some satisfaction about this criticism I have made about this matter.

Shrimati Ma Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): I agree with the hon. Member opposite that this is a very happy occasion when we support the grant for the French possessions in India and it is something on which we heartily congratulate the Government. France had the good sense to realise that it was a fact and not a theory that confronted her and she had the imagination to withdraw with dignity and peace. Our gratitude and admiration goes out to the French people, and for Mons. Mendes-France I express deep appreciation for being really a great statesman.

About this grant, I have one remark to make. I find that the Demand for jails and convict settlements is Rs. 51,000 and that for education is Rs. 66,000. There is very little difference between the two; if you really look at it it is only Rs. 15,000. It seems incredible! If you have had occasion to look into the French administration schemes in French India, it will be found that they used to spend a great deal on education; at least that was what I found when I saw the picture of their administration in Chandernagore. I do not really know about Pondicherry. But it seems that if this education grant is kept at least on the

same level as it was then in French India, it would be a feather in our cap. I have not very much more to say about this Demand.

There is one point about Demand No. 59 which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. It is a token demand in respect of Information and Broadcasting. It is indeed a very welcome feature that children's films are going to be made and our children will have the advantage of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to educate them. I would have been happier had the demand been far greater. The pamphlets and so forth on which money is spent, be they Hindi, English, or any other regional language, reach very few people, whereas the spoken word can reach the farthest concerns of rural India. If the grant under this head could be very much more, we could have even mobile vans and community sets which would reach the farthest corners of rural India and educate our people on hygiene and various other things. I would say that particularly in rehabilitation areas, where we are rehabilitating refugees, where it is not possible yet to have as many adequate schools as we would like to have, broadcasting can play a very great part in educating these children, in bringing them up to the standard of other children, because the displaced little ones have lost many years in the transition period.

Demand No. 86 actually concerns my own State to a great extent. The demand is for Rs. 82,42,000 which is, of course, not a small sum! But the need of West Bengal was something like Rs. 4.66.00,000 out of which after getting nearly Rs. 3 crores or thereabout, her need was Rs. 1,56,00,000. An amount of only Rs. 82,42,000 probably will not be enough to cover her wants. It will be realised that the main problem of rehabilitation lies in the paucity of land and much of the land that can be released is of a marginal character—water-logged and undeveloped. The development of these areas is a huge scheme

(Srimati Ila Palchoudhury)

and needs vast amounts of money. Even if the Sonarpur Arapanch area could alone be fully utilised, it would release something like 10,000 acres of land! None of these schemes can go through as fast as they should, unless we have the earth-lifting machineries and means—the where withal—to get on fast. It is no point criticising the administration when the means to make that administration go speedily are unavailable. When these grants are made available I must unhesitatingly recommend that the State Governments should have the authority to use these grants as quickly and as authoritatively as possible and not have to put every single scheme up to the Centre for their consideration and sanction. It makes endless delays and causes untold misery. In Government camps, at least, they have a certain amount of protection, but people who are outside Government camps must be given priority, because to rehabilitate them is really more important now. I have to put forward for the consideration of the House the condition of the Muslims who have come back from Pakistan. Their number in West Bengal is legion. If I plead for these Muslims, I plead for a just cause. When they came back to India, they found their houses occupied. Grants and various business loans have been given to the refugees occupying these houses and orders have been issued to them to vacate the Muslim homes but to implement these orders is well nigh impossible. Years have passed and these Muslims are practically out on the streets and starving. It is a shameful state of affairs!

From Demand No. 85, I find Rs. 31,000 is being spent on the transfer of headquarters from Delhi to Calcutta. Here it is imperative that the personnel that mans this scheme must be composed of people as have a good knowledge of the language of the refugees concerned, are cognizant of their ways of life and are above all in sympathy with the displaced unfortunates who have come from

East Bengal. At present that is the problem that needs to be solved more than anything else. Long lists of grants, pages of accounts, huge account books, all these, if I may say so, are like the superstructure of a lamp; the life of the lamp is the flame that lights it and the life of this scheme will be the people who will work it. They must work with an intensely human approach to this problem, they must work with sympathy and understanding and not have to wait for dry accounts, procedure and red-tapism. That is my earnest plea to the House to consider. If Rs. 82,42,000 is the amount that is being granted, we are very happy to get it; I only wish it could have been very much more!

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy rose—

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know whether the hon. Member proposes to speak on Demand No. 24-A also.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then he may speak afterwards, after 3-30 when that will be taken up.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is another cut motion on which I wish to speak.

Mr. Chairman: On all cut motions, he may speak subsequently, after Demand No. 24-A is taken up.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am not to speak now?

Mr. Chairman: He may not speak now. The same thing also applies to Shri Punnoose because he also wants to speak on Demand 24-A.

Shri Punnoose: I want to add something.

Mr. Chairman: That you may do subsequently. I will take up Demand 24-A at 3-30 P.M. and put it to the vote of the House. After that we will proceed to further Demands. I will allow hon. Members to speak on any Demand except Demand 24-A.

Shri Punnoose: Yes; I want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: He wants to speak on both. I will give him an opportunity after 3-30 P.M. Now, I will call Shri Ramji Verma. The hon. Member proposes to speak on Demand No. 43, I hope.

Shri Ramji Verma (Deoria Distt.-East): Yes.

सभापति महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर ४२ पर अपने कटमोशन के जरिये सरकार का ध्यान केन गोजर्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ.....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry his cut motion is inadmissible because Demand No. 43 in page 12 refers to a specific point, viz. the engagement of special counsel etc. in connection with the fertilizers case etc. He can only speak on that and nothing else.

Shri M. C. Shah: After all, we have to pay that additional expenditure. There is nothing there; the case is going on.

Mr. Chairman: Otherwise he cannot speak on Food and Agriculture Ministry in general. I am sorry. If he wants to speak on that specific point he can certainly do so.

Shri Ramji Verma: No, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Now Shri S. N. Das.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): I want to speak on Demands other than Demand 24-A.

Mr. Chairman: He can speak on any Demand. If he proposes to speak on 24-A also then he can also wait.

Shri S. N. Das: I will be speaking on other Demands.

Mr. Chairman: Then he can certainly speak.

श्री एस० एन० दास : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले १२४ नम्बर की जो मांग है उस पर अपना विचार प्रकट करूंगा। यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में जहाँ पर काफी भूमि है और जहाँ पर काफी चीनी बनाने के कारखाने हैं और जहाँ लाखों नहीं करोड़ों की तादाद में तांग बेकार हैं, वहाँ इन्हें १९५४ में दूसरे मुक्तकों से चीनी मंगा कर और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके यहाँ पर चीनी का

इन्तिजाफ किया जाय। जो नीति सरकार बरच रही है मालूम नहीं इस नीति के पीछे क्या है। मेरा ह्यात है कि योजना आयोग ने बतलाया था कि योजना के पहले पांच साल में हिन्दुस्तान में १५ लाख टन चीनी की आवश्यकता होगी। वहाँ तक मत ह्यात है सन् १९५१-५२ में ही हिन्दुस्तान में १५ लाख टन चीनी पैदा कर दी गयी थी। लेकिन अब सरकार का अन्दाजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तांग ज्यादा चीनी खाने लगें हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I would request him to speak on the particular aspect of this Demand and not on the sugar policy in general. After all import has already been allowed in the country. We are only dealing with the specific aspect. If the hon. Member wants to speak on that particular aspect, which is the subject-matter of this Demand, he can do so; otherwise, the general policy is not under discussion.

Shri S. N. Das: But, I would urge this point because Government is going to enhance the quantity of sugar that is to be imported.

Mr. Chairman: Of course, so far as the import policy is concerned, it has already been discussed.

Shri S. N. Das: But only to a limited extent. It was for an emergency that the Government came forward..

Mr. Chairman: It was discussed already and so the import policy of sugar cannot be discussed. Only a particular amount is being imported and there are some proposals for its disposal also. On these two points the hon. Member can certainly speak. On the general import policy, whether it is to be imported or not, I am sorry. I cannot allow any discussion.

श्री एस० एन० दास : सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक मेरा ह्यात है गवर्नमेंट की जो चीनी की इम्पोर्ट पालिसी है वह एक दायरे के अन्दर है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में चीनी की पैदावार कम हो गयी है। इसीलिए वह एक ऐसा मौका है जब

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

कि सभा को मौका मिलना चाहिये कि सरकार को यह बताया जाय कि इस नीति में वह किस हद तक जा सकती हैं।

Mr. Chairman: An opportunity to speak is already there and there will be other opportunities also. So far as the Supplementary Demand is concerned, the hon. Member knows that in respect of policy matters, only when a new Demand is there, discussion is allowed.

Shri S. N. Das: Then I would like to go to other points that is with regard to Demands Nos. 63 and 64.

यह डिमांड सिचार्ज और विद्युत मंचासब से सम्बन्धित हैं। मुझे यह ज्ञान कर बहुत खुशी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सभा के सभी सदस्यों को इससे खुशी होगी कि बहुत दिनों के बाद और बहुत विचार विमर्श के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार इस नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बाढ़ की समस्या को शीघ्र हल करने की आवश्यकता है और उसके हल करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी भाग लेना चाहिये। इस डिमांड के जरिये से एक नया विभाग संघटन वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन में खोलने जा रहा है। वह विभाग है फ्लड कंट्रोल विंग। इसके लिये जो रुपये की मांग की गयी है वह इस वर्ष के लिये तो बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसमें और ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता होगी तो भी सरकार उस ज्यादा खर्च को करने के लिये तैयार रहेगी। मैं इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह विभाग उन प्रान्तों से, जिनमें बाढ़ के नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता है, जल्दी से जल्दी स्कीमें मंगावे। और उसके सम्बन्ध में मुनासिब कार्रवाई करे। ऐसा न हो कि केवल एक विभाग खोल जाय और यह कहने के लिये हो जाय कि केन्द्र में भी बाढ़ की समस्या का हल करने के लिये एक शाखा है। यह केवल शाखा ही बन कर न रह जाय। हिन्दुस्तान में बाढ़ की समस्या बहुत विषम है। यद्यपि यह राज्य सरकारों का कर्तव्य है कि वे इस समस्या को हल करें लेकिन राज्य सरकारों के पास इस समस्या को हल करने के

लिये पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं। इसीलिये ऐसे के ख्याल से और बाद नियंत्रण के लिये जो टेक्निकल सहाय की जरूरत होती है उसके ख्याल से यह विभाग बनाया गया है, ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है, और मैं इसके लिये सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि सरकार ने, दूर से ही सही, ठीक रास्ते पर कदम रखा है और यह जाना है कि यह शुरुआत दिन दिन उन्नति करेगी और हिन्दुस्तान की बाढ़ की समस्या को हल करने के लिये आगे कदम बढ़ावेगी।

दूसरा सवाल है डिमांड नम्बर ५६ के बारे में। यह खुशी की बात है कि बच्चों के लिये खेल-पिच बनाने के लिये भी इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है और इस कार्य के लिये सरकार एक लाख की मांग इस सभा के सामने पेश कर रही है। यद्यपि यह मांग इस काम को दखत हुए बहुत थोड़ी है लेकिन बच्चों के लिये खेल-पिच बनाने की व्यवस्था स्वागत करने की चीज है। लेकिन सरकार इस काम को अपने विमर्श न रख कर किसी दूसरी संस्था के जिम्मे करना चाहती है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। शायद सांसाइटिव रजिस्ट्रेशन के कानून के मुताबिक इस सांसाइटिव का निर्माण होने वाला है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अभी इसका निर्माण हुआ या नहीं, या यह सांसाइटिव हांगी तो किस तरह की होगी। इसमें गैन्सवरकारी और सरकारी लोगों का किस तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व होगा यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इसको सरकार को स्वयं हाथ में लेना चाहिये। किसी गैन्सवरकारी संगठन के हाथ में इस काम को देने से मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद रुपये का पूरा सदुपयोग नहीं होगा। अगर सरकार इस पर रुपया खर्च करना चाहती है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है, तो सरकार को एक ऐसा विभाग कानून के जरिये से या प्रस्ताव के जरिये से, सरकारी संस्था के तौर पर, बनाना चाहिये, और यदि आगे दूसरी गैन्सवरकारी संस्थायें सरकार के काम को दखल कर इस काम को करने के लिये आगे बढ़ें तो उनको यथा

सम्भव सहायता देनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शुरू में तो सरकार स्वयं इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा हो। जिस सोसाइटी का वह काम दिया जाना है, चाहे उसका अभी तो निर्माण भी नहीं हुआ है और अगर निर्माण भी हो गया तो वह नहीं मात्तम कि उसका क्या संगठन होगा, उसका क्या काम होगा, क्या उत्तरदायित्व होगा, जो सरकार से रुपया मिलेगा उसको वह किस प्रकार व्यय करेगी, उसके ऊपर सरकार का कौसा निबंधन होगा, उसके डिस्ट्रिक्ट का ऑडिट होगा या नहीं और कौन उसका ऑडिट करेगा। ये सब बातें इसमें स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। लेकिन जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है अभी तक सरकार के सामने कोई स्कीम नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिना कोई सास योजना सामने आये हुए इस तरह की मांग संसद के सामने रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम है। इसको सरकार को स्वयं हाथ में लेना चाहिये, और इसकी एक योजना बना कर रख लेनी चाहिये जिससे इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार का रुपया बरबाद न हो और उसका सदुपयोग हो। अगर रुपये का सदुपयोग न हुआ तो अच्छा नहीं है। इन शब्दों के माध्यम में डिमांड का तो समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन सरकार को यह बताना चाहिये कि कौन सोसाइटी बनी है, कौन सोसाइटी अब रजिस्टर्ड हुई है, उसका संगठन क्या होगा, काम क्या होगा, तब इस तरह रुपये की मंजूरी दी जानी चाहिये।

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करूँगा। डिमांड नम्बर २ में कहा गया है कि: commodities like Tobacco, Shellac, Pepper, Cashewnuts, Mica, Engineering goods, plastics, इत्यादि के सामान के निर्यात के लिये जो कौंसिल बनेगी उन एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल को सरकार अमी घान्ट के रूप में सहायता देना चाहती है, तो सरकार का यह कार्य स्वागत योग्य है। जो सामान हमारे देश में तैयार होते हैं और इनमें से बहुत से सामान का, जैसा कि हमारे कई भाइयों ने अभी बताया है, उनका जो निर्यात परिमाण या वह परिमाण दिन ब दिन घटता

जा रहा है और जिसके कारण हमारा व्यापार गिरता जा रहा है। उनके उत्पादन कार्य में लग हुए लोग बेकार होते जाते हैं। विशेषकर मैं सरकार का ध्यान जमुक और चम्पा ताल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहूँगा वह काम बिहार में काफी होता है और मुझे मात्तम हुआ है कि इन चीजों के व्यापार में पिछले महीनों में इतनी गिरावट आ गयी कि इन व्यवसायों में काम करने वाले हजारों लोग बेकार हो गये और इस काम के कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

और ऐसी समस्या बढ़ा उठ रही है कि मात्तम होता है कि वह उद्योग जो अब तक हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार क्षेत्र में एक खास स्थान रखता था, उस उद्योग का भी नाश होने वाला है। इसीलिये वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय ने इन चीजों के निर्यात की तरक्की के लिये एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कौंसिल का निर्माण किया है, यह स्वागत करने की चीज है और इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की गैन्सरकारी संस्था बना लेना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है, बरकरार इस बात की है कि इन सब उद्योगों का नियंत्रण इस तरह से किया जाय और संभालन इस तरह से किया जाय कि एक निरिक्त सीमा से नीचे इन पदार्थों के क्षम न गिरने पायें। कभी कभी समय ऐसा आता है कि उत्पादन कार्य में लोग बड़ी तेजी के साथ काम करते जाते हैं और यकायक सामानों के क्षम घट जाते हैं और ऊत्-स्वरूप उपयोग पर धक्का पहुँच जाता है। उनके बंद हो जाने की नौबत आ जाती है और हजारों आदमी बेकार हो जाते हैं। सरकार इन बातों के बारे में सोचे और यह देखे कि इन पदार्थों के क्षम एक सीमा से नीचे न घटने पायें। सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि जो सामान तैयार हो, कारखानों से जो सामान बन कर बाहर निकलें उसके लिये सरकार द्वारा ऐसी संस्थाओं का निर्माण हो ताकि उस सामान को सरकार या तो स्वयं खरीद ले या उसको स्टॉक कर के रक्खा ले और जब उन सामानों की डिमांड के लिये अच्छा और उपयुक्त अवसर आवे तब उन पदार्थों को

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

बेच दं वा बिकवा दं । सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न किया जाना अति आवश्यक है नहीं तो सामान अगर सस्ता होता गया तो मंदी आ जायेगी और उस पदार्थ को तैयार करने वाले कारखाने को अपना काम बंद करना पड़ेगा, या काफी काम करना पड़ेगा और उस हालत में उस कारखाने में काम करने वाले लोग बेकार हो जायेंगे और हम देखते हैं कि जो बेकार हो जाते हैं उन को दूसरा काम नहीं मिलता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कॉमिटी का निर्माण किया जा रहा है यह अभिन्नानीय है और मैं पूरी तरह इसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन खासी इन्फ्लेक्शन की काफी नहीं है । सरकार को इन पदार्थों के व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने के लिये और भी कदम उठाना चाहिये और इसके लिये ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि कहीं सामान में सस्ती और मंदी आने से उन सामानों को तैयार करने वाले कारखाने बंद न हो जायें । इन शर्तों के साथ मैं इस डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Till now we have been going on under the general impression that all the demands may be taken together and observations made on them. The hon. the Prime Minister would like to get the Ministry of External Affairs disposed of. From now on hon. Members may address themselves to the items relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Those who have already spoken have spoken on all subjects. I shall request the Prime Minister to reply to them.

Shri Purnima: Sir, with regard to the demands under the Ministry of External Affairs I have to make a few submissions. References were made here to certain unpleasant features that have developed in Pondicherry. Mahe and the other recently taken over French possessions. I do not know how far the Government of India have played a positive part in them, but the general impression that is gathering in these areas is that from the French police these pockets have come into the hands of bureaucrats.

Certainly, responsible officers are being appointed there. But they are running the show in a way far from the expectations of the people.

You know, Sir, that till recently there was a united struggle of the people. All political parties, irrespective of their differences, joined together, and there was a mighty movement of the people. Now all of a sudden a change has come. That change is that officers have taken charge. Officers who do not know the mind of the people, with the result that there is a great amount of frustration in these areas. I attach particular importance to this because on our handling of these recently integrated foreign pockets depends the future of Goa. The people of Goa are looking at what is happening in these areas. I would, therefore, earnestly request Government to see that the situation does not deteriorate. There may be occasions for people to say that it is no good getting integrated with India. That will be doing a positive disservice to our people in Goa. Therefore we should be particularly careful about it.

In the second place, there are certain factors which I hope the Government of India will take note of. That is with regard to the salaries of certain employees of the previous French Government. There is a difference between their standard and the standard maintained by the Government of India. So also with regard to students, to whom certain concessions are allowed. Teachers I am told get a higher salary in certain of these areas. The other day I saw a petition signed by some of these teachers. I do not want any particular distinction to be shown to any part of India, but as the Prime Minister has often pointed out, they have got a past, they have got a history, they come with that history and the past. So, when we take over these areas we should not make any change that will go to the disadvantage of any section of our people. If there is some difference to their advantage, that advantage should be

maintained for the time being: that should not be tampered with.

Again, as was pointed out by another hon. Member, in some of the backward areas where people are somewhat behind with regard to education and other matters they should be given extra encouragement. I hope the Government of India will be careful to take note of these factors.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The liberation of these French pockets is a matter of rejoicing. But I entertain certain doubts regarding the policy of the Government of India in respect of their integration. We know very well what happened in the case of Chandernagore. Though Chandernagore was liberated a number of years back, it took a very long time for the Government of India to decide on its integration. First there was *de facto* transfer and afterwards it was followed by *de jure* transfer. But the Government of India did not make any immediate decision regarding its immediate integration. On the contrary, the Government set up Jha Commission to consider the question of the ways and means of integration of this area. It took a number of years even after the French left that particular territory. I fear the same thing may happen even in this case. In the month of November last these territories were liberated and we were happy that there was peaceful liberation without any bad incident. But till today, we are amazed that no steps have been taken to integrate them in a proper way. These pockets still remain pockets under the hold of the Central Government. The old machinery set up by the French Government is still being continued and lubricated, and we are asked to sanction certain sums of money for lubricating or continuing such machinery. No attempt has been made to overhaul this machinery, to weed out the bad elements there, and no step has been taken to see that those officials elements who played an active role to support the French hold on those territories were removed. The same official elements who played a very hostile role against India and

against liberation have been kept on, and we are asked now to pay for their salaries and allowances. This does not in any way make a good beginning, and I am sure this will bring frustration to those people who fought bravely for the liberation of those areas. We are told that those leaders who fought for the liberation of those lands have not been actively associated with the administration, and have not been treated properly and are not consulted or invited to give any advice. So the people are already feeling that they are not getting any good deal at the hands of the Government of India. This sort of thing should not be allowed to continue and this feeling should not be allowed to develop. The Government of India till today, I feel, have not made any attempt to bring about proper integration of at least certain units of administration. All the units that were functioning in the old French establishments in those days are being simply continued. Attempts could have been made by now to minimise and rationalise the whole machinery. Attempts could have been made, for example, to integrate the courts of justice, jails, convict settlements and the police with their counterparts in the neighbouring areas. It is not necessary to maintain these units as they are. We would have made a little progress if they were integrated with the neighbouring areas. By integrating them, you could have saved not only a lot of money but also there would have been a feeling created in those areas that the first steps of integration have been taken by the Government of India. So far, it is very unfortunate that such a thing has not been done by the Government.

Then, we are not very sure when the *de jure* transfer of power will take place. In the case of Chandernagore, there was considerable lapse of time before *de jure* transfer took place. In this case, I feel that there may be even a greater lapse of time. If there is delay, if this *de jure* transfer is postponed, then that would mean that there cannot be a fullfledged integration of

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these areas with the Indian territory. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister of External Affairs whether the matter has been taken with the French Government, whether the agreement reached between the Government of India and the Government of France is going to be ratified by the French Parliament very soon, and whether any indication has been given by the French Government in regard to this matter. Otherwise, the people of these areas will feel that we are indifferent and we are not taking interest in their affairs.

Next, I should like to say a few words about the customs barriers which have been maintained even today. The other day, there was a question on this matter, and the Minister said that for special reasons, they are maintaining these customs barriers. When I asked him what those reasons were for retaining those customs barriers, he said the reasons were so extraordinary that he was not prepared to divulge those reasons on the floor of the House. We are entitled to know what are the special reasons for retaining these customs barriers. These customs barriers in the past have been rather a source of large smuggling and due to the intrigue or the conspiracy of these customs officials there was a lot of black trade. Many people became rich all of a sudden and this was going on every day and night. Even today, after the liberation of these areas, this thing is going on. We want to know how long it is going to be continued. Except the 'liberation' of these pockets from foreign hold we are still maintaining these pockets as pockets, and all the things which were there during the time of the French rule are retained without any change. So, we want to know what are the improvements that have been made so far and what steps have been taken by the External Affairs Ministry or the Government of India in regard to the question of bringing about the integration of these areas and also of making improvements in those areas. I want the hon.

Minister of External Affairs to assure us that hereafter these matters would not be left to the hands of a few officials. In the past, the Chander-nagore question was entirely left to the officials. Perhaps the Minister had no time to look into this question. There was a lot of delay; and complaints from the local population were many. Even in this case, the same thing may happen and may be repeated. The official element is taking full advantage of the whole situation and not only that: the old elements, as I said before, are completely entrenched in administration. They have been given a lot of administrative power, and the people who worked for liberation of those areas are not associated with the administration. No attempt has been made either by the Prime Minister or his Deputy to discuss with the leaders of the people. There is no conference, no meeting of any kind. They have been left in the lurch. They have been disappointed. I repeat, and I make a request to the hon. Prime Minister that a conference may be called of all those who worked for liberation and the problems may be discussed, and views exchanged, and then proper solutions or decisions could be taken. These are the points which I want to make and I hope that the hon. Prime Minister will respond to my request and bring about a conference of all the leaders very soon.

Shri Nambiar: I submit that from the footnote given in the Supplementary Demands, it is known clearly that the amounts required are for the administration of the "Centrally Administered Area." That is very clear. Government want to keep the French Settlements as a Centrally Administered Area till the time of the *de jure* transfer. There is nothing to show that they want to hand them over or merge them with the Madras State. Pondicherry especially forms part of the South Arcot district and Karaikal forms part of Tanjore district. I am coming from the neighbouring area and I know what the feelings of the

people are. They could not understand why there should be a Commissioner to control the whole area indefinitely and why this system should continue. If the fact is that they want to continue the present set up till the real transfer takes place, they must tell the people that fact. At present, instead of bringing the democratic set up there, they are allowing the bureaucratic set up to continue. For instance, I may say that a District Superintendent of Police who was till recently supposed to be in the border as the man in charge of 'Border police' and who was once upon a time notorious in the Krishna District—Shri Palaniappan—has been brought here. People do not like it. I am just giving you an instance as to how the people are feeling about this matter. Apart from that, there were certain people who were not at all supporting the merger idea all these years but very recently changed their name into 'The Merger Congress'. Previously they were calling themselves 'Socialist'. Those people who were out from the Municipal councils have been brought in. For instance, Mr. Muthu Pillai and Mr. Goubert were brought in by an appointment order of the Chief Commissioner. One of them was appointed as Chairman of the municipality. How can a Chief Commissioner fill such posts by appointment? Is this the sort of democratic set up which we are trying to follow immediately after the exit of the French imperialism. So, the people of Pondicherry and Karaikal are very much disturbed by these things. They want to see that the normal democratic practices are followed. Normal civil rights such as holding meetings, processions etc. should be allowed and allowing of peaceful expression of the people's will should be there. Even these are not allowed.

Recently, the Chief Minister of Madras came there and he had to conduct a procession and hold a public meeting. The Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry had to sanction permission to hold a public meeting in which the

Chief Minister of Madras presided. Similarly, the Communist Party, which is one of the most important parties that took part in the liberation movement had to apply to the Chief Commissioner and get the permission to hold meetings in Pondicherry. This is the set up there. Even in the French days, whenever they allowed public meetings, they did not want to apply. Here, an application has to be submitted and sanction has to be granted. Police protection would be given. All these things are sought to be done with the grants given by the Parliament for the maintenance of law and order among three lakhs of people. That is why I submit that there is something wrong in the management. Perhaps the Chief Commissioner or the officials who are posted there gave wrong reports to the hon. Minister of External Affairs and said that things will go out of control if these things are not done. Perhaps they thought that these three lakhs of people will again revolt and go back to the French! Otherwise, I do not know what it is. Therefore, I submit that some measures should be taken to see that the democratic set up is allowed to function.

Coming to elections, there is no promise that the elections will now take place. The French did not even maintain an electoral roll. Therefore, what we suggest is that the electoral rolls must be prepared immediately. We must be guaranteed that there will be an election within three months and all parties will be allowed to express the feelings and programmes and the people also will be allowed to express their will in a peaceful manner as has been done in other parts of Madras State. Government must also state categorically that early attempts will be made to hand over or merge these areas to the adjoining districts of South Arcot and Tanjore and this sort of administration will be ended.

I also want to add in this connection that the Ministry of External Affairs was approached by no less a person than Mr. Subbiah who is

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honoured and respected in the whole of Pondicherry area as the leader of the freedom movement there. He has pointed out in one of his letters dated 24th September addressed to the Prime Minister the behaviour and the character and conduct of Mr. Muthu Pillai and Mr. Goubert and how these people were brought to power. In that letter, he says:

"One of your Government communiques issued in 1952 presented a catalogue of disgraceful events of looting, arson and gangsterism in French India for which the above personalities were chiefly responsible."

This refers to Messrs. Muthu Pillai, Muthukumarappa Reddy and others. It continues:

"Ashamed of such disgraceful and indelible record of treachery and with a view to concealing them from outside world, they have chosen to change the name of their party as the Liberation Congress on 16th May, 1954".

The hon. Prime Minister might have received this letter. I do not know what has happened to that. He should have made enquiries about these personalities. If he were satisfied about their behaviour there is every justification to put them into power. But that was not done. We would therefore appeal to him again to know about these people from the people of that area. Every thing is not well there so far as I know. The people there will be satisfied if democratic set up is ensured there and the Central Government assures that every thing will be done to bring about an early merger. Then only, it will be a great event. Otherwise we are afraid that by sanctioning these large amounts, we are not doing any good to the people of this area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am rather glad that this cut motion has been brought forward because it enables me to remove a number of misunderstand-

ings. Hon. Members who have spoken would probably have got an answer to many of their questions if they had read the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France. There was the agreement and in terms of that agreement we have to do some things and we cannot do some things at this stage.

The House will remember that this *de facto* transfer took place last month—I may say exactly six weeks ago. It is not a long period. And it took place in terms of that agreement. After the *de facto* transfer, other things have to take place—certain enquiries. The next step would be the ratification, according to the laws of the two States concerned of this *de facto* merger and then it will become *de jure*. Now, we cannot of course hurry the French Parliament although I am quite sure that they will proceed with this without delay. But it is open to us to take this step in time. At the present moment enquiries and other things are not complete and the matter will have to be brought up before this Parliament and it will more or less mean, if we take it up, some kind of amendment of the Constitution. That will of course come later.

The hon. Member who just spoke referred several times to what he called merger. Another Member spoke about integration. There is no question of merger or integration before us at this stage; I cannot talk about the future. First of all, we cannot do it at this stage. We cannot talk of merger and integration when the *de jure* transfer has not taken place. The question does not arise even. It cannot be done. In terms of the agreement some things can be done afterwards. What we shall do afterwards it is for us to consider them. I cannot express myself on behalf of Government about that. Parliament will decide. But, if I may say so, it will probably be desirable and more advantageous not to have that merger with surrounding districts—I am not for the moment

referring to certain small areas, which may be considered perhaps distinctly and differently, Mahe, (Shri Nambiar: Karaikal)—but the main block, the Pondicherry block by itself may or may not. But we have undertaken to make it a centre of certain cultural activities, we will continue certain cultural activities concerned with French language, etc., and it may be desirable to keep it as a unit of culture. But it will be for Parliament to decide. And what we have undertaken is that we will make no change there without the consent of the people.

I shall refer to the agreement itself. Hon. Members said about our continuing, what they call, the French imperialist system and administration, etc. Well, I do not think it is quite correct. But we have undertaken to continue the officers there, except the French officers who have as a matter of fact departed, all of them, so far as I know. I am not quite sure about some educationists, who might be there.

Under article 1 of the agreement—“With effect from November 1st 1954 the Government of India shall take over the administration of the territory of the French Establishments in India. These Establishments will keep the benefit of the special administrative status which was in force prior to the de facto transfer. Any constitutional changes in this status which may be made subsequently shall be made after ascertaining the wishes of the people.”

The hon. Member referred to some Chairman or Members of the Municipalities, that is the Communes—why we put in this man and that man. We have done nothing of our own accord. We have maintained, in accordance with the agreement, those people who were there.

Shrimati Kenu Chakravartty: Two nominations were made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nominations were made for particular reasons. There was another case where a per-

son died. Something had to be done. The man who presided over the Assembly who was to have become the Chief Justice, died.

Shri Nambiar: These two were not filling of vacancies.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know, they were not. But in accordance with the spirit of the agreement it had to be done.

Under article 5 of the agreement—“With effect from the date of de facto transfer the Government of India shall take in their service all the civil servants and employees of the Establishments, other than those belonging to the metropolitan cadre or to the General cadre of the France d' Outer-Mer Ministry. These civil servants and employees including the members of the public forces shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India the same conditions of services, as respects remuneration, leave, and pension and the same right as respects disciplinary matter or the tenure of their posts, or similar rights as changed circumstances may permit, as they were entitled to immediately before the date of the de facto transfer. They shall not be dismissed or their prospects shall not be damaged on account of any action done in the course of duty prior to the date of the de facto transfer.”

What has been done is, in regard to the services, first of all, we are not making any constitutional or institutional changes. We have retained, according to the agreement, French Indian officials. The French officials, that is French by nationality, have practically all gone. I believe. That is, the French Governor, his secretariat and others have gone. And the French Governor's place had to be taken by somebody, by the Chief Commissioner and his secretariat. The Finance and Economic Affairs Department have been amalgamated into one department, and the Police Department is headed by an Inspector-General of

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Police, because the police head has gone to France, and two Deputy Inspectors, constables, etc.

In the case of Administrators for Karaikal and Mahe, officers from the State Government and Centres have been appointed. In the case of Yanam the officers of the former French Administration has been appointed as Administrator.

For the purpose of import and export regulation at Pondicherry the posts of Collector of Central Excise and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports have been created. So far as the judicial system is concerned, we have agreed to carry on the French system, the French laws. It is not particularly easy, apart from carrying on with the old people, to find people having cognizance and experience of French laws. The French laws continue. All the officers of the Judicial Department not desiring to proceed to France after the transfer have been retained.

Then some posts have been created, developmental posts, in regard to the Five Year Plan.

The Administration of Pondicherry after the *de facto* transfer has been faced with a number of cases of officers who for political reasons had either been dismissed or had resigned during the nationalist movement or had been appointed by the Liberation Council. The policy followed has been as follows: The officials dismissed by the French for political reasons since March 1954 have all been reinstated. With regard to the officials dismissed in connection with the Mahe uprising of 1948—about ten junior officials were dismissed in 1948 who had then sought refuge in Indian territory—the individual cases are being examined and they are being reinstated if there is nothing else against them. In regard to resignations of officials during the last seven months of French rule, all these officials are being reinstated.

Difficulty has arisen about certain temporary staff employed by the Liberation Council, because it is difficult to absorb all these people. Such as could be absorbed have been absorbed. Some of them were found to be, well, not competent enough for the work. They had been suddenly taken, and some were really not competent to do the work they were supposed to do. Even in regard to these, efforts are being made to take them in in some other local service.

So that, so far as integration or merger is concerned, the question does not arise at this stage. First of all the *de jure* transfer will take place. After that it is for Parliament to consider, in consultation with or with the approval of the people in Pondicherry, what their future should be.

The hon.' Member who spoke last referred by name to certain persons who he said had misbehaved in the past and who had now been nominated or given positions of responsibility. Well, it is rather difficult for me to consider individual cases. It is perfectly true, I would say that from the Indian nationalist point of view many people in these Establishments have often misbehaved in the past. The gentleman whose name he mentioned as an emblem of virtue has also misbehaved greatly in the past there. But the point is that in regard to these recent changes that were brought about in Pondicherry, there can be no doubt that some of these people whose names he mentioned with disapproval played a very important part in bringing about those changes. We are not either punishing them or approving of them. We are merely taking things as they were and continuing them, unless there is very special reason. All this is temporary, of course.

Then in regard to this talk about elections, I would again remind hon. Members that this transfer took place last month. It is a temporary phase. We have to wait for the next phase

before we have these elections or whatever they may be.

4 P.M.

The customs barriers ultimately will have to go. I hope it will go before very long. The difficulty is that during the French rule, as hon. Members know, large quantities of goods were imported without payment and they were smuggled into India also. Many merchants wanted to profit by this change. They knew that the change over was coming up and they imported many things like this. So, we wanted a certain period to deal with these properties that had accumulated or were coming in under the previous licences issued by the French Government. I suppose this will be a short period and it will be over. Then, there will be no customs barrier or anything.

I was not here at the time when the hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty spoke. I have read the notes of what she said. She referred to, apart from referring to undemocratic methods and no elections being held, meetings being banned and legitimate democratic work being suppressed. I had occasion to answer a question, or may be, I made a statement in regard to this matter. At no time has there been any order banning meetings. What the Chief Commissioner did was, he said, for a short time, for a few weeks, I hope there will be no public meetings let us settle down; you can hold meetings in your compounds and houses wherever you like, roughly, till the middle of December, that is till about now. If I may say so, a small reason for this was, the Chief Commissioner himself was going away for a short period because he was ill. I may say that the present Chief Commissioner, who was our Consul there previously, has acquitted himself with very great credit—I am not talking of the last few weeks, but previously too—and I think he deserves praise for the manner he has conducted himself and has worked in very difficult circumstances before the transfer of power. So that, all that he said was,

for a few weeks, because of possible party conflicts and the rest of it, do not take out processions or hold meetings. That was a request which was agreed to by everybody here except one leader, to which I shall come later. Even so, that small period is practically over. I must tell the House that meetings have been held in the last few weeks, quite a number of them, without any stoppage or prohibition. In fact, even Shri Subbayya, the Communist Party leader held a meeting with the approval of the administration as recently as 5th December. So that, the information available to hon. Members opposite is neither up-to-date nor accurate.

Shri Nambiar: Recently, with previous sanction, meetings, were held. I said so. I knew that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let us consider. Is it a sin for the Chief Commissioner to have said so soon after the merger with all kinds of forces at play, all kinds of feelings between local parties and different people? Hon. Member also referred to some people in very strong terms adverse to them. When they hear these abuses at each other, there is likelihood of friction and possibly more trouble. All that the Chief Commissioner said was, for three or four weeks, please do not hold public meetings which may bring about any party conflicts; hold them in your private compounds which are big enough and it is easy to hold them in private compounds. In fact, they have been held later. The whole thing is over now.

One rather remarkable charge was apparently made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. My note says that she said that hundreds of people were being thrown into jails.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What I said was, during the time of the French, hundreds of people were thrown into the jails and even now there were specific numbers—I do not have the papers before me—who are still there. They have been charged under the French law; they are political people who have been charged

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for criminal acts. They are still there. Hundreds of people had been thrown into jails.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member is referring to people who were sent during the French period—I think I mentioned about it—I am not aware of a single case. What happened was—I think it was in Yenam—some people who had been previously charged had appealed and in fact, I believe, the appeals had gone to some Court of Appeal in France and are pending. When our Administrator came in, a Judge or whoever it was, he summoned them. The purpose of his summoning them was to quash the proceedings. They thought they were being summoned for being sentenced. I think I made it clear. They wanted to quash the proceedings. In order to proceed judicially, they asked them to come. That was all. In fact, the Administrator did not know anything about it and when asked, he said, I will look into the matter, our policy is that they should be released; the only thing is to do it judicially according to the French law. If the hon. Members refer to the French law, the French law is still existing there. It was in accordance with the French law that they were summoned so that the proceedings may be quashed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I had mentioned that there were 20 volunteers in Pondicherry jail for leading a demonstration on the 9th August. They are also liberation volunteers. They are not in thousands. They are there for specific acts in connection with the liberation struggle.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I cannot give any answer to that. This is the first time I have heard of it. I will enquire certainly. As a matter of fact, since Shrimati Renu Chakravarty spoke, I got into touch with the Chief Commissioner over the telephone to enquire if there is any person in jail. This is the answer I got. I did not know that some of these persons were in jail because he said clearly

that all the previous persons were being discharged. He said, whether some have been left. I cannot say, I must enquire. He said that except in one instance, to which I shall come later, no arrests had been made of any kind. The fact is that arrests have been made in connection with criminal acts. He said;—I am reading out—hon. Members will forgive me if the word “communists” comes in there—“about 15 days ago, a number of communists went to the Pondicherry Municipal commune and tried to force a man called Santiago who is a socialist municipal commissioner, to join the Communist Party.”

Shri Pannoose: Clearly false.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am reading the message as I received. There is something more exciting coming up.

“He refused to do so. They stabbed his brother and assaulted his mother-in-law. Then, they went to another house and assaulted a man called Balasundaram. In this connection nine people were arrested and prosecuted. This is the only incident in which any arrests have taken place since the de facto transfer on the 1st of November.”

Shri Namblar: Poor mother-in-law.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad the hon. Member sympathises with the mother-in-law.

So, I beg the House to consider in this perspective. A change took place last month under a certain agreement which lays down that we should maintain the French law, the French services, the French conditions and that we should not make constitutional or institutional changes till later, not without the consent of the people there. That is the position. Inevitably, when these changes occurred, many people who were formerly there expected to profit by the change in terms of office, etc. It is quite impossible to provide offices for everybody. I cannot from personal knowledge say that this person is better than that. On the

whole, the Chief Commissioner has proceeded according to the Agreement and kept those people there. In some cases he had to appoint people. He has got them from India. In some cases he has appointed the persons who were there in the place. And we have obviously to abide, in such matters, by his judgment who is on the spot, more especially when, during the last six months or more—he has been there for about a year I believe—he has functioned with exceedingly good judgment and produced results. Undoubtedly, later this matter will come up before this House in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, I suppose. After that the question would have to be considered about the merger or integration, whatever it may be.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Prime Minister has explained that the de facto transfer is there and until some further amendments of Parliament etc., take place, there cannot be any change-over under the agreement. This period of transition will have to be very short, obviously, and within a very short period we should be in a position, with three lakhs of people only, to have general elections, so that even those who are being charged of not being the representatives of the people or of having collaborated with the French can either come back with the vote of confidence of the people or can be thrown out. We take it that within a very short period elections will take place.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. It will have to be, normally speaking, a period of months, not years. I cannot say exactly when. Even any constitutional amendment takes time, but before we can do that, certain preliminaries have to be settled with the French.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following cut motions to Demand No. 24A, namely, 3, 12, 13 and 14 may now be formally moved by the hon. Members.

Administration set-up

Shri Kelappas (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administrative integration of French Possessions

Shri M. S. Garagadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of Administration in the Centrally Administered Area of Pondicherry

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy being followed in ex-French establishments in India

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary for me to put the cut motions to the vote of the House?

Shri Kelappas: Mine is cut motion No. 3. I do not want to press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' 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. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' 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. 61,63,000 in respect of 'French Establishments in India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 61,63,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'French Establishments in India'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the discussion on all the Demands together will be resumed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say a word about the elephant?

Shri Nambiar: The white elephant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, hon. the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just want to relate the circumstances. Hon. Member Shri Gidwani grew very indignant at the Government of India keeping an elephant for ceremonial purposes of pomp and pageantry. Well, the Government of India, first of all, never thought of keeping an elephant, but the elephant was presented by the Assam State Government to the Presi-

dent. There is nothing wrong about it, and there is nothing wrong, I feel, about the President or even the Government of India keeping an elephant. It all depends on what you use it for. As the hon. Member agrees, the elephant can be kept in a zoo. If we spend that money in a zoo, then the hon. Member would not object.

Anyhow, here is an elephant on our hands—or will be. Now, we cannot allow it not to be properly fed and properly kept in some kind of shelter. We sent an elephant, hon. Members may remember, to Peking, and to other places. Recently I paid a visit to this elephant in Peking, and the Peking Municipality or the Chinese Government, I was delighted to see, are taking very special care of this elephant, had built a very fine house which was warmed in winter, because it was cold there, and a nice pool for it to bathe in.

I can very well understand the objection raised to personal pomp and pageantry. That is totally unbecoming. But again, if I may say so, every State or most States, for State purposes, have certain ceremonials, and even certain pomp and pageantry, not of an individual, and I should imagine that probably there is more pomp and pageantry of a particular type in socialist States than in the non-socialist States. But there is this difference. It is not the personal pomp and pageantry of an individual. It is for the State. And if we have certain pageantry or ceremonial on Republic Day, it is not for any individual; it is an occasion when the State has some pageantry which is wholly becoming and which the people like. There is not too much colour in people's lives, and a little colour occasionally is welcome.

So, I do submit whether an elephant is necessary or desirable is another question. We can consider it. But, for the moment, when we have got an elephant, we have got to feed it or keep

it. Whether we keep it later is a different matter; and it would be discourteous to the Assam Government and to the President not to make provision for the elephant that was given to him.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I would like to make a few observations on a few Demands placed before the House. Demand No. 1 seeks to establish Export Promotion Councils in India. It is not known what the Constitution of these Councils will be and how they are going to function, and what controls they will place upon the trade in the country. Shri V. B. Gandhi spoke about the very bad conditions of the mica industry and trade. Of course, everyone knows mica is not utilised in India, but it is one of our best exchange-earners. It has been brought to the notice of the House several times that the mica industry is falling down and the mica trade also has been falling down. When the trade has to depend upon foreign countries and foreign markets, naturally its demand grows only when there is a demand from outside. With the gradual fall in the mica trade, several mines had to be stopped, and several export organisations also had to be closed down.

We have unfortunately the constant threat of synthetic mica being manufactured and we have at present the threat of competition from other countries like Brazil, Rhodesia, Madagascar etc., with Indian mica. But we understand these Export Councils will be able to suggest ways and means of getting out of the present difficulty. To what extent Government is going to promote industries of this nature we have to wait and see, but I think that Government must be able to make quick decisions with regard to this particular industry. I have brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister, and also apprised the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry about this matter, a couple of months back. But unfortunately, no effort seems to have been made so far to solve the question, though I

had given a few constructive suggestions in that regard.

Now, I come to Demand No. 39 under which a grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 32 lakhs is to be given to Kashmir. Anybody who has gone to Kashmir, and especially Srinagar, would find that there is so much of advertisement about the conditions there and so much of attraction is thereby given, that one is disappointed that all the advertisements are wasted upon the visitor, and more often to find that he is placed in a quandary. In a recent visit of mine to Srinagar, I found that the security of life itself is in danger. Residential accommodations to visitors are not always very happy, and once the visitors place themselves in the hands of the house-boat owners or somebody else, it is not possible for them to move in an independent atmosphere. The air office is always crowded, the bus service is uncertain, and the Tourist Bureau is often not quite anxious to help the visitors. It so happens that in Srinagar, the air office, the bus service office, the Tourist Bureau office, and the railway booking office, etc. are at several places. It would always help the visitors to those places, if all these offices are located in the same place so that the visitors may have access to them without much trouble.

The advertisement about Kashmir, and especially Srinagar, is so much that it had baffled my imagination when I saw the so-called big gardens of Kashmir and compared them with the Brindavan gardens in Mysore. Too much of this kind of an advertisement and too little care shown towards the visitors is a thing that has to be attended to without further delay. In fact, a number of licensed guides will have to be established, so that they might take care of the property and life of these visitors and see that they get out of Kashmir safe, and as early as possible. It is always welcome that as we advance the amount of advertisement in respect of Kashmir we should also improve the living conditions in Kashmir. The latest incident

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

is that of Shri Asoka Mehta, and how he has been treated on a political plane. Unfortunately, everything went against that incident, and the Kashmir Government do not seem to have cared much for keeping law and order to the extent that it is required, and to the extent that it is available in other parts of the country.

Coming to Demand No. 62, under which Rs. 30 lakhs are being granted, I would like to point out that the investigation of some of the river valley projects is not progressing with the speed with which it ought to. I am referring in particular to the Krishna valley development. You know, Sir, how long Andhras have been anxiously waiting for the development of the Krishna valley. Estimates and re-estimates have been made, and we have not yet come to any final position in that regard. The Nandikonda Project that has been thought of and considered so many times is yet to be finalised. Of course, the Central Government will say that the State Government have been in so much confusion that they have not been able to submit the necessary proposals and estimates in time. But now that we have in the Central Government and the Planning Commission a good number of technical experts who will be able to investigate these things personally, and quickly too, I would suggest that if the State Government have not been able to make up their mind with regard to one project or the other, it is up to the Central Government to choose the projects that are most important, most useful and most easily worked out, and force their opinion upon the State Government, if they are unable to make up their mind. I am quite sure that there has been some amount of confusion in the Andhra State between the two projects, namely the High Level Canal and the Nandikonda Project. Now that there is a sort of fair agreement between the promoters or sponsors of these two schemes, the Central Government should come forward to see that these are finalised as

early as possible and the work taken up without further delay.

I may mention that if these projects should develop, especially the Nandikonda one, the possibility of growing more food, and quickly also, is there. As nearly 30 lakhs of acres are supposed to come under this scheme, it must not be delayed any longer. Moreover, the cultural practices are there, and the possibility of development is very easy; the possibility of getting good compensation by the sale of lands is also there. I am sorry to express my dissatisfaction, and the dissatisfaction of several Andhras, that the matter has been unduly delayed. I would, therefore, suggest that Government should choose immediately the proper time and the occasion to sponsor these things without much delay.

I have only to mention that this Krishna Valley project has been under consideration in the Planning Commission for over four or five years. The projects that have been conceived of much later have come to the forefront; I might refer to the Kosi Project, for instance. The estimates for the Kosi Project were ready only recently, and they thought of it only recently, but in no time, the project estimates have been completed. While I congratulate the Central Government for doing it so quickly, I must only remark that the same amount of enthusiasm has not been evinced with regard to the development of the projects in Andhra, which is a rice-growing area, and where it is possible to grow food more quickly, and develop the project much more quickly than in other areas. Of course, there is no question of flood control or the question of devastation by floods. It is merely a developmental project, that has been long under consideration.

With these remarks, I support the Demands, and especially the three Demands on which I have spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri R. K. Chaudhuri.

Shri Aebuthan (Cranganur): This area also may be covered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. I am looking straight. After Shri R. K. Chaudhuri, I shall call Shri Achuthan.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): While supporting Demands Nos. 64 and 100, I wish to make a few observations. In our early school life we learnt that in this world, two-thirds consist of water, and one-third is land. I would ask the hon. Deputy Minister to tell us whether that is the present position in Assam, or whether it is all water and very little land, and what Government are going to do by a grant under these Demands to help the people. I find that actually the general feeling is that Government are always prepared to help the people. But between the people and Government, there is a vast interregnum, as a result of which Government help does not percolate to the people concerned. It is said in our part of the country:

दत्ता दय विधाता न दय

Data is the man who gives the gift. He is giving it all right. But *Vidhata* comes in and stops the gift being actually received by the people for whom it was intended. We have in Assam at the present moment a large number of engineers who act directly against what the local engineers think and advise them to do, with the result that every undertaking which they have commenced or had commenced before amounted to a failure. It is their indecisiveness which is largely responsible for delay in giving adequate relief. For instance, the hon. Prime Minister was there last August or so. In Dibrugarh the circuit house was being dismantled on the day when it was being eroded. The engineers did not seem to realise even a week before that this portion was going to be eroded. The chief engineer or the chief of the operations was actually living in that circuit house and the revetment was being washed away under his very eyes, and he did not know that the circuit house would have to be dismantled in a few hours. Only on the day that the Prime Minister went there on the spot, on that day only, dismantling had commenced. It

is a pity. I understand that the local engineers had advised him to take action earlier.

Now, I am not going to trouble the House about the situation in Dibrugarh: my particular concern is about Palasbhari which is in my constituency. Now, the work of revetment should have been started there already. In regard to Dibrugarh I know that there was delay on the part of the engineers in commencing the work. Now, we are in the dry season. We ought to start revetment work in Palasbhari. At one time I was told—and I am glad that that opinion has changed, although I do not like indecisiveness—that they were going to abandon Palasbhari altogether and that some sort of compensation would be paid to the persons affected and they would be asked to go and live somewhere else. But I understand today that this idea has not been actually accepted and Government do not wish to abandon Palasbhari altogether. That, in my opinion, is a very sound decision. If the revetment work is started in Palasbhari which the public has demanded and in respect of which the public has made application to the Ministry, if revetment is started immediately, the town will be saved. I have seen with my own eyes the condition prevailing in the town of Gauhati. Some years ago, the Strand Road area there was threatened to be washed away. It has a few buildings. Somehow the town of Gauhati was saved and there is no danger of erosion. As a matter of fact, the Oriental Insurance Company building, which is one of the finest buildings in Gauhati, and other places in the market, were about to be washed away. But a few spots had saved the town. Now it is about ten years since this happened.

I would say, if I may advise the experts, that if it is intended not to abandon Palasbhari, if it is intended to protect that small town, the work of revetment should immediately be started. That is my considered opinion and for that reason I wholeheartedly support the demand.

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

Coming to the highway, I was informed by a letter from the Lok Sabha Secretariat in reference to a question which I had put, that the Government had decided to divert the high-way in Palasbhari. That I submit, would be a very wrong decision to take. If this high-way near Palasbhari is diverted, then the entire area—a very large area—would be washed away and the aerodrome in Gaubati will also be threatened. The whole area will be one vast sheet of water if this national high-way is abandoned. Now that it has been decided to keep Palasbhari on and to protect it from erosion, I think the idea of diverting the national high-way from that point should also be abandoned. It is not merely a question of Palasbhari with which we shall be concerned if Palasbhari is abandoned. The whole area, as I have said many times, of the south bank will be completely ruined if steps are not taken at an early stage to protect it.

Again a word of warning should be given to the engineers, who are deputed from the Centre to the State of Assam. They should not be so much—if I may use the word,—conceited, so much opinionative, as they seem to be. That is the opinion of the local engineers. That is the opinion of the retired engineers. The retired executive engineer and chief engineer ought to know something about Assam and their opinion should carry some weight. As it is now, the engineers going out from the Centre prove as imperialistic as the engineers of old.

Sbri B. Das (Jajpur-Keonjhar): Do they all come from Rajputana?

Sbri R. K. Chaudhuri: I do not know whether they come from Rajputana. They may be coming from Rajputana where there is no flood. That may be the reason. But I would ask the Government to advise our engineers who are deputed from the Centre to take into confidence the local engineers, to take their co-opera-

tion and to work in a co-operative spirit so as to save this State. I say this that every Minister in the Cabinet ought by now to realise that bureaucracy is as powerful now as it was under the old British days.

Sbri B. Das: I agree.

Sbri R. K. Chaudhuri: So the hon. Minister should take a personal interest in this matter. I had said more than once in this House that in this dry season one of the Ministers of Irrigation and Power should be having his headquarters in Assam, in West Bengal. He should personally watch the situation and give orders immediately; concrete decisions must be taken quickly without any loss of time. Now, they are going forward and backward between the State and Delhi. My hon. friend told me to contact one engineer, Mr. Naz. So I personally went and tried to contact him; then I was told that he had gone to Delhi. There is this going forward and backward of the engineers. They go there, see certain things, come back to Delhi, go back again with some inspiration. This is a sort of thing which ought to be avoided, and in order to avoid that, in order to prevent these frequent movements of officers deputed from the Centre, I would respectfully request the Deputy Minister again to see that one of the Ministers of Irrigation and Power has his headquarters for some time in Assam so that he may personally attend to this work. After all, it is a matter of three or four months and nothing more.

Sbri B. Das: Now, the session is closing.

Sbri R. K. Chaudhuri: Now there is a younger section in the Ministry and I would request them to go to Assam and see the place.

Sbri B. Das: He is making a reflection on old Ministers.

Sbri R. K. Chaudhuri: It is hard life there; it may be pleasant at times; but otherwise it is a hard life.

I want to say another thing. I am not suggesting anything new. Now I am told that the Minister of Rehabilitation will be having his headquarters in Calcutta for some time so that he may devote much greater attention to the refugees. So similarly I say.....

Shri. B. Das: But he is complaining of the Calcutta weather.

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri: We want something to be done so that we may not have to come again to the House with this request.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): If I am not here, I won't have the benefit of hearing the hon. Member in the House.

कौमती कमलेंदुबीर राय (जिला गढ़वाल—
पश्चिम व बिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला
बिजनौर—उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मांग
नम्बर १०० के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, मोटर
मार्ग तथा अन्य मार्गों का बाँट प्रश्न है उस के
बाँट लाभ सार्वजनिक और विशेष कर पहाड़ी
प्रान्तों को हो सकते हैं व उद्गीर्णित हैं। मैं
अपने क्षेत्र की स्थिति जानते हुए बता सकती
हूँ कि यदि इसमें धरातु तथा छुट्टि जाते बँटें
मार्गों की तरफ अर्थात् बाँट मार्ग धरातु, उत्तर-
काशी कैदारनाथ होकर निलंग तक पहुँचेंगा
तथा छुट्टिवाला मोटरमार्ग रुद्रप्रयाग होत। हुआ
बढ़ीनाथ से आगे नीतिघाटी में पहुँचेंगा उससे
हमारा व्यापार बढ़ेगा, हमारा बंगतों द्वारा बाँट अभी
यातायात न होने से बँटें ही पड़ें हुए हैं, आध
बढ़ेंगी और खाने के पदार्थ जनता को सस्ते दामों
में पहुँचाये जा सकेंगे, जहाँ रूटियों का वह
स्थान एक कोष होने के कारण उन के निर्यात
से भी हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। लखनऊ धातुओं
को बाहर निकालता जा सकेगा, बिजली इत्यादि
के खर्च लें जाने में सुविधा होगी बिजली
सहायता से सिंचाई भली भाँति हो सकेगी,
यात्रियों को आनन्द का प्रोत्साहन मिलने से जिले
में द्रव्य जायेगा, आर्थिक लाभ के जलावा और
कितने ही लाभ हो कर जनता की कठिनाइयाँ
हट सकेंगी और एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका कुछ
बढ़े पा सकेगा।

नीतिघाटी के मोटर मार्ग की तरह उक्त कथित
धरातु निलंग मोटर मार्ग भी अवश्य ही राष्ट्रीय
राजमार्ग घोषित हो जाना चाहिये जिससे यह
मार्ग कई स्थानों से होता हुआ उन स्थानों को
एक कथित लाभ पहुँचायेगा। मैं यह भी बता
इना चाहती हूँ कि ग्राम पंचायतों और धमदान
द्वारा बाँट मोटर व अन्य मार्ग बनाये जाते हैं उनका
संरक्षण प्रान्तीय जबकि केंद्रीय सरकार को लेना
आवश्यक है। बँटार गाँवों धमदान दं कर बाँट
बना दूँगे हैं, उनकी भविष्य में मरम्मत करना
उनकी शक्ति के बाहर है, इसलिये इस बात को
ध्यान में रखना भी आवश्यक है। विषय में जब
मार्गों का एक बाल सा बिछ गया है। सिंचाई
विषय नामक मोटर मार्ग द्वारा चीन, विषय
और भारत का निकट सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा, अर्थात्
उक्त मार्ग भारत की सीमा तक पहुँच कर चीन
देशों को एक छोर दूँगा। हमारे पड़ोसी जब
इतना कर रहे हैं तो हमें भी अपना कार्यक्रम
बाँट हम नीतिघाटी मार्ग को लें कर आरम्भ कर
दूँगे हैं, उसे तथा अन्य मार्गों को भी हाथ में लें
कर विस्तृत करना है सभी में सब भी अन्य
क्षेत्रों की बराबरी में तथा हमारा राष्ट्र अन्य
राष्ट्रों की बराबरी में जा कर ऊपर उठ सकेगा।
केंद्रीय रेल मंत्री जी के शब्दों में, अर्थात् "वहाँ
तक मार्गों से यातायात व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है
मुझे इसमें संदेह नहीं कि वह लाभदायक रहा है
तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण किये गये स्थानों में जनता
को सस्ती व अच्छी सर्विस प्रदान करने में
सफलता मिली है।" मैं उन्हें उनके यह शब्द
याद दिलाती हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने यातायात के
विकास पर बल दिया था तथा आह्वान दिया
था कि रेलवे के बाद यह विकास मुख्यतः मार्गों
पर ही होना है, मैं आशा करती हूँ कि जब
मार्गों की बारी आ गयी है और उनमें
प्राथमिकता में सब के मार्गों को बहाने की
कठिन स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर ही
बाँटेंगी और इस कार्य के सिरे द्रव्य की मात्रा
भी बढ़ावी बाँटेंगी। इस धोरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना
है।

Shri Achuthan: Sir, With regard to
the Supplementary Demand No. 2—
Industries—I am very glad that the

[Shri Achuthan]

Government is going to set up certain Export Promotion Councils and among the commodities which come under the purview of these Councils, pepper and cashew-nuts which have got an important place in the west coast are included.

With regard to cashew-nuts, the main objective of the Export Promotion Councils seems to be to see that the industries develop and give advice on export developments. But, where is the raw material? At present more than 50 per cent of the raw nuts are imported from other countries and as soon as it is understood by them that it is due to the working of our Export Promotion Councils that we are getting more price, naturally the exporting countries of raw nuts will raise their prices and we will be at a disadvantage. Therefore, along with the promotion of the export of these cashew-nuts and pepper we must see that, as far as possible, the industry must have its raw materials from our country itself. There is also scope for that in not only that region but in many parts of India where the soil may not be fit for any other cultivation. Cashew-nuts will thrive well in Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and in other parts of India. It requires only very little rainfall and the soil can be anything but too rocky. Therefore, Government must see not to put the cart before the horse, but along with this, it must also see that the cultivation of cashew-nut trees is spread over as far as possible and wherever it is possible, so that we are not to depend upon the imported raw nuts for our industry.

Now, we are going to have our Export Promotion Councils. The industry is concentrated in Quilon, Trichur, Irinjalakuda in the Cochin area and Malabar area. When the Council is constituted, the Government must see that representatives of not only this industry and trade of all parts are taken in, but also of the producers of the whole region of west

coast. Then only we can have a good knowledge of production, labour position and export facilities. It is a seasonal crop and therefore it must be spread over as far as possible; otherwise for six months work will be there and for the other six months the labourers will be nowhere. Then the factory owners may have to pay them some subsidies or lay-off wages. During those days the labourers may not be able to fall back upon other labour facilities. These are the difficulties in cashew-nut industry. Therefore, along with the creation of Export Promotion Councils for promotion of cashew-nut exports, the Government must see that, as far as possible, the plantation is also developed.

Then coming to Food and Agriculture, we have our great praise for the late Mr. Kidwai. He has tackled the food problem. I appreciate that. But, in the matter of sugarcane cultivation it was not possible for him to foresee that this country will be consuming more and more sugar so that he may pick up and adjust himself to see that the sugarcane production does not lag behind. He was not able to understand in that line. We are suffering on account of that. Rs. 70 crores of foreign exchange is lost on the import of sugar. Even now there is murmur in U.P. and Bihar that the price that is going to be given to the sugarcane producer is not sufficient. I come from a consuming area where there is very little sugarcane cultivation. Therefore, I as a representative of the consumers, say that we are not grudging to pay to the producers something more. That is my point. The newly elected Congress President Shri Dhebar immediately after his election has given a statement that we must look to the interests of the cultivators for the future of the country. Therefore, that is prospect No. 1 and we do not mind if the sugarcane cultivators get one anna or two annas more. We are prepared to suffer that much. They should not under any circumstance feel that

even though they toll day and night for the cultivation they are a suffering poor lot. You must find out what is their consensus of opinion. You must understand their difficulties. Have an, so to say, assessment of the cost of production of the sugarcane cultivators in different parts by sample surveys; pay them well; do not grudge and then within no time we shall be able to be self-sufficient with regard to product.

You can take it for certain that year after year there will be more and more consumers. Do not be under the impression that the level has come to the maximum or you have reached the climax. Year after year, because people are getting themselves more and more civilised that the villagers are growing more and more conscious of the modern modes of life, even though they may have less of rice they will take more of tea and coffee. That is the position now. Therefore, at least for some more years to come there will be a gradual rise in the consumption of sugar in this vast country. So, you must see that a higher target is fixed and adapt yourself accordingly for the cultivation of more and more sugarcane in different parts of the country.

Now coming to Grants-in-aid to Kashmir, everybody knows that the so-called part of Kashmir is part of India and I have got great appreciation to our present Chief Minister Sree Bakshi who is an Indian first and an Indian last. Even then, there is nothing in this Demand to disclose actually what is the present state of affairs of the common man in Kashmir. I have an idea of a common man's position in India. But, with regard to Kashmir the financial integration took place only recently and we have no idea of the actual position. Also, people are not much permitted to go there. Therefore, we have no information whatsoever about the people of Kashmir. More information should have been supplied. Not only that. Let us not consider for a moment that Kashmir

in the future also will not be part and parcel of India. There is a saying in Malayalam—I do not know whether you. Sir, know it—that a wife even after serving her husband for a number of years, if she quarrels with her husband and is going to be divorced at 10.0 A.M. tomorrow, the saying is that even though she is going to be divorced she must get up early in the morning, sweep the court-yard, clean the utensils and keep the house ready for regular use and for anybody who comes in. We feel it our duty to see that Jammu and Kashmir form as much a part and parcel of India as the State of Travancore-Cochin, Assam or Bengal. We do not grudge sanctioning even crores of rupees, so that the standard of the people living in the State of Jammu and Kashmir may be brought to the level prevailing in our country. All that I wish to say is that we would have been glad if more information had been given to us.

Sbri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I welcome the Demand No. 133 and I am glad that we are going to vote Rs. 5 crores under this Demand. I am glad to find that a settlement organisation has been brought into being and the work of paying compensation is going apace. Formerly they were disbursing Rs. 50 lakhs per month; now they are going to disburse Rs. 1 crore per month. So far it is all right.

But I would be failing in my duty, Mr Deputy-Speaker, if I do not voice the feelings of the displaced persons and their feelings are feelings not of unqualified despair, but feelings which are well-nigh despair. While I was speaking about the Rehabilitation Ministry on a previous occasion, I said: You are bringing into being a huge organisation, with so many Secretaries, with so many prefixes attached to their designation—Joint, Sub, Additional, Sub-Additional, etc. etc. Why are you bringing into being this huge organisation which is going to be a drain on the exchequer of India? In reply it was said: "We are going to bring into being this

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

machinery, so that the work of giving compensation is done as speedily as possible." All that machinery has come into being; and what has happened? The whole of it, with all the paraphernalia, is disbursing Rs. 50 lakhs per mensem. Refugees are coming to me every day. I am myself a displaced person. They come to me in the morning; they come to me in the afternoon; they come to me in the evening. They ask me: "When are we going to get our compensation?" The compensation is there; the Government has set apart money for payment of compensation. It is not the Government that is at fault; but it is the machinery that we have brought into being that is at fault. What are we going to do with all these settlement officers and what are we going to do with these big offices. If they are going to disburse only Rs. 1 crore per mensem? I would say: hope deferred makes the heart grow sick.

“कुरु दान महा बलवान्”

This is an Indian proverb. My friend quoted a Malayalam proverb and I want to quote a Hindustani proverb. If you want to give somebody something give him that straightaway, give him immediately, give him at once. It is no good going on making promises and give him something after the man has become sick of those promises.

I said, Sir, at that time also and I say it now that for the rehabilitation of the refugees you do need only money and Government is giving money; but Government must make a psychological approach to this problem. The psychological approach lies in this. Whatever money you want to give them give it as soon as possible. Only today a fellow-member of Parliament said to me that there is a gentleman who has a very fat claim of Rs. 13 lakhs is living in a dilapidated hut; another gentleman who has a very fat claim of Rs. 28 lakhs, let alone the question of living well, is finding it difficult to meet the biological neces-

sities. Why is it so? It is because the compensation claims are not dealt with as expeditiously as possible. So, while I vote for this demand, I would request the Rehabilitation Minister that he should see to it that these claims are given as quickly as possible, so that the refugees do not suffer under the load of delay. I do not wish to go into the after-effects of this delay; the after-effects of the delay are manifold and it would not be coming of me to give vent to them here. But I should say that Government should take due note of the feelings of the displaced persons in this matter and they should not delay payment of compensation any more.

Sir, my hon. friend Mr. Achuthan has said something about sugar. I also want to say something about sugar. You know I am a Brahmin and Brahmins love sugar.

An Hon. Member: What about sweets?

Shri D. C. Sharma: An hon. Member is asking about sweets. Sweets come from sugar. When I am asked to vote so much money for the import of sugar from abroad, it makes my heart sink. I feel unhappy. We used to import lakhs of tons of cereals from abroad. That was not a happy position for our country. It was not a very fortunate position for our countrymen. I would like to pay a homage to that great departed leader of ours, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. He was one of the greatest Indians that the modern age has produced and it was due to him that we became self-sufficient in wheat and other cereals. The other day I asked a question of the Minister of Food whether there were any controls still existing on food materials and he said "No". There are some minor controls existing now on the movement of wheat from one State to another. All the other controls are gone. I felt happy. I know those controls are also short-lived and they also will disappear. I would say that cereals and sugar constitute the two legs of the stool of our food economy. As have

set right one leg, there is no reason why the other leg should be twisted and out of focus. I would, therefore, say, that the attention of the new Food Minister... I will continue tomorrow morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude today.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, I want five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for that I belong to the same community of the hon. Member.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to speak on other demands also. You know I have made very few speeches.

5 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the hon. Member might continue tomorrow. Before the House adjourns, I should like to make an announcement. The following cut motions are in order and the hon. Members may now formally move them: Cut motion Nos. 1, 11, 5, 6, 20, 21, 22, 7, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32 and 33.

The other cut motions about which slips have been received, viz., 15, 17, 19, 35, 9 and 10 are out of order.

Constitution and functions of the Export Promotion Councils.

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

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

Export Promotion Councils

Shrimati Resu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

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

Function and composition of the society proposed to be registered under the Societies Registration Act

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow Progress of investigations of multi-purpose river schemes especially flood control investigations.

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of multipurpose projects

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Flood control investigations

Shrimati Resu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in planning and implementation of flood control projects

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Creation of certain additional posts and additional expenditure on contingents

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Progress of dispersals from camps for rehabilitation

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Adjustment of outstanding amounts of previous years

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Decision of the Ministers' Committee

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,42,000 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Short fall in the indigenous production of sugar

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Controlled distribution of sugar in West Bengal

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Import and sale of sugar

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,39,83,000 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House and further discussion will continue tomorrow. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 17th December, 1954.