

Vol. II
4th April, 1955 (Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI


FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

1767

1768

LOK SABHA

Monday, 4th April, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DELIVERY OF MAIL IN RURAL AREAS

***1830. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the programme outlined for the First Five Year Plan period for increasing the frequency of delivery of mails in villages where letters are delivered only once a week;

(b) the extent to which this programme has been fulfilled upto this time; and

(c) the number of villages in each of the Revenue Districts of the Bombay Circle which will be benefited by it?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no specific directive in the programme outlined in the First Five Year Plan period for increasing the frequency of delivery of mails in villages where letters are delivered only once a week. The programme contemplates the opening of post offices on population and distance basis with a few to provide a large number of post offices in rural areas. Incidentally, the opening of a large number of post offices has, in several cases, resulted in more frequent deliveries at certain villages.

45 LSD

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the number of villages in Bombay State where letters are delivered only once a week and the number where even once a week letters are not delivered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The number of villages where postal deliveries are made only once a week is, for the whole of India 1,42,323 and in Bombay Circle 13,663. The number of villages where deliveries are made at longer intervals than once a week is, for the whole of India 27,313 and in Bombay Circle 2,152. The number where more frequent deliveries than once a week are made is, for the whole of India 4,12,027 and in Bombay Circle 18,844.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether there is any future programme regarding the increasing of the frequency of deliveries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, the more the number of post offices the lesser the areas served by the village postmen, and so the number of frequencies is automatically increased.

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बरसात में अक्सर गांवों में और विशेषकर प्रवर्तीय इलाकों में डाक पहुंचने में बहुत देर होजाती है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष हिदायतें दी गई हैं या दी जा रही हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां बरसात के कारण मार्ग दुर्गम होजाते हैं और पोस्टमैन आ जा रही सकते हैं, वह समस्या विभाग के सामने है और विभाग इस को हल करने की यथाशक्ति कोशिश कर रहा है ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में नित्य चिटीठियां बांटी जायें और जो बाजारों में चिटीठियां बांटी जाती हैं वह दर से मिलती हैं इसको रोका जाए?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं समझा नहीं सवाल क्या है ।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि कई बार पोस्टमैन चिटीठियां बाजारों में द जाते हैं और वह गांव के लोगों को दर से पहुंचती हैं, क्या कोई ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में जा कर चिटीठियां बांटी जाएं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐसा देखने में आया है कि गांवों की डाक बजाय गांवों में जा कर बांटने के किसी जानकार आदमी को जो उस विशेष गांव का हो डाक द दी जाती है । इस तरह से उन को सुविधा भी हां जाती है और डाक भी जल्दी लोगों को मिल जाती है । अगर इस के बारे में कोई शिकायत हो तो मैं आभारी हूंगा अगर माननीय सदस्य मेरे नोटिस में लायेंगे और हम देखेंगे कि क्या किया जा सकता है ।

होमियोपैथिक पद्धति

*१८२१. **श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) होमियोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या नीति है ; और

(ख) किन किन राज्यों ने इस पद्धति को मान्यता दी है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति यह है कि ऐसे होमियोपैथिक डाक्टरों का एक वर्ग बनाया जाये जिन्हें किसी संस्था से शिक्षा मिली हो । इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे होमियोपैथी के उप-स्नातकों (under graduates) के लिये पाठ्य-क्रम की सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध करें । पाठ्य-क्रम

साढ़ चार वर्षों का हो और उसमें वे ही विद्यार्थी शामिल किये जायें जिन्होंने विज्ञान के साथ इन्टरमीडिएट पास किये हैं । यह भी विचार में है कि अधि-स्नातक (pre post-graduates) शिक्षा पर और अनुसन्धान करने वालों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये ।

(ख) बम्बई, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हैदराबाद, त्रावनकोर-कोचीन और भोपाल ।

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government have recognised homœopathy as a scientific system of medicine?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No question of recognition of that nature arises.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether any research work is being done in homœopathy and, if so, have Government provided any facilities?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If the hon. Member is referring to recent work in homœopathy in India...

Mr. Speaker: He means research work.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No research has been done in homœopathy so far, but we have offered facilities for such research to be done either in Bombay or Calcutta.

श्री एस० सी० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आदर्श होमियोपैथिक शिक्षा देने के लिये जिस इन्स्टीट्यूशन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मदद दंगी वह कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : बहुत दूर के बाद हमारे पास एक कालेज का नाम आया है जो कि कलकत्ता में है और यह मामला हमारे विचाराधीन है । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि जल्दी ही इसको सहायता दी जा सकेगी ।

RICE MILLING

*1832. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made so far by the Committee set up to examine the working of different types of rice milling in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Committee's investigation has not yet been completed. The report of the Committee is expected to be ready in May, 1955.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if in view of the baneful effect that the rice milling is having on the cottage industry in villages, have Government instructed the Committee to submit any interim report and implement it as far as possible?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No interim report was necessary, because we expected, when we appointed the Committee, that the report would be ready within three months. They had to go round all the States and it took one month more, and we hope the report will be ready within a month.

Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak: Has the Committee issued a questionnaire and, if so, will it be circulated to Members of Parliament?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have issued a questionnaire to all the State Governments, and if Members of Parliament would like to have it I shall consider that.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that an enquiry was conducted by the Travancore-Cochin Government some time back, and are Government informed of the results of the same?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not only the Travancore-Cochin Government but so many other bodies and some other Governments also and the cottage industries organisation have undertaken surveys in their respective areas. But this is a survey which will be conducted throughout the country and a uniform policy will be evolved.

INDIGO CULTIVATION

*1836. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revive the cultivation of indigo plantation;

(b) if so, the names of the States where it will be taken up;

(c) whether it is a fact that synthetic dyes are inferior in quality to indigo; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : कब तक यह सारी इन्फार्मेशन इकट्ठी हो जायेगी ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लगेगा। कुछ इन्फार्मेशन हमारा पास है मगर वह कमप्लीट नहीं है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि अगर फिर सरकार ने इसको जारी करना चाहा तो उन स्थानों पर जहां पहले खेती होती थी उनको प्रेरेंस दंगी ?

डा० पी० एस० वंशमुख : ऐसा देखने में आया था कि इंडस्ट्री सिंथेटिक इंडिगो को पसन्द करती हैं। लड़ाई के दिनों में बाहर से यह रंग नहीं आते थे तो उस वक्त इन की खपत भी ज्यादा होती थी और भाव भी अच्छा मिलते थे। मगर जब से यह मिलने लगे हैं तब से यह बात वहीं रही है। फिर भी गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है कि जितना भी हो सके इस को उतनी प्रेरेंस दी जाय।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार को पता है कि जहां इंडिगो की खेती होती है वहां खेती की उपज भी बढ़ती है और साथ ही इंडिगो रंग भी निकाला जाता है और इस तरह से दोनों तरह से फायदा होता है, क्या सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान दंगी ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इस के बारे में किसी के रास्ते में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से तो कोई रुकावट नहीं थी और न ही होगी ।

BETEL LEAVES

*1838. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the annual production and consumption of betel leaves in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The required information is not available.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if betel leaves are not an article of export from this country and, if so, to what countries are they exported?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I know as a fact that betel leaves were some time back being exported to Pakistan. But so far as the countries to which they go and other details of information are concerned, they may be asked from the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon Minister can give me an idea about the approximate area which is under cultivation in this respect?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. I have no information.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Government is aware that one company in London was exporting betel leaves from India and whether that practice still exists?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know of any such thing.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On a point of order, when a specific question is put and the answer from the Minister is that this information is not available, can any supplementary arise when the information is not available?

Mr. Speaker: Really speaking, it is not a point of order, but one of expediency, if I may say so. It is difficult for the Chair to stop all questions because, the particular information may not be available, but still it is possible that information on some in-

cidental points related to the main question may be available. Therefore, it will be better if the Minister is left to say that he has no information on the point.

Sardar Hukam Singh: My point is, should the supplementary arise from the information given or can it arise independently of any information?

Mr. Speaker: It arises not only from the answer, but it arises principally from what the question aims at. The Member wants an information and has put down a question. The Minister's information may be incomplete. It is not that the supplementaries are restricted only to the Minister's answers. It is the subject of the question which has to be taken into consideration.

JOY FLIGHTS

*1840. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements have been made at some important Air ports to offer joy flights to the public; and

(b) if so, the income derived from this source at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras during 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi—Rs. 210.

Calcutta and Madras Nil.

Ch. Raghubir Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government is going to reduce the rates?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, to begin with, it was Rs. 15 per passenger for a flight of 15 minutes, subject to a minimum number of intending fliers being 16. Then, it was reduced to Rs. 10 per passenger subject to a minimum of 15 passengers for a flight of 10 minutes. The Corporation have now decided to offer joy flights on a payment of Rs. 200 for a 21 seater Dakota irrespective of the number of passengers.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the number of air ports where these joy ride facilities were given up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the Press Communiqué, the facilities were available at Bombay, Hyderabad, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

Shri Punnoose: I wanted to know the air ports where these facilities were given up.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The number of people coming is not very encouraging. We are awaiting the successful fruition of this experiment.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What steps have Government taken to make people air-minded and to encourage joy flights?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a step to make them air-minded.

LOCUST CONTROL SCHEME

*1841. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made by the staff employed for the implementation of the Co-ordinated Scheme of Locust Control under the Technical Assistance Programme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Anti-Locust co-ordinated Scheme does not operate under the Technical Assistance Programme of any foreign country, though some assistance has been received in the shape of training of personnel, vehicles, power sprayers and Dusters, wireless sets and insecticides under T.C.A. Programme.

A statement showing the progress made under the Scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 1].

Shri Ibrahim: From the statement it appears that the number of swarms coming into India have increased from year to year. May I know why the number of swarms is on the increase?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a cycle according to which locusts appear to move. We were, unfortuna-

tely, having a longer and larger invasions of these locusts. As they emanate from a long distance, it is impossible to say why they are on the increase.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES

*1842. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents which occurred in the different mines in India since January, 1954;

(b) the number of accidents in which a Government Inquiry was made; and

(c) the number of cases in which non-compliance of the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 by respective Managements was reported?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) During 1954, there were 286 fatal and 4,367 serious accidents.

(b) All fatal accidents were inquired into by the officers of the Mines Department and in two cases—one at Swang Railway Colliery in January, 1954, and the other at Newton Chickli Colliery in December, 1954, Courts of Inquiry were also set up. Of the serious accidents, 672 major cases were also investigated.

(c) 276. This does not, however, include minor cases of non-compliance which were, as usual, dealt with by the Inspectorate of the Mines Department by verbal instructions and executive orders.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: May I know what are the different natures of the violation of the Mines Act?

Shri Abid Ali: Non-compliance of the provisions of the Mines Act so far as arrangements for stowing are concerned and also many other matters.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I know how many of these were prosecuted and how many convicted as a result of enforcement measures?

Shri Abid Ali: We have not yet received conviction reports. Most of the cases of 1954 are still pending.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that most of these are cases of non-inspection at regular intervals as provided in the Mines Act by the Government Inspectors?

Shri Abid Ali: Most of these cases were filed because the Inspectors visited the mines and found defects in the working.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that recently mine accidents have increased and if so, are Government thinking of tightening up the inspection so that accidents may be prevented?

Shri Abid Ali: We are increasing the strength of the Inspectorate Department. It is not a fact that accidents are increasing. Accidents have been decreasing all these years. It was only in 1954 due to one serious accident in Newton Chickli that the number has gone up very slightly.

वनस्पति का निर्यात

*१८४२. सेंट गॉबिन्स वास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९४६-४७, १९४७-४८, १९४८-४९ और १९४९-५० में निर्यातों को कितना वनस्पति निर्यात किया गया ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख) : एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [दीर्घा ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]।

सेंट गॉबिन्स वास : माननीय मंत्री ने अभी जो अंक दिये, उनके अनुसार सन् १९४२ में इसका निर्यात इतना घट जाने का कारण क्या है और १९४४ में इसके एकदम इतना बढ़ जाने का क्या कारण है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Since the actual exports fell very short of the quota in 1953, it was placed on open general licence and good ground-nut crop in 1953 and derationing of fats in the United Kingdom was responsible for unprecedented exports.

सेंट गॉबिन्स वास : यह जो निर्यात वनस्पति का इस देश से बाहर हुआ, वह किन किन देशों में गया है और ज्यादातर यह किस देश को गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यूनाइटेड किंगडम और हालैंड। कुछ हिस्सा उसका बर्मा, फेडरटेड स्टेट्स आफ मलाया, पेरियन गल्फ और पाकिस्तान में भी जाता है।

SUPERANNUATED PERSONNEL

*1844. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafiee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers above the age of fifty-five in the Ministry at present; and

(b) the number of officers who were forced to retire before attaining the age of fifty-five in 1954?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 57.

(b) Two Ministerial Government servants have been invalidated from service.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the reasons for the invalidation in both the cases?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Out of the 57, six are displaced persons. Out of the remaining 51, 33 are ministerial government servants and 18 are Gazetted officers. Most of the Gazetted officers have been retained for special reasons of administrative necessity.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: My question was about the last 2. Why were those 2 invalidated?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Because of physical incapacity, probably.

MYSORE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

*1847. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mysore State officials who were equated as class II officers after the integration of the State Telephone system with the Central Telephone system;

(b) whether orders of absorption have been issued regarding those officers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Two.

(b) No.

(c) There has been some difficulty in creating permanent posts in the equated cadre in the Posts and Telegraphs Departments for the absorption of one of the two officials, because he was only officiating in the post held by him in the State telephone system prior to integration. A proposal to get over this difficulty has been suggested by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and the matter is under consideration of Government. Subject to the proposal being accepted, the officials will be absorbed in these permanent posts from 1st April, 1951.

Shri Thimmalah: In view of the fact that these officers by being not absorbed have lost their increment and provident fund and seniority, do Government propose to absorb them as early as possible?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are trying our level best. Our difficulty was that these officers were not confirmed even under the ex-State Government against the posts that they held. Had they been so confirmed when we took them over, it would have been perhaps easier for us to absorb them against permanent posts, and until that is done, they are of course liable to lose somewhat.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know how, when they were not even confirmed, the Central Government equated them as Class II officers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is on an *ad hoc* basis.

WATER SUPPLY FOR AGARTALA

***1848. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 436 on the 30th November, 1953 and state:

(a) whether cases of intestinal diseases complained of by the citizens of Agartala have increased since 1953 to January, 1955; and

(b) if so, whether any arrangement has been made for the supply of filtered drinking water?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Hospital Statistics indicate that there is no increase in the number of cases of intestinal diseases in Agartala.

(b) Drinking water is supplied at present from 78 public tube-wells sunk and maintained by the Agartala Municipality and the State P.W.D., a part from a certain number of tube-wells in private houses. A Water Supply and Drainage Scheme for Agartala is under preparation by the C.P.W.D. in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know how many of the tube-wells are found to be giving contaminated water after examination?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We have no information on this point, but I may say for the information of the hon. Member that cases of intestinal disease: in 1953 was 1,882; in 1954 it came down to 1,542; in January 1954 there were 137 cases and in January, 1955 there were 72 cases, so that there is all-round improvement.

STAFF QUARTERS AT DHAB AND DHORAKOLA

***1849. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 817 on the 7th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the construction of dispensary buildings and staff quarters at Dhab and Dhorakola in Kudarma have since been completed; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The work at Dhab was completed on the 20th April, 1954. In the case of Dhorakola, it is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Have medical practitioners been appointed there?

Shri Abid Ali: I have no information.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what the present position of these staff quarters is compared to the labourers employed for whom the construction has not yet been completed?

Shri Abid Ali: There are some medical facilities provided by the mines management themselves.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know what the present position of the staff quarters is compared to the labourers employed there for whom the construction has not yet been completed as stated by the hon. Minister?

Shri Abid Ali: For the hospital?

Mr. Speaker: For the hospital or for labour?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: For the hospital as well as for labour.

Shri Abid Ali: This question pertains to construction of the hospital buildings and where the hospitals have not yet been completed, there can be no question of staff quarters.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL WORK ON RAILWAYS

*1851. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer on Special Duty was appointed to conduct an inquiry regarding legal work on the Indian Railways some years ago; and

(b) if so, whether he has submitted his report?

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

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether any recommendation of the report has been implemented till now?

Shri Alagesan: Orders are under issue.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know when the report was submitted?

Shri Alagesan: It was submitted long back, in 1952.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the number of railway employees employed for legal work?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the figure before me at present. If the hon. Member puts a specific question, I can answer it.

CENTRAL HEALTH COUNCIL

*1852. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Health Council has recommended to the Mysore Government to consider recruitment and employment of health personnel in the community project areas and to initiate the B.C.G. and National Malaria Control programmes there; and

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

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) In one of the resolutions passed by the Central Health Council at its meeting held in January, 1955, it recommended that all State Governments should consider the recruitment and employment of health personnel in the Community Project areas, in B. C. G. Vaccination Programmes and in the National Malaria Control Programmes on a permanent basis in their Health Services.

(b) A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to all the State Governments, including the Mysore Government, and the matter is under their consideration.

FISHING BANKS

*1853. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to

starred question No. 322 on the 14th November, 1952 and state:

(a) whether any thorough survey of the fishing banks off the coast of India has since been made; and

(b) if so, whether any further hydrobiological data of such fishing banks have been collected so far?

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

(b) Yes; this data mostly relates to conditions within two or three miles from the shore along the coast of Madras, Andhra and Travancore-Cochin.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government will see that after the collection of this data, deep sea fishing vessels do not operate in those areas at the cost of the local fishermen.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think this precaution is always taken, and in a way it is unnecessary because the fisherman does not go so deep into the waters.

Khadi FOR UNIFORM

*1855. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Khadi is purchased for the uniforms and liveries of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value of Khadi purchased in 1953 and 1954?

The Deputy Minister of communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) 1952-53 (up to 31-3-53)
Quantity purchased 7,740 yards
Value Rs. 12,375/8/-

(ii) 1953-54 (up to 31-3-54)
Quantity purchased 33,750 yards
Value Rs. 55,570/14/-

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या जितनी खादी खरीदी गई वह सब पोस्टमैनों के लिये काफी होगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो खादी १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ में खरीदी गई वह केवल उन चपरासियों के लिये थी जो कि विभिन्न प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों में काम करते हैं। पोस्टमैनों और दूसरे स्टाफ के लिये खादी का इन्डेंट १९५४-५५ के लिये दिया गया है।

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या इस बात के भी कोई आदेश दिये गये हैं या परामर्श दिया गया है कि डाक तार विभाग के जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं जैसे डाइरेक्टर जनरल और पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, वह स्वयं भी खादी का प्रयोग करें ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It does not arise.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the value of Khadi which would be purchased during 1954-55

Shri Raj Bahadur: The value of Khadi for which orders have been placed in 1954-55—it is being supplied these days and the supply will be completed in the course of the next two months—is Rs. 26,47,202-3-6 for 11,54,455 yards.

पीलीभीत बस्ती बसाने की योजना

*१८५७. **श्री भक्त वरुण :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २० अप्रैल, १९५४ को दिये गये तारकित प्रश्न संख्या २१७७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से, उत्तर प्रदेश में लखीमपुर खीरी और पीलीभीत जिलों की बस्ती बसाने की योजना को स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को १९५४-५५ में इसके लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में अर्थात् १९५५-५६ में कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० बी० एस० बंसमूल) : (क) से (ग). सभा-घटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सन् १९५४-५५ तथा १९५५-५६ के लिये वास्तविक सहायता के परिमाण का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : यह जो विवरण रक्खा गया है उस में बताया गया है कि १९५४-५५ में जो सहायता दी जानी थी, वह अब विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आर्थिक वर्ष निकल गया है तो यह प्रश्न क्यों अब तक विचाराधीन है ?

डा० पी० एस० बंशमुख : यह बहुत बड़ी स्कीम है और इसीलिये अब विचाराधीन है कि अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कोई खर्च किया है और हमें कोई कंट्रिब्यूशन करना है तो क्या हम उसे करें ।

श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत "शिक्षित बेकार" की परिभाषा क्या है, और क्या राजनीतिज्ञ और संसद्-सदस्य भी उसके अन्तर्गत आ सकते हैं ?

डा० पी० एस० बंशमुख : मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें उनके लिए रुकावट है । मगर कुछ कंटीशन्स हमने तैयारी की है उनके मुताबिक कार्रवाई होगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदश में डाक व तारघर

*१८५६. श्री सत्यबादी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदश में १९५० से अब तक कितने डाकखाने और तारघर खोले गये ; और

(ख) उक्त कालावधि में कितने किन स्थानों पर टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था की गई ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Post Offices 129, Telegraph Offices (i) Combined office 9.

(ii) Departmental Telegraph offices, Nil.

(b) (i) Telephone exchanges were opened at Theog, Mandi and Chamba.

(ii) Public Call Offices were opened at Salogra, Kotkhai and Joginder-nagar.

डा० सत्यबादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदश में तारघरों से कितने रकबाओं में तार मामूली कोर्स में तकसीम किये जाते हैं और कितने फासले तक कुली चार्ज लेकर तकसीम किये जाते हैं, और दूसरी बात यह है कि, जैसा तिवारी जी ने खेतों के बारे में पूछा, क्या ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि तार बांटने वाले खुद तार न ले जाकर इस क्षेत्र के दूरदूरियों को तार दे देते हैं और इसीलिए वह तार कई कई दिन में पहुँचते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : तार के बारे में तो ऐसी शिकायत नहीं मिली है और जहाँ तक क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, तार जहाँ के लिए होता है वहाँ पहुँच जाता है अगर उस पर ठीक पता लिखा हो । जो कंबाइन्ड आफिस ३१-१२-५४ तक खोले गये हैं उनकी संख्या १९ है । जो आफिस ३१-१२-५० से ३१-१२-५४ तक खोले गये हैं उनकी संख्या मेरे पास है । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं दे सकता हूँ ।

डा० सत्यबादी : क्या आपको ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि चम्पा और मंडी में जो टेलीफोन हैं वह ठीक काम नहीं करते, उनमें आवाज ठीक से नहीं सुनायी देती ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मुझे आज पहली मर्तबा मेम्बर साहब से मालूम हुआ है कि मंडी में कोई इस किस्म की शिकायत है । अगर वह मुझे कोई ऐसी शिकायत लिखकर भेजेंगे तो मैं उसके बारे में दरिप्राप्त करूँगा और जांच करूँगा ।

डा० सत्यबादी : क्या हिमाचल प्रदश के जगुराफियायी हालात को देखते हुए हर पुलिस स्टेशन को टेलीफोन या वायरलेस के द्वारा जिला हैडक्वार्टर्स के साथ मिलाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हमारी जो माँजूदा प्लान हैं उसके मुताबिक तारघर तहसील हैंडक्वार्टर्स पर खोले जा रहे हैं और पब्लिक काल ऑफिसेंज डिवाजनल हैंडक्वार्टर्स पर खोलने का इन्तिजाम किया जा रहा है। थानों पर तारघर खोलने का कोई प्लान नहीं है सिवा बिहार, उड़ीसा और बंगाल के जहाँ कि तहसील हैंडक्वार्टर्स नहीं हैं, और कहीं के लिए यह योजना लागू नहीं होगी।

RURAL SANITATION SCHEMES

*1860. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the equipment for Rural Sanitation Schemes that is being obtained under the Agreement with the Technical Cooperation Mission;

(b) the salient features of this scheme and when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether any special agency is proposed to be employed for the purpose and, if so, its nature?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 3].

(c) No special agency will be employed for carrying out the scheme. The work is being executed through the State Public Health Engineering Departments, the strength of which will be increased where necessary.

श्री कै० सी० सोधिया : यह जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है इसके अनुसार जो सामान टैक्निकल कोऑपरेशन मिशन से मिलने वाला है, उसमें से कौनसा सामान वाटर सप्लाई के लिए काम में आवेगा यह बता दिया जाय ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : यह जो सामान मंगाया जा रहा है यह नेशनल वाटर सप्लाई बॉर्डन के लिए है, और साथ ही साथ रूरल

सेनीटेशन भी होगा। दोनों चीजें एक साथ चलेंगी।

श्री कै० सी० सोधिया : यह जीप्स और एअर कम्प्रेसर्स वाटर सप्लाई में किस काम आवेंगे ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : पम्प्स चाहिए कुंवेर हालने के लिए। और यह तो टैक्निकल सवाल है। जिस चीज की उन्होंने जरूरत बतलायी उसे हमने मंगाया है।

श्री कै० सी० सोधिया : मध्य प्रदेश में यह स्कीम कहाँ कहाँ चलेंगी ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : मुझे तफसील नहीं मालूम। इतना मैं जानती हूँ कि हमने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कितना रुपया सेक्शन किया है।

DAMAGED SUGAR

*1862. **Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released any damaged sugar for sale since the 1st March, 1955;

(b) if so, the quantity released so far;

(c) the quantity of damaged sugar in stock;

(d) the nature of the damage;

(e) whether this has affected the sugar market; and

(f) whether Government have had the sugar examined for fungus and other infection?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a). Presumably the reference is to sugar imported by Government. If so, Government have sold some quantities of damaged sugar to highest bidders by public auction at the Ports.

(b) 2,263 tons, approximately.

(c) 600 tons, approximately.

(d) Damage by sweating during voyage and by sea water.

(e) No.

(f) No, but the sweated sugar on discharge was surveyed and a sample of the sugar mixed with sea water was examined at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. The survey report and the report of the Institute did not disclose presence of fungus or any other infection.

INDONESIAN METHOD OF FISH CULTIVATION

*1863. **Shri Kasiwal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is proposed to introduce the 'Indonesian Method of Fish Cultivation' in the country?

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

TOBACCO

*1864. **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tobacco, country and Virginia, during the current season; and

(b) the efforts proposed to be made to find an internal market for tobacco?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Figures of production of tobacco, both country and Virginia, during the current season are not yet available.

(b) An adequate internal market for tobacco exists already. If any further scope is disclosed in future, the matter will be pursued.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: May I know whether any representation has been received for the purpose of constructing a factory for manufacturing cigarettes to relieve the situation in the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There have been some suggestions made, but those who propose to establish new factories also know the competition they have to suffer at the hands of the established factories.

EXPLORATORY TUBE-WELLS

*1866. **Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture

be pleased to state the names of the States where exploratory tube-wells will be sunk during the year 1955-56?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether it is the purpose to explore the possibility of locating subterranean water in the States where there are no tube-wells under the present arrangement?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, that is partly the purpose with which this exploratory programme has been undertaken.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know why such exploration is not being carried on in Orissa, Bengal and some other States that have not been mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is being proposed to be carried on. I have replied to the question as framed. Orissa is included, and we are going to dig 20 tube-wells in the exploratory fashion, but that will be part of the 1956-57 scheme.

VENDING CONTRACTS

*1867. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained a list of persons who had licences of vending contracts on Stations which are now in Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to issue vending contracts licences to only such displaced persons as had such licences before the Partition;

(c) whether such licences to displaced persons are being given at the station of their residence or at any other station; and

(d) whether there is any limitation in issuing licences to such displaced persons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No com-

lete list of such persons is maintained by Government.

(b) No, Sir. But instructions have been issued that except at the larger stations when giving contracts, other things being equal, preference is to be given to experienced refugee caterers or vendors.

(c) At any station where they are considered fit to render service of the requisite standard.

(d) Unduly large holdings are not encouraged.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Arising out of the answer given to part (a) of the question, may I know how if there is no such list Government discriminate between a bogus refugee and a true refugee?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Every refugee who has come here from West Pakistan or for that matter from East Pakistan is duly registered here. He has the refugee registration card.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are Government aware that in the Allahabad, Lucknow and Moradabad divisions, there is a large number of cases where these vending licences have been given to such persons in the name of refugees who are not actually refugees? Will Government verify such things?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If the hon. Member would give us the list of the persons he has in mind, we shall certainly look into it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is none of my business. In view of the fact that the licences given to individual persons are unduly large, do Government consider that it is proper to give such a large number of licences to one refugee as against others?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am surprised to hear the hon. Member say that it is none of his business. If it is none of his business, why did he raise this question at all, I cannot understand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am for dictating policy, not for CID work.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member wants information, it follows that he should supply the information not necessarily as a CID. In public interest, he must bring it to the notice of Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What for do we pay?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Arising out of the reply to part (d) of the question, namely that the railways do not encourage large holdings of vending contracts, may I know whether the existing large holdings of certain big firms are proposed to be broken up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes. As the hon. Member is probably aware, a high-powered catering committee known as the Alagesan Committee was appointed to go into this matter, and it has laid down a definite policy by which railways are going to break up the large holdings and monopolies of catering and vending contracts.

RAILWAYS IN SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*1868. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to spend over Rs. 800 crores on schemes of Railway expansion during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the principal projects to be undertaken; and

(c) whether any priorities of their implementation are contemplated and if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The amount to be allotted to Railways in the Second Five Year Plan period has not yet been decided upon.

(b) and (c). The Plan is in the formative stages, and it is premature to state anything definite about the projects to be undertaken and priorities of their implementation.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if Government are aware of the growing demand of Delhi for a circular railway in Delhi, and is it the intention of Government to incorporate it in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Alagesan: Such a demand is there, and it will be duly considered when we take up projects under the Plan.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if Government have already formulated some plans for Delhi and the neighbouring States in the proposals under the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think it need wait until the Second Five Year Plan. There are certain proposals, though I am not able to specify them at present.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that statements have been made regarding the inclusion of certain projects in the Second Five Year Plan by the hon. Minister of Railways at a conference recently held under the auspices of the West Bengal Congress Committee?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, such statements have been made, and they only forecast approximates.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is it a fact that improvement of signalling operations will be given top priority in the Second Five Year Plan, and if so, what would be the cost involved therein?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot exactly state what we will be spending on signalling arrangements, but certainly they will have an important place.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

*1869. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 138 on the 23rd February, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any further detailed inquiry has been instituted into the causes of and the damage to life and

property by the derailment of the 450-Down Lucknow-Kasganj Passenger Train of the North Eastern Railway which occurred on the 7th February, 1955 at 7-15 a.m. near Bhoogeepura Junction; and

(b) if so, the final findings thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The final report of the Government Inspector of Railways is awaited. The enquiry held by the Government Inspector of Railways was not only a statutory enquiry but also a detailed one and therefore there is no necessity for further enquiry.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: What were the damages caused to the railway by the accident, and what is their break-up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The damages caused to the railway were to the extent of Rs. 50,900. If the hon. Member likes to have the break-up, I could give that also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The break-up is: locomotive—Rs. 2,000; rolling stock—Rs. 46,000; permanent way—Rs. 2,941.

CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
CUTTACK

*1870. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 70 on the 16th November, 1954 regarding the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The report is being examined and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the representatives of the agricultural public and those of the Government tendered any evidence before the Committee? If so, what was the evidence tendered?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The main term of reference of the Committee was to make specific recommendations regarding the work that should be done by each of these Institutes and to find out if there was any duplication. The ordinary peasant has no place in such an investigation.

Shri Sanganna: How many cross-combinations have been proposed, and how many were completed during 1954-55?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give that information.

POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS

*1872. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compact groups of villages with a population of 2,000 and over, in each revenue district of the Bombay Circle, where post offices have still not been opened;

(b) whether post offices in all these villages will be opened by the end of the First Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether any programme for opening post offices in villages or groups of villages having a population of 1,000 and over has been envisaged for the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See appendix IX, annexure No. 4]. It may be mentioned that the numbers are susceptible to variation, as different compact groups can be formed by grouping of different sets of contiguous villages.

(b) This will depend on whether the loss of post offices in these groups will be within Rs. 750/- per annum and whether they would be at a distance of more than three miles from an exist-

ing post office. About 400 more offices are expected to be opened in the Bombay Circle by the end of the First Five Year Plan period.

(c) The general question is under examination and the plans have not yet been finalised.

Shri Dabhi: May I take it that if guarantee above the permissible loss is given, then post offices will be opened in all these areas?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, if a guarantee as to non-returnable contribution is given.

Shri Dabhi: May I know under what circumstances guarantee for the loss over the permissible limit is asked for, and why a non-returnable contribution demanded?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to existing rules, we open a post office for a village with a population of 2,000 or for a group of villages with a population of 2,000, if the opening of the post office does not entail a loss more than Rs. 750—per post office. In case the loss goes beyond that and if the people of the locality come forward and guarantee to make a non-returnable contribution, we open a post office there.

Shri Dabhi: I wanted to ask about the non-returnable contribution.....

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have replied to that.

श्री हेडा : उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कि आदिवासी रहते हैं और वे बहुत दूर दूर रहते हैं क्या वहाँ पर भी नुकसान की सीमा ७५० रुपये ही है या ज्यादा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वह इलाक़े जो पिछड़े हुए हैं वहाँ पर लॉस की सीमा १००० रुपये हैं ।

श्री गोपी राम : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में जहाँ आबादी दूर दूर है, और कई मील तक भी १,००० और २,००० की शर्त पूरी नहीं होती, वहाँ गवर्नमेंट किस प्रकार लोगों को डाकखानों की सहाय्यता पहुँचा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी मैंने बताया कि ऐसे इलाकों में इन डाकखानों पर १००० रुपये तक का नुकसान उठाया जाता है। जहाँ दो हजार की आबादी नहीं होती है वहाँ दो हजार की आबादी करने के लिए गुप्स आफ विल्लीजिस ले लिए जाते हैं।

INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM AT CALCUTTA

*1878. Ch. Raghupir Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal a standard Instrument Landing System at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the probable expenditure on this system?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

Ch. Raghupir Singh: How long will it take Government to complete this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will take its own time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether when this instrument landing system is set up in Calcutta, it will be possible for the aeroplanes to land even in the worst fog?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is an aid for landing and it is for inclement weather that this instrument is being set up. It is installed exactly for that purpose.

वनस्पति

*१८७६. सेंट गोविन्द दास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसान के गाम जीवन तथा पशु धन पर वनस्पति की क प्रभाव को मालूम करने के लिये पहले १९४६ में सरकार ने श्री प्रफुल्ल चन्द्र घोष की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाने का निश्चय किया था ;

(ख) क्या बाद में यह निश्चय किया गया कि समिति न बनाई जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० बंशमुख) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) सन् १९४६ में पीडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव तथा अन्य सदस्यों ने वनस्पति के निर्माण तथा विक्रय पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के उद्देश्य से एक विधेयक उपस्थित किया था जिसके फलस्वरूप वनस्पति उद्यांग का भविष्य बिल्कुल अनिश्चित हो उठा। अतएव यह निर्णय किया गया कि उक्त समिति का निर्माण न किया जाय किन्तु उस के स्थान पर एक विभागीय जांच की जाय। यह जांच मन्त्रालय के एक कर्मचारी द्वारा परिगृहीत हुई।

सेंट गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री ने अभी बताया कि पीडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव के विधेयक के कारण इस समिति का निर्माण नहीं किया गया था। उसके फलस्वरूप अब उस विधेयक का क्या फल निकला यह भी मंत्री जी को ज्ञात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या कोई समिति इस सम्बन्ध में बनाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

डा० पी० एस० बंशमुख : जी नहीं।

सेंट गोविन्द दास : अभी अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक अफसर इस सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त किया गया था, इस अफसर ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी ? क्या हम को उसका विवरण प्राप्त हो सकता है ?

डा० पी० एस० बंशमुख : फिलहाल मेरे पास रिपोर्ट नहीं है और यदि माननीय सदस्य वह रिपोर्ट चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दें।

पीडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब महरबानी कर के फरमायेंगे कि किस तारीख को वह कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई और किस तारीख को दूसरी कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई, धी एडलट्रेशन कमेटी।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know to which Committee the hon. Member is referring. So far as the information I have here is concerned, it is that the Minister of Food and Agriculture had decided in 1949 to constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri P. C. Ghosh to know the effect of vanaspathi on ghee. As a result of the Bill, the decision that was taken by the Ministry was to give this over to an officer in the Ministry.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि इस बिल का नतीजा तो अब कहीं सन् ५२, ५३ में निकला और वह कमेटी सन् १९४९ में बनाने की तजवीज थी ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : वह नहीं बनाई गई और वह सब काम हमारे सुपुर्दे हैं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : सन् १९५२ के नतीजे से जो निकला, उस कमेटी के सन् ४९ में बनाये जाने से उस पर क्या मुमीकिन असर पड़ सकता था ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : इसके बारे में मैं नोटिस चाहूंगा ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि एक अफसर मुकर्रर किया गया था और उसने यह रिपोर्ट की थी कि कौटिल इंडस्ट्री पर वनस्पति का बड़ा खराब असर पड़ा है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : मैं इसके लिये नोटिस चाहूंगा ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस समय की जो परिस्थित है, जिस में सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करने की बात सोच रही है, या यह मामला बिलकुल दफना दिया गया है और इस मामले में अब सोचने की बिलकुल जरूरत नहीं है ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : मैं समझता हूँ कि मनुसिब कार्यवाही हो रही है और हो भी चुकी है ।

INDIAN FOREST ACT

*1882. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1875 on the 19th April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any modifications have since been made in the rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1952; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether any representation has been received by Government from Kisan Sabhas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Not to my knowledge.

"SERPASIL" DRUG

*1883. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 233 on the 12th August, 1953 and state:

(a) the result of the trials conducted by Messrs. Ciba Pharma Ltd., on "Serpasil" drug prepared from an Indian herb, in the treatment of high blood pressure; and

(b) whether it is a fact that chemicals from wood pulp and soya-bean may also be found to be effective for high blood pressure?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it a fact that 'Serpasil' and 'Apresoline', both together, are administered in India by medical practitioners for blood pressure?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes; this drug has been used for ages in India for reduction of blood pressure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that 'Serpasil' is manufactured from

*This was later corrected. See Col.—1809

the root of a plant in India and may I know whether Government have taken any steps to utilise this and other plants?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, the export of 'Raufla Serpentina' plant has been banned because we do not want that the plant should die; and this drug is being manufactured in India also.

SUGAR MILLS

*1884. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of sugar mills which claimed compensation for their exports of sugar during 1953-54;

(b) the amount paid to each of them;

(c) whether any dues are still outstanding;

(d) the total quantity of sugar exported during 1953-54 and the rate of compensation payable per maund; and

(e) the reasons that led Government to encourage this export?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (e). Export of sugar from India was banned after the 31st January, 1953, and no sugar was, therefore, exported during 1953-54. A statement giving the required information in respect of exports prior to the 31st January, 1953, is, however, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 5].

श्री के० सी० सोधिषा : सरकार ने शुगर के ऊपर जो खास ड्यूटी लगाई थी, उसमें जितना पैसा इकट्ठा हुआ था, उसमें से यह रुपया दिया गया था या और कहीं से दिया गया था ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : वह उसी में से दिया गया था, इसी सबब वह ड्यूटी लगाई गई थी

श्री के० सी० सोधिषा : सारा का सारा रुपया खर्च हो गया या कुछ उसमें से बच गया था ?

Shri P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice.

डकोटा विमानों का आपस में टकरा जाना

*१८८७. **श्री भागवत भा आजाध :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि १५ मार्च १९५५ को इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के दो डकोटा विमान दम दम हवाई अड्डे पर जमीन से उठते समय परस्पर टकरा गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे उन जहाजों को क्या क्षति पहुंची और कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) क्या यात्रियों को भी कोई चोट आदि लगी ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान, दोनों विमानों के पंख जो उड़ान के पूर्व भू-धावन कर रहे थे, आपस में रगड़ खा गये थे ।

(ख) क्षति न्यून हुई ।

(ग) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

श्री भागवत भा आजाध : क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि दो विमानों के आपस में टकराव से दो यात्रियों को चोट पहुंची थी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह दो प्लेनों का लड़ना नहीं कहा जा सकता है और न उन प्लेनों के किसी यात्री को कोई हानि पहुंची है । हवाई अड्डे पर गहरा कुहरा छाया हुआ था और इस वजह से ही प्लेनों के उड़ने में देरी हुई और उस हालत में ही जब एक प्लेन टैंकरी करने को जा रहा था तो दूसरे प्लेन की "aileron" विंगरिटिप टच हो गई थी ।

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES, LTD.

*1888. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Indian Off-

cers employed in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, as on the 31st March, 1951;

(b) the number of such staff as on the 28th February, 1955; and

(c) the number of cases in which trained Indian officers have replaced the non-Indian Officers during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Eight.

(b) Four.

(c) Eight.

PILIBHIT CITY POST OFFICE

*1889. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the City Post Office, Pilibhit has refused to accept letters and other articles for registration since the 22nd March, 1955;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the hardship caused to the public on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Registration counter was closed from the 22nd to the 26th March, 1955.

(b) Due to acute shortage of staff in that office.

(c) The matter is being investigated and steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: Has the registration counter been opened now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was opened right on the 26th March, 1955.

उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर वन रोपण

*१८९१. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २२ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या १६२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान की ओर उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा पर ५ मील चौड़ी वन की पट्टी बनाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की योजना कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ;

(ख) उसके पूरे होने में लगभग कितना समय लगेगा ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय मिट्टी संरक्षण बोर्ड द्वारा मंजूर किये गये १२,२०,००० रुपये के ऋण के अतिरिक्त क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई अर्थ सहायता दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० ईशमुख) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विषय

(क) राजस्थान रीगिस्तान के सीमा वाले जिलों में वन रोपण कार्य को पूर्ण करने के लिए कितना समय लगेगा, यह बताना राज्य सरकार के लिये सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) १५ वर्ष, बशर्त कि भूमि उपलब्ध की जाये तथा आवश्यक धन प्राप्त हो ।

(ग) तथा (घ). अर्थ सहायता के प्रदान का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या वन रोपण कार्य का जो काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री ने प्रारम्भ किया था, वह अब छोड़ दिया गया है ?

डा० पी० एस० ईशमुख : जी नहीं वह तो वन महोत्सव है, और यह जो रंगुलर प्लान्टेशन है, इसमें फर्क है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को सहायता के लिये कितना अनुदान देती है ?

डा० पी० एस० ईशमुख : मैं नहीं समझता कि हम कुछ भी पैसा देते हैं, यह पैसा तो राज्य सरकारें स्वयं अपने ऊपर खर्च करती हैं,

पॉलीसटी के ऊपर खर्च करने के अलावा हम कुछ खर्च नहीं करते।

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : यह जो अभी आपने बतलाया कि अर्थ सहायता के प्रदान का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितनी सहायता की मांग की है और आप उसके लिये क्या कर रहे हैं ?

डा० बी० एस० वृंशमुख : मैंने पेशतर जो जवाब दिया, उस से मेरा मकसद वन महोत्सव से था और उसके लिये हम कुछ पैसा नहीं देते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक इसका सवाल है, उसके लिये तो हमने सेंट्रल सॉयल कंजर्वेशन बोर्ड नियुक्त किया है जिसके अधीन यह सब मामले जाते हैं। मेरे पास वह आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कितनी आर्थिक सहायता केंद्र से मांगी है।

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES AMONG Biri WORKERS

*1892. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot survey regarding occupational diseases is being carried out among the biri workers;

(b) if so, under whose auspices;

(c) whether the survey has been completed; and

(d) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). No such survey is being conducted under the auspices of the Government of India. It may be mentioned that investigations into the health of children employed in biri factories were conducted by the State Governments some time ago at the instance of this Ministry. A statement showing a summary of the replies received which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 21st November, 1953, is again placed on the Table. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 6].

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the report supplied to me I find that the conditions in the work places of these workers are deplorable; they are ill-ventilated, ill-lighted and congested. Is the Government going to take any action on that?

Shri Abid Ali: It is a matter primarily concerning the State Governments. We have written to them and they are doing the needful in the matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact, as given in the statement, that the hours of work required of these biri workers are too long and may I know whether the Central Government is seeing to it that the hours of work are reduced?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have already submitted, the State Government have to attend to it and we have their attention to this matter.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if, in view of the fact that Government want to establish a Welfare State, they propose to enact any legislation prohibiting child labour in such factories?

Shri Abid Ali: At present also children are prohibited from being employed in the factories.

Short Notice Question and Answer EXHIBITION OF NEWSREELS AND DOCUMENTARIES

S.N.Q. No. 6. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any contract with the Film Industry to exhibit newsreels and documentaries;

(b) whether in Madras the exhibition of newsreels and documentaries has been stopped and if so, since when;

(c) the reasons of the stoppage and the agency which has stopped it; and

(d) whether representations have been received from the public of Madras in this connection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) There is no contract with the film industry as such, but the Films Division enters into a standard contract on the basis of rentals with individual cinema exhibitors for the regular supply of newsreels and documentaries.

(b) Yes. After the Supreme Court's decision on 1st October, 1954, the majority of cinemas stopped exhibition. Out of those who had stopped, 51 permanent cinemas and 20 touring cinemas thereafter voluntarily resumed exhibition. The present position is that 75 permanent cinemas and 21 touring cinemas are exhibiting newsreels and documentaries, out of a total of 314 permanent cinemas.

(c) The stoppage arose out of the Supreme Court's decision which held invalid the rule framed by the Madras Government under the old Cinematograph Act of 1918, on the ground that the rule did not indicate the character, nor prescribed the length of footage of films which were required to be shown. Unlike most of the other States, the State of Madras had not enacted legislation as was required, on the lines of Section 12(4) of the Cinematograph Act of 1952, which was not open to the same objection as the one which prevailed in the Supreme Court.

Taking advantage of that decision, the South India Film Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution for the stoppage of the exhibition of such films. Even so, a number of theatres either continued or resumed the exhibition of such films voluntarily. The efforts and the desire of a large number of cinema houses to resume exhibition could not succeed on account of the opposition of some distributors on whom these theatres depend for the supply of their films.

(d) A large number of representations have been received in the Ministry from individuals and associations protesting against the stoppage of documentaries and newsreels. Public

protests have been voiced also in the Press. It is hoped, the passing of the required legislation which is at present before the Madras Legislature, on the lines of Section 12(4) of the Cinematograph Act of 1952, will rectify the present situation.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it a fact that there is a dispute between the Ministry and the film industry regarding the broadcasting of film songs and that this refusal to exhibit approved films is an offshoot of it?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. I do not think so. As far as the dispute about film songs is concerned, the matter has been brought before the House many times in the shape of questions and quite detailed replies have been given.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if it is a fact that one of the reasons for the cinema exhibitors in Madras refusing to exhibit newsreels and documentaries is the absence of adequate number of documentaries in the regional languages? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to remedy this defect?

Dr. Keskar: I do not think that that is the reason. In fact, the main reason was this. The dispute was started in the Madras High Court by the Madras distributors a long time back, immediately after the coming into force of the Constitution, that the Madras rule is not putting reasonable restrictions, that it is putting unreasonable restrictions, and that dispute has been going on from Sessions Court to High Court and from the High Court to the Supreme Court. The reason that it was declared *ultra vires* was that in the meantime the Madras Government was not able to change the old rule which was framed before the new Constitution came into being.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the showing of the documentaries is partially or totally stopped anywhere by this decision?

Dr. Keskar: No Sir, except in Madras.

श्री जोकीम आल्वा : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जनता चाहती है कि सरकार सूचना और नाट्य पत्रिका खुद बनाये और किसी प्राइवेट एजेंसी के हाथ में न दे ?

श्री गाडगील : जैसे यहां पर भाषण नहीं पढ़ा जाता है वैसे ही सवाल भी नहीं पढ़ा जाना चाहिये ।

Dr. Keskar: I have not understood the question.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is Government aware that public opinion is entirely in favour of Government producing and controlling national documentaries and features and not being passed into private hands?

Dr. Keskar: Public opinion very much appreciates and favours the documentaries produced by Government. I am not aware whether the public is against it—I do not think so. But probably, the trend in public opinion might be due to the fact that private production of documentaries is of a very poor character.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What steps the Ministry is taking to see that the citizens of Madras City are not denied the benefit of seeing these valuable documentaries?

Dr. Keskar: The Madras Government has been asked to pass the Act as soon as possible. Before the Act is passed, it is not possible to take up this question.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1882.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): May I correct the reply given by me this morning to one of the Questions, viz., Starred Question No. 1882? I had said there "not to my knowledge" but I find that representations were received by the State Government and amendment of the Tenancy Act is under consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हाकधर बचत बैंकों में बैंक प्रणाली

*१८२२. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या संचार मंत्री ५ मार्च, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाकधरों के बचत बैंकों के लेखाओं में बैंक प्रणाली चालू करने के निश्चय को अब तक कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस प्रथा को कब तक लागू करने का विचार है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को सुभाष दिया गया है कि हाकधरों के सेविंग बैंक लेखाओं में बैंक प्रणाली चालू करने के पूर्व नैगोशियेबल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स एक्ट (Negotiable Instrument Act) के प्रकरण ३ में संशोधन आवश्यक है ताकि "बैंकर" Banker शब्द के अर्थ में हाकधर के सेविंग बैंक भी सम्मिलित कर लिये जावें । यह मामला तथा बैंक व्यवहार सम्बन्धी कार्य-विधि विचाराधीन है । बैंक-व्यवहार जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो सका चालू कर दिया जायगा ।

कोढ़ निचयन

*१८२४. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बी० मिश्र :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि कोढ़ नियंत्रण विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने स्थानों में केंद्र खोलने का आयोजन किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : १५ (पन्द्रह) ।

LOCOMOTIVES

*1837. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of classes of locomotives used on the railways; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to reduce the number of classes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 248 on all gauges and including steam, electric and diesel.

(b) Yes, Sir.

IRRIGATION RATES

***1839. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conference of Central and State Government Officials held recently in Delhi has recommended the pooling of rates for canal and tube-well irrigation.

(b) whether Government have considered the recommendation; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendation has been commended to the State Governments concerned for their consideration.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENT BOARD

***1845. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to the supplementary question arising out of starred question No. 1405 on the 20th December, 1954 and state:

(a) the manner in which Government have ascertained the relative representative character of the various Trade Unions of sugar industry before making recommendation for the nomination of labour representatives on the Sugar Development Board; and

(b) whether it is a fact that on a referendum being taken in U.P., the I.N.T.U.C. could not secure the majority of votes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The representative character of the various organisations was enquired into by the Chief Labour Commissioner who verified the membership claims of the main Central all India organisations of workers.

(b) Government of India have no information about the referendum.

HEALTH WORKERS

***1846. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have asked for Central Assistance to finance their scheme of enhanced remuneration to health workers in rural areas;

(b) the amount asked for by these States; and

(c) the amount that has actually been sanctioned to them upto the 28th February, 1955.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No such request has been made to the Government of India by any State Government.

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

POSTAL EMPLOYEES

***1850. Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special officer was appointed to look into the terms and conditions of service and of the duties of staff in the Accounts and other Branches of Post Offices;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by him; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A Special Officer was appointed to evolve a standard for fixing the strength of the Accounts Branch of

Head Post Offices and Head Record Offices of R.M.S.

(b) Yes.

(c) The report is being examined by Government.

PROMOTION OF RAILWAYS

*1854. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the time limit for the promotion of Class IV staff to Class III posts on the Southern Railway has been revised from five to seven years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Southern Railway have revised the time-limit for promotion of Class IV staff to Class III posts from five to seven years with effect from 1st September, 1954.

(b) The main object in doing so was to discourage the prevailing tendency amongst the qualified candidates failing to get selected for Class III service through the Railway Service Commission, seeking service in Class IV in the hope of working their way up to Class III within a short period. This places the ordinary Class IV staff with longer service at a disadvantage as the existing procedure for promotion is by selection.

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

*1856. **Shri K. C. Jena:**
Shri N. Rachiah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 56 on the 23rd February, 1955 and state:

(a) the number of applications received from the agriculturists, State-

wise for training under the International Farm Youth Exchange Programme; and

(b) the number of the applicants, State-wise, who have been selected?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IX annexure No. 7].

IMPORT OF GHEE FROM U.S.A.

*1858. **Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 937 on the 14th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations against the import of ghee from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The representations are under consideration.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1861. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has laid down a uniform policy for transfer of Railway employees on inter-railway basis on reasonable grounds; and

(b) if so the steps being taken to ensure its implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No rules have been laid down for the transfer of non-gazetted railway servants from one Railway to another. Ordinarily a railway servant shall be employed throughout his service on the Railway to which he is posted on first appointment and shall have no claim as of right for transfer to another Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

BOGUS RAILWAY TICKETS

*1865. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total amount involved in the sale of bogus railway tickets by inter-State gangs during the last three years;

(b) whether any persons have been arrested for selling bogus railway tickets during the same periods;

(c) if so, their total number and the names of the States to which they belong; and

(d) what special steps Government have taken to prevent the sale of such bogus railway tickets?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The amount is not known.

(b) Yes.

(c) 22 of whom seven belong to West Bengal, eight to Bihar, six to Uttar Pradesh and one to Punjab.

(d) Ticket-checking staff have been alerted to exercise special vigilance to detect such cases. Special railway staff deputed for the purpose and the police keep a watch on the activities of the criminals suspected to be involved in such frauds.

FORGED RAILWAY TICKETS

*1871. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Police raided a miniature railway booking office in North Calcutta on the 21st March, 1955; and

(b) if so, the nature of the tickets and other material found there?

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

(b) Bogus railway tickets together with some genuine railway tickets with printing and dating equipment, etc., were recovered by the Police.

कृषि-अर्थ गवेषणा पर प्रतिवेदन

*१९७३. श्री एस० एस० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के दो अर्थ-शास्त्रियों अर्थात् हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय के प्रो० जॉन डी० ब्लैक तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के कृषि-अर्थ परिषद् के डा० एल० स्टीवर्ट ने दश में कृषि-अर्थ के क्षेत्र में सार गवेषणा कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिये भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा परिषद् के तत्वावधान में एक शक्तिशाली समिति के निर्माण के संबंध में जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उसके विषय में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ख) कृषि संबंधी गवेषणा, प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रशासन और सांख्यिकी विभाग में सुधार करने के बारे में दोनों विशेषज्ञों की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है, उसका ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों की मार्फत कार्य किया जायेगा, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रखा क्या है और उन्हें केंद्र द्वारा क्या सहायता दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० दशमुख) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) कृषि-अर्थशास्त्र के गवेषण की उन्नति, समन्वय तथा वित्त सहायता के लिये भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा परिषद् में एक कृषि-अर्थ-शास्त्रीय-समिति स्थापित की गई है ।

(ख) से (घ). की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन हैं ।

COMMITTEE ON THE MANUFACTURE OF ROLLING STOCK

*1874. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up

to advise on the manufacture of Narrow-gauge Locomotives and certain types of wagons has submitted its report; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

*1875. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 656 on the 10th March, 1955 and state the number of locomotives to be supplied by the U.K. under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Aid Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Twenty-five (25).

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

*1876. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' state Insurance Scheme has been extended to any new places since January, 1955;

(b) if so, the names of those places; and

(c) how many employees will be benefited in all these places?

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

(b) Coimbatore in Madras State and Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam in Madhya Bharat.

(c) 89,000.

CANCER

*1877. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new device known as the 'Iscope Gun' is now being used in Britain for curing cancer; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce it in the hospitals in India?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The question is under examination at present.

MEDICAL TEACHERS

*1880. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendation of the Central Health Council regarding the grant of a subsidy to State Governments to enable them to raise the pay scales of teachers employed in Medical Institutions; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). Yes. The matter is under consideration.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

*1881. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India have submitted their report to Government about the relative merits of different types of aircrafts for replacing the Dakotas which are at present being used by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) the nature of the report;

(c) whether Government have accepted it; and

(d) if so, the type of aircrafts that will replace the Dakotas?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (b). The Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India to evaluate the characteristics and comparative performance of the British Viscount and the American Convair type aircraft have submitted their report, which is a detailed technical appreciation of the comparative performance and economic characteristics of the two types of aircraft. After examination of this report, the Communications Ministry have come to the conclusion that Viscount aircraft are better suited for operation over the trunk routes of Indian Airlines Corporation.

रलवे मेल सर्विस के कर्मचारियों

*१८८५. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रलवे मेल सर्विस के कर्मचारियों को सभी स्वीकृत छुट्टियों का लाभ नहीं लेने दिया जाता है और उन्हें केवल ऐसी एक तिहाई छुट्टियाँ मिलती हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो छुट्टियों में कार्य करने के लिये उन्हें कोई भत्ता दिया जाता है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अधीक्षक, रलवे मेल सर्विस, के कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को प्रशासन कार्यालयों में होने वाली समस्त छुट्टियाँ मिलती हैं। रिकार्ड ऑफिस के कर्मचारियों को डाकघर की समस्त छुट्टियाँ दी जाती हैं। 'मेल' कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों को क्रमानुसार डाकघरों की छुट्टियों के दिन अवकाश दिया जाता है। गाड़ी पर चलने वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई ऐसी छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) कोई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता।

CANNED FOOD INDUSTRY

*1886. Shrimati Ha. Palchoudhury. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protection is provided to the Indian canned food industry;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the names of the countries, if any, to which canned food is exported; and

(d) the varieties that are exported?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, so far as fruit products industry is concerned.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 8].

(c) U.K., Jeddah, Aden, Kuwait, Bahrein and East Africa.

(d) Canned mangoes, pine-apples, oranges, some canned vegetables and canned fish.

OPENING OF A FLAG STATION

*1890. Shri S.N. Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site of the proposed flag station between Laheriasarai and Haiya Ghat on the Samastipur-Darbhanga Branch of the North Eastern Railway which was decided to be located near Ratanpura level-crossing has been shifted to further South; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A proposal for a crossing station between these stations, at a distance of 2.76 miles from Haiya Ghat and 3.98 miles from Laheriasarai, has been included in the approved Works Programme of 1955-56.

(b) The site of the proposed crossing station has been selected on grounds of operational convenience.

कृषि गन्नाधान केंद्र

*१८९२. सेंट गॉथियु हास : क्या राज्य सचिव कृषि मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) भारत में अभी कृषि गन्नाधान केंद्र कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं ,

(ख) उन पर अलग अलग कितना आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक व्यय होता है ;

(ग) एक केंद्र के भवन निर्माण पर अनुमानतः कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ; और

(घ) औजारों और अन्य सामानों के लिये एक केंद्र में अनुमानतः कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता होती है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० बंशमुख) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [दीर्घाक्षे परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६]

(ख) अलग अलग केंद्र पर किये हुए व्यय का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) भवन निर्माण के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है ।

(घ) ₹२,४६० रुपये ।

NEWTON-CHIKLI DISASTER INQUIRY COMMITTEE

*1894. Shri T.B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Newton-Chikli Mine Disaster Inquiry Committee upto February, 1955; and

(b) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the submission of their report?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Rs. 1215/3/-.

(b) No.

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर

*१८९४. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या श्रम मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) जनवरी और फरवरी, १९५२ में दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और कानपुर के काम

दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में कितने गूँजुएटों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराये ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को काम दिलाया गया ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) गूँजुएट उम्मीदवारों की गणना जनवरी और फरवरी, १९५४, की अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि इनकी गणना प्रत्येक तिमाही बाद की जाती है ।

(ख) नौकरी प्राप्त करने वालों की गणना उनके रजिस्टर होने के मास से नहीं की जाती है, अपितु उनकी गणना लाइव रजिस्टर तथा उनकी नौकरी के मास के अनुसार ही की जाती है । अक्टूबर से दिसम्बर १९५४ तक रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने और नौकरी प्राप्त करने वालों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [दीर्घाक्षे परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०]

TRANSPORT HANDLING

*1896. Ch. Raghbir Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Railway Board regarding the tenure of goods handling contracts at big transshipment and ferry points on the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the goods handling contract at Manhari-ghat is being extended from time to time since 1941, because of the satisfactory service; and

(c) the policy of the Railway Board towards the tenure of handling contracts at other joint ferry service stations like Bhagalpur and Mokameh-ghat?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (c). According to the present policy, the normal tenure of such handling contracts is three years.

(b) The present contractor has been holding the contract since 1941.

AIR ACCIDENTS

*1897. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press statement made by the Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, to the effect that the majority of air crashes were due to errors of the pilots, and that they require intensive training and practice in emergency procedures; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Airlines and India International who are major employers of commercial pilots in the country have introduced intensive programme of periodic refresher training for their pilots.

Instructions have also been issued for the checking of each pilot operating Scheduled or non-Scheduled Services in regard to his proficiency in instrument flying and emergency procedures at least once in six months. Checks for such proficiency are carried out by the Check Pilots approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation and their check reports are taken into account before the licence is renewed. If a Pilot is found deficient in flying technique he is required to undertake further training before his licence is renewed. In order to enforce uniform standards, renewal of licences is now being done in the office of the Director General of Civil Aviation. Formerly such renewal was done by the Controllers of Aerodromes at the various regions.

केंद्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसौली

*१९६८. डा० सत्यबादी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) केंद्रीय गवेषणा संस्था, कसौली में ऐसे

कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो २४ घंटे निरन्तर काम करते हैं, और

(ख) अतिरिक्त काम करने के लिये उन्हें क्या पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) :

(क) सात ।

(ख) वेतन के अलावा और कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है ।

FISH CANNING FACTORIES

*1899. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of fish canning factories in India;

(b) the names of the States where they are located; and

(c) whether canned fish is exported to foreign countries?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 11.]

RESERVATION FEES

538. **Shri M. L. Agarwal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Reservation Fee' of annas eight is not to be levied in the case of Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the date from which this decision will be effective?

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

(b) Does not arise.

ALL-INDIA MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE

539. **Thakur Jugal K'shore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased

to state the advice, if any, tendered by the All-India Mental Health Institute for the Organisation of the Mental Health Services?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The All-India Mental Health Institute, which commenced work only on 3rd January, 1955, has not so far tendered any advice for the organisation of Mental Health Services.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

540. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how far the results of the researches carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research have benefited the public?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 12].

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

541. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Labour Commissioner has held that withholding of increments of staff temporarily or permanently is illegal and *ultra vires*, and if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The hon. Member is presumably referring to a letter issued by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to his Regional Labour Commissioners on 2.11.1954. A copy of the same has been obtained on receipt of this question and the question is under examination.

PORTERS

542. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafie: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unlicensed porters working at the Delhi Main Railway Station;

(b) the number among them working in officers' Bungalows; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) There have been some complaints about unlicensed porters working at the Delhi Main Railway Station, but the number of such porters is not known.

(b) No porter, licensed or unlicensed, works in officers' bungalows.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

543. Shri R. N. Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary and permanent posts of Janitors sanctioned for the various offices of the Northern Railway on the 1st March, 1955 and the scale of pay prescribed for those posts;

(b) the educational qualifications and other standards prescribed for appointment to these posts and the procedure for their appointment;

(c) whether the Janitors are proposed to be placed under the Security Police Department; and

(d) if so, whether the present incumbents would also be sent up for proper selection before they are permanently absorbed in the Security Police?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) One permanent and one temporary posts of Janitor in the prescribed scale of Rs. 200-300 exist on the Northern Railway.

(b) No educational qualification or other standard have been prescribed as these posts are filled only by promotion of existing staff by selection through selection boards. Preference is given to staff with Engineering experience or knowledge of sanitation.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

रीडियो टेलीटाइप पद्धति

श्री एम० एस० शिबपुरी :
श्री डेडा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रीडियो टेलीटाइप संचार योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये आवश्यक मशीनें और सामान किन किन दशों में खरीदा जा रहा है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ग) भारत के किन हवाई जहाजों पर रीडियो टेलीटाइप पद्धति की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या इन मशीनों की साधारण टेलीटाइप चालक चला सकेंगे या इन चालकों को कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ;

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्ति कितने होंगे और उन्हें किन किन दशों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ; और

(च) इस पद्धति से क्या लाभ होंगे ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) हां यंत्र सज्जायें संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका से मंगवाई जा रही हैं और दस भारत-संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रायोगिक सहयोग सहायता योजना द्वारा प्राप्त की जा रही हैं। यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि प्रायोगिक सहयोग सहायता योजना किस दश से यंत्र सज्जा प्राप्त करेगी।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका से जो दो बंत्र सज्जायें आयात की जा रही हैं उनका मूल्य २.२ लाख रुपये हैं और प्रायोगिक सहयोग सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत मंगवाई जाने वाली दस यंत्र सज्जाओं का मूल्य २२.५ लाख रुपये हैं।

(ग) कलकत्ता (दमदम), बम्बई (सांताक्रुज), दिल्ली तथा मद्रास।

(घ) और (ङ.). इन यंत्रों का तालन साधारण तार-प्रारूप चालक नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस कार्य के लिये विशेष प्रशिक्षण देना होगा। असीनिक उद्बन्धन विभाग के महा निदेशक ने अपने कुछ वितन्तु-चालकों (रीडियो ओपरेटर्स) के प्रशिक्षण का प्रबन्ध असीनिक उद्बन्धन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र इलाहाबाद में किया है।

(च) इस पद्धति के द्वारा दैनिक तार-संचार प्रणाली बहुत अधिक परिमाण में घातायात का प्रबन्ध कर सकेगी और बिन्दु से बिन्दु संचार की तीव्रतर गति का निश्चय हो जायेगा।

RAILWAY PLATFORMS

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

(a) the number of stations on the Northern Railway which have not so far been provided with raised platforms;

(b) whether there are stations on the Northern Railway which have got their plinth much below the platform level; and

(c) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 627.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 37.

JULLUNDUR RAILWAY STATION

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

(a) the improvements that have been carried out so far at the Jullundur Station of the Northern Railway after the 15th August 1947; and

(b) what other improvements for passengers, staff amenities and safety measures are proposed to be under-

taken during the First Five Year Plan at the above station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement showing the improvements carried out at Jullundur City Station after 15th August, 1947, and a statement showing further improvements proposed to be carried out at this station in the First Five Year Plan period are attached. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 13].

P. AND T. STAFF IN PUNJAB DISTRICTS

547. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class IV staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Districts of Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurdaspur; and

(b) the number of such persons who are enjoying the benefit of General Provident Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

Hoshiarpur	.. 92
Kangra	.. 39
Gurdaspur	.. 114
	<hr/> 245

(b) 16.

VISITORS TO KULU VALLEY

548. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the number of foreign tourists who visited the Kulu Valley during 1953 and 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Accurate figures are not available but the number of foreign tourist registered in Hotels and Rest Houses are as follows:

1953	123
1954	... 150

ELECTRIFICATION OF CALCUTTA SUB-URBAN LINES

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

(a) whether it is proposed to

electrify the various Railway stations on the Howrah—Khargpur section; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Individual Railway stations are already being electrified as passenger amenity works, subject to the availability of funds and electric power.

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

550. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount spent upto the 1st January, 1955 out of the total provision for Railways made in the First Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Out of the total amount of Rs. 400 crores allotted for the First Five Year Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 251.60 crores has been incurred upto the 1st January, 1955.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

551. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates registered in the Employment Exchanges in Punjab during 1954;

(b) the number among them for whom employment was secured;

(c) the number of appointments of technical-hands, clerical and others, separately; and

(d) how the figures compare with those of the previous two years?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,03,379.

(b) and (c). 15,882 persons from the Live Registers were found employed in 1954 as shown below:—

Technical hand	1,296
Clerical	996
Others	13,690
	<hr/>
Total	15,882
	<hr/>

(d) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 14.]

SUBURBAN RAILWAY SERVICE

552. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of the stations between which the suburban train service has been started on the Northern Railway during the year 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No suburban service was started on the Northern Railway during 1954.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS

553. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number and value of small size, medium and heavy tractors imported into India on Government or on private account during 1954?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): 2,649 tractors of the total value of Rs. 2,15,73,451 were imported in the country during the year 1954.

Information regarding small size medium and heavy tractors, separately is not available.

TUBE-WELLS

**554. { Shri Gidwani:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

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

(a) the total amount spent so far on sinking tube-wells from 1951 to 1955; and

(b) the total area of agricultural land irrigated by these tube-wells?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total amount of loans and grants sanctioned to the State Governments for construction of tube-wells under T.C.M. and Grow More Food Programmes is Rs. 15.23 crores.

45 LSD

(b) The total area of agricultural land estimated to have benefited by these tubewells is eight lakh acres.

पर्यटकों का परिवहन

५५५. संत गोविन्द दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हावड़ा, बम्बई और मद्रास से गायाँ और भैंसों को वापस लाने के लिये रेलवे विभाग द्वारा १९५२, १९५३ और १९५४ में किराये में की गई कमी का व्यौरा क्या है और क्या पहिले भी इस प्रकार की रियायत दी जाती थी, और

(ख) हावड़ा, बम्बई, मद्रास तथा उनके उप-स्टेशनों पर १९५२, १९५३ और १९५४ में रियायती किराये पर कितनी गायाँ और भैंसों लाई गई तथा वे किन किन राज्यों से लाई गई ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री जल्लगोशाम):
(क) दूध न देने वाले जानवरों और उनके बच्चों को बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास से देश के उत्तरी क्षेत्र के स्टेशनों पर चराने के विचार से भेजने के लिये १-२-१९५२ से भाई की रियायती दर लागू की गयी। यह रियायती भाड़ा चार पहिये वाले डिब्बे पर ४ आने ६ पाई प्रति मील के हिसाब से लिया जाता है, जब कि भाई की सामान्य नियत दर बड़ी लाइन पर ६ आने और मीटर लाइन पर ८ आने है। जानवर भेजने की जिम्मेदारी भेजने वाले पर रहती है और रेल भाई के अलावा उस पूरी दर पर चुंगी भी देनी पड़ती है अभी यह रियायती दर फरवरी १९५६ के अन्त तक जारी रखने की मंजूरी दी गयी है। १-२-१९५२ से पहले इस तरह की कोई रियायत नहीं दी जाती थी।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है क्योंकि गायाँ और भैंसों को हावड़ा, बम्बई और मद्रास भेजने के लिये भाई में कोई रियायत नहीं दी गयी थी।

CRIMES ON RAILWAYS

556. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafiee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes committed

on railway premises other than those on running trains during the years 1953 and 1954;

(b) the number of cases which fall under the heads (i) murder (ii) criminal assault (iii) dacoity (iv) theft and (v) the pick-pocketing;

(c) the percentage of crimes which remained undetected; and

(d) the percentage of convictions secured?

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

	1953	1954
	26,493*	21,508*

(b) (i) Murder	58	58
(ii) Criminal assault	287	244
(iii) Dacoity	26	29
(iv) Theft	19,809	15,779
*(v) Pick-pocketing	3,606	3,163
(c)	53.2	51.8
(d)	27.5	26.4

*Cases of pick-pocketing in States other than Bombay falling in the jurisdiction of Central Railway are not included, particulars thereof not being readily available.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

557. { Shri Bheekha Bhal:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway links in Rajasthan proposed to be considered for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of such railway links as have been recommended by the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It is not usual to place such recommendations on the Table of the House.

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

558. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be

pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the number of passengers booked on each station between Darbhanga and Raxaul on the North Eastern Railway in 1953 and 1954 and the revenue earned on each station during that period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement showing the required information is attached. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 15.]

CATERING ON RAILWAYS

559. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity and quality of dal and vegetables have been prescribed for each plate to be supplied at the rate of annas six by refreshment rooms; and

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of the recent revision in rates and the existing Acts of the Uttar Pradesh the refreshment rooms falling under the jurisdiction of Uttar Pradesh have no other choice but to use Dalda?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Quantities of dal and vegetables per plate have been prescribed on the Northern, Western and Eastern Railways only as shown below:

Rly.	Item	Tariff rate Rs. a. p.		Quantity per plate
Northern	Dal	0	3 6	3 chattak
	Vegetables	0	3 6	3 chattak
Western	Dal	0	4 0	{ Usually about 6 Oz.
	Vegetables	0	6 0	
Eastern				
[Only at Howrah station Refresh- ment Rooms].	Vegetables	0	6 0	4 Oz.
Ex. E. I. portion excluding Howrah		Ranges from 2 to 5 annas.		4 Oz.
Ex. B.N. portions	Vegetables	0	3 0	4 Oz.

No specifications, as such, in regard to the quality of the dal and vegetables have been prescribed, but good quality, according to the general local tastes, is required to be maintained.

(b) That the application of the existing Acts of the U.P. Government has resulted in the use of Dalda in Refreshment Rooms in U.P., has not come to the notice of Railway Administration.

The recent revision in rates has been based on the presumption that there will be no changes in the present cooking medium, which is generally pure vegetable ghee. The revision does not preclude, however the use of ghee at the option of the contractor, provided the standard rates are not exceeded.

भारत तथा अंदमान के बीच संचार

५६०. श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत तथा अन्दमान के बीच आवागमन के वर्तमान साधन क्या हैं और यात्रा में कितना समय लगता है ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : आज कल भारतवर्ष की मुख्य भूमि और अंदमान द्वीप-समूहों के बीच यातायात जलयानों द्वारा होता है । सरकार द्वारा अधिकृत जलयान एस० एस० "महाराजा" हैं जो प्रतिवर्ष इस मार्ग पर १८ बार यात्रा करता है । १२ बार तो कलकत्ता और ६ बार मद्रास कारनीकोबार होकर, आता जाता है । एस० एस० "महाराजा" को मुख्य भूमि से द्वीप समूह तक पहुंचने में ३ से ४ दिन का समय लगता है ।

POSTAL EXAMINATION

561. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether some candidates at the Post Office and R.M.S. Accounts examination held in Ranchi (Bihar) in May, 1954, for promotion to clerical cadres of the Departmental candidates were alleged to have copied the answers of another candidates.

(b) the circumstances under which it was possible for the candidates to copy;

(c) whether a chart of seating arrangement in the examination hall was maintained;

(d) the action taken against the candidates who were alleged to have copied;

(e) whether the candidate whose answer book was copied, was also held guilty; and

(f) whether the officers who were in charge of the proper conduct of the examination and/or in custody of answer books are also to be blamed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. A case of copying was reported from Ranchi last year in the qualifying examination for selection of clerks to the Post Office and R.M.S. Accountants cadre.

(b) The candidates were enabled to copy due to the slackness of the invigilation.

(c) No. In view of the very limited number of candidates, the seats were allotted by the Supervising Officer with all possible care.

(d) Five of the candidates have been debarred from appearing in all future departmental promotion examinations.

(e) No. There was no evidence to show that he had connived in the act.

(f) Yes. The official during whose period of invigilation the copying took place appears blame-worthy.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN TRIPURA

562. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1767 on the 14th April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any further steps have been taken to erect culverts and

sluice-gates in Udaipur Division of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Water & Power Commission have started a new Division called the Investigation Division at Agartala in Tripura in September 1954 and one of the items of work entrusted to this Division by the Central Water & Power Commission is the Suksagar Jala in Udaipur Sub-division.

SUKSAGAR JALA

563. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1784 on the 14th April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the land reclamation work in Suksagar Jala in Tripura has since been undertaken; and

(b) if so, how much land has been reclaimed so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

AGARTALA-SIMNA ROAD

564. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road from Agartala to Simna remains motorable throughout the rainy season; and

(b) if not, when repairs are proposed to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is a fair weather road at present.

(b) It is proposed to take up the work of metalling the surface during the current year.

PAY OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

565. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state the reasons for the disparity in the scales of pay of Guards and Station Masters when the former are treated as Subordinate to the latter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Guards are posted only at the more important stations which are in charge of Station Masters in the higher scale of pay. They are not treated as subordinate to Station Masters in the lowest grade, although they have to abide by their orders regarding the movement of the train when a train is within station limit. The scales of pay of the two categories have been finalised after considering all the relevant factors.

रंलबे पर बाबे

५६६. श्री पी० एल० बालूपाल : क्या रंलबे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रंलों पर अप्रैल १९५० से दिसम्बर, १९५४ तक पारसलों और बुक किये गये माल सम्बन्धी कितने काल तिरांगित दावे प्राप्त हुये और निम्नलिखित कालावधियों के अलग अलग आंकड़े क्या थे :

(१) १-४-५० से २१-२-५१,

(२) १-४-५१ से २१-२-५२,

(३) १-४-५२ से २१-२-५३, तथा

(४) १-४-५३ से २१-२-५४, और

(ख) इस काल में कितने दावों का भुगतान किया गया ?

रंलबे तथा परिचयन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशान):

(क) और (ख). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और जहाँ तक हो सकेगा जल्दी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

MOTOR DRIVERS

567. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any record is maintained by Government about the number of trained and licensed drivers both of light and heavy motor vehicles;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the number of unemployed among them?

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

(b) The number of professional drivers holding licences during the year 1953-54 was about 3,75,300.

(c) The number of drivers seeking employment on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges was about 9,800 on the 28th February, 1955.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ANDHRA

568. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table of the House copies of the bye-laws and latest Audit Report of the following Co-operative Societies in Andhra State:

- (i) the Guntakal Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Guntakal, Anantapore District;
- (ii) the Yemmiganur Co-operative Weavers' Production and Sale Society in Adoni Taluk Kurnool District; and
- (iii) the Yemmiganur Co-operative Town Bank Limited of Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (i) to (iii). Information has been called for from the Government of Andhra and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

GUNTAKAL CO-OPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS

569. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government regarding the misuse of funds of the Guntakal Co-operative Spinning Mills, Guntakal;

(b) if so, who enquired into the matter; and

(c) what are the findings of this enquiry?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Andhra and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

IMPORT OF Ghee

570. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 937 on the 14th March, 1955 regarding import of ghee from U.S.A. and state:

- (a) when the first consignment of Ghee will arrive in India;
- (b) how it will be sold in India; and
- (c) how the proceeds will be utilized?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Negotiations are going on still, but the first trial consignment of ghee from the United States of America is expected to arrive in India in June/July, 1955.

(b) The sale will be effected through private dealers to whom the commodity will be auctioned in small lots at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) The manner of utilisation of the proceeds from the sale of the commodity, is still under negotiation, but a part of it will be for economic development.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION

571. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average yield of Rice per acre (in maunds) in Orissa under the Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation and the ordinary method of cultivation respectively; and

(b) whether the Japanese method of Rice cultivation can be successful in flooded areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 39 maunds per acre by the adoption of the Japanese

Method of Paddy Cultivation and 22 maunds per acre by ordinary method during 1953-54.

(b) This will largely depend on the intensity of the floods and the time when these occur in a locality.

SILICOSIS AMONG MICA MINERS

572. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers (men and women) employed in Mica mining and surface work like splitting in 1953-54;

(b) the number of hospitals, dispensaries and qualified medical personnel looking after them;

(c) the number of X-ray plants available for their treatment;

(d) the number of cases of silicosis which occurred in 1953-54;

(e) the total amount of compensation paid to sufferers during the above period; and

(f) the steps taken to prevent this disease?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Average daily number of persons employed in 1953—

Mining work		Surface work	
Men	Women	Men	Women
25,682	1,400	5,621	2,168

(b) In addition to the medical institutions provided by the State Governments and the mine owners the following medical institutions and qualified medical personnel are provided by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for looking after mica miners:

	No.	Qualified personnel	
		(Doctors)	
		Class II	Class III
Hospital	2	2	2
Static Dispensaries	10	—	10
Mobile Dispensaries	7	—	6

In addition, two mobile medical units have recently been sanctioned.

(c) One (under Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund) at Central Hospital, Karma.

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

(e) Silicosis is not yet included in the list of occupational diseases for which compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(f) The Government of India have issued orders to all mica mines where mechanical or electrical dry drilling is practised to adopt wet drilling or in the alternative to use effective dust traps. Silicosis generating dust is not generated in large quantities in mines where hand drilling is adopted.

MEDICAL COLLEGE AT RANCHI

573. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Medical College at Ranchi; and

(b) the number of existing Medical Colleges in Ranchi?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) It is understood that there is such a proposal.

(b) Nil.

STENOGRAPHERS

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

(a) the number of Stenographers in all the prescribed scales of pay—temporary, permanent and officiating working on the Western Railway as on the 31st December, 1954, region-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Joint Advisory Committee for providing 16—20 per cent. higher grades of Rs. 200—300 and Rs. 260—350 have not been fully implemented by the Western Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large majority of Rs. 200—300 and almost all the Rs. 260—350 graded posts for Stenographers have been kept at Bombay in the Headquarters Offices only; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

A statement is attached. [See Appendix IX, Annexure No. 16].

(b) The Joint Advisory Committee made recommendations only in regard to the number of posts in the grades Rs. 80—200 and Rs. 200—300; this has been fully implemented.

(c) Yes.

(d) The General Manager and all the Heads of Departments, as also most of the other administrative officers are in the Head quarters office from where the working of the Railway is directed. It stands to reason, therefore, that the concentration of higher grade posts will be in this office.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

575. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Travelling Ticket Examiners of the ex-East Indian Railway who were in the scale of Rs. 30—60 have been fitted in the prescribed scale of Rs. 60—150 and their seniority has been counted from the date they were confirmed either as ticket collectors or Travelling Ticket Examiners in the old scale of Rs. 30—60;

(b) whether it is a fact that the old scale of Rs. 30—60 has been equated to the prescribed scale of Rs. 55—130;

(c) whether it is a fact that Travelling Ticket Examiners of the ex-East Indian Railway who were in the scale

of Rs. 65—85 have now been fitted in the prescribed scale of Rs. 100—185;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Travelling Ticket Examiners of the ex-North Western Railway who were in the scale of Rs. 65—85 have been given the prescribed scale of Rs. 60—150 instead of Rs. 100—185, as was done in the case of Travelling Ticket Examiners of the ex-East Indian Railway;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the seniority of the ex-North Western Railway's Travelling Ticket Examiners has been based from the date they were confirmed as G.T.Es. in the scale of Rs. 65—85 and not from the date they were confirmed in scale of Rs. 30—60 as was done in the case of East Indian Railway Travelling Ticket Examiners;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the number of the persons thus affected?

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

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes.

(f) As both the ex- E. I. Railway scale of pay of Rs. 30—60 and ex- N. W. Railway scale of pay of Rs. 65—85 (the scale of Rs. 30—60 not being existent on this Railway) have been equated to C.P.C. scale of Rs. 60—150, the date of confirmation in the corresponding original scales has been taken for the determination of seniority.

(g) The information is being collected.

4th April, 1955(Monday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

(VOLUME III, 1955)

(2nd to 21st April, 1955)



सत्यमेव जयते



NINTH SESSION, 1955

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NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 4th April, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-05 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re: PROGRESS OF FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the progress of flood control measures.

[Placed in Library, See No. S-107/55.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance Notification No. 7, dated the 18th March, 1955, under section 38 of the Central Excises and salt Act 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. S-108/55.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session, was assented to by the President on the 31st March, 1955.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

40 LSD.—1

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BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to acquaint the House that Government propose to bring forward the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill as amended by the Joint Committee of Parliament for consideration and passing by this House on Monday, the 11th April, 1955, and that the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Finance will be submitted to the vote of the House after the disposal of the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56.—CONTD.

DEMANDS re: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Out of 4 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 2½ hours were availed of on Saturday, the 2nd April, 1955, and 1½ hours now remain. The House will thereafter take up the Demands of the Ministry of Production.

The first thing I must know is what time the hon. Minister would like to have for his reply.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): In view of the very large number of points that have been raised, I should like to have 50 to 55 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants to take that much time to reply

[Mr. Speaker]

to all points, I do not think I can say "No" to him, because after all, this debate is with a view to get information or answers from him. So, I cannot ask him to curtail his reply. He has provisionally said that he will take 50 to 55 minutes and that practically comes to one hour. I will reserve one hour for his reply, but I think he will be as short as possible so that the whole programme may not be upset. That leaves about half an hour, which means that I can allow only two speakers at the rate of 15 minutes each.

Then there will be the Production Ministry, which will come in for discussion, and 4 hours are allotted for it. On the assumption that the present business will be over as scheduled, we shall require half an hour more. If the Minister is going to reply tomorrow, that also means that he will not take more than thirty minutes.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): It depends upon the points that are raised.

Mr. Speaker: That means that he will not necessarily reply tomorrow. If he wants more time he will begin today and continue the reply tomorrow; that will be the arrangement. Otherwise, our schedule is being upset from time to time. We sit up to 5 P.M. today.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Sir, as I listened to the speeches of some hon. Members, I was reminded of the fact that strong language is usually used to defend weak causes and long speeches are delivered to defend bad causes. The Parliament is undoubtedly a forum for discussion of policies and only in exceptional cases where there has been gross injustice—only then individual cases can be referred to. I found that most of the time allotted to individual Members was exhausted in ventilating grievances of certain individuals. As regards ques-

tions of policy unfortunately there was not much. It is for the hon. Members to consider whether this practice of bringing to the notice of the hon. Members supposed cases of injustice and utilise the time which is really meant for discussion of bigger policies, should continue.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the Chair]

I am not suggesting that this House has no authority or that the hon. Members have no right. But, undoubtedly, it will be a question for the hon. Members to consider whether this is proper and fair. Questions about certain members of the staff not being made permanent or about their promotion or transfer, I feel, are questions which ought to be left to the discretion of the Government themselves. If we were to interfere in the matter of promotion or transfer or recruitment apart from the policies underlying the same, we will not be utilising this forum in the way in which the Constitution demands that it should be used. So far as the matter of members of the staff being made permanent, is concerned, I can speak with some experience and authority. I was a member of the Central Pay Commission and one of the recommendations made therein was that after a period of two years, the Government or any particular Department ought to be in a position to say whether certain appointments or certain posts are to be permanent or they should be retrenched. Later on, when I joined the Government, I found that it was not possible to give full effect to that recommendation on account of financial considerations and other procedural matters. As far as I know, efforts are being made by the Government to give as much security of tenure as possible.

Hon. Shri Chattopadhyaya, who has of course the poetic licence but who has not shown the responsibility expected of a parliamentarian, made wild allegations. I do not mind what

he said about other matters but he said some thing about the husband of a lady Member of Parliament. It distressed me and I made enquiries from the quarters concerned. I was told that that appointment was made by the Union Public Service Commission after a written test. The gentleman concerned was interviewed and in the Interview Board were two independent members—one of them a leading journalist from Delhi. In the circumstances what the hon. Member has stated—he did not mention the name, he was also very careful not to mention the U. P. S. C.—is, I think, a sad reflection on his own responsibility and a very bad reflection on the U. P. S. C. itself.

The other point that was very much criticised was about the All India Radio affairs. I have been in this House for over a quarter of a century. I have seen the radio coming into existence; I have seen how the All India Radio worked. If I were to describe in one word how it worked before Independence, I would say that it was Borkarism hundred per cent. That sort of mis-management, favouritism, nepotism—all those adjectives which had been used here in yesterday's debate, could properly have been used to describe that situation. I find, particularly in the last three years that efforts have been made to put the administration on a sounder basis. Favouritism has gone down. I am not suggesting that it has been eliminated hundred per cent because I do not think anybody, least of all the Government of India, claims perfection. It is claimed by Gods above and some of the communists below. So far as the rest of us are concerned, we all do our best to reach perfection. In that we may succeed; we may not succeed to the satisfaction of all of us. The point is that in the matter of variety programmes, school programme, this, that and the other, considerable progress has been made. There are, after all, four varieties or ways in which entertainment can be provided: music, drama, radio, and film. In all these matters a substantial part

has to be played by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and I am sure they are quite alive to it.

Some criticism was made about the news bulletin. An hon. Member said that it was not impartial. Shri Sadhan Gupta said that Members from the Opposition did not get more than a minute or so. There at least, I am in these ranks. I have myself a complaint. The other day I made a speech on the External Affairs Demand and most of you will agree that I made a useful contribution. I learnt that my name was not even mentioned but I never took it amiss. I believe that publicity is the life blood of politician; it is also his death. It is much better to have a sort of balance—sometimes to be noticed and sometimes to be neglected—so that it keeps your moral being also in the right attitude. They accused the Government of being very partial towards the Ministers. I think what my sister, Shrimati Maniben Patel, said is perfectly right. Government's policy has got to be explained and to that extent a reasonable space in the newspapers and a reasonable time over the radio has to be given.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East): Opposition policies are to be blacked out!

Shri Gadgil: I think there was a complaint about Hindi being neglected. My grievance is that our regional languages are being neglected.

An Hon. Member: I agree.

Shri Gadgil: Hindi, I do not want to say, is being pampered because that expression will not be liked by many people. But what I find is that gradually and progressively, Hindi is coming into its own. A complaint was made about the nature of Hindi; that Hindi as accepted by the Constitution is different from the Hindi of Jabalpur from which my esteemed friend, Seth Govind Das comes.....

Seth Govind Das (Mandla—Jabalpur South): No. In that way, Southern Marathi is also different from the Northern.

Shri Gadgil: Do not worry about Marathi. The nature, structure, phrase

[Shri Gadgil]

and idiom of Hindi contemplated in the सविधान or the Constitution are yet to be fixed. They are not stabilised. It is difficult to say which particular expression is correct today or which is incorrect. I gradually find the word कोशिस is being replaced by प्रयत्न ; the word हजिर is being replaced by उपस्थित and so on and so forth. Gradually, Hindi is being introduced and to say that Hindi is being neglected by the All India Radio is not correct. I also find so many publications are looked after and encouraged and, I should say, helped by the All India Radio so far as Hindi publications are concerned. My grievance is that my own language, Marathi, is being neglected. But this is not the forum where I ought to complain about that, because we stand on our own legs and we shall take it up with the Central Government and the Government of Bombay. The point I was making is that Hindi is not neglected.

Something was said about Balakrishna's name not being included among those who participated. I do not think Balakrishna needs any publicity hereafter. He is so much publicised, and to pick out an example here or there is not doing any particular honour to the person whose name is referred to.

We all stand for certain causes, we all stand for certain policies. Whether the publicity through the All India Radio is enough, is adequate, is balanced or not in relation to the causes, in relation to the policies concerned is another question. I am therefore not making any point about this and that. These are minor points.

The point is that the All India Radio is a powerful instrument not only of propaganda but of education and entertainment. Some monarch in Europe said "Give me the press and I will mould the nation." I would just borrow that and say "Give me the Radio and I shall produce the nation of tomorrow". Here is a powerful—I

should say the most powerful—instrument in the hands of the Government, for the matter of propaganda, for the matter of entertainment, for the matter of education. It will take some time undoubtedly, because during the seven years great efforts have been made; particularly, the speed and measure of effort made in the last three years are decidedly remarkable.

I think we ought to encourage and not discourage just because a certain person has not been given encouragement or a certain artist has not been called. I can remember two years ago artists used to come and say "we are not given any programme, there is no examination, there is no testing". The moment that came into existence, they all non-co-operated, because big people did not like to appear before the examination committee or the screening committee. I remember when this subject was raised in one of the Poona meetings, I said "Look here, even if the Railway Minister wants to go on the platform he must buy a ticket; that does not offend against his dignity if he purchases a ticket. Similarly, if you are a very high talented musician, if you are asked in a formal and dignified manner to appear before the testing committee there is no harm. Otherwise, how is anyone to know whether a particular person is superior or to be classed as A, B or C, whatever the classification?" I therefore submit that all this criticism is thoroughly irrelevant.

Then the last point was about film censorship. I submit in this I have a great grievance that the censorship is not effective. People have said here that there is so much censorship. I find from the figures given that out of 2,707 films submitted to the Board of Film Censors, only eight have been rejected. And so far as Indian films are concerned, out of 683 U and 8 A films, only one film was rejected. Those who visit the cinema theatre know to their regret what sort of songs are sung.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagapur South): To their cost.

Shri Gadgil: Little girls of eight or nine singing तुम मरे साजन is not a desirable thing. It is being broadcast. Yesterday Shrimati Shrivraivati Nehru said about certain songs in *Awara*. Here is a great instrument, and that instrument is worked in a deliberate manner. If you want to make a speech you just utter a word, because on the spur of the moment you may say something. On the stage you might say something without premeditation. But so far as films are concerned, everything is done designedly, deliberately; the angles of the mouth and the curves of the ear and of the eyes are so deliberately chosen that if it is not to the liking of the producer it is done again and again and repeated till it is 'okayed'. Therefore it cannot be predicated that it was unintentionally done. It is done with deliberation and with a deliberate policy.

And since this business has become a great industry—second, as somebody has said, in the matter of capital formation—I think all those considerations which apply so far as the freedom of press or freedom of expression is concerned, are irrelevant here. This is altogether on a different level. Therefore the Government ought to be stricter. And what these producers do is not so much for entertainment in a rational way or for building up of the morale of society, but they are more or less guided by one, and only one, consideration, namely the box office consideration. In this connection I might invite the attention of the House to a remark made by Justice Rajamannar, namely "It must not be overlooked that the film industry today has become one of the major industries in this country, and consequently the box office aspect is likely to overshadow its artistic aspect". In fact it has overshadowed it.

I therefore submit that the directions issued by the Government are

entirely on the lines of the American Code, but in America and in U.K. it is self-imposed. In America many producers have stood out, and therefore there is no implementation of that Code. So far as U.K. is concerned, in the constitution of the Board, Government co-operation is sought. And in this country it is not the law that is enforced; it is the cultural sense that is enforced. Because, most of the members of the Film Board are non-officials representing scholarship, representing religion, representing culture in this country. I therefore submit that the censorship that is practised here in India is more liberal than the circumstances justify. We are just becoming a modern nation, and those habits, mental habits, and discipline which are necessary to give a stability to our conduct, to give a sort of balance to our communal life are not still developed. In these circumstances it is the great duty, I shall say it is an obligation on the part of the Government, that only such stuff, only such pictures ought to be released for the public which are exactly in keeping with our traditions. And even if we want to change our traditions, that must be done in a gradual manner. And so far as this film censorship business is concerned, there is some sort of lobbying everywhere. The newspapers won't utter a word because they get advertisements. Part of their revenue—the exact proportion is given in the Press Commission's Report—comes from the cinema houses, and the potential danger is very great. I am told there are three thousand cinema houses, apart from the travelling cinemas. My calculation is that twenty-five per cent of the adult population is affected by the cinema. Can Government which is anxious to build a socialist society, which is anxious to build a society of the type visualised in the Preamble of our Constitution and visualised also in those provisions which deal with the Directive Principles, can it afford to let go and not keep a tight control over this? In all humility, not only in the interests of those of the present generation but in the interests of the

[Shri Gadgil]

future generation I do beseech, now that you have a clear picture of the society to be tomorrow or day after tomorrow, in keeping with that ideal you must exercise the censorship in such a way that nothing will be allowed to be put on the screen as will affect the morals, as will create all sorts of imbalanced tendencies about sex and crime and so on. This is a great responsibility and I do hope the Government will consider my definite proposal.

I have nothing further to say except that the performance of this Ministry is not meagre. And in regard to those who have criticised it I would like to say that there has been much less criticism of policy and more criticism of personalities concerned. This is not the forum for that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Since the hon. Member has replied to most of the criticisms made on this side, the hon. Minister may be allotted less time and more time may be given to other Members.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether the hon. Member was here when the Speaker said that the hon. Minister wanted 50 minutes and that he would not curtail the time I am not disposed to curtail the time now.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: He has replied to most of the points

Mr. Chairman: I do not see how any hon. Member can control the comments of another hon. Member.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (जिला सीतापुर व जिला खेरी—परिचय): इन्फार्मेशन और ग्राहकॉर्गन की तरक्की व उन्नति को दृष्टि कर हमें खुशी होती है। आज मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और उन के महकमों को इस के लिये बधाई देती हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने कितनी दिक्कतें हैं और यह भी मैं जानती हूँ कि वह किस तेजी से तरक्की करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन तरक्की करने में उन के सामने बहुत सी मुश्किलें भी हैं। मैं यह भी जानती हूँ कि जिस वक्त यह रीडियो स्टेशन हमारे हाथ में आया

उस से पहले वह अंगरजों के पास था, जब अंगरज हर्ट तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बने। पाकिस्तान बनने पर जितने हमारे रीडियो स्टेशनों में काम करने वाले लोग थे वह सारे के सारे पाकिस्तान चले गये। ऐसी हालत में हम अपने रीडियो स्टेशनों को बढ़ा कर आगे ले गये हैं। अगर यह कहा जाय कि रीडियो स्टेशनों में नुकस हैं तो यह हम भी मानते हैं कि हाँ, नुकस हैं, पर हम उन को मिटाते चले जाते हैं।

भाई साधन गुप्ता जी ने जो व्याख्यान यहां पर दिया उस को सुन कर मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि उन्होंने रीडियो की पोलिसी को तो जरा भी चर्चा नहीं की पर एंटीमिनिस्ट्रेशन के नुकस दिखाये। हम तो यह सोच रहे थे कि वह बड़े योग्य आदमी हैं, सब बातों को वह समझते हैं, देखें उन की शिकायतें क्या हैं। लेकिन उन की शिकायतें सिर्फ यह थीं कि लॉ पेड आर्टिस्ट्स क्यों हैं? सिक्वॉरिटी आफ सर्विस क्यों नहीं है? इंजीनियर्स आफिशिएरॉलिंग रक्से जाते हैं, क्लासिकल म्यूजिक को प्रिफरन्स क्यों है? मिनिस्टर्स को दूसरी पार्टीज के मुकाबले में ज्यादा प्रिफरन्स क्यों दिया जाता है? यह जो बातें हैं वह इतनी छोटी हैं कि वह उन को बहुत आसानी से हल कर सकते थे, पर इन छोटी छोटी चीजों के वास्ते वह कहते क्या हैं? वह कहते हैं कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों के वास्ते एक एन्क्वायरी कमिशन बैठे। यह वह कमिशन क्या तय करने के लिये होगी, इन छोटी छोटी एंटीमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बातों को। मैं जानती हूँ कि एंटीमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर बहुत सी दिक्कतें होती हैं, एंटीमिनिस्ट्रेशन का नक्शा बाहर से दूसरा होता है और अन्दर से दूसरा होता है। हम तो वही सुनते हैं जो लोग हम को सुनाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में हम इन्साफ नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि जो लोग दुखी हैं, जिन को तकलीफें हैं, जो एम्फते हैं कि उन के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ, वही हमारे पास आते हैं। हमें अन्दर की तस्वीर भी देखनी चाहिये पेशतर

इस के कि हम हाउस में आ कर एंटीमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कोई चर्चा करें।

इस के बाद मुझे कहना है कि उन की स्पीच के बाद मैं ने अपने भाई चट्टोपाध्याय साहब की स्पीच सुनी। उन की स्पीच सुन कर तो मैं हँसत रह गई, क्योंकि मैं समझता थी कि यह पिछले साल से कुछ ज्यादा बातें हमें बतावेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने वही चन्द बातें अब की भी बतलाईं। जब वह बोल रहे थे तो मैं ने देखा कि अपनी बातें बताने में उन्होंने कहा कि यूनियन पब्लिक रीफ़र्स कमिशन ने जिन लोगों को पेश किया है वह आज भी टम्पोररी हैं। उन को आप परमनेन्ट नहीं करते, इस तरह की बातें उन्होंने कहीं, लेकिन उन का जोश अब की कम था। पिछली दफा जब वह फिल्मस पर बोल थे तो उन की स्पीच बहुत जोशीली थी, लेकिन उन्होंने जिस वक्त बेचारे मुकजी साहब का जिक्र किया उस वक्त कुछ जोश खिसलाया। हर साल वह मुकजी साहब की चर्चा यहां करते हैं, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने निश्चय कर लिया है कि वह इस हाउस में हर साल उन के नाम का मसिया पढ़ेंगे। मुझे अपने दोस्त से यह कहना है, आज शायद वह इस हाउस में नहीं हैं, मुझे उन से कहना है कि जितने मित्र उन के मुकजी साहब थे उतने ही अजीब मित्र वह हमारे भी थे, हमें भी उतना ही दुःख है उन के गुजर जाने का जितना उन को है, लेकिन इस तरह की बातें कहना एक कवि के वास्ते शोभा नहीं देता है। मेरा तो हमेशा से यह ख्याल था कि जो कवि होता है वह समाज को बहुत ऊँचा ले जाता है। लेकिन आज उस कवि की हालत यह है कि उस की कविता तो इतनी मधुर और सुन्दर है, पर जिस वक्त वह हाउस में आता है तो उस के मुँह से जहर भर शब्द निकलते हैं। यह देख कर हमें थोड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मैं तो उन से कहूँगी कि उन का यह फर्ज है कि वह इन चीजों को छोड़ें और जो उन का पेशा है कविता लिखने का उस की तरफ जायें ताकि समाज में उन की कविता से सभ्यता फैले।

इन सब बातों के बाद मैं फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री के

बारे में भी थोड़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से आज फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री चल रही है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और यह भी मैं जानती हूँ कि जितनी तैजी से हम हिन्दी को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं वह तैजी अभी नहीं है, लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि हम उस को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं या नहीं, हमारी कोशिश हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। अगर कोशिश नहीं हो रही है तो हम गुनाहगर हैं, लेकिन अगर कोशिश हो रही है उन्नति की तरफ ले जाने की तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हाउस में क्यों इतनी बेताबी है। वह समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दी को बिल्कुल खत्म कर देना चाहते हैं, पर हिन्दी तो सदा रहने वाली चीज है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि हमारी मुरिकलें क्या क्या हैं।

मैं अक्सर सोचती हूँ कि आखिर क्या बात है कि इतने प्रोड्यूसर्स की पाँधें हो रही हैं ? जब मैं गौर से देखती हूँ तो मालूम होता है कि नये नये पाँद इस लिये उग रहे हैं, जिनमें हम मशरूम प्रोड्यूसर्स कहते हैं, कि उन के पास थोड़ी रकम होती है, वह उस से फिल्म तैयार करते हैं, तैयार करने पर अगर फिल्म चल गई तब तो वाह वा होती है और वह फिर कामय रहते हैं, लेकिन अगर फिल्म नहीं चली तो उन का नाम व निशान भी नहीं बाकी रहता। हम देखते हैं कि उन में वह बैंकगारुन्ड और कल्चर नहीं है जिस को हम पैदा करना चाहते हैं। यह बात तो तभी होगी जब कि जो हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्स हों वह मुस्तकिल हों। यह चीज भी हमारे सामने है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में अमरीकन फिल्म्स बहुत आती हैं, मैं भी फिल्म काफी देखा करती हूँ, और मैं ने उन अमरीकन फिल्म्स में देखा कि बाज लड़कियाँ हमारे यहां की अमरीकन तर्ज से चलती हैं, अमरीकन तर्ज से बोलती हैं और रम्बा सम्बा नाच नाचती हैं। हिन्दुस्तानी लड़कियाँ जिस वक्त स्टैज पर आती हैं तो अपने कपड़े उतारती हैं, आधी नंगी होती हैं और फिर कपड़े पहनती हैं। यह बात हमारी सभ्यता के खिलाफ है। ऐसी फिल्मों को, हमें

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

अपनी सभ्यता को कायम करने के लिये, अपने दर्श को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये, बन्द करना होगा। लेकिन जब हम ऐसी चल्पर और क्रूढ़ फिल्मों को बन्द करते हैं तो चारों तरफ से एक पुकार उठती है, और व यह कि साहब यह रीढ़िया महकमा जो है और जो फिल्म का महकमा है वह बहुत अन्यायी है और वह गलत बातें करता है। लेकिन इतने सेन्सर के बाद भी मैं न देखता हूँ कि वह रम्बा सम्बा नाच वाली फिल्मस पास हो कर चलती हैं। मैं कभी कभी सोचती हूँ कि आखिर क्या बात है कि इतनी कड़ाई होने पर भी यह फिल्मस कैसे आ जाती हैं। यह लीकेंज किधर से होता है? मैं इस लीकेंज के मामले में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहती, लेकिन आज इस लीकेंज को हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को रोकना है। अगर वह समाज और सभ्यता को बनाना चाहते हैं, अगर वह भारतीय सभ्यता को दर्श में लाना चाहते हैं तो उन को जहाँ जहाँ पर ऐसे लीकेंज होते हैं वहाँ पर जबर्दस्त रोक लगानी होगी। मैं आप को क्या बताऊँ, आज जो नये प्रोड्यूसर्स पैदा होते हैं उन को न दर्श की तरक्की का विचार है न उन को इस इन्डस्ट्री की भलाई का विचार है, उन को तो सिर्फ सैल्फ इन्टरैस्ट का विचार है, वह चाहते हैं उन की तरह के पॉपुलर रहें, मुल्क का चाहें जो कुछ भी हो। अभी गाडगील साहब कह रहे थे, मुझे भी यह दर्श कर दुःख होता है, कि सोसायटी में यह एक ऐसा विश्वास सर्किल बन गया है कि अगर वह जिन्दा रहें तो प्रेस भी जिन्दा रहे, इस लिये प्रेस को उन को साथ लेना पड़ता है। तो यह तो आप को मानना ही पड़ेगा कि एक विश्वास सर्किल बन गया है।

मैं कह रही थी कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दी आगे बढ़े। लेकिन बहुत से फिल्मस देखने के बाद मुझे मालूम होता है कि बंगला, मराठी और गुजराती, इन तीन जवानों ने पहले से बहुत ज्यादा उन्नति की है। यहाँ पर मैं आप से यह कह दूँ कि जो मराठी फिल्मस हैं उन का स्टैण्डर्ड और दूसरी फिल्मों से बहुत ऊँचा है। यह देख कर मुझे खुरी होती है।

जहाँ तक तामिल और तैलुगू फिल्मों का सवाल आता है, उन्होंने भी काफी तरक्की की है, लेकिन वहाँ पर भी ऐसी बातें हैं जिन का वास्ता फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री से है और जो कि उन को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देती। चूँकि समय कम है इस लिये इस बारे में मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कह सकती। पर मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जब मैं यह सब चीजें देखती हूँ तो मेरे दिल में यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि आखिर यह कौन साहब है जो अमरीकन फिल्मस को यहाँ पर इतनी जगह दे रहे हैं और कौन कौन साहब हैं जो हमारी सभ्यता में देखल दे रहे हैं। पता यह चलता है कि एक साहब श्री अग्वाल हैं, और यह श्री अग्वाल वह हैं जो सेन्सर बोर्ड के पहले चेयरमैन थे लेकिन आज वह नहीं हैं और जो श्री अग्वाल साहब हैं, भगवान जानें क्या वजह है कि उनका अमरीका से ज्यादा प्रेम क्यों है और वह उसकी मदद में क्यों लग रहे हैं और अपने मुल्क की जरा भी परवाह नहीं करते। मैं अक्सर सोचती हूँ कि यह अग्वाल साहब जो हैं यह कैसे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं कि उनको जरा भी ख्याल नहीं आता कि किस मुल्क के साथ उनका

Mr. Chairman: May I just bring to the notice of the hon. lady Member speaking that Mr. Agarwal is not here in the House. He has no occasion to defend himself and any such aspersion against him will not be justified or proper.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू : चेयरमैन साहब, जो आप ने कहा ठीक कहा है मगर मैं आपको यकीन दिलाती हूँ कि मैं उनको जानती भी नहीं और न ही मैं कोई शिक्षायत उनके खिलाफ करना चाहती हूँ और जो कुछ मैं कह रही थी वह सिर्फ दर्श भक्ति और दर्श प्रेम के कारण कह रही थी।

अब मैं तीन चार सुझाव मिनिस्टर साहब को देना चाहती हूँ। वैसे तो आल इंडिया रीढ़िया की एक बहुत बड़ी राम कहानी है जिस की समय न होने के कारण चर्चा नहीं हो सकती मगर जो तीन चार सुझाव मैं देना चाहती हूँ मैं आशा

करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन की तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्रेस कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट हैं उस पर अमल किया जाय। मैं चाहती हूँ कि फ़ैबल साइंटिफिक म्यूजिक प्रोग्राम नहीं होने चाहिए बल्कि टैगोर स्कूल आफ थाट का जो म्यूजिक है वह भी जरूर होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि उनके गाने जो होते हैं वह बड़े सुन्दर होते हैं लेकिन मासिज उनको समझ नहीं पाते हैं, उन में जरा सुधारा करना चाहिए। फोक सांग्स जिन को डोलक के गाने कहते हैं वे भी बहुत सुन्दर होते हैं और भारत में वे हर मौसम में गाये जाते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनका ज्यादा रिवाज हो और वे आल इंडिया रेडियो पर बजाए जाएं ताकि मासिज आप के प्रोग्रामों को पसन्द करें। और उनमें इंस्ट्रेंट लें।

अब सेंसरशिप के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कड़ा सेंसरशिप हुआ करता था और वे चाहते थे कि कोई भी बात उनकी पालिसी के खिलाफ न हो। अब जब कि हमें अपनी पालिसी लागू करनी है हमें सेंसरशिप को मजबूत करना होगा। क्योंकि हम स्टैंडर्ड्स को ऊंचा भी करना चाहते हैं इस लिए भी सेंसरशिप का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जो हम एजुकेशनल फिल्म बना रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन इन फिल्मों में एंटरटेनमेंट भी हो, इस का भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय गाना है, 'जन गण मन' इसे कम्युनिटी गाना समझ कर इस को रेडियो से गाना चाहिए ताकि हम अपने मासिज को भी यह गाना सिखा सकें। आज हालत यह है कि चंद एक लोग ही इस गाने को जानते हैं और समझते हैं और आम लोगों को इस के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं है। इस वास्तव यह जरूरी है कि हम इस गाने को रेडियो से लोगों को सिखायें। इस के बाद मैं यह चाहूंगी कि सेंसरशिप बोर्ड के जो मेम्बर हों वे मैं आफ इमोजिनेशन भी हों और फ़ैक्ट्स आफ लाइफ से भी वाकिफ हों। जो लोग मैं आफ इमोजिनेशन नहीं हैं और

फ़ैक्ट्स आफ लाइफ को नहीं समझते उनके लिए सेंसरशिप करना मुश्किल बात होती है। चिल्डरेंस फिल्म की तरफ ज्यादा गौर किया जाए। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन के बारे में अगर आप ने कमेंटी बिठाई हैं तो अच्छा है लेकिन इस कमेंटी में जो लोग हों वे एक्सपर्ट होने चाहिए जो कि चिल्डरन की साइकोलाजी को समझते हों और एजुकेशनिस्ट हों। इस कमेंटी के अन्दर ले मैंने को रख लेना गलत बात होगी। इन के लिए जो फिल्में बनाई जाएं उन में एजुकेशनल एस्पेक्ट के साथ साथ मनोरंजन का होना भी बढ़ा जरूरी है। मनोरंजन का होना उतना ही जरूरी है जितना कि खाना, कपड़ा और मकान इन्सान के लिए जरूरी होता है। इन का स्टैंडर्ड भी ऊंचा होना चाहिए। पंच वर्षीय योजना का भी हमें प्रचार करना है।

मुझे ज्यादा न कह कर इतना ही कहना है कि आप का अभी बहुत कठिन मार्ग है। जो हमारी पंच वर्षीय योजना है उसको आपको सफल बनाना है। आपको सब से बड़ी बात जो करनी है वह यह है कि निजाम अच्छा हो और डिसिप्लिन लोगों के अन्दर आए।

Dr. Keskar: I have been listening to the debate that we have been having the day before yesterday and also today, and I might say that varied expressions of opinion have been given by hon. Members regarding the working of this Ministry. I am grateful for the appreciation that has been shown by some of my friends. I have very carefully noted the criticism, vehement or otherwise, that has been voiced by a number of Opposition Members.

Before I take up the question of replying to the criticism, I find, on analysing the criticism that has been levelled against the various sections of this Ministry, that one most important catalogue or section is about a long number of grievances of individual officers. Side by side with that there has been an attack on a number of officers, presumably to justify others who might have taken their place in other conditions. I submit that this is not a very desirable

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practice. It is not possible to turn Parliament into a forum for furthering the causes, the promotions, the transfers and such other amenities of individual officers. I do not say that there is anything inherently wrong in it, but then, the implications of it will be that Members of Parliament will automatically and against their will, become the targets and in some cases the agents, of all sorts of representations, and personal pressure and other things will be brought to bear on them that they should take up the cause of this or that person. Further, it is bound to happen that those who are able to get the ear of a Member of Parliament might probably get some promotion or make some progress while others who are not so fortunate will be left out and will be crying in the wilderness. Now, I think it is not a desirable practice for efficient administration and discipline to allow this sort of thing to go on indefinitely. The charges that have been levelled against certain officers and also the grievances, or supposed grievances, of some are such things that if I begin to go into them and give the details, it will take more than an hour or two to place all the documents before the House. But, as I said, I consider it wrong in principle that I or any other Member in the Opposition side should carry on a debate about the merits or demerits of an officer, or whether he should have been promoted or not, and I therefore regret that I cannot allow this practice to continue.

Nevertheless, I would not like to go further before referring to one or two matters which came up here. One is, a reference was made regarding the selection of a certain officer in which there is an indirect aspersion on the Union Public Service Commission. The officer was selected as a News Editor on the 22nd November and 24th and 25th November in a written test and interview by the Union Public Service Commission and certain things were said which put in

doubt the fairness and impartiality of the Commission in doing that. I think this is a very undesirable thing, and it is very unfair to cast aspersions on the Union Public Service Commission. I am forwarding and I am drawing the attention of the Union Public Service Commission to this matter, and I am sure they will themselves take up this question either with Parliament or with Government, and whatever happens, I will put it before the House. I might also say regarding this matter that no officer's cause benefits by this sort of pleading or by the abuse of other officers here simply because that particular officer was not chosen and this man who chosen in his place. There are regular channels for these officers who want to have their grievances redressed, and if once we allow that Parliament shall be the place for deciding the questions of the merits or demerits or the promotions or transfers of individual officers, then there can be no end to it. And this is not a practice which I would like to encourage here. I therefore cannot allow this question to be debated here, as it is possible that in my saying also, certain reflections might have to be cast on other persons concerned, which I do not think—because it is again a vicious circle—is a right practice for Parliament to follow.

You yourself, Sir, were good enough to mention this matter day before yesterday and even today. But in regard to this question, day before yesterday, two of the important Members of the Opposition raised a point which, though it might have passed unnoticed by some, is of sufficient importance, and I hope the House will bear with me for a while if I mention it at some length.

The Member from Vijayawada a number of times, and the Member who is now sitting opposite also, mentioned that the Government's actions, and the Ministry's actions interfere with the work of the officers of the All India Radio? I was amazed to hear this repeated many

times. I was thinking probably reference was being made to some great war lords of China or a dictator in Europe or America, whose pleasure has been disturbed by the orders of this Ministry. Who are these people whose work is being interfered with? Government's orders regarding the work of officers is that officers carry out their duties according to the directives and orders issued by Government from time to time.

Now, why is this question of interference being raised like this? First of all, it is this Ministry which is responsible for the working of the All India Radio; it is neither the Director General nor the Deputy Director General nor all the small officers who are there. This Ministry is responsible to Parliament and it is this Ministry which has to answer questions for that purpose. Whether it is the All India Radio or any other department of Government, it is the duty of all officers from secretary downwards to the *chaprasi* that they will carry out the policy and directives which are issued by Government from time to time. Those who feel that they are so great and they are so high that their work is interfered with have no place in the All India Radio or any department of Government. Let there be no misunderstanding about it. Let it be very clear that these kinds of airs, and these kinds of presumptions that there are people so high in Government, whatever their low pay might be, that they cannot be interfered with and that they must be left to carry on and do what they like, are not things which any Government can accept. And I might convey to those who have probably asked this thing to be put before Parliament that this kind of presumption is not only wrong, but it is something which is against the discipline not only of this Government but of any Government. And it is not a question of All India Radio only; it is a question of any Government department. If we take up that matter further I might say that even this Ministry is not completely master of

itself in dictating or carrying out policies. The Ministry is subject to the overall control and guidance of Government and Parliament, and it has to carry out what Government as a whole and Parliament direct it to do from time to time.

Therefore, the utter presumption of some people who pretend that they are some people who cannot be interfered with and that their initiative will be taken away really amazes me. I might tell them that if in the All India Radio which is a department of Government anybody has to work, there will be interference, there will be more and more interference and still more interference. If they do not like it, well, the All India Radio is not the place for them, nor is any department of Government a place for them. They can certainly go into what is known as the private sector; I hope in the private sector they will be able to get that liberty which they want, though I am rather doubtful of it. Of course, they can be free lancers also. That is for them to choose. This is a very important point because last year also some reference was made to this; and when this year also I found again, three or four times, some reference being made to this that X or Y is being interfered with, I felt it was time that the position was made clear.

During the course of the discussion again, regarding this matter, it was stated that there is the Director General, the great mandarin, who was sitting and whose work was being interfered with. Who is he? He is an officer of Government appointed by Government to carry out certain work according to Government policy, like any other Director General or higher officer of Government. No such Director General, or nobody, can pretend that he has got an authority which cannot be interfered with by Government. I therefore want it to be made very clear to those people who have such ideas in their heads that this kind of thing cannot be allowed to continue.

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But there is something behind this. I would like, if you bear with me for a few minutes, to tell the House the background of this whole question. As you know, the All India Radio was started about a quarter of a century back as a department, a small department in the beginning; it was under an Executive Councillor, or in the beginning only a secretary to Government, and it was given to a person—I do not know what the original name was, later on that name was changed to Director General.

As you know, at that time there was no parliamentary government in this country. There was a foreign Government. There was a Governor-General ruling India. And I think the secretaries or the Executive Councillors were executive Heads, and naturally the Director General then was the executive head of a particular department working under the Executive Councillor or the Secretary to that particular department. During those days, it was a very small thing. Probably it was in the course of development, and nothing much happened.

Then suddenly came the war, and during the course of the war, this department expanded considerably. In the course of expansion, a lot of work had to be done during the war, and a great amount of authority had to be vested on the man on the spot, because work had to be quickly done and implemented. So that is how grew up the present All India Radio into a sufficiently big organisation. Immediately afterwards, you find there was Independence, and there was the Partition. As you know very well, during the Partition, some of the staff went away to Pakistan; and some staff remained here.

After Independence, we had a spirit of expansion of the All India Radio, because many of the important stations went on the other side, and new staff had to be recruited, and an expansion had to take place very quickly. To state very briefly, what happened was that the Director Gene-

ral and the officers associated with him had to do all that work quickly, and to give results as quickly as possible.

During this transition period, and as I said during the old period, it necessarily happened that the Director General had a practically free hand. Now that could not continue after a regular democratic Government was set up, after there was a Ministry, and after there was a Parliament which looked into and controlled everything. Naturally it happened that the habit of having things uncontrolled is not so easy to control, and it begets resistance, and a number of things happened in that era.

The most important era to which Shri Gadgil referred—and it is true in the All India Radio's life—is the Bokhari era. During those days the Director General and those associated with him had practically a free hand. You therefore find that during the transitional period of three or four years after Partition and after Independence, nobody had any time to go into the details of these things, and therefore, necessarily things had to be left to the man on the spot. Then things began to stabilise; the Constitution was passed, and Parliament came into being; and naturally rules and regulations for the control and checking of everything began to come up.

1 P.M.

Therefore, some people did not like it—naturally, they would not like it. This is not the case with All India Radio alone. It is also the case with one or two other departments of the Government, like the railways, where formerly things were being run in a very different way. That is at the bottom of this cry of non-interference,—the doctrine of non-interference. The doctrine of non-interference has no basis in a Government where there is a Parliament, where there is a Ministry, where that Parliament controls the Ministry and the Ministry controls the various de-

partments and sections. Therefore, hon. Members will realise about all this gnashing of teeth and all this fury that certain people's rights have been taken away. These are amazing fundamental rights. The Government appoint a man, give him a high salary; he says 'No interference from Government; I must be left free to do what I like.' Under the rules and regulations of government service—and Government know the rules and regulations of Parliament which controls the Government—it is not possible to allow, even if you want it, a kind of unchecked or non-interference policy. It is necessary, it is essential, and more especially from the financial point of view, that such things are controlled, and they are controlled for the benefit of society, for the benefit of the country, and a check-up takes place from time to time. I would, therefore, say most respectfully that those who claim non-interference certainly will have to seek some other place. Even the highest officer of Government cannot claim that position. Therefore, I hope that those who are concerned will understand that if they feel that the discipline and the regulations of government service are too much for them, of course, they are always free to go.

I will take up now the other points and the criticisms raised here. There has been a number of questions regarding recruitment by the Ministry. Questions have been raised regarding programme assistants, regarding the News Services, regarding the engineering staff, the question of quasi-permanency and confirmation. It is not possible to reply to all of them separately, but I might say that after this transitional period was passed in 1950-51, we have taken up this question with the Union Public Service Commission for reorganisation of the whole permanent staff of All India Radio. This has been going on for two to three years now. Unfortunately, my friends like to quote the Union Public Service Commission when it suits them or when it is in their favour, but when it is a question of the Union

Public Service Commission taking a decision which does not suit them they are not ready to acknowledge it or they brush it aside. Unfortunately, during the transition period, and probably in the days of the old DG when things could be done probably as they liked for some time and it was a new department coming up, a number of people were recruited in various ways; some were recruited *ad hoc* some were recruited by small committees, some by big committees, then some were promoted from different places without asking the Union Public Service Commission. It was natural, therefore, that the Public Service Commission asked this Ministry that they must be allowed to sift thoroughly all the cases before they gave a decision. They have been carrying on this work and they have practically completed it. Last year, a big hue and cry was raised regarding certain programme assistants. Shri Sadhan Gupta repeated the same thing this time. I am not going to repeat what I said last year. I remember I gave 25 minutes of my time to the whole case with facts and figures and the decision of the Public Service Commission. I am told that I have falsely represented that the Public Service Commission said so. I maintain that it is untrue, but what I am going to do now is this. I have noted all the things where it was said that we have not done it in consultation with the Public Service Commission, and I am going to refer all these cases to the Public Service Commission, and I will place their reply on the Table of the House. But I might say one or two things more regarding this question of technical assistants, engineering staff and others. The question of confirmation or quasi-permanency has been raised. It is a question which rightly engages the attention of this Ministry. But probably Members are not aware that regarding this matter, this Ministry is in the same difficult position as other Ministries of the Government of India. In 1949, in order to protect the interests of refugees from West Pakistan, an order was issued that no confirmation

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shall take place until further orders, until all the refugee servants came, and their claims had been verified. Then only this question could be taken up. Now, this was a general order of Government. It was issued to this Ministry, as to other Ministries. We have not been able to take up this question because of this order; we have not been able to take it up before, because unless the regularisation of the staff had taken place, it was not possible for us to put up the case for confirmation or for quasi-permanency. Now that most of the work of regularisation has taken place, I am very happy to inform the House that this question of quasi-permanency, confirmation and other things has been taken up urgently with the Home Ministry and the Union Public Service Commission, and I hope that regarding this matter very soon we will be able to come to a decision. But it is no use coming and shouting at the All India Radio for this because if the hon. Member takes the trouble, he will find out that all the other Ministries are in the same position. Then why single out All India Radio and abuse it for this particular thing?

Shri U. M. Tirvedi (Chittor): Because you are a soft man.

Dr. Keskar: Probably that is possible. I say the same position applies with regard to other Ministries also. But it is to the credit of this Ministry that it has taken up the case of its staff and is fighting that the confirmation and other questions should be taken up without delay. Therefore, the position is quite contrary to what my friends here have tried to paint it to be. I can say, briefly, that the main work, regularisation of staff, which, as I said, was very complicated, has been done. This was necessary in the interest of the staff, because unless this was done, the question of permanency or quasi-permanency could not have been decided. Now that it is over, I am sure that the future stability and prospects of the staff will be settled satisfactorily and on this

ground at least, there will be no trouble and no cause for complaint.

As regards the question about the engineering staff and others, as I said, I have noted all the points in which it was said that the UPSC had not been consulted, and I am sending it to the UPSC. The answer will be placed on the Table of the House.

Now I come to complaints regarding the policy or various policies of All India Radio. The first thing to which I come is music. Regarding music, there have been complaints. First of all, last year we had complaints that there is too much classical music. Now, it is entirely untrue, I had said last year, and I repeat it, that if you looked at the percentage of music or different types of music on All India Radio, you would find that the percentages have been practically the same. A difference of two or three per cent does not make much. Since the last eight to ten years, there is little difference. But then what has happened is that we have tried to raise the quality and standard of what was known as classical music, because that is the basic music in the country, because that is the music from which will spring all other types of music. The emphasis given for the improvement of that has probably led some friends to think as if we are in favour of classical music and we are not doing anything for other types of music. I might say that we are trying as much for folk music, which is probably one of the most important forms of the cultural expression of our people, and All India Radio has probably the greatest collection of folk music records that exist anywhere in the country; it is growing every day and it is being systematised and we are trying to see that some of our folk art, folk music especially, which was dying should be revived and expanded. The same thing might apply to other forms of popular music.

Now, in this connection, I would like to say—before I come to the other question—that the same complaint

was repeated, which was made last year, that we are partial to a certain school of music. I would very respectfully request my friends to delve a little into music and see what it is, and then make such an allegation. The shoe is on the other leg. What was happening was that before I took over, from the Bokhari regime onwards a certain coterie of musicians had got control of All India Radio. Even before I took charge, I have been a student of music all my life and I knew most of the musicians

An Hon. Member: What type of musicians?

Dr. Keskar: Any type that pleases you.

I might say that I have known musicians and I have had talks with them many times. When I took charge of this Ministry for the first time, the musicians said that 80 per cent of the musicians had no entry into the All India Radio and certain people alone were allowed to go there. The Radio people said that they had to look to good music and they were bad and they did not want them. When we examined this question, we tried to see that the largest number of musicians come to the Radio. Because, now that there is no royal or other type of patronage for music and all patronage has devolved on Government, it is necessary that we should give patronage to the largest number of people. Therefore, if my friend really analyses this, he will find that 95 per cent or more than 95 per cent of the people who say they are musicians are on the rolls of the All India Radio.

Now, Mr. Gupta made a reference to four or five musicians. I remember a question was put in this House last year and in reply to that question I gave in detail the reasons why these four or five musicians did not come. They wanted higher fees than were offered to the top class musician. It is not possible for us because the other musicians will go away saying "Why are you treating them in a better way?" This kind of fees and other allied troubles will always take place and it is not possible to satisfy

everyone. And for that matter, do you think that it is physically possible that every musician or everybody that calls himself a musician shall be on the rolls of the All India Radio? It is physically impossible. But, we have today 25 large a number of musicians as possible on the pay roll and we encourage them because, there might be people who may not be of top class, they may be of lower class; but, if you encourage them it is possible that they will become better and music will spread by this experiment. And that is why we are taking care to see that musicians of all types are encouraged to come to the Radio.

Reference to schools of music and *gharanas* has been made. If my friend will go into music he will find that there are only two or three schools in this country. They are geographical schools and not personal schools. What is known as the so-called *gharana* school is nothing but this: a master musician existed at some time, and his disciples and descendants form *gharana*. You can call it a kind of economic musical unit. It is not a school of music. There are only two or three schools in Hindustani music and all the schools of music are there represented. I might go further and say that I have nothing to complain about musicians because most of them have wholeheartedly and enthusiastically co-operated with us because they know that it is to their interest.

Last year or a year and a half ago, a number of musicians feared that they will lose their programmes and started a hue and cry about auditioning. But, when the whole thing was explained, they themselves came forward and co-operated. I have no cause to complain about musicians; or their want of co-operation with us.

Reference has been made to the question of light music. Some people are making fun of our light music. They ask what is this waste of money? I might say two things.

First of all, regarding the quality of this music. A number of people made

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fun of us when we began it. We began it for two reasons. You remember at that time some of the film people had rescinded their contracts, withdrawn their contracts saying that they won't give records. The Radio therefore, started its own unit. The other fact is, as I said at the time of the last debate also, that the Radio was, as a matter of fact, depending up to 50 per cent or even more for its music which was relayed, on film records. I do not think that for the cultural development of any organisation it is right that it should depend on songs produced in films or anywhere else and it has no initiative of its own. It does not happen in any country. In a country like the United States where they use such types of music, most of them produce their own music and the percentage of film records or songs that are played is very small. We started this Unit knowing that it is not easy to establish such Units. It is a difficult thing to build up a new unit which can produce music which is pleasing to the ordinary man. But, at the same time, it is not bound by certain standards or traditions. It should be pleasing and good at the same time. We tried it and I might say that the experiment has succeeded. I may give you one example. A number of people objected to our songs and so we put the matter to test. Some of the people who were most fond of film songs were from our Armed Forces. So, we put our songs on the Armed Forces programme and we did not tell them from where the songs came. We mixed them up with film songs and you will be surprised to know that they called for a repetition of some songs and most of them were from our Light Music Unit. I must say I am grateful to the Press which has shown great appreciation of whatever has been done by the Unit and they have acknowledged that the Unit's work has at last reached a stage of maturity and that a number of songs that are in production are of good quality and are pleasing to the ordinary man. I think in that we have achieved a great purpose and I do not think Mr.

Gupta is right when he says that it is very costly.

When he talks of processing, he probably forgets what processing means. By processing we are producing hundreds of records of one song and they are distributed to our various stations. Here the question is that when a song is produced at a particular station, at that very station it is played many times, not once, but dozens of times. But, unless it is processed, we cannot get many copies. So, we are not able to distribute all of them all over India. If we take into account the number of songs produced and the number of times they are played and relayed, you will find that it compares favourably with film records. Of course, it costs a little more. But in course of time it will come to nearly the same thing as film records. So from the economic point of view also, it is not correct to say that it is costly and a wasteful experiment. I think it is a very good experiment and the Light Music Unit has come to stay. There is a public demand for it and I am sure that it will be better and better worked in the future.

I may inform hon. Members that the question of processing of a large number of records is being taken up. At present, our processing Unit is very small; it can process only a few songs. That is the reason why a large number of songs could not be processed. The processing plant is very costly and we are coming before Parliament and I am going to ask for sanction for the purchase of a bigger processing plant like those in other broadcasting organisations. And, if that comes into being, I am very sure that you will find that most of the songs would be distributed to all the stations and then it will become much more economic. You might be pleased to know also that a number of recording companies like the HMV and others have asked us that they should be allowed to process our songs and distribute them to the public. The matter is being negotiated and very soon you will have some of these successful songs, also being sold to the

ordinary public, as the records that are used in the AIR are not those which can be played ordinarily by the public outside. I hope you will be satisfied that the work of the Light Music Unit is of sufficiently good quality. No doubt it spends a little more. In the beginning—and I warned the House last year that in establishing such a Unit a little initial expenditure will have to be incurred—it could not be avoided. But, I am sure now, after some experience, this will not be repeated again.

I come now to the question of Hindi. It has been raised with a great deal of fervour in this House that we are not trying to do anything for Hindi. I am surprised that the AIR should be asked to lay down standards of Hindi. It is not the job of the AIR to lay down standards of Hindi. Hindi has been defined in the Constitution and it is the work of the Government and there are particular Ministries in the Government who are charged with this responsibility and there are Ministries in other States also. It is their work to stabilise and lay down standards of Hindi. It is not the work of the All India Radio.

May I also say this, that it is premature to think of establishing a standard in Hindi? We are now taking up the work of Hindi and it will take some time for Hindi to formulate itself and stabilise itself. Mr. Gadgil was quite right when he said that Hindi as a national language has to form itself. It is too early to think of standardising it. But, I might say that if there is any department which has tried its best for helping the cause of the spread of Hindi, it is the All India Radio and the different sections of this Ministry. We have tried to do our best. Of course, at present in the news bulletins and others, we have to use Hindi and, as you know, in the majority of the stations of the All India Radio, excepting the southern stations, Hindi is being used for announcements and other things. You have got Hindi news bulletins which are broadcast from every station of All India

Radio and Hindi lessons are broadcast from every station, whether Southern or Northern, and there are many other measures taken towards this goal. Naturally, this is not a question which can be solved in a day. I might say that the State Governments themselves—where Hindi is the only official language—are not yet in a position to formulate finally as to how they should carry on their work. They are finding it extremely difficult and it is not right for us to take upon ourselves the finalisation of the standard of Hindi, thereby coming into conflict with others. Therefore, our work might be set at naught by anything which we may try to do prematurely. I, therefore, feel that this kind of allegation is unjustified. The All India Radio is doing its work and it possesses staff all over India having some of the best known men in Hindi and it proposes to have still more. I am sure that the work of propagation of Hindi will, in its due proportion, be done by the All India Radio like other sections of Government or like other States. It cannot be asked to shoulder the responsibility for doing the work of Hindi and that is not its job.

With your permission, I would like to say a few words regarding the general question of programmes. Last time I said:

"There is always criticism that programmes are bad, that this programme is no good and so on and it is difficult for me to answer that question because that can be a matter of opinion."

But I would like to say a few things now regarding the question of improvement of programmes. First of all, improvement is a continuous process. A thing goes on improving and there is no finality to it and there is no absolute standard of improvement so that you can say this is improvement and that is a thing which is not improvement. The work of improvement or change has to be carried on continuously and, therefore, it is not possible to pin down like this, and say "Here is no improvement and it is no good." If my non-friends take the

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trouble of going into details, they will find that continuous efforts are being made to improve not only the quality but the variety of the programmes. If you look at the details which you find in the Estimates Committee's Report, you will see that the items of programmes, that have been continuously increasing during the last five years, are every day going up, and the main object is to give to the public as much of variety as it is possible to give.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sometimes meaningless because.....

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid he is so intelligent and our ordinary programmes are not for him, but they are meant for the masses.

Shri K. K. Basu: Waste of public money.

Dr. Keskar: That is a question of judgment.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: The standard of programmes should be improved for the village uplift.

Dr. Keskar: I am prepared to listen to all their suggestions but now the time at my disposal is short. The main thing to remember is that our programmes are 90 per cent in Indian languages, our programmes are very little in English. Some hon. Members have compared the All India Radio with B.B.C. and N. B. C. and many other foreign organisations, but I must say that there cannot be a comparison. The quality, outlook and structure are different. If the All India Radio had English programmes, we could have compared them with the B.B.C. or N.B.C. Suppose I take up a programme in Assamese or Oriya, how can you say that this programme is not good? In that case you will have to compare it with the things generally prevalent in Oriya culture or Assamese culture or any other culture. I quite agree that the hon. Member does not agree with me.

Shri K. K. Basu: Nobody denies that. As a Bengali, I know what we should expect from a programme representing Bengali culture.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member may have his own opinion, but what I am saying is that though the hon. Member is not comparing ours with the B.B.C. or the N.B.C., there are other Members who are doing it, and again the hon. Member might be having his own opinion about Bengali programmes, but comparisons with the B.B.C. and N.B.C. are not at all correct, the analogy is wrong, and our programmes must be judged on the basis of the standards in the different languages. As you know, the development of the different languages is of a different type; in fact, I might go still further and say that it is the establishment of radio stations in certain cultural and linguistic areas that has given the greatest fillip to those cultures and I might present facts and figures about it and also the opinion of the people of those areas. Naturally, if you say that the improvement should be more, that is quite true and we are trying our best, but to say that there is no improvement and the programmes are all very bad is, I think, rather being severe. To those who compare us with the B.B.C. or N.B.C.—B.B.C. has been quoted many times—I would advise them to try and read British papers, and by British papers I do not mean the dailies which come here—because most of the British opinions are not expressed in the dailies—but the weeklies and monthlies which give their criticisms and their opinions on cultural matters. You will find that the criticisms against the B.B.C. are as severe as those that you are making on the A.I.R., but of course, the Englishman does it in a very discreet and mild manner, in his own way and not in any vindictive way as somebody may do here. In the matter of cultural choice, whether it is a talk or a feature or any other thing, opinions are always different, and it is very difficult for anyone to say "This is

good or this is bad" and there will be people who will differ and say "This is not so good". But I might inform hon. Members that I am quite ready to listen to any constructive suggestions that might be made regarding the improvement of programmes and we will certainly try to implement whatever good suggestions that come from any quarter. Whatever hon. Members' opinions might be, I am also in touch with public opinion and I can say.....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Public opinion through All India Radio?

Dr. Keskar: I can say that definitely the public does appreciate the improvements in the All India Radio. That does not mean that I am satisfied with the improvement. I am not, but that does not mean that there is no improvement. It is all a relative term. I feel it has done better and better and I am sure that now that the reorganisation of the personnel and cadres has been practically settled, we will have even greater time to devote to the improvement of programmes and we will be doing better in the coming future also.

I would like to refer here to one or two matters regarding...

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Lord Buddha and the Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Keskar: If hon. Members will allow me to speak, I would like to say a few words about other matters. The rural programmes form one of the most important things in our programme structure and we realise the importance of this medium which can bring the rural public into contact with the outside world, make known to them the news, give them entertainment and many other things. Unfortunately, much could not be done regarding this matter because upto about three years back, most of our stations were pilot stations which had only a small range. Therefore, one of the first things necessary for expanding the rural programmes is to see that the power of the stations increases so that it covers a much larger

area. That is what has been taken up during the developmental plan of the All India Radio. Side by side, we have an ambitious plan for supplying community listening sets to a much larger number of villages; during the course of this year and the next we propose to give more than 25,000 community listening sets distributed to States to be placed in villages for the benefit of the village community. We propose to increase this number much more and see that all important villages have community listening sets where they can collect and listen to news and other things of interest.

There was a reference made to cheap radios. I quite agree. I am one of those who believe in it, and in fact I have incurred the displeasure of the whole industry by advocating that there must be cheap sets, otherwise the public will not buy them. The pity is that cheap sets which have one or two bands will not be of use unless you have more powerful coverage, especially by medium wave. **Shri Sadhan Gupta** said that we should first evolve and produce these radio sets and then have a medium wave transmitter. The installation of a transmitter will take a year or two. If this is to be taken up later—first radio sets and then transmitters—people will become so annoyed that they had spent money on the sets we must first have powerful medium wave transmitters so that the public can easily listen to them when they like and then we may ask the public to buy cheap one or two band sets.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I might have been misunderstood. What I meant to say was that there must be some plan for the supply of cheap sets when the medium wave transmitters are installed. We find no such plan.

Dr. Keskar: There is no plan to produce such sets. Immediately the transmitters are being installed, something will be done regarding this matter also. I am saying that the question of transmitters was important and must come first even from the point of view of those who have ordinary sets. They were complaining that

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they were not able to listen to the stations; sometimes they listen; sometimes they get freak listening or irregular listening. The question of cheap radio sets is certainly one of the important questions today and the attention of the Government has been drawn to it and we will certainly try to whatever possible regarding this matter.

In the next two or three minutes, I might mention about two or three salient things that had been done after a review of the All India Radio. As I said, re-organisation and regularisation of the permanent personnel has been practically completed now.

Another thing that we have taken up during the last year or two is this. As I said, the A.I.R. has been in a kind of confusion; there has been no regular financial rules for the disbursement of money, etc. We had appointed a Deputy Accountant-General to go into the whole question and all these rules and regulations have now been finalised so that each station could function according to these rules. It is a very important matter from the point of view of spending public money. I must here pay my tribute to the officer who has been deputed by the Auditor-General for this purpose and who has helped us in this matter. This work also is practically over.

Then there is this third phase. This radio network which was only five or six stations previously, has now more than 22 stations and it has certainly expanded; within 5-7 years it has become very big. Division of work which exists in all broadcasting organisations has also to take place here. Up till now, there has been no such division; officers had to do all sorts of work and were considered responsible for everything—from production of programmes to filling up of contracts and keeping of accounts. All these things will be divided and there will be specialists in music, or in literature or in other subjects who will help in the production of programmes. This

arrangement will help to raise the quality of the programme. This is done by all broadcasting organisations. Unfortunately, we have had no time to do this but this is being taken up now.

I have not mentioned about the Five Year Development Plan because we had circulated a detailed printed note to the hon. Members which gives all the details of this. Therefore, I do not mention that here. I might draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the details regarding the working of this All India Radio has been examined by the Estimates Committee and they had submitted their report. Hon. Members will find there a lot of things.

I might mention one or two matters regarding the Press Information Bureau, which has come up for mention here. One hon. Member said that the regional languages are being neglected in the PIB. It is not a correct statement. In fact during the last two years, we had been continuously increasing the linguistic centres for the distribution of PIB material. We had already covered a majority of the languages and there are only two or three left out—probably two—and that also will be covered soon so that no linguistic area can complain that we are not trying to cater to the needs of the linguistic newspapers in any particular area.

There was some criticism about the duties of the PIB officers. An hon. Member said that the PIB officers are running round, giving the speeches of Ministers. Some hon. Members are perhaps under some misapprehension about the duties of the PIB. It is meant for acquainting the Press with the various aspects of the Government policy and give them material regarding them so that they can judge all questions in all aspects and come to whatever decision they may like. If in the course of that, they give the speeches of Ministers, I do not think they are doing anything which is not warranted or which is wrong; I do

not think it is given to Press merely for printing. A lot of information is given by the PIB which is used as material for study by the newspapers and it is not for simply printing them. The duties of the PIB are to serve as a kind of liaison and to give the Press whatever material they require regarding the activities of the Government.

I have little time at my disposal...

Mr. Chairman: He began at 12-47; I think he wanted 50 minutes; he ought to finish at 1-38.....

Dr. Keskar: If you can give me a few minutes more,....

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to stand in the way of his speech.

Dr. Keskar: It would not be correct for me to finish without saying a few words about films.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: About our cut motions and representations also.

Dr. Keskar: These will be taken up. A number of friends had raised the question whether we should have stricter censorship. I may very briefly say here that censorship is not a moral or legalistic procedure. It is being carried on not by the Government but by an autonomous body called the Central Board of Film Censors established by Parliamentary statute. Its work is a social work, that is to say, to see whether particular films are such as can be considered from the social point of view to be desirable or undesirable.

Of course, there may be questions of law and order which might crop up but that is very rare. Therefore, the question of morality or purity is quite beside the point. I quite agree that there is a very strong feeling in the country that there should be stricter censorship but the question is one for the Parliament to decide and not for me. If Parliament which is the representative of people feels that there should be stricter censorship, it is for it to say so. Government in this matter of censorship has been asking

that Board to act according to the trend of public opinion and the opinion of society and nothing more. Therefore, it is for the Parliament to decide whether it thinks it fit that we should have in the interest of society and welfare State, stricter censorship. If it comes to that conclusion, Government will certainly carry out what the Parliament wants it to do.

The question of heavy duty on films has been referred to. I may say that it will be taken up with the Commerce and Industry Minister. The charge made here that we are neglecting the regional languages is not correct. We are trying to produce a larger number of films in regional languages but hon. Members must remember that that expenditure, if we produce all the films in all the languages in large copies, will be enormous. I am not sure whether Parliament would sanction that expenditure. If it is sanctioned, we will certainly go ahead and produce films in as many languages and in as large number of copies as possible.

The demand for the manufacture of films in India is certainly a right one. We will certainly see that this question is taken up and something is done about it in the next Five Year Plan. It is necessary that this should be done from the point of view of cinema and also from the point of view of photographic films which are nearly the same things.

In view of the fact that I have not had much time.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: What is the scheme on untouchability—regarding abolition of untouchability?

Dr. Keskar: We have already planned one film regarding the production of untouchability and we propose to have a bigger and better one about this matter.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Is it production of untouchability or abolition of untouchability?

Dr. Keskar: Production of a film on the abolition of untouchability.

I am sorry I am not able to deal with the question of Films at greater length for want of time. But the industry is a private one. Naturally all sorts of trends are there in the industry. In fact, we have even received a representation from some Cinema actors that in the interest of actors, the industry should be nationalised. Other sorts of representations also keep on coming. Anyhow, this question can be taken up at some other time and can be discussed, if the House so desires.

I am sorry that I have not been able to deal with a number of other points raised by hon. Members, but I might inform my hon. friend from Vindhya Pradesh that the question of a radio station in Vindhya Pradesh will be taken up actively.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: What about my cut motion. I want to know whether any film is going to be produced regarding Lord Buddha?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should stand up and put the question. He should not continue sitting and put the question.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं दो बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह कि आपकी मिनिस्ट्री में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कितना परसेंटेज है, और दूसरी यह कि गवर्नमेंट लार्ड बुद्ध के टीचिंग्स को प्रोपेगेंड करने के लिए क्या कर रही हैं। आप ये दो बातें बताने की कृपा करें।

डा० केंसकर : यह जाहिर है कि लार्ड बुद्ध के टीचिंग्स को प्रोपेगेंड करने का काम गवर्नमेंट का नहीं हो सकता। अब रही लार्ड बुद्ध के बारे में कुछ कहने की बात, तो उनकी जो एनीवर्सरी आ रही है उस अवसर पर गवर्नमेंट को क्या करना चाहिए इस पर सोचा जा रहा है। लेकिन यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है।

अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों के बारे में मैं इस हाउस की मेज पर परसेंटेज

रख चुका हूँ। लेकिन मैं आनररीबल मेम्बर को इल्मीनान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाले ए० आई० आर० कि मिन्न मिन्न सरावसेज में लिए जायंगे, और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगले वर्ष उनको शिकायत नहीं होगी।

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री (शाहदोल-सिद्ध) : विन्ध्य प्रदेश के रीढ़ियों के बारे में ?

डा० केंसकर : उसके बारे में मैं ने आपको कहा।

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 126."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]*

DEMAND No. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 63—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMANDS re: MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Production. As the House is aware 4 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND No. 85—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 86—SALT

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 87—OTHER ORGANISATION UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Organisations' under the 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 88—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,89,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Government Collieries'."

DEMAND NO. 89—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE OF MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,92,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): While speaking on the General Discussion on the Budget I referred to the efforts of the Ministry of Production regarding the setting up of steel plants in India. We had, first, a contract with a German concern; later on we entered into a contract with the Soviet Union; now we are going to have another contract with a British concern. In this connection—I do not wish to go into details—I would like to point out the differences between the various contracts.

There are various vested interests, Indian and foreign, who want to sabotage the steel plant that is going to be built by the Soviet authorities. It is for the Government to see whether they want it or not. The Soviet steel contract gives us a number of special features which are certainly an improvement on the previous contracts into which we have entered. For instance, no foreigner owns any share in the steel plant. I am drawing attention to this because we are now on the threshold of another contract with a huge British combine. Re-

garding the German concern, though there is scope for world-wide tenders, it is only in name, because after all they are our technical advisers; so the scope for calling world tenders is practically limited. However, my intention now is to draw a lesson for the next contract. I would first of all insist that our technicians who are going to be trained must be associated with the concern from the very beginning fully. As in the case of the Soviet steel plant, we must insist on the purchase of all materials that are available or can be manufactured in India.

Now, I want to ask: is this concern going to be a completely Government State-owned concern, or is it going to be a Government *cum* British interests, or is it going to be a Government *cum* British *cum* Indian capitalist interests? I have a fear of these Indian investors and foreign investors having a share in these concerns, because ultimately these clever businessmen will any day have an over-riding voice, if not in law, certainly in practice. So, I warn our friends to be wary. Sir Eric Coats, a former Secretary of Finance here, is coming to negotiate; I hope that some of our officers who were subordinate to him once, will realise that they are no more his subordinates.

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I just point out that the negotiations in respect of the British steel plant are being conducted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and it will be more appropriate if this subject is dealt with in the course of the discussions on the Demands for Grants of that Ministry?

Dr. Rama Rao: In this connection I would certainly request the hon. Minister to tell us plainly and directly why this steel plant has been transplanted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This House must be taken into confidence. There are all sorts of stories going about—that the Minister of Commerce and Industry was angry over something and went away to Madras, but did not unload his luggage from his carriage!

Mr. Chairman: How does the hon. Member expect the Minister of Production to reply to it?

Dr. Rama Rao: It is collective responsibility, Sir; as such Government must tell us. We cannot just be allowed to be carried away by the stories that the Press people tell us. Two steel plants are going to be set up. Why a third? And why should negotiations for this be carried on by another Ministry? The Ministry of Production have the experience; they know the drawbacks. I do not mean to say that this particular Minister is fit and the other is unfit. We want to know why this transfer has been made? Because it is a very significant thing. If the press report is an indication that the Minister of Commerce and Industry wanted the third steel plant to go into the private sector and on that issue he resigned, or threatened resignation, that is a very significant factor. Later on the Minister has been brought back. The story goes that this has been offered as a price for it. If that has any truth I raise very serious objection, because it is something like what we in Andhra say *Brahmana Pelli Koduku*. That is to say, in Brahman marriages in the old days there used to be a function, mostly for entertainment, where the bridegroom threatens to go away to Banaras because nobody is prepared to give his daughter to him, and he starts with a small packet of rations over his shoulders and goes north. And then somebody comes to him, puts a bit of jaggery on his chin and says "you are a very great man, the society is ungrateful, I will give my sister to you, please come back." I do not know whether this British plant is the jaggery for the Minister. It is for the Government to say that. It is a very serious matter, not one for laughter. (An Hon. Member: What does the bridegroom do?) He comes back, just as our Commerce and Industry Minister has come back. What I have related is only a farce which we do not see in practice—except in regard to Ministers.

In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Government to the Tungabhadra Dam. A huge reservoir was built, an excellent achievement. It was started before the Congress Government came. At present the water is there, but there are no canals, the land is not ready. I want to bring this out, because I do not want the Government to be in the same plight as they are in so far as steel is concerned. So the project is a very welcome thing, but side by side we must have channels for consumption.

Coming to coal, I stand for nationalisation of all coalfields. There are the government coalfields. I would only request the hon. Minister to see for himself the quarters of the workers in these collieries. The quarters are in a very unsatisfactory condition. And here I must say about the Sindri Factory also. There is what is called casual labour there. A vast majority of them have no quarters. The quarters are not sufficient. The hon. Minister must see that in all State concerns the Government must provide its own quarters with sanitary conveniences, even to the lowest staff.

I am told our reserves of coal, as also of iron ore, are huge. So let us exploit them to the maximum extent. I would suggest that we can start dry distillation and manufacture of dyes from coal. There are so many things we can manufacture out of coal, and Prof. Haldane says in one of his books that in course of time, using coal as fuel may be the worst type of waste and that we can manufacture dyes, medicines and so many things out of coal. I think the Production Ministry must start one project for that purpose, especially as our stocks are plenty. The highest and the best grade coal mines are in the hands of foreigners. So, at least take over those coalfields as a first step.

Talking of iron and coal I would remind the hon. Minister of what Shri Meghnad Saha said last year, namely about the establishment of a bureau of iron and steel technologists. With

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Tata Iron and other things and with the present schemes we must have a bureau of iron and steel technologists. I would even suggest, if necessary, having extra staff so that we will have sufficient number of men trained for expansion.

Coming to the Visakhapatnam Shipyard it is a very pathetic thing to see that we are behind schedule. We are not producing enough ships and we have been falling short of the target. A ship whose keel was built on 16th December 1953 has not yet been completed, and a ship launched on 16th August 1954 has not sailed so far. I want to know why. I am told that with the exception of the latest arrival, the French technicians there are not up to the mark. I won't use stronger word. The Minister must look into this and see that things improve.

Then I want to bring to the notice of the Minister the labour situation in the Shipyard. There was a retrenchment. Eight hundred workers were retrenched. Under the Justice Mahajani agreement some were re-employed. But the Shipyard authorities are following a course which I may call, to be brief, a fraud on the workers. They are appointing apprentices so that they can avoid re-employment of discharged workers. An unskilled worker gets Rs. 80 a month in the form of Rs. 1-2-0 per day plus dearness allowances. The apprentice gets two rupees a day. It looks nice, but he gets only Rs. 52 a month. To avoid the appointment of regular workers and paying them eighty rupees, they appoint apprentices at all levels. And owing to the unemployment position you get them as unskilled, skilled and semi-skilled workers. I request the Minister to look into this matter and see that the retrenched workers who deserve re-employment are re-employed properly.

Sir, I was stuck up in coal and iron. I want to say something about Sindri.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): You got stuck up in jag-gery!

Dr. Rama Rao: Why do you allow the A.C.C.? Why not have your own factory? I would suggest that for the Nandikonda Project you should have your own factory instead of allowing private concerns.

Regarding salt, the Salt Cess Act was passed, but the Rules have not yet been framed. And the amount to be spent for labour welfare, co-operative stores and other development is lying because no Rules have been framed. Secondly, the Salt Cess Committee suggested a re-alignment method. That has not been followed. Regarding the sale of salt I will not give details, but salt must be sold by weight and not by measure. It looks ticklish, but that is very important to improve the quality.

Then as regards the D.D.T. factory I am glad it has started production. As regards the next factory, why should the I.C.I. be given permission to produce in India? I can understand about Tatas. If Government cannot do something by themselves, why should the British octopus be allowed to spread its tentacles in lines in which we can produce?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as I know, no such permission has been given.

Dr. Rama Rao: I have got this news item from the *Times of India* of yesterday or day before yesterday, which says: "The remaining 2,000 tons of D.D.T. annually required is expected to be produced by the Imperial Chemical Industries in Calcutta and by the Tata Chemicals at their Mithapur factory." But I do not care for the news item if that is not correct.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is not correct.

Dr. Rama Rao: Then I stand corrected.

Regarding fertilizer factories, I do not know whether Mr. Mukerjee promised every State he visited, but we

thought we could get one for Vijaya-wada. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it favourable.

2 P.M.

Since we are producing penicillin, we must be able to produce other antibiotics also. Because, once we produce one, we will have sufficient men and it will be easy to produce other antibiotics. I hope the hon. Minister will take steps to produce other antibiotics also so that we may be able to supply these valuable medicines cheaply and freely to the people.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): If I rise to speak on the Demands of this particular Ministry, I do so because I think well of the Ministry. In fact, I think very well of the Ministry, but not quite as well as the Ministry thinks of itself.

I have been looking into the figures of the total investments made in the various enterprises under the control of this Ministry and I find that if the budgeted amounts are fully utilised in the current year, even then, the total investment will be less than 50 per cent of the amount given in the Five Year Plan. I particularly regret that this should be so, because it is the Production Ministry which has to bear the brunt of the industrial development in the basic sector of the industries. If the progress of investment continues at the rate at which it has done, I am afraid we will not progress as fast as all of us want to do. I do not say this in a spirit of carping criticism, but because I want to bring to the fore the shortcomings of this Ministry in a constructive manner so that steps may be taken by the Minister and his officers to step up the rate of developmental investment so as to ensure that in the coming years whatever is programmed may be fulfilled. I do not want to go into the break-up of the figures, because that would take much of my time and I will be left with little to say on the various items which I want to do.

I will take up the various industries under this Ministry in the order

in which they are mentioned in this report. Take the Hindustan Steel Works. It was a fair agreement that was arrived at by the Government of India with the Germans. I find that on 17th February, 1954, the site for this plant was finally selected. According to the agreement, within four years of this date, the factory is supposed to go into production. More than one year has passed. May I know what progress has been made in this period of 13 months so that the hopes that steel will begin to flow from the furnaces by February, 1958 may be realised. I am aware that the Minister will say that after the signing of the agreement, we have increased the size of the plant from five lakh tons to one million tons, and that that may lead to a certain delay. What I urge upon him is that this change in the capacity of the plant should not be allowed to come in the way of our achieving the target date. My concrete suggestion in that direction would be that the staff of these works, which is at present located in New Delhi should at once be shifted to the site so that greater urgency is imparted to all the officers and the technical staff that can happen on the site itself.

Then, I take the Russian steel plant. I have nothing to say against the agreement as such. But, I would like to know why there is no provision for global tenders in that agreement. All that is said is that the matter of prices will be settled by mutual agreement between the Government and the Soviet organisation. This will presumably be done after we have accepted the project report and spent millions of rupees. May I know if it will at all be possible for the Government of India to settle the price of the steel plant to their advantage once they have spent such a lot of money on the project report and also on various other things that would have happened by then?

The second point that I would like to be clear about is why in this agreement there is nothing mentioned about

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performance by the Soviet organisation. I know that it is not going to be a turn-key job. Even so, certainly there could have been a certain provision in this agreement so that the target date within which this plant is to go into operation could have been ensured. I have gone through this agreement very carefully. While I find mention in a number of places as to what the Government of India will have to undergo if they do not do this part of their job or that part, there is no similar stipulation about what would happen if the Russian organisation fails to do any one of the various things that are mentioned in the agreement. There is only one stipulation here, that if there is any delay on the part of the Soviet organisation in the commissioning of the entire works by the date agreed upon for such commissioning, the payments due after such commissioning shall be postponed by a corresponding period. This is the only condition mentioned here. What will happen to the interest? I find that the interest is to be repaid along with the capital from the very next year. Only the instalments are mentioned. In case the plant is not commissioned and the payment of instalment is postponed, why should interest still be paid on those instalments?

Then, on page 39 I find—this may be a small error of calculation only—annual payment thereafter for four years. The amount mentioned is Rs. 12 million. I take it that this is at the rate of Rs. 3 million per year and not Rs. 12 million per year, because the total is only Rs. 25 million.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Annual payment for the whole period of four years.

Shri Bansal: Thank you.

I would also like to know what is the position in regard to the other steel plant for which negotiations are about to be carried on. Only yesterday, the newspapers announced the arrival of a mission from the U.K.

The Minister has just now announced that the Commerce and Industry Ministry are carrying on negotiations with that mission. What happens if another country wants to hold negotiations? I am not putting a merely hypothetical question. I understand some people came from another country and they are still in a great deal of doubt as to with which Ministry they are going to negotiate. I am not interested which Ministry handles this. But, for God's sake, let there be no uncertainty about it. Let the people in those countries which are interested in putting up a steel plant here know definitely as to with whom they are going to deal in this matter of steel.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Who are the new-comers?

Shri Bansal: I think the Minister knows them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No.

Shri Bansal: Austrians.

I would also like to know what is the employment policy of the Government in regard to these various undertakings. In yesterday's papers again, a huge advertisement has appeared announcing that there are jobs going for a large number of technical positions in this Bilhai steel project. And this advertisement is signed by the Joint Secretary and Officer on Special Duty in charge of Bilhai steel project. Are these jobs going to be given purely on a departmental basis, or is there going to be a Board of Selection appointed for selecting these highly important personnel? My suggestion in this respect would be that normally these things should go to the Union Public Service Commission.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Hear, hear.

Shri Bansal: I know the Minister will reply that the Public Service Commission will take perhaps six months or ten months to make the selections. So, if that is not

possible, I think a Selection Board should be appointed with some high officer of the Ministry as the Chairman and he should have with him on the Board people who are qualified, who have knowledge, who have experience of the working of steel plants and who are qualified to make the selections. Otherwise, I am afraid that with all the best intention on the part of the Government and the Project Officer concerned, we may find that proper selection has not been made.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Such a Board has already been appointed.

Shri Bansal: Well, thank you very much. At least I did not know of it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Nobody knew about it.

Shri Bansal: Then also I understand that an officer has been appointed as the Project Officer. I have not the pleasure of knowing that gentleman. I wish him well. That is all I say because this is a very important task that is falling on his shoulders. Here he will have to deal not only with persons whom we know, whom we have been knowing, but with a country and with people whom we have not known so far and in this very difficult task he has my good wishes with him.

Now, I come to Sindri. I know that the Minister will say that it is not really his baby because it came into being about ten years ago, and he is just holding it.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Ten years ago?

Shri Bansal: Yes, 1944 or so. It was conceived in 1943-44.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: And delivered when and by whom?

Shri Bansal: Sindri is one of those projects which is doing fairly well. It has begun to do fairly well now. From the balance-sheet I find that huge loans were taken from the Government of India. I do not know whether they were against stocks or against what, at the rate of interest of 4½ per cent. Now that Sindri is a

going concern and it has huge stock of fertiliser at its disposal all the year round, I think any bank will be able to advance loans to it at a rate of interest much lower than 4½ per cent. and I think a recommendation may be made by the Ministry to the Board of Directors to take advantage of the facilities offered by ordinary banks.

This question of frequent change of the managing director has been raised in this House again and again, and I do not want to take up the time of the House on that, but I would like to say a word or two about the autonomy of such Boards. Sindri and a large number of other undertakings of this Ministry are being worked as private limited companies, and they have Boards of Directors. What is the amount of autonomy enjoyed by these Boards of Directors? I was told that in one or two cases even the temporary vacancy of the managing director was filled in straightaway by the Ministry without the knowledge, much less consultation, of the Board of Directors. I do not think that is a very healthy procedure. When the Board of Directors are in charge of the affairs, I think it behoves the Government of India to consult them before they fill in a temporary vacancy.

Mr. Chairman: Only two minutes more.

Shri Bansal: Then I would come straightaway to the shipyard and say that the *Hindustan Times* report which came three or four days back, and which certainly the Ministry must have seen, is not so complimentary as the report of the Ministry. After reading that report, I find that Rs. 35,000 per ship had to be paid to a British concern for not delivering the boilers in time. I want to know why we should pay to the British concern because they are not able to fulfil their contract in time, a penalty of Rs. 35,000. I think this was a very bad sort of thing that was allowed to be done by the Vizag Shipyard.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member say that the other party did not

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fulfil the contract and yet we had to pay damages? Is that the position?

Shri Bansal: This is exactly what I mean. What happened was that the British concern had to supply boilers within a particular date, and then they came forward with an excuse. They said: "In England we cannot find the steel plates which are wanted for your boilers, and we will have to import those steel plates from some other country with the result that we will have to spend Rs. 35,000 more", and our Shipyard agreed to pay Rs. 35,000 per ship more on that excuse. I should have imagined that in such a case.....

Mr. Chairman: That is a different point. It is not that we are paying by way of damages for another party not fulfilling its part of the contract. This is an entirely different thing.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is not a penalty, but increased rate for non-delivery.

Shri Bansal: Because my time was so short I wanted to emphasise this point that way.

Then, in a number of places it is mentioned here that although the ships were launched on a particular date, they were not delivered till four or five months because the motive power, that is the boiler, was not installed. I cannot understand how they can be launched without the motive power. I want to know in whose eyes the Ministry or the draftsmen of this report are trying to throw dust in this way by saying that the ships were launched although they were not delivered to the users.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: They were just pushed into the creek.

Shri Bansal: I have only to say a word about the refineries and that is about the employment of Indian personnel. In the agreements it is definitely laid down that Indian personnel will be trained and employed as far as possible. I know the Minister has given figures saying that a large num-

ber of Indians are being employed, but my information is that they are being employed only on very lower jobs. What is the percentage of people who have been taken in for training and for higher jobs? That is a statement which I want the Minister to make definitely.

Then, about this waste gas, I want to know what steps are being taken to utilise the waste gas from these refineries. Are the Government of India themselves thinking of putting up some fertiliser factories at the site of these plants, or are the Burmah-Shell and other refineries doing it, or is this work being given to some private undertaking? Because every day the refineries are working, we are wasting so much waste gas which is actually a very valuable raw material.

As my time is up and I do not want to tire your patience, I will stop although I have quite a lot to say.

Shri Kasliwal (Kota-Jhalawar): I am most grateful to you for having given me this opportunity of speaking on the Demands of this Ministry.

While I would like to congratulate the Ministry on the good work it has done, I have to voice my complaint regarding this Ministry in a particular matter in which my State, the State of Rajasthan, has not received fair treatment. I refer to the question of the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan. Rajasthan has not received fair treatment in this matter and I would like to say that Rajasthan has been reduced to the position of a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the other fertiliser factories which are already in the country or which are going to be established now in the country.

We all know that the entire raw material for this fertiliser factory in Sindri comes from Rajasthan which has almost 60 per cent of the raw material which is being used in Sindri, and more than 100 wagons per day—I am told the number of meter gauge wagons is 175 and the number

of broad gauge wagons is about 100—carry a thousand tons of gypsum every day from Bikaner to Sindri, and when they come back from Sindri to Bikaner they all come empty. The Rajasthan Government appointed a committee to enquire into the entire question, and they said that Rajasthan has all the material available for a fertiliser factory or a fertiliser unit which would produce something like 3,50,000 tons, as was suggested and recommended by the technical mission. Not only the gypsum is available, but with the Bhakra-Nangal project coming into operation, we are going to have 20,000 k.w. of electrical energy. At the same time, there is water also available. Not only are there water and electricity, but we have got the lignite mines also from which coal could be very easily utilised.

In fact, the position of Rajasthan, so far as the question of establishment of a fertiliser factory is concerned, is not only most favourable, but I will say, unassailable. Therefore I must say with deep regret that the Ministry has not yet given a thought to this position.

I need not go into the other questions, the question of the supply of labour or the question of supply of building material, which are all available near a site which the Rajasthan Government had suggested at Hanumangarh. If there is one site today which is the best site for the establishment of such a factory, it is at Hanumangarh in Bikaner where every kind of facility is available. I want the Ministry to look into this matter. I want to assure the hon. Minister that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, every person of Rajasthan will feel most grateful for this, if he takes this into consideration.

You know that in the Five Year Plan, Rajasthan was not allotted a single penny in the matter of other industries; every other State was allotted, but this State was not given a single penny in the matter of other industries.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Travancore-Cochin State also has not been given.

Shri Kasliwal: The development of Rajasthan is long overdue. I want this Ministry therefore to take this into consideration. I hope the Ministry will not only take this into consideration, but not leave this matter merely in the hands of a committee. I am told that a committee has been established, which goes by the name of Fertiliser Production Committee, of which as my hon. friend Dr. Rama Rao said, Mr. Mukerji was the chairman. I do not want that the matter should go entirely into the hands of the committee. I want that the Minister himself should look into the matter, and then sanction the establishment of such a factory.

I have no grouse so far as the establishment of a new factory at Nangal is concerned. Let Nangal have it. But at the same time, so far as the claim of Rajasthan is concerned, that must not be overlooked.

There is another matter to which I want to make a reference in this connection. Today in Sindri and other factories, what happens is this. The ammonium sulphate which is being manufactured is manufactured from calcium sulphate, which is otherwise known as gypsum. When calcium sulphate is mixed with ammonia and carbon dioxide, the by-product is, apart from ammonium sulphate which is manufactured, calcium carbonate. Calcium carbonate is being sold to the A.C.C. at Rs. 9 per ton. If instead of using calcium sulphate in any fertiliser factory, sodium sulphate is used, the by-product of that will be sodium carbonate. Sodium sulphate is available in large quantities in the bitters of Sambhar Lake. It is a perennial source of supply so far as sodium sulphate is concerned. If sodium sulphate is used instead of calcium sulphate, as I said earlier, the by-product would be sodium carbonate. Sodium carbonate is sold at Rs. 310 to Rs. 320 per ton in this country. The country imports to the tune of 60,000 to 80,000

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tons of sodium carbonate from outside every year. If we have a unit, which will utilise 30,000 tons of sodium sulphate, established, we shall have 25,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and about 20,000 to 22,000 tons of sodium carbonate, which will fetch a price of nearly Rs. 60 lakhs. I want the hon. Minister to go into this whole question. I am told, and there is reason to believe, that there is no such plant not only in India, but probably in the whole world. So I want the hon. Minister to go into this question, because the Rajasthan Government had called for a committee of experts, they went into the whole question, and they have said that if sodium carbonate is to be produced in this way, it would save a lot of foreign exchange, quite apart from establishing a very important factory in the country. I would request the hon. Minister to see that a pilot unit or a pilot project is established for this, and to enquire into the whole question.

I had your permission to speak only on these two particular points.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue speaking on other points as well.

Shri Kasliwal: I am very grateful to you. I want to mention only two or three other matters. One is relating to the Hindustan Shipyard to which two or three of my hon. friends who have spoken earlier have made a reference. I can never understand the amount of delay which is there—I do not know how far all those allegations are true, that there is a lot of delay in the supply of ships and so on; there have been criticisms also as regards the way they are being produced, the way orders are being sent abroad, because this Shipyard is unable to supply the orders, etc. I am told Rs. 12 crores worth of orders have gone to German firms instead of going to this; they have gone not only to German firms, but to some other firms also. Also I am told that the

French technicians who are being employed there are not doing as good work as they were expected to do. I want the Minister to enquire into the whole thing and let not only this House but also the country know what the exact position is.

There is one other matter to which I would like to make a reference. In the report of the Ministry, it has been stated that under the circumstances existing in the country, the further export of coal is not possible. I cannot understand what those circumstances are. The hon. Minister should have explained, saying the circumstances are these. We are producing more and more coal, but our export is falling. This is a peculiar position. I want that the hon. Minister should enquire into this position as to why our exports in the matter of coal are falling.

Similarly, our exports of Sambhar salt are also falling. My fear is that if the exports of salt continue to fall as they are falling today, the industry is bound to suffer.

These are the matters to which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. There is only one other matter on which I would like to congratulate him, and that is with regard to the establishment of a heavy electrical equipment project. I am very glad that this has been taken in hand. This was a matter which really should have been taken up long ago, and it would have saved us a lot of foreign exchange, but any way it is not too late that now at least it has been taken on hand.

Shri Meghnad Saha: (Calcutta—North-West): The Ministry of Production whose work and achievements we are reviewing today is the latest baby of the Government of India. But to this has been assigned the very important task of controlling the industrial undertakings in the public sector. The report of the Ministry shows that it has got at present under it about 14 undertakings in various stages. Six are in actual production,

others are expected shortly to go into production, and four or five are in the project stage. In the next Five Year Plan the public sector is expected to expand enormously. Therefore, it is very necessary that we take an objective review of the working of these undertakings. It will be very useful to the country.

This year the Ministry has given us a balance-sheet.....

Shri K. C. Reddy: Last year also.

Shri Meghnad Saha: ... of some of undertakings, where it has been possible to produce a balance-sheet. From these we find that only the Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. shows a positive balance—I would not say profit, but a positive balance. Most of the other factories are just on the margin or they are showing a continual loss, as for example, the Hindustan Shipyard or the Housing Factory. There is a widespread view amongst the public here as also amongst Government officials that when there is an industry in the public sector, it can go on making a continuous loss. This is not a correct view, even according to the Communists. Because after all the capital has been found either from taxation or from loans, and therefore every industry is expected to yield something. If it goes on making a continuous loss, then ultimately the burden will be on the taxpayer because on all loans you will have to pay interest. The interest on loans which the Government of India have floated comes to about Rs. 101 crores, and this is covered by taxation. Taxation is already six times as much as it was in pre-war days; and how long can taxation be increased? Therefore, every undertaking must run on what is known as an even financial keel and it must make a surplus. This is recognised as the cardinal principle of all industrial undertakings in the public sector. Mr. Herbert Morrison, who might be called the father of nationalisation of industries in Britain, says:

"The public corporation must be no more a capitalist business,
40 LSD.—3

the be-all and end-all of which is profits and dividend, even though it must be expected to pay its way".

We may have nationalisation, but we cannot go on making a continuous loss.

The second point which I wish to make is about the board of directors, because the success of an undertaking depends upon the board of directors. For appointing the board of directors, a definite policy has been laid down in England, which has got a lot of public undertakings, both industrial and services, under the nationalised sector. The board of directors should not only be a policy laying body but should also be a functional body. I do not know what policy is being followed by the Ministry which has the power of appointing all the directors; and as far as I can see from the personnel of the board of directors given here in the case of Sindri Fertilizers, this policy is not being followed. Of the seven or eight directors of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the Chairman is the Secretary of the Ministry. The Managing Director belonged at least to the civil service. There are two Finance men, employees of Government of India. There is only one person, Lala Shri Ram, a non-official, and Shri Aiyangar—I do not know what he is—and one labour member. We find that this directorate is practically entirely composed of and dominated by the officials. This is a very unsalutary feature of the public sector; particularly in this industry, there ought to have been a chemist, and an engineer on the board of directors. It is a fertilizer and chemicals industry and a distinguished chemist of the country would have brought very much strength to this industry. In the absence of a good directorate, we find that it is being all managed departmentally. If you scan the constitution of the directorate of a nationalised industry in every country, I think nowhere is it the intention to make it a part of the department. I hope that in future the Ministries will tell us what principles they follow in the

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nomination of directors, whether it is against the company law or whether it is against the charter of incorporation of these undertakings.

I wish to say something now with respect to the factories which are in a half-finished stage. It is quite clear that many of them have taken a rather long time in construction. Take, for example, the Hindustan Insecticides Factory. D.D.T. is one of the simplest of chemicals, one of my chemist friends assured me. This ought not to have taken three or four years to be completed. Another example is the Hindustan Antibiotics. During the war, penicillin factories were completed in Europe and America, particularly in America, within a year of the discovery. In this country, I think the idea of having this factory started in 1948 and even in six years the factory is not completed. This is an indication of very bad efficiency on the part of the Ministry. Something is wrong there. In the meantime, the inventor, Sir Alexander Fleming, has died, and we might have some other discovery which would supersede penicillin. When it takes six years to complete the factory, I am very sorry for the Ministry. I find that the Heavy Electrical Projects Limited is still in an embryonic stage. I remember in 1948, the then Director of Industries made a complete study and gave a project report. I do not know what has happened to that. I think all these babies are taking too much time to come out of their mother's womb. There are certain of them which are in a project stage. There is the Rourkela iron and steel factory. We have been told that since the signing of the agreement in February last year, in four years it will be in production. The Minister knows very well that this cannot be done.

Shri K. C. Bedy: Why not?

Shri Meghnad Saha: I am coming to that. The site was selected without carefully going into the water requirements, transport facilities as well as the requirements of power. After the

site was selected, it has been found that a dam has to be thrown over the Brahmani river. How long will it take to complete the dam, and who is responsible for this dam? To bring the ore, you have to go round—instead of reaching the ear straight from the nose, you have to go round and reach it. In order to reach the ore, you have to go a very long round about way, about 150 miles of railway. There has been talk of having a short line of 57 miles. When is this railway line going to be completed?

An Hon. Member: In 1972.

Shri Meghnad Saha: We have been told that power will be supplied by Hirakud. Probably many of the people here do not know that from Hirakud to Rourkela the route goes over a forest area, a very difficult area, and I know that not even a survey has been made of the power-route. So unless we are living in a sort of 'Alladin's wonderful lamp' world, I do not see in four years any chance of this factory being completed and going into production. I may add a further query, whether all these sites were selected on political grounds or on grounds of efficiency. Does the onus of selection of the site, which is a very important problem, rest with the Government or with the foreign experts? Did Krupps-Demag give their opinion unequivocally in the case of the Rourkela plant and did the Russians give their opinion in the case of the Bhilai plant? Also, I want to know from the Minister what arrangements have been made for the supply of raw materials which will be necessary for the running of these factories. We have been told that they are going to be in the public sector. But, I know from certain information which has come to us that we are making a little prop of public sector round which all the private sectors are growing up like mushrooms, people who will control all the raw materials. Already one capitalistic concern is cornering the supply of re-factories and they are seeing that not a single gram of re-factories goes to these factories excepting through their medium.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Monopoly.

Shri Meghnad Saha: So, the private sector is simply an eye-wash as far as my information goes. When the material is produced, how is it going to be processed? Will it remain in the public sector or is it being given to the private sector?

I have got another remark to make. We are having a large number of very costly factories in the public sector. On iron and steel alone, we are going to spend something like 300 crores of rupees. May I ask the Government whether they have got any consulting firm of engineers. Whenever any businessman starts a business, he engages his own consulting engineers who carefully draw up the design and plan for that and after that these consulting engineers also look after the erection which is given to contractors and they also look after the maintenance of the plant for some time till the people are trained to look after this work. As far as I know, the Government have no consulting engineers at all. They are asking for somebody from the Tatas, somebody from Messrs. Martin Burn and also some other people to serve for them for some time as consulting engineers. Krupp Demag are their consultants, their erectors and their suppliers and they are everything. No private business would proceed on these very shaky foundations. If this Government means business, they must appoint a body of consultants which has got international reputation. It is no good appointing one man here and one man there who has got only experience of maintaining a certain industrial undertaking and saying that we have fulfilled the task of having a firm of consulting engineers.

Then, I come to the very important portion of supply of coal. In spite of everything else, coal is the most important source of power and it will remain the most important source of power for a long time to come. What is your position with respect to coal? We have got only 60 billion tons of coal, the United States has got 3000

billion tons and China 1500 billion tons. Still we are wasting coal like anything. If you read the various reports of Committees, the Coal Mining Committee's Report, the report on coal washings, on Coal Reorganisation and other committees and so on and so forth, you will find that no country is wasting coal in the way that we are doing. I want to know from the hon. Minister of Production what he is doing to stop the criminal waste of this most important raw material for power which this country has got in such small quantities.

As I have not got much time, I will not take this point now. But, I am thinking of asking for a special debate on the necessity of nationalisation of our coal mines and if I get an opportunity, I will speak then.

I think this Ministry of Production is going to be expanded very much and its activity is going to be increased. It has got absolutely no experience in this line and, therefore, I suggest that a Commission should be appointed to go into the workings of the public undertakings in this country and advise government as to the best method of administering these undertakings in the interest of the nation after duly examining the experience of other nations. As a matter of fact, most countries, even capitalist countries have got many industries in the public sector. In England the total amount of capital invested is £200 million and there is a clause there that after some time they must make a 5 per cent surplus, positive balance, on the amount invested and very fine laws have been evolved to find out how these public corporations should be conducted. It is time now that we take into account the experience of other nations and, in future, instead of proceeding in the present chaotic manner we proceed in a rational way so that socialistic economy may be realised. At the present time, the position is, we are bringing out human babies but asking the wolf mothers to suckle them. When the wolf mothers are there, they would either

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

devour the babies or if they really suckle babies like Romulus and Remus, the babies will become wolves. The concerns' products will not be human beings, socialistic bodies meant to be socialized, but will become wolves. That is what is becoming, the result of this talk of socialism.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The objective of the Production Ministry, as given in the introduction, is rapid industrialisation. What they mean by rapid industrialisation is not very much clear. But, in my opinion, it should mean the decreasing to pressure on the land so that we produce more in the industrial sector and if this is kept in mind the problem before the Production Ministry is a very huge one. We have got a huge population of 36 crores and according to trends in the last few decades the increase in population is at the rate of 1½ per cent. every year. That means that about 45 lakhs more people are to be given jobs every year. I do not know what portion of this would be employed or taken over by this Ministry. But, much is expected from this Ministry and though when we compare what was happening a few years before with what is happening now in this Ministry, the progress looks very rapid and satisfactory, but when we look at the problem the progress so far made becomes very negligible.

Then, I come to a specific point, namely, the development or industrial growth in the Hyderabad State. You know Hyderabad State is one of the backward areas and therefore it needs industrial development. The private sector was neither there in the past nor is it there now. Neither in the present nor in the future will it play the role that is expected of it so far as the Hyderabad State is concerned. In the past, many of the industries that appeared to be thriving in the Hyderabad State, were either started directly by the Government or under their guidance or assistance. In fact, the common people start feel-

ing like that. We, who know the Production Minister personally and the public-minded people, most of them, in Hyderabad know him very well, we cannot have any feeling like that and even the masses may be joking, but they do say that in the old regime—what we call the Razakar regime—there was greater industrial expansion than what we see after independence. In the last 8 years, not a single factory has come into existence there while before, so many factories were there like the Nizam Sugar Factory, the Sirpur Paper Mills, the Sir Silk Factory, the Allwyn Metal Works and the Praga Tools and so many textile mills and others. So, my appeal to the Production Minister is here is an area where the private sector has never played a part and neither is it playing a part now, and so it should have special handling and special care.

Apart from that, if you look at the raw materials and the position of the Hyderabad State, it does deserve a greater portion of the industrial undertakings. Take the case of the Fertilizer Factory. We, Members of both Houses, from the Hyderabad State had recently submitted a memorandum on this point. About the Fertilizer Factory, we had stated that we were told that the Expert Committee had favourably reported on the possibilities of establishing a Fertilizer Factory at or near Ramgundam. In fact, some of us had occasion to see some of the Members and one or two Members were very happy that Ramgundam and Kothagodium had sites which would be one of the best sites. A thermal station with a capacity of 38,000 k. w. is nearing completion at Ramgundam. Low grade coal is available nearby. Ramgundam is centrally situated and is well served by railway connection for the supply of fertiliser to areas in Hyderabad, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and nearby States. Hyderabad does deserve a fertiliser factory. There is a talk or wishper going on

that the fate of Hyderabad has been sealed and the hopes that were created there that these sites were one of the best sites have receded because the sites are no more to be considered and some decision has already been taken. I do not know about it, but I have seen some Press reports here and there and they too lead us to believe this type of whisper. I would request the Production Minister to make categorical statement in this connection and let us know where the fate of Hyderabad hangs (*Interruption*). In fact, it will be more economically taken into consideration and if the bottlenecks in transport in regard to the State fertiliser plant are removed, the area now not catered for can be easily catered for. As I have already stated, all the raw materials are available there. There is cheap coal and there are coal-bearing areas also there; power is available; water is available and therefore, ammonium sulphate can now be manufactured. I may say that it is a well known fact that India is an importer of sulphur. Other processes of manufacturing sulphur have to be considered and in view of the availability of gypsum in this country, to which one of my hon. friends referred, alternate methods have been suggested and a detailed scheme for the establishment of a fertiliser factory with a production capacity of 50,000 tons may be easily undertaken.

Then, I come to the steel plant, Adilabad and Bastar are adjoining areas. Bastar is full of iron ore and there is soft coke in Adilabad. On one side of Godavari, coal is available and on the other side of Godavari it is full of iron ore. In spite of the fact that so much coal and so much iron are lying so near to each other, no consideration is given, so far as steel plant is concerned, for Hyderabad, I hope that the new teams that are coming to investigate the different sites will consider this aspect also and they will certainly give some priority to Hyderabad. In this connection, I may state also that gene-

rally it is supposed that the percentage of iron ore in Hyderabad is not as high as it is in some other places. It may look as a handicap, but at the same time if we look at the iron ores in other countries, particular in the European countries, we find that a much lower percentage is found there and yet they are more economical because the process does not take a long time, and with little effort the iron can be got out of it.

I have one more submission to make. We have got two great engineering projects—Allwyn Metal Works and Praga Tools Corporation. Both of them have got very good experience and they can serve the country very efficiently, but both of them are lacking from good management and resources. Both the factories are in the same city, that is one reason. If Government can evolve a scheme to combine both these factories, or if they are kept separate, to co-ordinate their efforts and production by taking over the management, so that under the Production Ministry these two factories will work, then the two factories will serve our country better.

In view of the fact that more and more electricity is coming to Hyderabad and all raw materials are available there—labour is quite cheap and abundant and in fact, if we expect anything from Hyderabad, particularly from the well known districts of Nalgonda and Karimnagar it is labour—I am quite confident that it would be economical and beneficial to have an industrial project started in Hyderabad. I urge the Production Ministry to take into consideration the special conditions of Hyderabad State and the feelings that have been created, the misgivings that the people there may have, and create confidence in the minds of those people and do that much justice which Hyderabad deserves.

Mr. Chairman: The following are selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of

[Mr. Chairman.]

Production which the Members have intimated to be moved:

Demand No.	No. of cut motions
85	173, 176, 530, 531, 532 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 815, 816, 817.
86	819
87	692, 821.
88	823
89	825.

Entrusting production of refined oil entirely to foreign interests

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to set up a steel plant in West Bengal

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Exploitation of labour by contractors of Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi—Bolangir): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate employment of local people in Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-Payment of compensation and forcible occupation of lands in connection with works of Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate arrangements for drinking water at the site of Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of arrangement for technical training of adequate number of local people for Hindusthan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate steps to safeguard interests of Orissa and of people of Orissa in Hindusthan Steel Ltd.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to erect a Steel Plant at Virdhachalam to make use of Iron Ore available there

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to erect a fertiliser and a cement factory at Perambalur to make use of gypsum available there

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to set up a State-owned
Cement factory for Nandikonda
Project*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy in respect of Oil refineries

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to produce vital antibiotics
other than Penicillin*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Failure to provide scientific facilities
for production of salt by manufacturers*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Salt' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Non-fulfilment of construction targets
in Visakhapatnam Shipyard under
remodelling plan of the French
firm of Naval Experts*

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Inefficiency and delay in building new
ships in the Hindustan Shipyard
Limited, Visakhapatnam*

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to nationalise Coal Mines

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Government Coal Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Permission to Imperial Chemical Industries to set up a D.D.T. factory

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are before the House.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : हमें बहुत ही अभिमान है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने पिछले सालों में देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में काफी प्रगति की है, और इस रिपोर्ट में राज्य के जो १२ कारखाने हैं उनके नाम दिये हुए हैं। इससे मालूम होता है कि हम अब तक अपनी जिन आवश्यकताओं के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भर रह रहे थे वे बहुत ही जल्दी हमारे देश में ही पूरी होने लगेंगी। सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता हमारी लौहे की थी, जिसके अभाव के कारण हमारे बहुत से कार्यों में रुकावट आती थी। हमारे समुद्री जहाजों का निर्माण उसकी वजह से रुका हुआ था, हमारे स्लैब के बहुत से काम उसकी वजह से रुके हुए थे और उनके लिए हमको विदेशों के आयात पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता था। और भी इसी तरह से बहुत से काम रुके हुए थे। यह खुशी की बात है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस कार्य को अपने हाथ में लिया है। हम देखते हैं कि कुछ ही महीनों में एक नई बाल्टी तीन तीन स्टील प्लांटों की बातें हुईं और उनमें से दो के बारे में तो बात पक्की भी हो गयी। तो इस तरह से जो प्रगति हम कुछ सालों में करने की सोच रहे थे वह कुछ थोड़ी ही दिनों में होगी, और हम अपनी इस आवश्यकता के लिए शीघ्र ही आत्म निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

जहां यह कारखाने बन रहे हैं, वहां में एक और आवश्यकता की ओर शासन का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां मेंशीन टूल फैक्टरी ने इसी वर्ष काम शुरू किया है और यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि बड़े बड़े लेप्स हमारे यहां बनने शुरू हो गये हैं।

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

में खुद बंमलार गया था और मैंने यह स्वयं देखा और मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई। लेकिन जहां हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, वहां हमको थोड़ा इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो माल हम बना रहे हैं, उसमें से कुछ विदेशों को निर्यात करें और वहां अपने माल का प्रसार करें, ताकि हम वहां अपने लिए बाजार बना सकें। यदि हम ऐसा करेंगे तो बहुत उत्तम होगा। क्योंकि हमारे राज्य के पड़ोस में जो देश हैं वह हमारे मित्र हैं, जैसे कि बर्मा हैं, सीलोन हैं, इंडोनीशिया और इंडोचीन आदि, ये ऐसे देश हैं कि जिनसे हमें सहयोग करना बहुत आवश्यक है और करना भी चाहिए और उनकी जो जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी पूर्ति की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। सम्भव है कि हम जितना माल पैदा करें वह अभी हमारी आवश्यकताओं के लिए भी पूरा न हो लेकिन फिर भी उसमें से कुछ माल हम विदेशों को दे कर के कुछ अपना बाजार वहां कायम करें जिससे कि हम आगे जा करके जो भी माल पैदा करें वह दूसरों की जरूरत के लिए भी हो और हमारे लिए भी हो। इसके लिए ज्यादा अच्छा हो कि कुछ कमिशन एजेंट्स वगैरह मुकरर किए जायें जो बाजारों में जायें, विदेशों में जायें और देखें कि वहां की आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं, इसके आंकड़े और तथ्य वे एकत्रित करें और वहां की गवर्नमेंट से और वहां के व्यापारियों से सम्पर्क कायम करके वहां पर हमारे माल की खपत के लिए अभी से वह प्रयत्न करें।

इस मिनिस्ट्री के अलावा जैसे कि टेलीफोन फॅक्टरी हैं, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर जिस तरह की कोचब बनती हैं, वॅगन्स अभी तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ही बन रहे हैं, तो यह जो सामान बनते हैं इनके लिये अगर विदेशों में प्रयत्न किया जाय तो हम अपने लिए बहुत कुछ मार्केट बाहर कायम कर सकेंगे।

दूसरी आवश्यक चीज जिसकी ओर मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि जैसे जैसे ये

कारखाने बनते जा रहे हैं, तो उनमें खर्चा भी बढ़ता ही है। अभी जैसा डाक्टर साहा ने बताया कि कंसलटेंट इंजीनियर्स कायम करने चाहिए। अभी कल मैं अपने नगर उज्जैन से आ रहा था, तो रास्ते में ट्रैन में मुझे एक इंजीनियर साहब मिले जो बम्बई की कंसलटेंट इंजीनियर्स की जो एक फर्म के एक सदस्य हैं, उनसे मालूम हुआ कि वह फर्म १० सी० सी०, असांसियंटेंड सीमेंट कम्पनी हैं और वह उनके कारखानों को देखने जा रहे थे, २५०० रुपये माहवार वह लेते हैं और उसमें आने जाने का भत्ता और खर्चा वगैरह सब शामिल होता है, वे टाटा फर्म को भी देखने गये हैं, वे १० सी० सी० के तमाम कारखाने देख रहे हैं और लाखों रुपये की बचत उन्होंने वहां पर बतलाई है। मैं नहीं कहता कि आप उस फर्म को रख लें लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हमें ऐसे योग्य कर्मशायल इंजीनियर्स की संवाओं की बहुत जरूरत है। मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारे कई कारखानों में फिजलखर्ची अवश्य निकलेंगी और काफी खर्चा ऐसा होगा जो कम किया जा सकता है और खर्च की बचत की जा सकती है। इसलिए जहां इतने कारखाने हैं, वहां कर्मशायल इंजीनियर्स का होना और उनकी सलाह लेना और उनसे कार्य की निगरानी कराना और खर्च की कमी करवाने की ओर शासन का ध्यान जरूर जाना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर जल्द ही इस दिशा में कदम उठाया गया तो काफी बचत होने की सम्भावना हो सकती है, अगर बचत न भी हुई तो यह तो निश्चित है कि जो हमारे अधिकारी भिन्न भिन्न कारखानों में जिम्मेदारी के पद पर कार्य करते हैं, वे सतर्क अवश्य रहेंगे और बिना वजह जो खर्च करने की बातें चलती रहती हैं, वह न होंगीं, इसलिए इस पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ थोड़ा सा शिप बिल्डिंग यार्ड के बारे में मुझे कहना है। मेरे कई मित्रों ने भी इस बात को कहा है कि जितनी प्रगति इसमें होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई है। और इसमें हमारा कुछ दोष नहीं है, हमने जो अपने कंसलटेंट

मुकरर किये हैं एस० ई० एल० फ्रांस के, उनके बारे में कोई दो राय तो हो नहीं सकती और यह बाक्या है कि वह बहुत अच्छी फर्म हैं और योग्य फर्म हैं लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हुआ यह कि उन्होंने जो टैकनिकल परसन्स (व्यक्ति) हमारे यहां भेजे हैं, वह उतने योग्य साबित नहीं हुए और उनसे जितना लाभ हमको मिलना चाहिए था, वह शायद नहीं मिल सका है, तो सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अभी तक जो कुछ हुआ वह तो हुआ लेकिन अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमको जरा बहुत सोच समझ कर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है, इस काल में काफी हमें प्रगति करना है लेकिन अगर इस तरीके से हमारे कदम आगे बढ़ें जैसे कि अभी तक बढ़ते रहे हैं तो हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं और आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे। अभी जो बाहर से माल आता है वह दूसरे जहाजों में आता है, विदेशी जहाजों में भर कर सामान आता है, हम भी अपने देश में उत्पादन कार्य कर रहे हैं और हमें अपने देश में बने सामान को बाहर विदेशों में भेजने के लिए जहाजों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, इतना ही नहीं, हमें अपनी रक्षा के लिए और डिफेंस के लिए जहाजरानी की जरूरत पड़ेगी और उसके लिए भी हमें अपने जहाजों का निर्माण करना होगा। अब यह कि हम सदा दूसरे देशों की ओर ताकते रहे और उनसे उधार लेते रहे और वहां से चीजें मंगाते रहे, तो यह हमेशा के लिए नहीं चल सकता और हमें यह सारा निर्माण का काम अपने हाथ में लेना है। इसीलिए अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना पर विचार करते हुए मैं यह खलाह दूंगा कि हमारे यहां छोटी छोटी जो दूसरी प्राइवेट शिपिंग कंसर्न्स हैं, उनके प्रतिनिधियों को भी बुलाना चाहिए और हमारे जो टैकनिकल परसन्स हैं उनको एक जगह बैठ करके ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि तमाम जितने भी इसमें दिलचस्पी लेने वाले लोग हैं, जो छोटा बड़ा काम करते हैं, क्योंकि बहुत सी छोटी कम्पनियां हैं जो कि २, २ और २, २ हजार टन के जहाज बना सकती हैं, यह देखना चाहिए कि अगर हम समुद्र के किनारे पर छोटे छोटे जहाज भी चला सकते हों, तो

उनका उपयोग करना चाहिए और सबको मिल कर ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि कौन से जहाज प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो सकते हैं और कौन से जहाज पब्लिक सेक्टर में किये जाने चाहिए जिससे कि अगले पांच वर्षों में हम काफी प्रगति इस दिशा में कर सकें और यह बतला सकें कि हमारे यहां काफी निर्माण कार्य हुआ है। वर्षों तक हम इंतजार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

एक बात जो विशेष ध्यान देने योग्य है वह यह है कि हमारे यहां जो जहाजों के निर्माण का कार्य हो रहा है, उसके लिए अच्छे साधन चाहिए, अच्छा साहित्य और अच्छी सामग्री चाहिये और यह सब आवश्यक सामग्री करीब करीब सारी विदेश से आती है, केवल ६ प्रतिशत सामग्री हमें अपने देश से मिलती है। तो हम हमेशा के लिए विदेशों पर निर्भर नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वह हमें आवश्यक सामग्री भेजें, हमें यथासम्भव सारी सामग्री यहां प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करना चाहिए, इसके लिए गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए और आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक जहाज के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक माल हमें अपने यहां पैदा करना होगा, सिवाय मशीनरी और इक्विपमेंट्स के जो बहुत जरूरी हैं और जिनका निर्माण हम तत्काल नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके अलावा जितनी भी और दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनको अपने देश में से प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करना चाहिए।

एक और भी बात है कि जहां तक मुझे मालूम है विदेशों में इन कारखानों में हर एक कर्मचारी को छोट से बड़े तक लेकर ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, वैसी व्यवस्था हमारे यहां नहीं है। यह जरूर है कि कुछ ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के लिए लोग विदेशों में भेजे गये हैं और कुछ मामूली सी ट्रेनिंग यहां पर भी शुरू की गई है, लेकिन इतना काफी नहीं है। एक मजदूर से लेकर बड़े से बड़े अफसर तक के लिए ट्रेनिंग दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि समय समय पर बराबर नियमित रूप से वे ट्रेनिंग लेते रहें। मुझे तो बहुत शर्म मालूम होती है कि अगर हमारे विशालपटनम् के मजदूरों को कहा जाय

[श्री सधेसाल व्यास]

कि फ्रांस का एक आदमी तुम्हारे वहाँ के दो आदमियों के बराबर बैठता है और हमारा मजदूर ऐसा सुनकर शायद अपना सिर शर्म से झुका लेगा, यहाँ का आदमी इतना हल्का और कमबोरे समझा जाता है कि यहाँ के दो आदमी फ्रांस के एक आदमी के बराबर होते हैं, यहाँ लोगों को बतलाना चाहिए कि वहाँ के आदमी कितना ज्यादा काम करते हैं और जितना काम वहाँ के लोग करते हैं, उतना यहाँ वाले नहीं कर सकते, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारे वहाँ के काम करने वालों को यह बतलाया जायगा तो वह अपने काम को आगे बढ़ायेंगे और अपने काम में तरक्की करेंगे, बल्कि मुझे तो विश्वास है कि हमारे दशवासियों में इतना जोश और उत्साह है और इतनी शक्ति है कि अगर उनको ठीक तरह से काम करना सिखाया जाय तो वह विदेशों के मुकाबले में कभी पीछे नहीं रह सकते हैं और उनसे आगे ही बढ़ेंगे, इसलिए इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

डा० लंका सुन्दरम् : शिपयार्ड में क्या अभी तक ऐसा प्रयत्न हुआ है ?

श्री सधेसाल व्यास : उधर ज्यादा ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत है। फीटलाइजर फैक्टरी के बारे में मुझे अधिक नहीं कहना है। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा है कि यह हैदराबाद में बने, राजस्थान में बने, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह फैक्टरी मध्य भारत में बने। लेकिन देखना यह चाहिए कि आज जैसों बिहार में है, ठीक है, बिहार से बंगाल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि की ओर अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाय, वह उसके मजदीक हैं, लेकिन अब जो दो, तीन फीटलाइजर की फैक्टरियाँ बन रही हैं तो पहले योजना पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए कि किस जगह खोलने से अधिक से अधिक लाभ वह पहुँचा सकती है और कहाँ कहाँ उनकी जरूरत होगी। आज यदि आप नक्सों को उठा कर देखें तो मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल और मध्य प्रदेश, ये ऐसे देश हैं जिनमें इन्डस्ट्रीज बहुत कम हैं और ज्यादातर वे कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश हैं। उनको

खाद की जरूरत काफी होगी, इसलिए एक ऐसा कारखाना खोलना चाहिए जहाँ आसानी से एक स्थान से उस सारे एरिया में खाद पहुँचायी जा सके। अगर रा-मैटीरियल (कच्चा माल) राजस्थान से बिहार जा सकता है तो मध्य भारत, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान तो बहुत नजदीक हैं, वहाँ भी रा-मैटीरियल कम खर्च में जा सकता है और उससे वहाँ के किसानों की भूमि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की बहुत आसानी से पूर्ति हो सकती है और यह जो हमारी रेलवेज है इन पर भी ज्यादा बोझ नहीं लड़गा क्योंकि अभी दूर दूर से बिहार से या भाकड़ा नांगल से ले जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए इस पर विचार करके और सीक्रेल्स कायम करके और उन की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए कि किस स्थान पर फीटलाइजर की फैक्टरी होने से सारा एरिया कवर हो सकता है, जो कम से कम दूरी पर हो, जहाँ से कम से कम समय में और कम से कम खर्च पर वह आवश्यक माल किसानों को पहुँचाया जा सके, वहाँ पर फैक्टरी स्थापित की जानी चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह है बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स और चेयरमैन के बारे में। मेरा अभी तक का यह अनुभव है कि ज्यादातर बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स के मेम्बर या चेयरमैन हमारे सेक्रेटेरियट के लोग होते हैं और इसमें शक नहीं कि वे बहुत योग्य और काबिल व्यक्ति हैं और बड़ी मेहनत भी करते हैं, लेकिन चेयरमैन यहाँ दिल्ली में बैठे हुए सिदरी या नाहन की निगरानी करें, यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं लगता। आप देखते हैं कि टाटा हैं, वह अपने कारखानों में ही बैठते हैं, बिड़ला हैं बराबर वहाँ आते जाते रहते हैं लेकिन यह नहीं कि वह दिल्ली में ही बैठे रहें, उन के कारखानों में क्या हो रहा है, कौन सी गीत किंध चल रही है, इस की बहुत कुछ जानकारी उन को प्राप्त रहती है।

डा० लंका सुन्दरम् : ट्रैन और टेलीफोन सर्पिसेज तो हैं।

श्री राधेसाल व्यास : इस लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कारखाने ठीक रूप से काम करें। और वर्कर्स और मैनेजमेंट में बराबर सामंजस्य रहे, इस के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि जो लोग जिम्मेदारी के पद पर हों, जैसे चेंजरमैन और डाइरेक्टर्स, उन का सम्पर्क रोजबरोज वर्कर्स से स्थापित होना चाहिये, साथ ही कोई भी घटना जो कारखाने में घटी हो उस से उन की पूरी जानकारी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। अच्छा तो यह रहे कि उन के हेडक्वार्टर्स आप सीकिल्स में बनायें, एक दक्षिण में रहे, एक पूर्व में रहे, एक पश्चिम में रहे और एक मध्य में रहे। जहाँ ब्रक स्टेट अन्डरटीकंग्स का सवाल है, उन के साथ ही उन का हेडक्वार्टर होना चाहिये और अधिकारी कुछ ज्यादा समय के लिये आया करें।

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How many Deputy Ministers do you suggest to manage the concerns?

श्री राधेसाल व्यास : मेरे मित्र पृष्ठते हैं कि इस के लिये कितने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर चाहिये। इस के लिये डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स की जरूरत नहीं है। कुछ जिम्मेदार आदमी जो इस कार्य को रात दिन देखते रहें, वह इस के चार्ज में रखे जायें, ऐसे आदमी जिन में योग्यता हो, अध्ययन हो, अनुभव हो और जानकारी हो। और सब से अधिक जरूरत इस बात की है कि वह बड़े ईमानदार हों। अगर ऐसा हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि काफी प्रगति होनी चाहिये। उन को इस बात की जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि कहां पर कमी की जा सकती है और कहां पर फ़्यूज़लसर्ची होती है, कहां पर गड़बड़ी है। इन सब बातों की जानकारी चेंजरमैन और डाइरेक्टर्स को होनी बहुत जरूरी है। आप को इस के लिये तैयार होना चाहिये।

अक्सर मैं देखता हूँ कि जेनरल मैनेजर्स बड़ी जल्दी जल्दी बचल विधे जाते हैं। जब से सिट्टरी फैक्ट्री शुरू हुई है, वहां पर तीन चार जेनरल

मैनेजर्स पहुँच चुके हैं। एक आदमी आता है और अध्ययन के लिये जापान वगैरह चला जाता है, जब वह अनुभव प्राप्त कर के लौटता है तो उस को दूसरी जगह बदल दिया जाता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि अगर वह योग्य आदमी है तो उस को दूसरी जगह का भी अनुभव प्राप्त करना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है। किसी कारखाने के ठीक ढंग से काम करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वहां के अधिकारी जल्दी जल्दी तब्दील न किये जायें क्योंकि जल्दी जल्दी तबादला होने से कारखाने को उस के अनुभव का लाभ नहीं पहुँच सकता। आदमी का तो कोई नुकसान होता नहीं है क्योंकि उस की तन्ख्वाह तो उस को मिलेगी ही चाहे कारखाने को लाभ हो या नुकसान हो। अगर नुकसान भी हो तो वह सोचते हैं कि यह फीटलाइजर हम जब खेतों के लिये देते हैं तो हम किसानों से ज्यादा कीमत ले लेंगे। लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है, इस को भी देखने की जरूरत है।

इस के अलावा मैं आडिट के सम्बन्ध में भी दो एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। आडिट ऐसे ढंग से होना चाहिये कि यह देखा जाय कि जो पैदावार होती है वह खर्च की दृष्टि से और कंज्यूमर्स की दृष्टि से ठीक हो रही है या नहीं। आज सिट्टरी में हम देखते हैं कि फीटलाइजर पैदा हो रहा है, ठीक है, पर जो कुछ खर्च हो रहा है उस में वहां और कमी हो सकती है अगर आप कंज्यूमर्स का थोड़ा बहुत भी ख्याल करते हैं। इस लिये आडिट होना चाहिये और उस की रिपोर्ट में यह होना चाहिये कि वाकई क्या यह खर्च कम किया जा सकता है। अगर इस तरह से विचार किया जाय तो हमारा भविष्य बहुत उज्जल है और इस मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर और भी काम आने वाले हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश का भविष्य बहुत कुछ इस पर निर्भर है कि इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो और भी ज्यादा प्रगति इन कामों में हो सकेगी।

INDIAN CATTLE PRESERVATION BILL

CORRECTION OF FIGURES OF DIVISION

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House that there was an error in the announcement of the figures* of division on 2nd April 1955, on the motion for consideration of the Indian Cattle Preservation Bill by Seth Govind Das. The correct figures for the "Ayes" were 13 whereas it was incorrectly given as 12.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56.

DEMANDS *re*: MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The introduction of the Production Ministry's Report says:

"The principal responsibility of the Ministry of Production relates to Government industrial undertakings."

I welcome this proposition inasmuch as if properly handled it will not only open out a new vista for greater activity on our part but also improve means of employment for many of our unemployed people. But the way in which things are done appears to be rather haphazard and half-hearted. There are several occasions when opportunities offered themselves, but the Production Ministry kept quiet about it. We made a good deal of noise about the taking over the Sholapur Mills and made it a ground for the amendment of our constitution. But the Production Ministry was not the Ministry which took over the management of this concern.

I would like to give two more instances where our money is locked up and the Production Ministry is not doing anything. I do not blame the Production Ministry, but blame the Government as a whole, because probably the Production Ministry is not in the know of it, and not being in the know of it, does not do any thing about it. We have got a big factory at Ambarnath which was formerly in the hands of Ahmed

Abdul Karim Brothers. That was a factory which was producing a large quantity of silk and woollen goods and was the only factory of its kind in the whole of India which produced rexin. The quality of its products was universally acknowledged to be of a superior type, so much so that that was the factory which used to supply all the wool that was necessary for making the serge coats and the serge uniforms of the railway officials. Yet, since 1948 this factory is lying idle and not only is it lying idle, it has cost us a good deal of waste—to the tune of Rs. 3 crores. Why is the management of this factory not being taken over by the Production Ministry passes my comprehension. I have in this connection carried on a good deal of correspondence with the Commerce Minister and with the Labour Minister and with the Minister of Rehabilitation, but everyone wants to shirk it and throw the blame on the other and find some excuse or the other to get out of the position. One of the responsibilities of the Production Ministry, as this Report says, is to take up Government industrial undertakings. Here is a big industrial undertaking, which I suggest, the Production Ministry should take up immediately and make its articles available to India; it would at the same time provide employment for about 3,000 labourers who have been thrown out of their jobs on account of the closing down of this factory.

The other important factory to which I would like to draw attention is the Sodepore Glass Works. We have been going on investing large sums of money in this Sodepore Glassworks and today it appears that apart from the investment of the party concerned, our investment comes to about a crore of rupees. The factory has not yet gone into production, or may not be in working order.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: They want a purchaser now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Government is there. Not only that we will secure ourselves the amount that we have invested in it. It will be a very good national undertaking. After all superior glass is necessary for industrial purposes.

These are the only two instances I should think of at the moment: there may be others where the Production Ministry should keep itself awake and look ahead to see that such industries where no question of depriving anybody of his stake or depriving anybody of his private property is involved are taken over in the public sector.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Is it the idea of the hon. Member that the Production Ministry should take over private industries which have not worked satisfactorily, which have come to grief and which are lame ducks?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You have done it in the case of the Shipyard.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The question put by the hon. Minister is not easy of reply.

Mr. Chairman: That shows greater confidence in the Ministry.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: When we go to the extent of amending the Constitution for taking away private undertakings and in the words of our Prime Minister those industries which are not being run profitably and to the betterment and where the management has been bad, what is there wrong in taking over those industries which are lying idle and which are not being worked and where our money is involved? So I say that without even utilising the powers that may be vested in us by virtue of this amendment of the Constitution, when we are able to do a particular thing, why should we refrain from it. That is the proposition which I put before the hon. Minister.

The second point to which I wish to draw the pertinent attention of the Minister is this. There are the oil

refineries, the two oil refineries and the third which is being built at Visakhapatnam by the Britishers and the Americans. The controlling authorities are already the foreigners. They will have complete control over the working of these three refineries. These, we know, are key industries. While keeping that in view, we must at least see that the people who are employed there are loyal to our country. I do not wish to point out that a particular community in India is not likely to be very loyal to us. But at the same time the hon. Minister must look into it that if these companies are practising a sort of discrimination against the majority community of India and putting only such people there whose loyalty may be in question, if these Britishers and Americans have got some such ulterior motives behind their move not to employ people from the majority community and to put only people of a particular community into key positions, we must be very watchful of the activities of these people. With these words I will draw the hon. Minister's attention.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I think you have raised a very important point. Please be more explicit.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is quite explicit. You can understand it. The Minister understands it.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have not been able to understand the cryptic language.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Very well. I say that Muslims are preferred over Hindus in employment in all the three refineries. Please look up.

Now I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the position about salt production. Our salt production has gone down, and our export in salt has also gone down. All of a sudden, from the peak production of 1953 our production has gone down. And it has gone down so much that while we produced 860 lakhs of maunds in the year 1953, we have produced only

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741 lakhs of maunds in the year 1954. What are the reasons for this? We are planning and we want to produce more, not only to meet our requirements, but we want to be suppliers to others who are able to buy from us. There are so many who want to buy from us.

Then we have not paid attention to this factor that it is only on the western coast that all the production goes on and on the long eastern coast the production is very small. 511 lakh maunds are produced on the western coast, whereas only 208 lakh maunds are produced on the eastern coast. Why is it that production on the eastern coast is not greater?

Then, last year also, at the time of the discussion of the Production Ministry's Demands, I had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to this position of nominee system in the various States of India. This year also I find the remark: "The Commodity Controls Committee's suggestion in connection with the abolition of nominee system"—this was done in 1951-52—"was examined in consultation with the State Governments and in compliance with their recommendation the nominee system has been abolished in full in Delhi"—I say it has not been abolished but something worse has happened—"Ajmer, Bihar and Punjab, while in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Madhya Pradesh etc., it has been relaxed partially." The complaint about this nominee system is this. Apart from the legality and illegality under various provisions of the Control Order, I say this nominee system is being practised as a form of graft, as a corruption. It should stop forthwith, because it is by this nominee system that some people higher up make money; some people belonging to a particular party which is in power make money for their own private purposes and for their party purposes. That cannot be the object of a Government's concern. The distribution of salt must not be made a basis for raising funds for the Con-

gress Party. This is what is going on in Rajasthan and this is what I have been complaining about in Rajasthan. It has taken such stronghold and such roots there that it is very difficult to get rid of this nominee system in Rajasthan. Over and over again this has been brought to the notice of Government and an independent body like the Commodity Controls Committee has recommended its abolition. This grafting system must come to an end.

Then, here on page 32 of the report the Government have said that "refined salt continued to be as popular as before as a substitute for rock salt from Pakistan." But at the same time it is said "No new Control Order was issued...excepting a few notifications under the Essential Supplies Act, 1946 by the Governments of Delhi, West Bengal and Hyderabad banning manufacture, transport and sale of fused 'block' salt." I cannot understand this. Why should this manufacture of block salt be in any manner controlled or banned? Block salt is generally utilised for being given to animals, to our cattle, to just lick it. The purpose of rock salt was also that in most of the small villages a block of salt will be placed before the animal. The animals would just lick it; they cannot be fed on salt. That is why block salt is manufactured. And this block salt was also preventing the smuggling of Pakistan rock salt. This block salt was serving two purposes, giving a shape of rock salt to the farmers and preventing the smuggling of the rock salt from Pakistan. I therefore say that this banning of the manufacture of this block salt is something which passes the comprehension of a rational man. At one end you go on and try to encourage by saying that the refined salt continued to be as popular as before as a substitute for rock salt, and at the other end you go round and say that its manufacture was banned by some orders. I say that these contradictory statements must be looked into and remedied.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: "Unwanted babies", said the Minister when he took over the Ministry, referring to the various industries which have been placed under his charge. But he has been a very good nurse, and he has brought up these unwanted babies very nicely indeed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I thought the babies were too much wanted.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Not merely has he brought them up, but the Ministry is bringing forth newer babies and bigger babies too.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): He should exercise birth control!

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: And I hope in course of time they shall also grow to full strength.

I have a few comments to make on several of the items which have been referred to in the report.

Let me first refer to Sindri. In Sindri the price of fertilisers has not been reduced considerably. It is true that on page 48 it is said that starting initially with Rs. 350 per ton; we have now reduced the price to the pool to Rs. 275. Some time ago it was Rs. 285. I am not satisfied with the reduction. I understand that it has now further been reduced to Rs. 270. Even then I am not satisfied. Because the prices of agricultural commodities are falling and this important commodity which goes to make up the price of agricultural commodities has not fallen in price to the extent to which we expected, so that it may be of benefit to the agriculturists. I would expect the prices to come down to somewhere near Rs. 200. That would enable the agriculturists to make some profits for themselves.

Shri Bogawat: (Ahmednagar South): Thirty per cent. reduction.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Fifty per cent. Why not?

I hope the hon. Minister will pay particular attention and see that the prices are brought down considerably.

The second point with regard to Sindri that I would urge is the shortage noted on page 49 of the report. Why there should be such a shortage to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs, passes my understanding. There must be something wrong with the Accounts Department. I hope that such shortages not noted elsewhere. Why in Sindri alone there should be such a shortage in accounting is a matter of concern. I do hope that the Minister will pay attention to this.

The second industry is the Hindustan Shipyard. Already other hon. Members have said about the delay in the manufacture of ships. The record on page 10 of the report shows the way in which things are going on. Items 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 given on page 10 show that even though keels were laid as early as 13-9-1953, not much has been done. On the whole, after a visit to the Shipyard, one feels somewhat depressed that this great and national industry is not taking bigger strides and greater strides. I wish somebody ginged up the Hindustan Shipyard to see that there is not this delay. As has already been said, this delay is responsible for orders going to foreign firms. If you are going to spend crores of rupees on this Shipyard and you are not going to get orders, it does not augur well. I know it is a new industry. But, I hope that the hon. Minister will pay particular attention to this and see that it comes up to our expectations.

There is also the price factor. It is true that we depend largely upon imports from abroad. But, that should not be an excuse for our charging higher prices than those charged by foreign firms. As far as possible, we should see that the ships manufactured in this country, if not sold at lesser prices, are sold at the prices at which they are obtainable from foreign firms.

The next point touched upon is with regard to the French firm. My

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enquiry, when I was at Visakhapatnam, showed that all was not satisfactory with this firm. After the contract with this French firm nothing much substantial seems to have been done in the shipyard. No ship seems to have been completed for the past 2 or 3 years. It is a matter of concern to every one of us whether we should continue this contract with the firm or terminate it or try to improve upon it. I hope, here, again, the hon. Minister will pay particular attention.

Coming to salt, exports of salt are falling. We have not paid sufficient attention to the quality aspect so far as foreign markets are concerned. Some time when I was in Turkey, I found that Turkey was exporting salt to Pakistan, a place 3,000 miles away, whereas we are not able to sell salt to Pakistan which is only at a distance of about 200 miles from Saurashtra. I do not know why this is not possible. It is a matter for enquiry. I also found that Japan was importing salt from Turkey and not so much from us. The reason I found was that the sodium chloride content of the Turkish salt was 98.5. I do not know why we could not manufacture salt of that quality.

Next, I come to the lignite pilot project at Neiveli. I am sorry, six years have rolled by and nothing substantial seems to have been achieved. So much has been said about the pilot project; but we are not in sight of reaching the deposit even after seven years of striving. The Minister knows, everybody here knows, the country outside knows, that the recovery of lignite from Neiveli mines is going to change the entire face of South India. It is going to change also the pace of industrialisation in the south, which is certainly backward as compared to other parts of the country. Yet, I cannot understand the slowness with which the matter is being tackled. It is true that the Centre has taken it up only recently. Yet, I do not see proper

reasons for this delay in not reaching the lignite yet. There is no question of water pressure, etc. The matter is insoluble. I find that the technicians who are really fully equipped in this matter seem to be the Germans and Italians. I do not know whether it is worth while continuing the American experts there who do not seem to be well posted, and who are responsible for this delay of four years in getting at the lignite. It is a matter of concern whether the experts should not be changed so that we can expedite and get at it as quickly as possible.

In this connection, I would emphasise that the recovery of lignite is intimately connected with the prospect of establishing a steel factory in the south. Much has been said about a steel factory to be set up in other parts of the country. I urge the claims of the Madras State for the consideration of the hon. Minister for this reason. There has been a report about the extent and quality of the iron ore that is found in the district of Salem. I have got here the report of 1944 by Dr. M. S. Krishnan of the Geological Survey of India and Shri N. K. N. Aiyengar, on the iron deposits in parts of Salem and Trichinopoly districts. They have given a very elaborate report containing every conceivable detail and all data. They have found that even at a depth of 100 feet, there is an estimated deposit of 300 million tons. They say that the deposits are so deep that it is possible that 3 to 4 times this amount of ore, that is to say, over 1,000 million tons are available in these districts. They also say that the fluxes necessary for converting this iron ore into iron, like limestone and dolomite, are available in plenty in this district. They further add that the quality of the iron ore is fairly high and concentration up to 60 feet is well nigh possible by easy methods. Recently, I had occasion to refer this report to a great German expert who was formerly connected with the Krupps. He had

forwarded his considered opinion on this matter in the following words:

"Further to my letter dated 28th February, 1955, I am giving below my views on the Report of the Geological Survey of India on 'Iron ore deposits of parts of Salem and Trichinopoly districts'.

On the whole, the position appears to me to be a very happy one for Madras as may be seen from the following findings:

1. The deposits of iron ore are sufficient quantity to form the basis for an iron and steel industry.
2. The mining of the ores should not give rise to any particular difficulties.
3. Transporting the ores is relatively simple, as the area in question is served by roads and railways.
4. The quality of the ores is sufficiently good. As it is largely Magnetite—Quartzite, the ores must be prepared before they can be smelted. It would be suitable to crush them and to run them through a magnetic separator, by means of which the iron content is concentrated to about 60 per cent. and, what is very important, the SiO₂ and phosphorus contents are reduced considerably. The concentrated ore must then be made lumpy, say by a sintering or briquetting process.
5. The most important question is without doubt that of the fuel and that of the reduction furnace governed by it. The usual coke blast furnace is out of question as metallurgical coke is not available in South India. The charcoal blast furnace is eliminated by the high cost and inadequate quantity of charcoal available. The electric blast

furnace is also out of the question for economic reasons. However in recent years the low shaft blast furnace was developed, which does not call for firm metallurgical coke on account of the small height through which the burden has to be dropped. Further, processes have been developed in recent years (such as that of Messrs. Lurgi in Germany) for making coke suitable for use in the low shaft furnace from lignite. I believe that this could—in conjunction with the plans for opening up mines for the South Arcot lignite deposits—be the best and the most economical solution.

6. The pig iron which is produced in this way can be converted through one of the wellknown steel making processes into steel of any desired quality, even the highest."

Therefore, when the hon. Minister said some time ago that he was having a fourth steel plant in contemplation, I was filled with joy, because the fourth steel plant, even on a regional basis, has to be placed in the South, and I am glad to say that I am able to get this expert opinion and place it before this House, so that the hon. Minister may be pleased to consider the case of Salem when the question of setting up the fourth steel plant comes up, which may not be far distant, and by that time I hope, owing to his drive, the lignite project also will come to fruition, and we shall be having plenty of lignite, so that it would be possible to set up this steel plant.

Shri K. P. Tripathi (Darrang): We were feeling a little distressed last year when we heard that the Production Ministry was likely to play a minor role under the Industries Ministry. Now, the country feels a little relieved that this has not transpired.

[Shri K. P. Tripathi]

Owing to what happened with regard to steel, we were very much apprehensive indeed, but things did not materialise in that way, and the Production Ministry has regained its stature, and we are happy that it will march forward. After the decision that the country is going to have a socialistic pattern of society, it is very important that this Ministry have a very important place in our schemes, because it is through this that the small man looks forward to the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. We are very happy therefore that it has been able to finalise contracts on steel with regard to four firms.

I was very much interested to find an interesting note by a foreign industrialist saying that it would not be possible for India to absorb so much steel within the next five or six years. He tried to prove by past data that it is not possible to expand the consumption of steel in India within the next four years. I think the Ministry should not be dissuaded from this task of expanding steel production in the country by such comments, because, after all, such comments are inspired. The requirements of steel in India are going to expand at a very fast rate. Even today the industrialists themselves have said that they cannot build houses for their workers because there is not steel available. Therefore, the requirement of steel is going to be enormous. Shri Vyas was quoting the example of ships and railways. I am giving the example of housing. There are so many other things for which steel would be necessary, so that the consumption of steel in India will expand like anything. Therefore it is not necessary for us to be discouraged by such comments. The target which has been fixed for steel is just the minimum that India would require in the course of the next five or six years and therefore steel production target has been fixed in a very right way so far as our country is concerned. But I feel that in

drawing up the plans for our country, it is very necessary for this Ministry which we now obviously look forward to as the instrument of establishing a socialistic pattern of society, to pay some attention to.....

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It will be a steel pattern of society.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: That is for the doubting Thomases. But after all there are so many difficulties and by suddenly saying it the socialistic pattern of society cannot arise.

For instance, the worker's sense of responsibility is necessary for a socialistic pattern to develop. I am a labour leader but I have to confess with regret that today that sense of responsibility we have not been able to develop. We are trying to develop it. Until we develop that sense of responsibility by which the worker works not because he is paid, but because he thinks it is a national asset, the socialistic pattern of society cannot be evolved. Today I am sorry to say that even in the highest managements we find that they have not that sense of responsibility. It is for this reason that there is so much corruption and wastage I think there will come a day when this slur will go out of our country and we will also be regarded as real makers of the destiny of India.

Shri Radhelal Vyas was just telling us that the Indian worker produces half of what a French worker produces. I think these figures are quoted without realising what they mean. Whenever such comparisons are made, they are based not on the physical efficiency and technical skill, but on the technical equipment. Take the case of coal. A worker in Poland works with machine. A worker in India works with hand. Obviously, there will be a difference and this difference is reflected in the output and that is what is meant by the difference that a worker in that country produces three times or four times.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What about the wages?

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Yes, that is another point. If you compare the wages in India and in England, they are ten times. Obviously, you will realise that these factors go to increase or decrease the potential capacity of a worker. Worker's capacity does not suddenly rise. It rises due to the conditions in which he is placed. Housing, wages, food, surroundings, all these things are necessary. Today, the increase in efficiency is not by chance, and it is not by chance that a worker in a country becomes more producing or less producing. Efficiency has to be built. Anybody who has gone out of India knows, and fully knows, that the efficiency today in a particular country is the result of slow growth, due to the change in the economic and other environmental conditions. Today, in our country there is a feeling that our Indian worker is bad. It is very wrong. I saw a report of the International Labour Organisation in which it was said that the Indian worker produces as much as 75 per cent. of that in other countries, man to man, and this figure was regarded as very good because the conditions of workers and the wages as compared to that of the other countries was very low. Therefore, he was not uneconomic, but more economic. These things have to be realised, and who should realise them? I think we have to begin with this Ministry, because this Ministry is pledged to produce a socialistic pattern of society. And in a socialistic pattern of society, we have to increase the efficiency, and for increasing the efficiency, we have to give all these conditions. So I hope the Ministry will draw up a real blueprint for the development of the productive capacity of our workers, which can be done only by this method. The other day there was a meeting of the consultative committee of the Planning Commission, and it has divided itself into three parts; and one of them is concerned with increase in productivity, efficiency and discipline. I hope this small committee will not

interpret discipline or production in the narrow sense of the term. They are much wider concepts.

Today by mere planning I can increase the productivity and efficiency of an individual ten times if I am given a certain period of time. It is in this way that the Ministry has to look at this problem. Therefore, I would very much like that the Ministry while drawing up its programme draws up a programme also with regard to labour. The fashion in this country was that an industry grows suddenly; the only thing which is meant by growing is the growing of machines. With regard to labour housing and other conditions, nothing was conceived at all. Even today there is a feeling that labour housing and labour conditions are out of place, to start with, and that they should grow gradually, after the industry has grown up, out of the profits. That is a wrong step. It should not be planned to grow out profits. It should be planned to grow out of the plan itself, so that money is invested initially for labour welfare, housing and other things, whereby the efficiency of the worker might grow and be higher than what it is today. From this point of view, I have no doubt that this Ministry will apply special consideration to this matter, particularly after that resolution has been passed and accepted as an ideal for the country.

The other day I was looking into the report of the Coal Committee of Eastern Europe. It was a very interesting report. It is said there that the price of petrol in Eastern Europe might be less but for this monopoly which is there in the world today. This attempt to calculate the price of petrol from Gulf of Mexico is really the reason why it is so. In that committee, there were the representatives of the U.S.A., the U.K. and also the U.S.S.R. So, there is an attempt now to see that that report might not be published. But that report should be published. The reason is this.

[Shri K. P. Tripathi]

In our country also we are producing petrol, for instance, in Assam. The production price of that petrol is far less than that which can be calculated from the Gulf of Mexico. What is the logic in charging that price which is charged for petrol when it arrives from the Gulf of Mexico, in the case of petrol which is produced in Assam, for the man who consumes five miles away from there?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Simple. International cartel.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: There was a law against cartels in the United States. But most unfortunately that law stands almost abrogated. There was a case filed, and that case had to be withdrawn. Later on a civil case was filed, and in civil case, as you know, there is always a compromise. In spite of the law relating to cartels, it does not work there. And in the world today, the laws of cartel do not work, and the petrol cartel has become so powerful that great nations and governments have to wait on it. So, unless the countries of the world put their heads together and try to find out a way by which this cartel has to be met, I do not think any solution can be had.

The other day, in Parliament a question was put, and the reply was given that petrol prices cannot be scaled down although there have been refineries here, because the production cost will not be less. I think these statements have been made without examining the position carefully. Some attempt should be made to examine the position carefully as to what actually is the cost price at which the crude oil comes, what is the refining cost, and how much should be the final price. Some concerted attempt should be made by the countries of the world to break through this monopoly.

I was interested to find that during the Mossadeq days Burma was clever. It so manipulated that it has

got now a share in the petrol company of Burma—I think it is about one-third. But unfortunately in this country we were all sleeping.

We never tried to do the same thing, and therefore though the petrol company is there in Assam, no attempt whatsoever was made by Government or anybody to get a share in it. Until we get a share in this petrol company and try to get into its workings, it will never be possible for us to know anything about it.

Even today in spite of the great circular which was sent out by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to find out the proportion of Indian employees in these concerns, I do not think there has been any change. The employment which is being offered to the Indians is of a non-technical type. The employment which should be offered is of the technical type. So, the situation is not quite the same in regard to technical jobs. Recently two Indians who were employed there on the technical side had to resign and go away because they were not treated on a par with the White man. This is happening in India in the year 1955.

I think Government should have a long-term policy in regard to petrol, and there should be an attempt as in the case of Burma to go and buy equal shares. After all in a socialistic pattern of society, it would not do for us to be always out and leave the industries to be managed by somebody else.

With regard to coal, for instance, it has been said already that there is so much of wastage. At the time we had a review of the 1948 industrial policy we had not passed this resolution about socialistic pattern of society. After this resolution which we have taken I think there is a case for revising that policy, namely the industrial policy of 1948. Until that is reconsidered in this new setting, it will not be possible for us to find out what should be the State sphere.

what should be the State's responsibility, what should be its exclusive responsibility, what should be the joint responsibility, and what should be left to the private sector.

Even if you want really to have a regional development, you will have to go into certain States and develop those industries which are in the private sector, because the private sector is not going to develop there.

Take the case, for instance, of newsprint. One of the best places in India today where you can have the newsprint industry is Assam. But no industrialist is coming forward because of the difficulty of transport and other reasons. Who is to do it? Obviously the State should do it. And it is this Ministry alone which can undertake it as its exclusive responsibility. It is only that way that we can develop that industry, and in no other way can it be undertaken.

I think therefore that there is a real case for revision of the industrial policy declaration of 1948 in the light of the declarations we have made recently. I hope the hon. Minister will give special consideration to this fact, and try to develop those industries either in the private sector or in the State sector where it is possible. I think if that is done there will be a development of the entire country and not only some places. At present, wherever an industry grows, the State where it is located thinks that that industry belongs to it, and that the employment must go to its own personnel. But the money that is sunk is the money of the entire country. If this provincial way of looking at these industries develops, then every State will demand that they also must be within the framework of Government so that industries might be developed in their sector as well.

So it is very necessary that in the case of big industries, the employment may be from the all-India point of view; some employment is bound to be there from the local point of

view, but the bigger employments must be from the all-India view. And some attempt should be made by Government to develop all the regions equally in the country. Only if that is done I think we shall be able to discharge our duty in the new orientation of the policy which has been declared.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would resist the temptation to emulate the attitude displayed here during the course of the debate by most of my hon. colleagues to press forward any regional claims on behalf of the State from which I come, because I consider that with reference to the public sector there is incessant wrangling going on in this country more on political considerations, on the basis of the attitudes adopted by pressure groups, in other words, a sort of an incessant system of lobbying on the political plane which is responsible for the manner in which industrial expansion is taking place these days. One typical example is that of the quotation given by my hon. friend Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, who unfortunately is not here at the moment. Quoting experts whether they belong to Krupps or any other firm of engineers in any part of the world is not to be done, I believe in this forum.

4 P.M.

Recently I had the good fortune to visit not only the Demag and Krupps in Essen but also the "Red October" Metallurgical plant of Stalingrad. But that does not mean that I should advance here the opinions of individual engineers or others who style themselves as experts, for it is clear to me, if you permit me to say so, that this particular attempt—I do not impute any motives to my hon. friend, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy—is intended to torpedo the decision supposed to have been taken by the Government of India with respect to the lignite plant in the south, the contract for which is possibly gone, or is going, to Britain. I deprecate this attitude, and I feel that if we in this country are going to develop the public sector on the

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basis of the pressure which anybody in this House or any Chief Minister of a particular State could bring forward or could put forth upon the Government of India, it will be a sad day for us.

My hon. friend, Shri Meghnad Saha a little while ago referred to certain technical reports regarding Bhilai. Every one in this country knows that only political pressure was responsible for the manner in which Rourkela and Bhilai were settled upon by the Government of India.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): No political pressure.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Who does not know the battle of files, the battle of Ministers, a battle which was ultimately decided by the Prime Minister in December of the previous year? But that is not the point I would like to stress. I would like to congratulate my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Reddy, on the seeming success he has achieved in the great battle of the sectors in the country's industries....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Why seeming success?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram:.....because on the rebound, one of his colleagues may possibly steal the thunder from him; already he is attempting to steal it little by little.

I congratulate the Minister on the growing industrial empire which is being vested in his Ministry but I would ask him to remember that too much concentration of the public sector in one particular place, even as my hon. friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas, hinted at, is not to the good of this country. I regret to say that this Production Ministry, structurally speaking, is being managed as so many office files, that is, files travelling to and fro between the industrial undertakings concerned and the secretariat here. This is, again, not to the good of the country. The House would remember that as early as

twenty months ago, I raised a debate on parliamentary control of public corporations. I got an assurance in the debate from the Finance Minister that he would either bring in special legislation to make this House seized of the developments and the finances and an audit of performance of the various industrial undertakings, or put in a special provision in the Company Law (Amendment) Bill. The Company Law (Amendment) Bill is now before the Select Committee and I do not propose to go into it. But I would ask my hon. friend, the Minister, now to tell us what are the intentions of the Government of India in respect of the control and management of these growing industrial units which are vested with the Production Ministry. Here it is pertinent for me to say that even the working results of the railways, telephones and telegraphs are available to this House for debate and disposal, but not so with respect to these industrial undertakings with which the Production Ministry is vested. The short point is this: the balance sheets are not made available to us....

Shri K. C. Reddy: They are there.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Not one containing commercial accounting. Mr. hon. friend will have a few jolts from me now as to the manner in which accounting is completely distorted and does not give the correct picture. It is not an account by the management of the company, but it is commercial accounting and accountability to this House, which is responsible, that I am referring to. Taking all this growing industrial empire, I would ask him to remember that, like in the private sector where especially foreign firms which are obliged to Government here for certain concessions are giving the higher cadres of employment to their own men, here the convenanted service—the senior employment—goes to the sons and relatives of those in power. The same thing as is happening in the private sector is happening in the public sector, and

I asked him to be warned against this danger because, apart from the vested interests of the civil service which is now holding this public sector within its grip—you remember the series of instances that I mentioned, name by name, of members of the civil service being transferred from place to place as a matter of seniority, from food to shipbuilding, from the Damodar Valley to steel production and so on and so forth; I do not wish to cover all that ground again—apart from the vested interests created in the secretariat as regards the control and management of these public undertakings, a similar vested interest is being created especially in the establishments where foreign firms are given the contracts. This is a great danger, to my mind, to this country.

My hon. friend cavilled when I said there was no proper accountability to this House as regards the management of these things.

Shri K. C. Reddy: He referred to balance-sheets. I said, balance sheets were there in the report.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There are balance sheets and balance sheets; my hon. friend should know it. I am sure he does realise the implications of what I am saying. There is no commercial accountability.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is a different matter.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Without commercial accountability, it cannot be an industrial undertaking. Take, for instance, the profit and loss accounts, the way in which so many subsidies are written off. I will give a straight example. I would like him to give me an answer. This is from the Explanatory Memorandum for 1953-54 of the Production Ministry, of which my hon. friend is in charge:

"This subsidy is expected to diminish appreciably as the Yard gets fully developed and is used to its full capacity."

Here are the figures. From 1952-53 to 1955-56, the figures are Rs. 95½ lakhs, Rs. 60 lakhs, Rs. 57 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs. There is a variation, but that is a small point. I come to the real point I am making. According to the Ministry of Production Summary of 1954-55, the capital issue as regards the Shipyard is shown at Rs. 372.75 lakhs. But if you go into the working and the way funds are placed at their disposal, you will find the accounting is not clear—I would not suggest it is completely suppressed. But I come to the figure in the 1954-55 Memorandum. The Government of India held Rs. 268.50 lakhs worth of shares and Scindias held Rs. 104.25 lakhs. The total comes to Rs. 372.75 lakhs. The Shipyard was taken over at a cost of Rs. 272 lakhs. Advances as working capital by Government were Rs. 39,60,000 and also by the Scindia company Rs. 30,000. The total adds up to Rs. 311.90 lakhs. The shares were issued in the following manner: President of India Rs. 208.50 lakhs, Scindia company Rs. 104.25 lakhs, advances given in 1952-53, Rs. 30 lakhs and advances given in 1953-54, Rs. 30 lakhs. Therefore, the capital held is not as given here, Rs. 372.75 lakhs but actually it works out to the figure of Rs. 452.75 lakhs. I had to go through all the annual reports of this particular Shipyard alone with the greatest amount of care to pinpoint the issue I am raising, namely, that it is not commercial accounting, it is not a balance sheet; it is a statement of accounts based on what you call an *ad hoc* basis. However, that is a small point; I wish I had the time to go into the working of the other industrial undertakings in this way.

I would make a short statement about the remodelling plan and I am confining myself to my cut motion which you were pleased to admit. In the Explanatory Memorandum for 1953-54, the following is stated:

"A plan has been drawn up to develop the Yard with a view to make it an economic unit. Among other things, the plan pre-

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vides for the manufacture of engines and boilers in the workshop at the Yard and also for expansion of berths for building up ships".

In the next year's Explanatory Memorandum, it is stated:

"Government approved the development programme of the Shipyard at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.08 crores."

The current Explanatory Memorandum says:

"Government approved the development programme of the Shipyard at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.96 crores."

And yet what is the result, the actual performance? It comes to this. Two ships, *Bharat Ratna* and *Jala Putra*—I would crave the indulgence of the House when I speak about the Shipyard; the House knows my association with activities inside the Shipyard in a certain capacity till recently but this is a very important issue and I am not here just to make a debating point out of it, but the country is entitled to know the fact—two ships, *Bharat Ratna* and *Jala Putra* were constructed by the Yard on its own account. They were completed in the latter half of 1954 and were sold to the Bharat and the Scindia Lines respectively. Then the Shipyard received orders for the construction of five ships of 7,000 d.w.t. from the Scindia company, two ships of 8,000 d.w.t. from the Eastern Shipping Corporation and also one passenger ship for the Andaman Line from the Eastern Shipping Corporation. The total works out to eight ships. And then, what is the performance? Keels for three ships, *Jala Vihar*, *Jala Vijay* and *Jala Vishnu*—these are all matters which I am only willing to bring together so that the picture is completely clear and without any equivocation—were laid on the 1st August, 1st October and 16th December 1953 respectively. And yet, none of

these ships is delivered to the companies till today. What does it mean? It is understood that these ships are likely to be delivered in the latter half of this year. How many months are there from 1st August 1953 to possibly August 1955? This means that these ships would take nearly two years for construction and delivery from the time of the laying of the keels. And, Government have taken over the Shipyard exactly three years and one month ago.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry to interrupt. I hope the hon. Member is aware of the type of ships which the Shipyard is making now and the type of ships which the Shipyard was building before and....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not going to be unfair to my hon. friend the Minister. I know all about the remodelling of the shipyard. It is a thing which, unfortunately, does not make any sense to me. The summary of this particular memorandum circulated to this House says:—

"The Shipyard has in hand order sufficient to keep it busy till 1957."

And, I might here freely quote the statement made by the Shipyard people before Justice Mahajan. They claimed at one time the capacity to build 12 ships in one year, then they claimed 8 ships, then six, then four and finally 2½. I am sure the hon. Minister will not deny this point. Yet, since the French Company came into the field, since the Government took over, the total number of ships delivered is three in three years but one of these was completed at the time the Hindusthan Shipyard took over from the Scindias. This is the record. I agree that my friend talks about what is called the method of construction and I am coming to that.

There were three slips or berths in the Shipyard before Government took over and my friend, during the course of three years of his management, has he increased it by one additional

berth? I would like a straight answer. He has not. In fact, one berth is under condemnation. The berth on which the *Jal Usha* our first ship was launched was considered to be the best or one of the best in the world by Sir Alexander Gibb and partners. It is sought to be dismantled to enable my friend to go through the reorganisation scheme so that we may have prefabrication and so on come into being.

Unfortunately, I am not an expert on production. Rather what is the purpose of production? What happens? I would like to put a couple of questions to my friend on the issue because the House is entitled to know, the country is entitled to know these and other matters.

In the memorandum of three years ago he has stated that he proposes to build the boilers. I have quoted the memorandum. They are not able to do this even today. One of my hon. friends—I think it was Mr. Bansal—made a reference to the boilers. I believe they have made none at all and are still buying from outside.

The third point is this. I am here to declare with a sense of responsibility that the present French firm is incompetent to develop the yard. I have heard the report, and I want my friend to contradict it, that Government are going to terminate the contract, that they are going to enforce the penalty clause. This Company gets 4 per cent. of the gross value of the construction of the yard as you remember. The House knows that it works out to anything between 15 to 20 lakhs a year plus expenses and so on and so forth. For this I want an answer from my friend. He talks about the standardisation of ships. I want him to answer this question in the interests of the country. Ships are required in India by the Indian companies for a variety of trades. For example, the coastal trade, for adjacent trade to Burma, Malaya and so on and so forth, for the overseas trade, for the Eastern trade, for pas-

senger trade as contrasted from cargo trade, the Persian Gulf trade and so on and so forth. Each ship, placed as an order by these companies, has to be constructed in a certain way. And, my friend is going to mass-produce, he says. And I ask him to say how he is going to do this with only three ships of which one is under condemnation if he depends upon these two slips and he is going to standardise the production of ships required for different types of trades and so on and so forth. Does not my friend know that the Scindias, the India Steam and the Eastern Shipping Companies placed orders recently in Germany—one for a ship of 10,000 tons—and one Member, my hon. friend Mr. Kasliwal, I think, has referred to it—that since last year 13 crores worth of orders have been placed with West German Shipyards, and yet you are pouring down money into our shipyard? This is the production record and I think the House is entitled to know about it.

One small point and I crave the indulgence of the House. I declare that the labour policy of the shipyard borders on sweated labour conditions. It is a very sharp point and I would ask the hon. Minister to contradict it. The House knows that nearly twenty months ago 800 people were retrenched, and what is the position today? Out of the 800 persons retrenched on what might be called voluntary retirement, superannuation, medical grounds, etc., some 400 were re-employed. But I may tell here my hon. friend that within the past one year the policy of last-come-first-to-go has started, and out of the 360 people retrenched almost the total number of them have been re-employed. But here comes the point. Each man re-employed is not given the task or the duties which he had been doing for 5, 6 or 7 years before he was retrenched and his wages have been reduced by 40 to 50 per cent. I want my hon. friend to tell me and this House why this has been done. A man was forcibly thrown out into the streets and he was given the option

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to come back and why was not that man when he was re-employed put on the same job? I should like to pay a tribute that the Award is sought to be implemented, and 90 per cent. or more of the men have been actually re-employed but their wages are cut by nearly 50 per cent. Why is it? Is it a fair policy, is it the way in which the country should be guided by the public sector? Do you think that the work is going to be properly done, do you think that the worker is going to do his duty properly?

Another point is that the other people who have gone out, the remaining 400 or so, who have gone out voluntarily or otherwise because retrenchment was facing, are not given a chance of re-employment under medical and other disabilities. Recruitment is going on all over the country under the plea that apprentices are being taken. I would tell you the sweated labour conditions under which they work. All the re-employed 350 or so have been asked to sign a paper which says that the employment is only for six months. In the past 8, 9 or 10 months, there have been a number of people who have signed this paper twice over. These are the conditions for which ten lakhs of the tax-payers' money was awarded to be paid out to them. These are the wage conditions under which they get work for six months. I think that is not a fair way of dealing with the public sector. I am not accusing him. If this is the conduct which the public sector is aiming at setting up, if this is the standard of conduct for labour management, if these are to be the labour conditions it is bad for the country, and I hope my hon. friend the Minister would answer this also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Considerable interest has been evinced in the course of the debate with regard to the working of the Hindusthan Shipyard and the last speaker forcibly focussed the attention of the House on it. But, all the same, I would crave the indulgence of the House to put forward certain as-

perts which we have to bear in mind when we assess the working of the Hindusthan Shipyard at Vizag. It has been, I understand, the Board's view that the technical personnel of the French firm working in the Hindusthan Shipyard was not of the requisite standard, calibre and experience. And, I also understand that representations have been made to the French firm to replace or substitute this personnel and the French firm has agreed to that and we are having another team of experts who would undertake the task satisfactorily.

We have also to bear in mind that the Shipyard practically lost one year from October 1952 to September 1953. The Shipyard could not work properly due to the non-availability of steel and the requisite machinery during this period. I may also bring forward another point that when the Administrative Report was drafted, the one which has been read by my friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram, we were having optimistic schedules which we could not fulfil having regard to the nature of the undertaking that we had. The hon. Minister intervened when Dr. Lanka Sundaram himself was speaking and said that we are now undertaking the building of ships of modern and complicated design which is very different from the design of the 12 ships which we have built so far.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My hon. friend made a reference to me, and let me tell him that the transition is from riveting to welding, but today unfortunately it is only half-riveting and half-welding.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I will give him details.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are now constructing ships of modern design which will take more time than was originally scheduled. I would have desired the hon. Members who criticised the working of the shipyard to have gone through the speech of Shri N. R. Pillai, the Chairman of the

Board of Directors, which has been appended to the administration report. He has detailed the various reasons why the Hindusthan Shipyard could not keep to the scheduled originally anticipated. He has said that the unforeseen delay in the receipt of boilers upset our production programme during the year to no small extent.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Then he has said that an important fact that we have to bear in mind is that shipbuilding is in essence an "assembly industry" and most of the ancillary industries that are necessary for shipbuilding have not been developed to any extent in our country, so much so when other countries have an advantage in the matter of shipbuilding—because their shipyards usually confine themselves to the business of hull construction, the work of fitting out and supply including the installation of propelling machinery being entrusted to specialist agencies on sub-contracts—we are not in a position to do any of these things in our country. We should be more charitable when we criticise.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): May I know the necessity of shipbuilding yard without having these ancillaries here?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We must bear in mind that Rome was not built in a day. The hon. Member, Dr. Rama Rao, who initiated the discussion, rightly emphasised on the steel projects under the Production Ministry. He said that we have considerable advantages in the agreement that we have entered into with the U.S.S.R. whereas my friend, Shri Bansal, entertain certain doubts with regard to some of the provisions in the agreement which we have entered into with U.S.S.R. There has been an article in the *Commerce* magazine under the heading "The Peril of the Russian Steel Plant". I would submit that in these matters we must take a dispassionate view of things and we should not approach any country with any suspicion. With regard to the point that has been raised by Dr.

Rama Rao that we are in an advantageous position with regard to the agreement entered into with the U.S.S.R., I might state that the agreement we have entered into with the German firm and the agreement entered into with the U.S.S.R. are of different patterns and we cannot judge the comparative advantages or disadvantages at this stage at all. Whereas in the agreement with the German firm we have a clause to the effect that we are entitled to invite global tenders for the requisite machinery and plant, in the agreement with the U.S.S.R. that clause is absent. But all the same, in the agreement with the U.S.S.R. we are in an advantageous position with regard to another aspect because we need pay back the amount that will be necessary for plant and machinery only in instalments and that at a very low rate of interest. Shri Bansal invited the attention of the House to the absence of a provision for global tenders in the agreement with the U.S.S.R. But I would invite the attention of the House on this aspect to article IV of the agreement that we have entered into with the U.S.S.R. and it has also been stated in the administration report itself at page 3 towards the bottom:

"The Government of India have reserved the option regarding the acceptance or otherwise of the scheme outlined in the final project report."

It is stated at page 36 under the heading article IV:

"The Indian authorities will consider the detailed Project Report prepared by the Soviet organisations and the prices quoted therein within three months of the submission of the aforesaid report."

And later on:

"The continuance of this Agreement thereafter shall depend upon the acceptance of the detailed Project Report by the Indian authorities without any modifications or with such modifications

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as are agreed upon between the Indian authorities and the Soviet organisations and upon the settlement by mutual agreement of prices and other conditions."

I do not think any anxiety need be expressed on the score that there is no provision in the agreement with the U.S.S.R. for inviting global tenders. I am glad to note that, although fears were expressed, and this House and the public were considerably disturbed by the fact that the steel projects that we had in mind when we framed the First Five Year Plan were not started, we are not at all in a helpless position now. Although before 1953 our team had to go from country to country, now great countries of the world are wooing us for starting steel projects. That is a state of affairs which speaks volumes for the international position that we occupy and also the internal stability that this country has achieved. With the German firm we have entered into agreement; with the U.S.S.R. we have entered into another agreement and now the U. K. is attempting to put forward an offer which she did to a private concern and now to the Government itself; so that the Production Ministry deserves to be congratulated for the position that we have achieved in this respect.

I would desire to mention one or two more points. The Ministry deserves the gratitude of the House for supplying to us as full information as possible in the administration report. It is necessary that we must build up sound conventions and procedures with regard to the administration of this Ministry. The Ministry would bear in mind that criticism has been advanced—more often by my friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram—that there is no Parliamentary control over these industrial undertakings.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Do you demur to it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That aspect has been well answered on more than one occasion and I do not want to take

up the time of the House by answering the point that has been again raised by my friend. All the same, we have to bear in mind that the limited companies that we have formed, with a view to have more flexibility in the administration and at the same time not to take away the control that this House can exercise, are working satisfactorily although the Government is not committed to any set pattern. I would like the Production Ministry, in its next report at least, to devote a chapter to give us a consolidated picture with regard to the progress that has been achieved in the various schemes that are taken up by that Ministry *vis-a-vis* the targets fixed by the Plan. I would also like the Production Ministry to give us an idea of the employment situation in these various concerns and also the employment potential. The public are very much anxious about these two aspects, especially the employment aspect.

The setting up of two oil refineries ahead of the scheduled time is a matter on which the Ministry can take legitimate pride. At the same time I would submit that setting up of these two oil refineries well ahead of schedule—one year in advance of the time has thrown out a challenge to the Production Ministry itself. I wish to emphasise the aspect that has been mentioned in passing by Dr. Meghnad Saha when we are lagging behind in many of the industrial undertakings and those undertakings could not be carried on according to the schedule that we had in view. Dr. Rama Rao mentioned the question of manufacture of penicillin. I would invite the attention of the House to the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee. It has recommended that "the manufacture of other antibiotics, particularly streptomycin should also be undertaken in the proposed factory. If it is not possible for the Government to produce the entire demand of the country, 10,000 k.gm. of streptomycin in this factory, the private sector should be encouraged to produce the balance". I would

invite the attention of the House to this and suggest that the Government should consider the proposal to manufacture insulin, and other antibiotics in Poona so that we may be self-sufficient with regard to these important products.

I would mention one other point. Dr. Lanka Sundaram deprecated the idea of bringing forward the regional claims in a debate like this. I emphatically differ from him. In the First Five Year Plan, at page 443, it is mentioned that "there are large potentialities of industrial development in several other States and it is desirable in order to secure balanced regional development in the country to give increasing preference to such areas in the matter of location of new industrial undertakings".

In this connection, I would bring forward the fact that the Ministry of Production was not bestowing its attention properly with regard to regional development. The energy resources of a full fledged Ministry are now mobilised for the creation of more production units and when such a Ministry is formed we must give more emphasis to balanced regional development of the country. I understand that for setting up of certain industries, the availability of raw materials, power, etc., has to be considered. But, all the same some other considerations such as, avoidance of over-concentration of industries in the same area and dispersal of industries with a view to see regional development of under-developed areas—these considerations are well worth to be borne in mind when fresh industrial undertakings are launched. Considered from this aspect with regard to the regional balancing, I should say in spite of the fact that that aspect has been deprecated by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, that the South has been completely neglected or rather ignored in the matter of setting up of industrial undertakings. To cite a small instance, even with regard to the setting up a D.D.T. factory for which the claims of the State of Travancore-Cochin had been advanced. I am told

the Ministry has not been able to make up its mind up till now with regard to its location. It is not a good state of affairs.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Could we have it in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Several industries which are possible of being developed are not given due consideration. Ship-building is an industry which we might develop round about the Port of Cochin. From the 15th century when the Portuguese came to India until about the middle of the 19th century, Cochin was an important ship-building centre. It possesses great natural advantages and an extensive system of back waters, lagoons, canals, and raw materials and cheap and skilled labour. I would ask whether the possibility of opening a ship-building yard at Cochin Port has been investigated and I can say that if such a venture is taken up in Cochin, it will not certainly have a history like the Visakhapatnam ship-building yard.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I hope but I am not very sure, that the House is conscious of the importance of the Production Ministry which represents, so to speak, the idea of a welfare economy with the public sector as its shield and sword. What is wanted, therefore, is a sense of high endeavour, earnestly pursued. But, from a perusal of the report of the Ministry supplied to us I feel it smells like the dead wood of bureaucracy's desk and there is complacency in almost every syllable of it. But, I am sure the debate has drawn the attention to certain aspects of the Production Ministry's work which will break through this armour of complacency which the Ministry has put on.

It is good that we have an agreement with the Soviets whose terms are such that even the sworn enemies of the Soviets have applauded. Let us start the job not only of setting up steel plants with the assistance of this or that country but let us start the work of having a heavy industry

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which would give us the wherewithal to set up and equip factories of our own. That is the job to which we want our Production Ministry to turn its attention.

I shall refer to the agreement which has been entered into with Krupp-Demag; because it was also referred to by my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, when he tried to point out certain of its good features. I do not say that this agreement should be scrapped, but there are in this agreement so many features which perpetuate our dependence on foreign combines and that dependence has got to be put an end to once and for all. According to the terms of the agreement with this German combine, it is to contribute its share capital in proportion to payments received in Germany for order placed with the combine. Any talk of global tenders which was indulged in by Shri A. M. Thomas or of competitive prices has been practically rendered meaningless by the term in the agreement that "the shares of the German Combine to the share capital of the Hindustan Steel Factory will be in proportion to the payments received in Germany for orders placed with the company. There are so many other factors: the inordinately high fees which they are going to get. They are our shareholders, they are the suppliers of our materials; they are also our examiners of other tenders and they are also our consultants. This kind of position is something which we should not like to tolerate for any length of time.

In regard to the British steel experts I would like only to warn the Production Ministry and to remind them that in 1948 Sir Stafford Cripps who was then the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain appointed a Productivity team to go into an examination of the British steel industry and their report was such that it revealed the backwardness and the weakness of the British steel industry. Compared to us of course, they are in the high heavens but let us be sure that these people are not planning to palm off

some antiquated equipment and still more antiquated techniques in exchange for our hard earned cash.

Something has been said about the Hindustan Shipyard and so much more could be said about it. Dr. Lanka Sundaram has made a very remarkable contribution to the debate in connection with the Hindustan Shipyard. We are all proud of this shipyard. But it is very disgusting when we find our dependence on the French firm is producing deleterious results. I think the only qualification which this firm has got is its euphonious name: *Societe Anonyme des Ateliers at Chantiers de la Loire, Paris*. It sounds sweet but its fruits are sour. I wish the hon. Minister today to tell the House something about its work. I say here and now that two of the top-most French experts are no good at all. One of them knows neither ship-building nor has any idea of planning. We also know that they are not giving us adequate facilities for the training of Indian staff so that they cannot take up higher responsibilities. They are getting four per cent. on the turnover and other perquisites. They are taking their pound of flesh all right. We know that we are purchasing stores....

Shri Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt my hon. friend? Not only are they taking four per cent. on the turnover but they are taking enormous expenses and other incidental charges.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I see also that we are purchasing stores from abroad, so that in 1953 eighty-eight per cent. of the stores was of foreign make and in 1954 ninety-one per cent. was of foreign make.

This Shipyard was not very busy till April 1953, and the real rush of work started from about September 1953 when, as Dr. Lanka Sundaram referred to, a little before September 1953, eight hundred people were thrown out of work. And out of this number only one hundred and thirteen

have so far been reinstated. I do not understand the reason. The Ministry realises very well that in a place like Visakhapatnam there is no floating labour population which could be drawn upon for certain kinds of jobs. And the Ministry realises also very well that it is necessary to have some side-line activity, so that wagon construction, for example, could be undertaken. It is not being done. What is this planning worth if the Minister cannot sit down with his colleague, the Railway and Transport Minister and do something about the improvement of rail communication from Kharagpur, Raipur and Jamshedpur to Visakhapatnam? Why can they not take the job conjointly with the Railway Ministry for construction of wagons? This is something which the public sector should proceed to do. But that is not being done, as far as we can make out.

I shall refer then to the Hindusthan Machine Tools Factory. There again we have a wonderful agreement with Oerlikons of Switzerland. Actually, better terms had been offered in 1948 by Czechoslovakia which were rejected for what I consider to be primarily political reasons. Now, these people have been paid more than Rs. 5 lakhs as technicians and they have had so many other advantages—five per cent. of the share free, royalty on all sales of products, ten per cent. on shares, five per cent. guaranteed dividend for the first five years, and so on and so forth. They are not doing their work properly. Otherwise it would not have taken so long for this Machine Tools Factory to get into operation. Even today we do not get milling machines and drilling machines which had been promised by these foreign consultants, the foreign bosses, so to speak, of the Hindusthan Machine Tools Factory.

Then, with regard to the Production Ministry's operation of D. D. T., Penicillin and other factories, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee's recommendation. It was a radical recommendation, may be, but Gov-

ernment has to do something about it. The Pharmaceutical Committee recommended that we go on to abrogate international patents registration because we are being hindered by having to pay heavy royalties under such regulations. We have got to make a start about it.

In regard to heavy electrical equipment project, Dr. Saha has referred to it and it has been repeated again and again, but this report gives no satisfaction regarding what Government is going to do.

In regard to synthetic oil there was a Committee appointed with the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research as its Chairman. That Committee has reported. What about Government's decision on it? Let Government come forward with an assurance that something is going to be done about it, because synthetic oil is extremely important.

Then, I wish to refer to the matter of the oil refineries. I consider these oil refineries are of an extremely dangerous character, because they represent not only the infiltration of foreign capital, and particularly American capital, in this country in a manner which they have advertised as something very wonderful for the future of India, but the terms of the agreement which have been published not so very long ago—it was not published immediately the contract was entered into—the terms of the agreement are extremely dangerous. Now, as early as December 1951, the *New York Times* had described the Oil Agreement as "combining the strategic disposal of the non-communist oil refining facilities east of the Persian Gulf with the opening of the first avenue for the United States' private capital into India on a major scale." This article in the *New York Times* of the 1st December 1951 also says:

"Granting that India would eventually be on the United States' side in the event of another world war, refineries in India would mean an immense saving in construction, maintenance and

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manpower for refining facilities that otherwise would have to be established elsewhere farther from the probable scene of conflict."

They talk about "the probable scene of conflict" being nearer Bombay and Trombay and heaven knows what other place they are going to set up their refineries in our country!

We have entered into agreements with these oil barons, the Burmah Shell agreement, the Standard Vacuum Oil agreement and the Caltex agreement. They are more or less similar. And all that these companies have condescended to allow to the Indian investor is to lend about Rs. 7 crores, either as debentures or as cumulative preference shares without voting rights and without scope to get a share of the enormous profits they are going to make. And our Bharat Ratna Vice-President goes to open Trombay. I want here to register my protest at the practice of the highest dignitaries of our State going to open some kind of concern which is espoused by interests about which we ought to have our suspicions. At least these interests do not represent the partiotic urge of our own people for economic independence. But we find our greatest dignitaries going, whenever they are invited, and making speeches on such occasions.

There are so many other clauses in the agreements to which I want to make reference. For instance, there is a clause in the Burmah Shell agreement, clause 9, sub-clause (13) and there are similar clauses in the other two agreements—which refers to the operation of Income-tax, Corporation tax and Super tax and so on and so forth. I have not the time to quote the entire clause, but I would like the Ministry to examine the clause. It would require an Income-tax expert of the greatest ingenuity to work out the full significance of this clause, but one can detect the hard bargaining which underlies it. It seems there would be a loss in respect of Income-tax and super tax of anything like

three to seven crores of rupees per year. We see also that according to these agreements these three refineries would get the advantage that petrol here will cost two annas a gallon more, or the Indian exchequer will bear the loss foregoing the revenue. They are saying that ten crores of rupees, when the three refineries get into operation, will be saved by way of foreign exchange. We do not know. We do not know when they are fully going into operation. But in the meantime we are going to lose—either our consumer or our Government which ultimately comes to the same thing—we are going to lose to the extent of the tariff protection which is being given to the refined product of these refineries.

Then we find also other clauses in the agreement regarding our Government footing the bill for wharfage rates, and already the Bombay port has spent a lot of money in building these wharfs, and there have been some railway constructions all around. We are not sure about how many crores have been eaten up in this way in order to feed the desires of the oil barons. But we have done it. And the result is that our country today is waiting upon the good pleasure of these foreign capitalists who, if it so suits them, will do us a good turn. Otherwise, for twenty-five years they will have their stranglehold over us, so to speak. And our Government have given them the assurance that even if we change the Constitution in regard to compensation, as far as these sacrosanct foreign property holders are concerned they shall not be touched.

There are so many other things that could be said, for example, in regard, to coal. It has been pointed out that metallurgical coal is being wasted. I want to know from the Minister why we are losing on Government collieries. We are going to retrench the workers who are there. But, at the same time, we are still selling—this is my information; if I am wrong,

I would be happy to be corrected—a by-product “benzone” to Burmah Shell for a nominal profit in terms of a very old agreement. We are doing it because, after all, Burmah Shell is in a different category.

In regard to salt, the Japanese market is vanishing. We are having sufficient production, at least for the time being. What are we going to do with the surplus salt? Why does not the Government set up its own plant for the manufacture of soda ash, which is so important? In regard to sulphur, I find that sulphur is capable of being produced in large quantities out of material from the coke ovens, pyrites and refinery wastes. I have found it also that the Esso Refinery at Fawley in England recovers about 12,000 tons of sulphur per annum by processing its flue gases. The two oil refineries at Trombay would be drawing their petroleum from the same source as the Esso Refinery. We may also make a start in the production of Sulphur. In regard to the production of sulphur and soda ash, we can make some progress, but the Ministry is silent and listless.

In regard to Sindri, we are proud of all these constructions and production there has been fairly satisfactory. But, I was surprised to learn one thing. I think it was said in this House a little while ago that the cost of production at Sindri cannot be revealed to us. I do not understand why. I think we were told that a certain quantity of fertilisers are imported and then they are put in a pool and then price fixation follows. Even there, as Dr. Lanka Sundaram pointed out, we want to know how our public sector is working, what the cost of production in Sindri actually is.

There are so many other points which could be made but I have no time. I feel that if we examine all these agreements with foreign concerns like Standard Vacuum, Burmah Shell, Ca'tex, the Oerlikons or with *Societe Anonyme des Ateliers et des Chantiers de la Loire*. And so on and

so forth, we shall find that the Government is behaving supinely at a time when this kind of thing almost ensures eternal dependence upon foreign suppliers. They supply us when, how and what they like. I know in the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Ministry, more than a crore of rupees was set apart from out of the Technical Cooperation Fund for the purchase of scientific instruments. They did not come; the money lapsed. Our projects are held up. The Irrigation and Power Ministry knows that very well. The money is not spent because these foreign friends of ours do not choose to send what they promise to send. If we go on depending on this kind of people, if we do not have our own resources properly and truly mobilised, if we do not copy out all the patents and new machinery, as many of them as we can possibly do, if we do not have our own factories for the duplication of these things, surely, our prospect will remain just as dismal and just as gloomy as it has been in spite of all the brave talk about socialistic pattern of society. I wish, therefore, that the Ministry wakes up to its importance as a pivotal factor in the governmental structure of our country. When the Ministry realises its importance, there would not be these unseemly and pettifogging quarrels between one Ministry and another, there would not be virtual kotowing before foreign interests and we shall go in the way in which we wish our country to go ahead.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): Sir, I rise to intervene in the debate at this stage regarding certain points. I have heard several hon. Members on this side and from the Opposition. I thank the Members for having made certain useful and constructive suggestions. I am also grateful to those who have criticised us. I feel that the criticisms ought to be made in a more helpful spirit than otherwise. But, I am afraid that some of them were not quite appreciative of the difficulties which the Ministry of Production has to face in

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piloting or building up new industries in this country.

It is a common knowledge, Sir, that in this country a foreign power was ruling till recently. What we call as capital goods industry was never developed here. We were only accustomed to the consumers goods industries. It is only after 1947 when we became a free nation that we have undertaken to develop these industries. It is with this object that the Production Ministry has come into being. Shri K. P. Tripathi was quite correct when he emphasised the importance of the present Ministry in the light of the Avadi Resolution. I am not going into the details of the philosophy of, how to bring about a socialistic pattern of society. That is not my present purpose; nor have I the time to do that. Some points of policy were made by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Bansal. These major points of policy will be dealt with by my senior colleague, the Minister of Production. I should like to deal with some of the points concerning salt administration and coal

The hon. Member Shri U. M. Trivedi made certain points regarding the administration of salt. He has made a complaint regarding the nominee system and the production of rock salt in Delhi and in certain areas. Regarding salt, I may draw the hon. Member's attention to the fact that long before, in 1942, in Rajasthan and some other areas, what we call free trade was prevailing. There were some dealers who monopolised salt production. During the course of the war, the prices went up like anything. Then, the Government were compelled to intervene and issue certain orders regarding the distribution and control of salt. After that these orders were relaxed. Subsequently, in 1945, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Food Minister, he visited Sambhar and certain facts were brought to his notice that the salt dealers mis-used their trade

facilities and tried to corner the market. Under the Essential Supplies Power Act, certain orders were issued for the distribution and control of salt. It is under these orders that the nominee system was introduced. I agree with my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi that the Commodity Controls Committee have taken a sort of unsympathetic view so far as the nominee, system is concerned. I may disclose to the House that so far as the Production Ministry is concerned, they are not in favour of the continuance of the nominee system. We have also intimated our views to the various State Governments. Accordingly we stand for the abolition of the nominee system as far as possible. But, as you know, there is provincial autonomy and there is a certain limit to our exercising pressure upon the State Governments. Some of the State Governments feel that there is justification for this. I know that certain vices have crept into this system. I would request my hon. friend Shri U. M. Trivedi to remember that this nominee system came to the rescue of the State in a critical time. It had also its good points, though there are weak points. Now that the situation has changed, that system has outlived its utility and we are taking steps and advising the State Governments to do away with the nominee system.

He raised a point regarding salt export trade. I think some other Members also made this point.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I invite the attention of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary to this? From the Explanatory memorandum, we find we have incurred a loss of Rs. 11,41,133 in Sambhar salt sources in 1953-54. What does he say to it?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is not a helpful criticism.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I think I may not be able to go into the details of the question. I remember, there were failure of rains. In Rajasthan, there

was a monopoly and we had to make certain payments towards compensation. That may be one of the reasons for this.

Regarding the export of salt, you know that Japan was one of the importers of salt from this country. Recently, in Thailand and some other areas, they are taking steps to manufacture salt in other countries because the conditions are favourable. These difficulties have come up. So far as exports to Japan are concerned, there were certain concessions and those concessions have been extended to other countries also so that our salt exports may be improved.

5 P.M.

Regarding coal, the hon. Member Shri Bansa' correctly pointed out the fall in export of coal. There is a certain misunderstanding in the minds of Members that all of a sudden our exports are falling. That is not the case. If you compare the figures in 1952 with those of previous years and 1953, it will be seen that our exports went up. That is because there was coal shortage in Europe. In South Africa there were transport difficulties. England also had internal difficulties. It is in this background that Indian coal was exported at a very abnormal scale. After that, these conditions have disappeared. For example, Australia also has come into the picture. Japan is importing its requirements from Australia. These factors intervened. The Production Ministry have set up a committee of officials to go into this question thoroughly and exhaustively. They have contacted the various organisations. There was a commercial charge on coal. That has been removed. There were restrictions on the grading of coal. These restrictions have been done away with. Every step was taken to encourage the export of coal. Those people who want to export coal are given all facilities. And besides I think shortly Government will take some decision regarding the concrete action or steps to be taken to help the export of coal.

Regarding fertilisers, hon. Member Shri Kasliwal and Shri Heda made certain remarks, and I am very glad to see the deep interest they have shown in the production of fertiliser and its expansion. I was also glad to note the very able way in which they defended the cases of their respective States. You would realise that it would not be prudent at this stage for me to go into the merits of this State or that State. I do see that Rajasthan is a producer of gypsum, and naturally the people of Rajasthan feel that is a factor which ought to be taken into consideration. So also Hyderabad. But I think Government will take all the factors into consideration and take an over-all view and come to a decision in course of time. I would only advise the Members to have some patience for some time to come. I may point out that the Planning Commission have taken an over-all view and calculated the assessment of ammonium sulphate in the year 1960. Accordingly steps have been taken to set up more factories. In regard to sodium sulphate, a point was made by Shri Kasliwal. In our research factory at Bhavnagar experiments are going on to see if it could be used in the domestic production of fertilisers. As he himself has confessed in his speech, this is a new process. Even in foreign countries it is hardly done. naturally, he would not expect us to go in immediately for a large-scale experiment so far as this is concerned.

Shri Kasliwal: I asked for a pilot project.

Shri R. G. Dubey: That is what I say. The Bhavnagar factory is carrying out certain experiments in that direction. As soon as the experiment comes to light and we find that it is a practical step, we will surely consider the suggestion that the hon. Member has made.

There are several other points, regarding the shipyards, for example, made by Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Mr. Chairman: I think the other point may be met by the hon. Minister.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I thank you, Sir. for giving me this opportunity and once again I thank the hon. Members for giving us very helpful suggestions

and also for their sympathetic hearing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister of Production will reply tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 5th April, 1955.
