

Wednesday,
12th September, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1956

(10th September to 13th September, 1956)



THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Dated 1.9.1956
LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

2583

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 12th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]:

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bantwa (Saurashtra) Permanent Liability Camp

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri M. K. Mitra:
Shri K. K. Basu:
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:
Shri Kamath:
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy :

*2038-A. Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70 unattached East-Pakistani D. P. girls sent to Bantwa (Saurashtra) Permanent Liability Camp had to come out on the streets at the dead of night and were given shelter by local people;

(b) what actually happened in the Camp;

(c) what is the report made by the lady employee of Auckland House, Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal Government on her return;

(d) whether any impartial enquiry has been ordered; and

(e) what are the reasons to send their women outside Bengal?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) What actually happened was that in the afternoon of 17th August, 1956, 105 displaced persons from East Pakistan, consisting of 24 women, 10 men and 71 dependants living in the Bantwa Home left Bantwa for West Bengal. The reasons given by them for leaving the Home were (a) that Bantwa was too far away from West Bengal (b) that the cash doles paid were inadequate (c) that the amenities in the Home were inadequate and (d) that in any case they were unwilling to live anywhere away from West Bengal.

471 LSD—1

(c) If the hon. Member is referring to the report of Sm. Labanya Prova Dutta, MLC, the report has been received through the West Bengal Government and is under examination.

(d) No, as Government do not see any need for an enquiry.

(e) The Government of West Bengal had been representing for sometime that owing to heavy influx of migrants from East Pakistan, the situation in the State regarding accommodation had become very acute, and that saturation point had already been reached. They urged that efforts should be made by the Government of India to find accommodation outside West Bengal. During the course of investigation it was found that there were about 800 vacancies existing in the three Homes in Saurashtra which had been set up to accommodate displaced persons from West Pakistan. The Homes were visited by the Secretary, Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Government of West Bengal and were considered suitable by him. It was, therefore, decided with the concurrence of the Government of West Bengal, to send these displaced persons to those Homes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact that charges of gross misconduct in running the Bantwa Home for women has been confirmed by the report of the lady Congress M.L.C. Sm. Labanya Prova Dutta?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In part (b) of the answer, I have already stated that as far as Mrs. Dutta is concerned, she has further stated that (a) that Bantwa is too far away from West Bengal and so on and so forth. Mrs. Dutta has stated that certain amenities should be provided like the appointment of a Bengali teacher, a Bengali doctor etc., she has brought to our notice some of these things.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that these girls were left without food for a couple of days and when they went to the Superintendent, neither the person actually gave them any sympathy nor did he give any redress?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is not a fact at all. This Home is being run mainly by an organisation by the name of Rachna Prakash Samiti of which a gentleman of a very long public standing, Shri Narayan Das Gandhi, is the President.

As regards the allegation that these ladies were left without any food or something like that, I may inform the hon. Member that as far as the movement to the Banwra Home is concerned, the movement started on the 18th June, 1956 and went up till the 11th of July, 1956. 310 persons had been sent to that Home. After the 11th July, 1956, no movement has taken place to that Home. Deserts took place on the 18th August, 1956, that is, 5 weeks after the movement had actually stopped. Out of the 310 persons sent to the Banwra Home only 105 deserted; and as far as Kutiyania is concerned, 537 persons have been sent there and no desertion has taken place.

Shri N. B. Choudhury: May I know the Government of India's reaction to the statement of the West Bengal Government to the effect that no punishment would be meted out to these women and they will be taken to a suitable place inside West Bengal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not seen that statement to which the hon. Member has referred. If he would give me a copy, I would look into it.

Shri M. K. Moltra: Will the Government be pleased to state if officers of this Camp entered the camp at night and when an expiation was asked of them they said that they went to punish the women for not plying the spinning wheel machine?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: About this allegation that has been made, I have made enquiries from the Government of Saurashtra and, to the best of my knowledge, I have been told that the allegation is entirely unfounded.

Shri B. K. Deka: May I know whether, during the period the unattached women were there, their grievances were brought to the notice of the Superintendent or any other authority?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Before these ladies were sent, we appointed a responsible social worker, a Bengali gentleman. He was sent to this Home before these ladies arrived there. He has been in constant touch with my Ministry in Calcutta and every suggestion made by him has been promptly attended to.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the question it was mentioned as 'girls'. May I know whether those who came back were girls or whether they were ladies of advanced ages?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already given the break-up. The break-up is that they were 24 women, 10 men and 71 dependants. What I mean by dependants is that they must be children. So, the total number of women is 24. I am sorry I do not know their ages; but, being unattached and old and infirm, the likelihood is that they should be nearly of advanced ages. But, I do not know the exact age.

Shrimati Renu Chakravorty: By the mention of the two officers and the social worker, it seems that the majority of the people who were running this Home were men. Is it the policy of the Government to have men workers associated with the camp which is entirely to be run for the benefit of women permanent liability camps?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I fully appreciate the suggestion of the hon. lady Member. We are making arrangements to see if a Bengali lady worker is available and that she is posted to that camp.

Shrimati Renu Chakravorty: In answer to (e) the hon. Minister said that the West Bengal Government had approached the Central Government saying that they had no further accommodation for the refugees who were coming in large numbers. May I know if it is a fact that it is not the difficulty of getting land for a camp which will need only about 10 kotas, but it is rather the amount of land for the peasantry coming from East Bengal for which this request has been made and if the Government is propounding to send further batches of women who are coming out to camps outside Bengal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The point is that the migration rate is still on the increase. In 1954 the average was about 10,000 per month; in 1955 it was about 20,000 per month. During the last five or six months of 1956 it has gone beyond 30,000 each month. The number of D. Ps. in West Bengal is about 30,00,000. The Government of West Bengal has been frequently approaching the Government of India and saying that arrangements should be made expeditiously for taking the new migrants from East Pakistan to places outside West Bengal; in fact, they are even finding it difficult to rehabilitate the persons who are already there; what to say of new migrants.

Shri M. K. Moltra: May I be allowed to put one more question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The House has spent about ten minutes over this.

Stores Purchase Committee

*2039. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the action taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee in general and the following recommendations in particular;

- (i) Purchase of Products of the Cottage and Small scale Industries;

(ii) the organisational set-up of the Central Purchase Organisation; and

(iii) Recruitment to the Gazetted posts of 'Purchase' and 'Inspection' officers in the Central Purchase Organisation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naakar): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure N. 50]. Appropriate instructions have been issued where necessary.

(i) The recommendation of the Stores Purchase Committee that purchases of Government requirements which can be obtained from cottage and small-scale industries should be purchased as far as possible from these sources, has been accepted. Lists of stores to be reserved for purchase only from these sectors are being drawn up. Institutions have been issued that price preference in favour of these products should be accorded on the merits of each case, and where necessary, suitable relaxation in standards permitted.

(ii) The recommendations relating to the organisational set-up of the Central Purchase Organisation have been accepted and steps are being taken to implement them, where necessary.

(iii) The recommendations of the Committee in this regard have been accepted in principle and are being pursued in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the U.P.S.C.

Shrimati Tarakeshwarlal Sisodia: May I know whether Government can give us any information as to what is the percentage of the purchases made by cottage industries through State Trading Corporation and what is the percentage of the purchases made through private enterprise?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): In 1952-53, purchases of the value of Rs. 66 lakhs were made in the cottage and small scale industries sector. In 1953-54, Rs. 74 lakhs worth; in 1954-55 Rs. 105 lakhs worth; in 1955-56 Rs. 341 lakhs worth. As the hon. lady Member knows, the State Trading Corporation has been set up very recently, and that is not being utilised by the Government purchase agency in making Government purchases.

Bhakra Nangal Project

"Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimated cost of the Bhakra Nangal Project and its revised estimated cost;

(b) whether a Committee has been appointed to finalise the estimated cost; and

(c) if so, whether the Committee has considered the matter and come to any decision?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hatali): (a) A statement giving the cost of the Bhakra Nangal Project as estimated originally in 1946 and the successive changes made thereafter together with an explanatory note giving causes therefor is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 51].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has considered the matter but the final decision is yet to be taken by the Control Board.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the raising of the height of the dam is going to affect the cost of the dam, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Hatali: The raising of the dam will mean an extra expenditure no doubt; the actual estimates are yet being scrutinised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is under the contemplation of the Government to increase the mileage of canals and also to deepen the channels of the canal in some areas?

Shri Hatali: No, Sir. At present there is no proposal for extending the canal system.

Shri Bhagwan Jha Asad: With reference to part (b) of the question, may I know what would be the nature and composition of the Committee, and whether any time has been fixed for this work?

Shri Hatali: The Committee has already submitted its report which is being considered by the Bhakra Control Board.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this is going to be the final estimate about the Bhakra Canal or it is going to be only a kind of tentative estimate and is going to be considered and revised again?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon the final decision that we take. Supposing ultimately it is decided to have another power house with more units, the estimates may increase. But this is according to the present plans.

Shrimati Tarakeshwari Slabu: Can Government give us any idea as to how much of the estimate depends on the increase in the prices of machinery and equipment in the world market?

Shri Hathi: There has been 20 to 30 per cent increase over 1949 for machinery.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Bagjola Area

2541. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land acquisition for refugee rehabilitation in the Bagjola area has been screened to ascertain which of the lands actually belong to local peasants;

(b) whether any report has been asked for from the District Magistrate;

(c) whether it is a fact that large areas of Whapa Manipur Mauja have also been given acquisition notice; and

(d) how much of it will be used for refugee rehabilitation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the acquisition notices which have been issued in the Gazette do not say categorically that the lands in Whapa Manipur Mauja will be used for rehabilitation purposes, and if so, what has Government done in the matter?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will look into it; I have no personal knowledge in the matter.

Compensation to Displaced Persons

2542. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) what are considered as urban areas in West Punjab for the purposes of grant of compensation to displaced persons;

(b) what are considered as urban areas in Sind for the same purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that a representation has been received by Government for the sanitary areas in Sind being declared as urban areas for the purposes of grant of compensation; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1950 an urban area means any area within the limits of a corporation, a municipality, a municipal committee, a notified area committee, a town area, a small town committee or a cantonment, as these limits existed on the 15th day of August, 1947.

(b) As at (a) above.

(c) Yes.

(d) Such of the places as had a notified area committee a municipality etc. were declared as urban areas. Other areas not conforming to the definition embodied in the Claims Act could not be declared as urban areas.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Johnson, Chief Settlement Officer, had been in Saurashtra and stated that many refugees have not been given benefit of the sanitary areas which they were possessing in Sind?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as part (a) of the question is concerned, my officers have been constantly touring—these are my instructions—and they may have visited Saurashtra in the discharge of their duties. As regards part (b) of the question, being the Chief Settlement Commissioner, he could never have made a statement of that nature which is being attributed to him, because that goes directly against the Compensation Schemes which he is implementing.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the question will be reconsidered and the defences that are put forward by the refugees will be considered?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The question of reconsideration does not arise. I am trying to implement the Compensation Scheme under the rules approved by both Houses of Parliament; I have no discretion in the matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it a fact that so far as the original Act is concerned, 'town' was not defined at all and the expression 'town area' was used?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It may be so, but I do not recollect it at the moment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it a fact that thousands of claims were entertained and verified as belonging to places which came within the definition of "two acres" and subsequently all those claims were dismissed?

Shri Mohd Chand Khanam: If according to the rules they could not be entertained, they shall not be entertained.

Stores Purchase Committee

***2044. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the action taken so far in implementing the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee relating to:

- (i) Decentralised system of payments against supply contracts; and
- (ii) delays in inspection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naikar): (i) The Stores Purchase Committee made no specific recommendation on the subject but merely pointed out the advantages and disadvantages in the two systems, leaving it to Government to take a decision. The Government have accordingly decided to retain the existing system of centralised payment for the present.

(ii) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. {See Appendix XII, annexure No. 52}.

Shri Gidwani: Has the Government received any representation from the suppliers that there was great delay in the payment of their bills and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to expedite payment? May I know whether the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee in this behalf have been accepted by the Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is very difficult to say as to which particular recommendation the hon. Member refers to. But, it is a fact the suppliers have been pointing out on occasions more than once that there have been delays in making payments. Instructions have been issued that no delay in that respect should be caused but it was not considered necessary to make any structural changes in the organisation to meet that demand.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the Government will enquire as to how many bills have been outstanding for the last six months?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot say the number. But, generally they are not outstanding for such long periods. If there is any particular case in the mind of the hon. Member, I am prepared to examine it.

Shri Rishang Keishing: As question No. 2045 is related to Q. No. 2102, I suggest that the two may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: It stands in the name of the same hon. Member. These questions are purposely divided and distributed so that all the hon. Members may have an opportunity. So, it will be going against the rules, if this practice is allowed. Let that question take care of itself.

Displaced Persons in Manipur

***2045. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 200 refugee families from East Pakistan have not been allotted agricultural lands in Manipur;
- (b) whether it is a fact that several agricultural families have been given 2 parsi's of land already while 50 families have been given only one pari of land;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps Government will take in order to treat the refugees of the same category on equal footing?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mohd Chand Khanam): (a) Yes. The cases of these 200 families who first migrated into Cachar (Assam) from East Pakistan and after 2 to 3 years stay in Cachar moved on their own into Manipur are under investigation by the State Government.

(b) and (c). All Government sponsored refugee families were given 2 paries (i.e. 5 acres approximately) of land. But owing to scarcity of suitable agricultural Government land in the State, about 50 unsponsored refugee families from Cachar could be offered only one pari (2½ acres) of land per family, which they accepted for resettlement.

(d) The state Government has reported that no further land can be given to the latter class of displaced families as sufficient Government agricultural land is not available in Manipur.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it a fact that the Manipur refugees have submitted a ten point representation to the Government of Manipur and the Government of India? If so, I would like to know what action the Governments have taken on that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: How does it arise out of this? I do not follow that.

Shri Rishnao Kelahing: Since how long these Manipur refugees from Cachar have been living in Manipur? Why has the Government discriminated against them in the matter of allotment of land and loans?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already answered that question in part (a). Some families who were first settled in Cachar in Assam migrated to Manipur on their own. They have been there for the last two or three years. As unsponsored refugee families, we need not have accepted them for rehabilitation in Manipur. As some lands could be made available, an arrangement was arrived at between the Government of Manipur and these unsponsored refugees that not more than one pari (2.5 acres) would be made available to them while the others would be getting about two paris (five acres). There is no discrimination.

Shri Rishnao Kelahing: Is the Government making any arrangement to look into the grievances of these refugees, which they have placed before the authorities?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you send me a copy of what you are referring to, I will certainly look into it.

Houses for Displaced Persons

2594. Shri Tek Chand: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government originally intended to pool the cost of the same type of houses for displaced persons, but they were subsequently advised that this would not be legally correct as commitment was to recover only the actual cost; and

(b) if so, the date on which the revised decision was taken?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. Originally it was intended to pool the cost of a similar type of houses in all the colonies in Delhi. Though this would not have been strictly illegal, certain doubts were expressed about its legality. It was, therefore, decided to recover the average cost of only those houses which were constructed under the same sanction, and were of the same type.

(b) 25th September, 1953.

Shri Tek Chand: Does the subsequent decision of the Government not so pool the cost of the same type of houses amount to unilateral variation of a completed contract?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No, Sir.

Shri Tek Chand: Has this variation not been effected after the acceptance by the house-purchasers of the Government's offer?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I take a minute to explain the position? We started building a large number of tenements in Delhi. I think the number of units is about fifty thousand and out of them there may be eight or ten thousand houses. In the initial stages we encouraged the refugees to become owners of these houses and we started allotting the houses to them on a no-profit, no-loss basis. At that time, we only knew the approximate cost because, as you know, the bills are to be checked by the P.W.D., audited and so on. Then, we found, on going through the accounts, that some refugees owed us money while Government owed money to some. One of the ways of settling this was that we took the same type of houses all over Delhi and pooled their prices; but then we were told that it would not be correct. They said: "You gave a definite undertaking to a person living in Patel Nagar, for instance, that you will be charging the price of the house on a no-profit no-loss basis. If while constructing houses in Kalkaji, the rates of contract had changed in the meanwhile, it will be unfair to the refugee in Patel Nagar to be asked to pay for the extra cost of the house." So, what we did was this. We took a particular colony; we took a particular contract and on the basis of that whatever the approximate cost of the house came, it was charged from the displaced person.

I may add that, as far as the Government is concerned, it is not making a pécny out of this particular transaction.

Shri Tek Chand: Once the Government had thought it advisable to reject the pool system regarding the five hundred same type of houses, did not the Government think it advisable to recover the actual cost of each house, individually, rather than to lump them in groups?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just stated that no decision was taken. We have built a very large number of houses and we had to arrive at some kind of a fair and reasonable formula. We looked into the different aspects of the matter. We were advised by the Ministry of Law that we should only take a particular group of houses falling under a particular contract. That is what we have done.

Shri Tek Chand: May I put one more question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Bhakra Canals

*2047. { **Sardar Akarpuri:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bhakra Canals that have started irrigating land;

(b) the approximate area of land irrigated during last season and this season; and

(c) the time by which all the canals would be ready?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 53.]

सरदार छठरपुरी : इस स्टेट (विभाग) से जाहिर होता है कि तन् १९५५ में पंजाब में ५,५६,६७६ एकड़ रक्कड़ों को पानी मिला। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वह श्रोपेज एरिया (श्रस्तावित क्षेत्र) कितना है जिसको कि पंजाब में नहरों से पानी मिलना है?

Shri Hathi: 38,53,600 acres now of irrigation

सरदार छठरपुरी: क्या यह बतलाया जा सकता है कि इतनी कमी को क्या बजाह है?

श्री हाथी: जब भालूरा डैम पूरा हो जायेगा तब ३८ लाख एकड़ को पानी मिलेगा।

सरदार छठरपुरी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले साल, पानी सन् १९५५ में, पंजाब में जो दो नहरें और उनकी को ५ प्राक्षायें हैं उनमें कितने बीचेज (दरारे) हैं ही हैं और कितने कितने दिनों तक नहरें बन रहीं?

श्री हाथी: कितने कितने दिनों बन रहीं इसका पता तो मूँजे इस बहत नहीं है, केविन यह यही है कि कुम्हस (झाड़ी) की बहाह से कुछ बीचेज हो सके जे।

D.V.C. Employees

*2048. { **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:**
Shri B. S. Murthy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Damodar Valley Corporation struck work in West Bengal and Bihar in the last week of July, 1956; and

(b) if so, what were their grievances?

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

(b) Their grievance was that they should not be retrenched by the DVC Corporation until alternative employment was given to them.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know the actual position at present regarding the question of providing alternative employment to these people?

Shri Hathi: The total number of retrenched persons to whom notices have been served is 1501. Out of these, it appears 457 have got alternative employment of their own accord without intervention of the DVC or the Government of India; 723 have got employment and have actually been in their jobs and about 391 are under offer.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know the reasons for delay in making a plan to absorb these men in other projects?

Shri Hathi: There is the question of time-lag. Once a project commences, it is not that immediately trained persons are required there. So it is very difficult to exactly arrange so that one project finishes and work on the other project starts at one and the same time. There will be some time-lag. But, as the hon. Member will find from the figures I have given, out of 1500 persons more than 700 have already been employed and offers have been given to another 300; so there won't be many who will be surplus.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the names of these people will be on the pay-rolls of the Corporation till they are provided with alternative employment?

Shri Hathi: Their names would not be on the rolls of the Corporation, but we have Employment Exchanges where their names will be borne on the register.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the immediate prospects of alternative employment prospects being given to these people?

Shri Hathi: The immediate prospects are: some will be absorbed at the Bhilai Plant, the South-Eastern Railway

and the North-Eastern Railway will absorb some people, and the Durgapur Plant and the Durgapur colony will absorb some others.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether these retrenched workers are enjoying any facilities from the DVC at present?

Shri Hathi: Facilities with regard to what?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I want to know whether they are getting any allowance, housing accommodation etc. from the DVC.

Shri Hathi: They may be having housing accommodation but not any say allowance.

Kosi Canals

***2049. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment of the Kosi Canals has been approved by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, the name and number of canals that are to be taken up for construction; and

(c) their capacity for irrigation purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Preliminary alignment of the Kosi canal included in the sanctioned schemes was drawn up by the Central Water and Power Commission. The final alignment is being marked by the Project engineers in the light of detailed investigations.

(b) The main eastern Kosi canal and its four branches viz., Supaul branch, Purnapangi branch, Purnea branch and Araria branch will be taken up for construction.

(c) The main eastern Kosi canal will carry 10,500 cusecs at the head.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the local people have represented saying that the headworks of the canal be shifted further up with a view to get more land irrigated and to protect better quality land from being utilised for the canal?

Shri Hathi: Our information from the project authorities is that there was some public agitation about the alignment of the main canal and it has been decided to settle the matter in a joint meeting of engineers and representatives of the people of the area.

Community Projects Administration

***2053. Shri Gadilgama Gowda:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Community Projects Administration has machinery to verify that the Social Educational Organisers are working in accordance with the suggestions made in the Manual of Social Education?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Whether Social Education Organisers are working in accordance with the suggestions made in the Manual of Social Education, is a matter which the State Governments alone can attend to. In view of the vast number of blocks no Central Government machinery can verify this within every block without duplicating State functions. However, Community Projects Administration has a special officer who gives guidance to the programme in the States. Whenever during his tour, the special officer, Social Education, finds any matter needing guidance, he gives it to the local officer and also to the State Government,

Shri Gadilgama Gowda: I am told in many of the community projects and N.E.S. Blocks which I have visited, that these officers have not been attending to their duties according to the Social Education Manual and the Village Level Workers' Manual. May I know what steps the Government is going to take to see that they are implemented because the administration lies in the Centre?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not catch the full question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that some manuals have been prepared and the officers are not acting up to or implementing the rules and regulations contained in these manuals. What action does the hon. Member want from the hon. Minister?

Shri Gadilgama Gowda: I want to know what is the machinery to verify the physical achievements of these officers.

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have indicated in the main reply itself that it is for the States to attend to these things. But we have also got some arrangement at the Centre which cannot be considered to be of such a nature as to enable us to cover the entire country, so the extent it is brought to our notice through the Programme Evaluation Organisation or through the tour reports of the officers, we try to take steps to bring the defects to the notice of the State Governments concerned.

Shri Gadilgama Gowda: May I know whether it would be possible for the Central Government to instruct the

State Government to verify how far these officers have worked properly and to verify their physical achievements?

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action. Hon. Members can only elicit information here.

Shri Kamath: In connection with this social education and other allied activities of the Community Projects Administration is care taken to see, to ensure, that special attention is given to those areas where the Congress Party is comparatively weak or has suffered a major set-back?

Mr. Speaker: That is an allegation.

Shri S. N. Mishra: It is an insinuation, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants such care to be taken.

Shri Kamath: I want to know the Government's policy.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Sir, may I put one more question?

Mr. Speaker: No; I have allowed sufficient number of questions.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I have asked only one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him three questions.

Indian Embassy in U.S.S.R.

*2054. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in the matter of freedom of movement of our diplomatic personnel in U.S.S.R.; and

(b) whether there has been any relaxation in the restrictions previously imposed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Up-to-date information is being obtained. It may be stated however that many of the previous restrictions have been withdrawn.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know some of the important restrictions that have been withdrawn?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have said that we shall lay more or less accurate information as soon as we hear. The restrictions were in regard to areas where people could not go, the distance outside Moscow where they could go or could not go; that is the major nature of the restrictions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if our Embassy was put under any special restrictions or whether these restrictions applied to all the Embassies accredited to Moscow?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They used to apply to all or—I cannot say absolutely all—to most; it may be that to some Embassies from Eastern Europe they did not apply, that I cannot say, but in the past these restrictions applied to most other Missions in Moscow.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there are any restrictions on the movement of the personnel belonging to Russian Embassy in India; if not, why not the USSR Government be requested to extend the same facilities to the personnel of the Indian Embassy in Moscow?

Mr. Speaker: Are there corresponding restrictions here that is what the hon. Member wants to know.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, to begin with I said the restrictions in the Soviet Union, as far as I know, have been largely withdrawn. They were never special restrictions for India, they were some general ones about some areas etc. But the hon. Member's suggestion is that we should have restrictions of the same kind here.

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, no; that is not what I want. I did not say that. I said, if there are no restrictions on the personnel of the Russian Embassy here, is it not justifiable to ask for reciprocal facilities in Moscow.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I am saying is, the restrictions have been mostly removed there. What more can I say? I do not know about the details. They are not coming in our way at the present moment.

Shri Kamath: May I know when these restrictions were removed and the position improved in this particular matter—whether it was after the ceremonious affirmation of their faith in *Panch Shila* by the Soviet Prime Minister and Tovarisch Khruschev, or before that? What is the position today? The Prime Minister told the House some time ago that Indo-Russian relations are regulated by the five-fold tenet or doctrine of *Panch Shila*. Has there been any improvement since the *Panch Shila* was endorsed by the Russian Government and of course by our own Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think any precise date can be fixed. These are gradual changes coming in the last two or three years. I think there have been progressive changes there. Most of the restrictions, I believe, relate to certain, particular, military areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the members of the Indian Embassy staff, of whatever grade or status, have to get visa or a permit even when they have to move from one place to another in the city, and from one locality to another in the USSR?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say what the rule is now, but probably in regard to certain areas no such permit is necessary. In regard to some other areas, it may be necessary. Apart from its being necessary or not, it is very often helpful to inform the authorities so that they might inform the local people. The hon. Members must remember that the whole structure of Government there is different from what we are used to here. It is of a different type. It has many virtues and may be there are some aspects in it which the hon. Members here may not like. The thing is different. It is difficult to compare the two.

Flood Control Works in Tripura

"2656. Shri Birendra Datt: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert Engineer went to Tripura to supervise the flood control works there;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by him;

(c) the findings regarding the works carried on Dambaroo Fall Project and Chakma-Ghat Project; and

(d) whether these works are proceeding according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Yet, Sir. The Chief Engineer, Floods (Field Investigations) Central Water and Power Commission was deputed to inspect the flood protection embankment around the Agartala town and also to discuss the flood problems with the local authorities of Tripura State. He has submitted an Inspection Report but it does not refer Dambaroo Fall and Chakma-Ghat Projects as he did not visit these projects.

(d) Yes.

Shri Birendra Datt: May I know whether any attempt has been made to find out the details regarding the works carried out on the Dambaroo Fall and Chakma-Ghat projects?

Shri Hathi: The investigations have started and a geologist has been there to inspect the site in February perhaps. The report of the geologist is awaited. The engineers have selected a particular dam site tentatively. The geologist's report to the nature of the rock, etc., is being awaited.

Shri Birendra Datt: What is the amount granted for these two projects?

Shri Hathi: I think it is about Rs. 95,000 for the investigation. I am not quite sure about the figure. I shall have to check it up.

Somasila Project

"2657. Shri Ramaschandra Reddi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Andhra Government regarding Somasila Project;

(b) the stage at which the scheme stands; and

(c) whether the project reports and estimates are not readily available as prepared by the Krishna-Pennar project authorities?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Andhra have in October, 1955 recommended the inclusion of Somasila Project in the flood control programme of the state under the Second Plan.

(b) No decision has yet been taken on the State Government's recommendation.

(c) The detailed project report for the scheme submitted by the Andhra Government in October, 1955 contains also the report and estimate prepared by the Government of Madras in 1951.

Shri Ramaschandra Reddi: May I know whether the Government have considered the desirability and necessity of calling for the records from the Andhra Government, together with an officer, who will be able to assist in the examination of the records?

Shri Hathi: Generally, the method followed in the examination of these projects is that the Engineers of the State Government are called here for a personal discussion. Correspondence about these matters is carried on only when it is possible to do so. Otherwise, either an officer from the Central Water and Power Commission goes there, or an officer from the State Government is called here for discussion.

Shri Ramaschandra Reddi: May I know whether there is any proposal to have an early discussion on this matter, with the State Government?

Shri Hathi: The scheme is being examined, and if it is found necessary, an officer may be called. But, here, there is another question which I may point out to the House. This is a multi-purpose

scheme—for irrigation, flood-control and power. Flood protection may be a part of the whole programme, because it is a multi-purpose scheme.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why the Central Government is taking such a long time—nearly a year—for finalising the decision on this project?

Shri Hukthi: For flood-control works, at present Rs. 60 crores are provided. This project costs about Rs. 24 crores. If, as a multi-purpose project, this may be taken up, well it may be taken as a multipurpose project. Otherwise, priority has to be given to immediate and emergent schemes such as protection of towns or other particular areas which are heavily inundated or damaged by the floods.

Indians in Burma

2058. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who are under contract service in educational and other institutions under the Government of Burma;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that such contract services are terminated at will before the expiry of the service period without assigning reasons;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that many impediments are placed in the way of their transferring their salaries and savings to India; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 575 approximately.

(b) Yes. Under the terms of the Standard Agreement, both parties have the right to terminate the contract by giving three months' notice in writing without assigning reasons therefor.

(c) Yes. Due to Foreign Exchange difficulties, the Burmese Government have of late tightened up all discretionary remittances. While there is little difficulty regarding the transfer of monthly remittances, facilities are not easily obtainable for the transfer of savings at the time these contract officers leave the country.

(d) Through the efforts of our Embassy in Burma, it has been possible to secure remittance of the savings in most cases. We are now making it a contractual obligation on the part of the employees in Burma to arrange necessary Foreign Exchange facilities for the purpose.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With regard to the answer to part (a) of the question, could we have the break-up of the figures?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes. Engineers, 211; doctors, 202; lecturers, 111; miscellaneous categories employed by the Ministry of Social Services, Geological Department, Industries and Development Corporations, etc., 51. Total is 575.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Out of these doctors, how many have been sent away and the reasons therefor?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: During 1955, 33 doctors were discharged by giving three months' notice without assigning reasons thereof.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Has it been possible now to persuade the Burmese Government to permit them to send remittances to India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We just answered that question. We are trying to arrange some contractual obligations in that respect.

Shri Venkateswamy: May I know to which part of the country the majority of the people who are employed in Burma belong?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which part of India or which part of Burma?

Shri Venkateswamy: India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Venkateswamy: I want to know to which part of this country the majority of the people who are employed in Burma belong?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he does not know.

Community Projects in Madras

2060. Shri I. Easwaran: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the period of completion of Community Projects Schemes has been extended in Madras State specially in Malabar District?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mihira): The period of operation of the Community Projects Blocks of 1952-53 series has been uniformly extended by one year i. e. from 30-9-1955 to 30-9-1956 with the proviso that if some part of the work remains to be done even by that date, it may be continued and finished up to 31-3-1957. The Community Projects located in Malabar District of Madras belongs to the 1952-53 series and is covered by these instructions.

Shri L. Bacharan : May I know whether new schemes will be taken up and an additional amount will be granted for those schemes?

Shri S. N. Mishra : I could not get the exact import of the question. But, if the hon. Member wants to enquire about new schemes to be taken up in the post-intensive stage, I may inform him that there is a provision of Rs. 30,000 for social education and local works per annum.

Shri L. Bacharan : May I know any new Community Project blocks will be taken up in Malabar during the Second Five Year Plan period?

Shri S. N. Mishra : It seems the hon. Member wants to know whether new blocks would be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan in Malabar. Of course, we are going to cover the entire country by National Extension Service blocks.

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस

*२०६१	श्री भक्त दर्शन :
	श्री देवगम :
	श्री कामदेवलर :
	सरदार इक़बाल तिह :
	श्री कामल :
	श्री कल्पाश्वराच :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रदन संघर्ष १०८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मृत्यु की परिस्थितियों की जांच करने वाली समिति के जिस प्रतिवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा था, क्या उस पर कोई अनिम्न निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस की एक प्रति समा की टेबल पर रखी जाएगी?

वैदेशिक मर्याद मंत्री के सम्मान संचय (श्री लालत भट्टी जी) : (क) तथा (ल), जी हाँ। रिपोर्ट लोकसभा की मेज पर रख दी गई है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस ममिति ने दो मूल्य सिफारिशें की थीं। एक सिफारिश तो यह की थी कि नेताजी को भस्मों को जापान से भारत में समारोह के साथ लाया जाये। इसके बारे में कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देंदिया है। लेकिन जो दूसरी सिफारिश की गई है कि उनके लिये एक उपयुक्त स्मारक इस देश के अन्दर बनाया जाये, क्या इस बारे में कृत्य कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया जा रहा है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री लालत भट्टी जे है) : कल मैंने एक बयान दिया था और मेरा बयान है कि उस बहुत माननीय लद्दाय पौजूद नहीं थे। वह उसको पढ़ सकते हैं।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Will the Prime Minister inform us whether he has received some complaints from Netaji's brother, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose that he has not been given the full report and his minute of dissent has been withheld, because he has not been able to have access to the necessary papers and documents?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : He has sent me a communication which is a little difficult to understand. The wording is rather extraordinary and the facts stated are not correct. But it is true we invited him. First of all when the committee came back from Japan, they got all the papers here; they dealt with them and they gave them to the External Affairs Ministry, where they are. Shri Suresh Bose wished to consult them. We could not send all the confidential papers from our Ministry. It is one thing for the committee to sit here and have access to the papers; and, it is another thing to send them, to Calcutta. We invited him to come here look into the papers and work here. We could not send the papers to him in that way.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Is it not a fact that Shri Suresh Bose requested the Chairman and the other colleague to furnish the remaining portions of the draft report without which he could not possibly finalise the minute of dissent and that has been withheld from him in spite of repeated letters and telegrams?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : In spite of repeated letters and telegrams, Shri Suresh Bose refused to come here and to see all the papers. I do not see why we should go out of our way to send any papers to him when he behaves in a manner which is very peculiar.

Shri Kamath : Has the hon. Prime Minister noticed this curious fact, rather anomaly, on page 71 of this Netaji Enquiry Committee Report, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House yesterday? Whereas the signatures of Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose and his colleagues are dated the 2nd July, 1956, in the left margin of the same page, we find the draft was prepared on the 10th July, 1956, and discussions, corrections and finalisation are dated 13-7-56. Lastly, the submission to the Government of India is dated 16-7-56. Leaving aside the last one, the draft itself is dated according to this very report, 10th July, whereas the signatures appended bear the date 2nd July, 1956. The draft was not prepared at all on 2nd July.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : As a matter of fact, I thought I had explained that. I must confess and apologise for the fact that it has not been printed in a manner which is very clear and this difficulty arises to the average person who reads it.

Shri Kamath : Will it be clarified now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I did say something about it yesterday. So far as that document is concerned, the main points were signed—it is in the handwriting of Shri Suresh Bose himself—on the 2nd July, as stated. The others are merely at the end of the whole report and they have nothing to do with the document. When the whole report was presented, the dates were put down by the other two members.

Shri Kamath : The date of the draft itself is 10-7-56, while the signatures of the members, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Shri Maitra and Shri Suresh Bose are dated 2nd July, 1956.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The date 10th July is against the draft of the whole report and not of the last document. The date 10th July refers to the date when the whole draft of the report was prepared and not the last document. So, they noted down that date at the end of the draft of the full report.

Shri Kamath : The discussion of that draft.

Mr. Speaker : We are not going into that now.

Shri Kamath : It has got a bearing; it is a question of the reliability of the draft...

Mr. Speaker : The question relates to whether the report of the Netaji Enquiry Committee will be placed on the Table. That has been done already. If there are any other questions, they may ask some other shape. Next question.

Shri Kamath : I want to put just one more important question.

Mr. Speaker : I allowed the hon. Members to put two or three questions.

Shri Kamath : Only one question.

Mr. Speaker : It may be one subject-matter; but, he has put two questions.

Shri Kamath : This has been a matter of concern to the country for the last so many years.

Mr. Speaker : I agree. Hoo Member is trying to go into the details of the report. The question is whether the report has been finalised and if so, whether it will be placed on the Table of the House. I am not prepared to allow other questions, though they may be very important. The hon. Member must choose other remedies or other methods for asking this information.

Shri Kamath : The session is ending; we are at the sag end of the session.

Mr. Speaker : Can I allow a general discussion on this subject at this stage?

Shri Kamath : I will put only one more question. May I ask if the hon. Prime Minister is aware that the rest of the report up to page 64 does not bear any date at all? The two colleagues, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Shri Maitra, have signed it, but there is not date at all.

Mr. Speaker : I am not able to understand how it is relevant, when it was signed etc. The question was asked by Mr. Chatterjee whether the member was given an opportunity to see the papers. That is a matter of substance and the hon. Prime Minister has explained that under those circumstances that could not be done. How far are the dates and other matters relevant to this question, even assuming I allow those questions, except for the purpose of showing that there is some carelessness here?

Shri Kamath : The date shows that Mr. Bose did not come at all when the draft...

Some Hon. Member : Order, order.

Shri Kamath : I know better. It is a serious matter, because the dates do not tally at all. That is why there are suspicions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : If any hon. Member wants to have any information about this, I am prepared to give it to the best of my ability now or later. I think I pointed out and apologised to the House for a slight error in the printing of the date where it is placed. This is an appendix at the end and the date to which the hon. Member pointed out has nothing to do with

this appendix. The dates of discussion, correction and finalisation and submission to the Government of India were put in later.

The hon. Member is quite right in saying that the date written on the Appendix is the date of the whole report, Appendix and all. Shri Surendra Chandra Bose was present only during half the period of the discussion. He was not present at the final signing of it.

Shri Chatrapadhyaya : I should like to raise a point of importance with your permission.

Mr. Speaker : Let me finish the questions. Then I will come to that.

Now we will take up the Short Notice Question. I find the hon. Member is absent. The reply will form part of the proceedings.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pakistani Nationals in Khasi Hills

S. N. Q. No. 23 : Shri and Shri Khengnghum : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani nationals have been occupying Pyrdiwal and Barhill in Khasi Hills on the border of Sylhet since the 27th August, 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that Khasi cultivator who were the permanent settlers in the areas became panic stricken and ran away for their life; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to drive away the encroachers and allay the fears created among the Khasi tribal cultivators?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) to (c). It is not a fact that Pakistani nationals have been occupying Pyrdiwal and Barhill areas in the Khasi Jaintia Hills District since the 27th August 1956. The facts as reported by the Assam Government are that on the 14th, 15th and the 21st August 1956 a few Pakistani expatriates trespassed into Barhill and Pyrdiwal areas and threatened Khasi cultivators not to cultivate lands. Protests have been lodged at District and State Governmental level. Assam Government have also taken steps for frequent patrolling of these areas to prevent any further trespass.

Sharing of Krishna River Water

2403. { Shri C. R. Chowdary : Shri S. V. L. Narasimham :

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineers of Central Water and Power Commission and the

Engineers of Andhra and Mysore State met at Bangalore, presided over by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission for the purpose of apportioning the waters of River Krishna to Andhra and Mysore States; and

(b) the decisions taken at this Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Yes, Sir. However at this Conference, only sharing of waters of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal was discussed and not the waters of whole River Krishna.

(b) In this Conference, it was agreed that the waters will be shared in the ratio of 35 per cent for Mysore and 65 per cent for Andhra.

Floods in Kamalpur Town

2405. Shri Daserette Lal : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 28th July, 1956, Kamalpur town again has been submerged under water due to heavy rain fall;

(b) if so, the amount of the loss of property due to the flood;

(c) the steps that have been taken to give relief to the distressed people; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to protect Kamalpur town from recurrent flood?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Water approximately six to eight inches entered only the low-lying areas of the town.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Temporary flooding of low-lying areas is a normal feature of towns where rainfall is heavy. However, the flood investigation division is looking into the matter.

Nuclear Explosions and their Effects

2407. Shri Balwantrai Singh Mehta : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether the book "Nuclear Explosions and their Effects" will be translated into Hindi and other regional languages for circulation in the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kasturirangan) : The book "Nuclear Explosions and Their Effects" is being translated into Hindi.

**Colleges for Displaced Students
in W. Bengal**

*2052. Shri Telikar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six colleges sanctioned for the displaced students admit students other than displaced ones;

(b) what special subjects are taught in these colleges; and

(c) whether any percentage of seats is reserved for the displaced students in the four colleges, in West Bengal, and Assam and Tripura, to which grants amounting to Rs. 1,47,500 were made?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation
(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes.

(b) Arts and Science subjects are taught upto the Degree standard in these colleges. Besides, there will be a workshop attached to each college, in which facilities for practical training will be provided to students, who have an aptitude for the same.

(c) No specific percentage has been fixed, but it is one of the conditions of the sanction that the majority of the students admitted should be displaced students.

**Directorate General of Supplies
and Disposals**

*2058-A. Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inquiry into certain charges of corruption against a former Director of Inspection, Calcutta Inspection circle, under the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals has been completed and the report submitted to Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action has yet been taken on the basis of the said inquiry report; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said officer is actually working as Director of Inspection, New Delhi, under the same Directorate-General?

**The Parliamentary Secretary
to the Minister of Works, Housing
and Supply (Shri P. S. Nathan):** (a) Yes, Sir, the inquiry was held in the various charges including some relating to corruption.

(b) No, Sir, action has been taken on the report.

(c) Yes, Sir.

भारत में कुटीर उद्योग

*2062. श्री भावर तिह डावर : कला योजना मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेये कि फ्रिटीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत में कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की है ?

योजना उपर्याप्ति (श्री श्याम नं. विधि) : फ्रिटीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत में ग्राम्य तथा खोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिये इस समय 3.76 करोड़ की रकम रखी गई है। राज्य सरकार की स्कौलों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता भी इसमें शामिल है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सहायता की असली रकम योजना काल में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वयन की गई स्कौलों की संस्था द्वारा किस पर निम्नर होती।

Visakhapatnam Shipyard

*2063. Shri Misra: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ships actually under construction at Visakhapatnam will be delivered only at the end of 1957 and beginning of 1958; and

(b) if so, whether only three and a quarter years would be available for building more ships to implement the Second Plan and whether it is expected that 90,000 G.R.T. of ships will be built there during this period?

**The Deputy Minister of Production
(Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) Of the ships under construction at present, one is scheduled for delivery towards the end of this year and others are expected to be delivered on various dates during 1957.

(b) These ships to be delivered during the first two years of the Second Plan period and other ships to be built and delivered during the remaining three years are expected to fulfil the target of 75,000 to 90,000 G.R.T. laid down in the Plan.

Damodar Valley Corporation

*2064. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has abandoned the second

phase of its construction programme especially the construction of dams at Balpahari and Aiyar; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl) (a) and (b): The construction of Second phase projects is not being taken up during the Second Five Year Plan on account of the following reasons:

(i) Adequate flood protection to the Damodar Valley would be provided by the 1st phase projects;

(ii) It is not considered desirable to submerge further large areas in Bihar, at present by construction of the reservoirs and consequent increase in the rehabilitation problems. The reservoirs would also submerge valuable coal bearing land.

(iii) Power from projects like Balpahari and Aiyar would be economical only if these projects are found necessary for purposes other than Power which would carry a substantial share of the costs.

Radio Factory for Displaced Persons

***2665. Shri Wodeyar**: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are proposing to start a radio factory in Bombay to rehabilitate refugees; and

(b) if so, the annual production capacity of the factory and the estimated expenditure thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Channa): (a) and (b) Government of India do not propose to start a Radio Factory in Bombay but have agreed to grant certain facilities to Messrs. Waco Radio Works, who proposed to shift their existing factory for the manufacture of radio sets and radio parts from Bombay to Ulhasnagar and expand it. The Government's loan to the Waco Radios on this scheme will be Rs. 98 lakhs and Rs. 1.53 lakhs will be spent on the land and construction of the factory building which will be rented out to the firm. The factory will provide employment to about 100 displaced persons. The annual production capacity for radios will be about 3,600.

"Atomic Explosion"

***2666. Shri K. K. Das**: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements that have been made by Government for the sale of their publication "Atomic Explosion" in foreign countries;

(b) whether copies have been sent to our Embassies for their distribution as complimentary copies to suitable and distinguished men in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kekar): (a) to (c). No special organisation is being proposed for the sale of the book. We have got arrangements for the distribution of our books in India also abroad. This book will also be sent in the usual way for sale to all the centres. The External Affairs Ministry arrange for the despatch of copies of books to the embassies whenever it is considered necessary and are of sufficient importance and in this instance they have distributed about a thousand copies. In view of the interest that this book might arouse, special arrangements have been made with our agents and sales network to see that it is duly publicised.

रेडियो स्टेशन

***2667. श्री ज्ञानगढ़े**: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि इसी महीने में सरकार ने निरचय कर लिया है कि निकट भविष्य में जबलपुर और रायपुर में शॉटे बैब रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किये जावेंगे?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० देसाई): जी, नहीं। भारत में जो योजना मध्य प्रदेश के लिये बनाई आ रही थी, वह राज्य पुर्तनमांग प्रदेश के कारण स्पर्गित कर दी गयी थी। कोई ठोस कदम उठाने से पहले इस बारे में विवेदक के आलीरी रूप की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ी। अब निरचय किया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये भोपाल में एक शॉटे बैब स्टेशन स्थापित किया जावे।

Jute Manufacturers

***2668. Shri Basant**: Will the Minister of Commerce and Commerce Lodawala be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion was made by him to fix a minimum price for jute manufactures at the last meeting of the Export Advisory Council;

(b) what has been the reaction of the jute industry to this proposal;

(c) whether Government have revised the target for the production of jute manufactures at the end of the Second Plan to 12 lakh tons as against the original target of 11 lakh tons; and

(d) how the recent decision of the jute mills to seal looms will affect the target laid down for the Second Plan?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reaction of the jute industry is not favourable.

(c) The original target was fixed at 12 lakhs tons which has not been revised.

(d) The recent decision of the Jute Mills to seal 5% of their looms is only a temporary one and may be revoked as soon as the export demand looks up. This decision as at present anticipated, is not therefore likely to affect the target.

Magazine Explosion at Bhakta

*2069. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss involved by the fire which occurred in the explosive magazine at Bhakta on the 1st July, 1956 ; and

(b) the cause of the fire ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Gelingite worth about Rs. 28,000 and the magazine building costing about Rs. 25,000 were completely destroyed. There was no loss of life.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

Hand-spun Yarn

Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:

*2070. **Shri Asthana:**

Baba Ramarayana Singh:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangement has been made for the disposal of the hand-spun yarn produced by co-operative societies and other agencies;

(b) on what conditions and in what manner such yarns are purchased; and

(c) the agency in Bihar for making purchase from co-operative societies specially in Sitamarhi Sub-Division ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The hand-spun yarn produced by certified co-operative societies

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and others is taken over by the institutions recognised by the Khadi and Village Industries Board for being woven into Khadi.

(b) At rates fixed by the Board for each region depending upon the count and quality of yarn.

(c) The Bihar Khadi Samiti, a branch of which exists in Sitamarhi Sub-division.

Industrial Exhibition

*2071. **Baba Ramarayana Singh:**
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Khadi and Village Industries Board did not participate in the Industrial Exhibition held in New Delhi;

(b) whether the Director of Development, All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has affirmed that about nine lakhs banks are lying in Madras State without being woven; and

(c) if so, the reasons for accumulation of such a huge stock of yarn and whether that stock is still lying undisposed ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No definite information is available of any large accumulation of stocks of yarn. Information is being obtained from different centres.

Decimal Coinage

*2071-A. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken so far to give wide publicity to the introduction of decimal coinage in the country from April, 1957; and

(b) whether the State Governments have been addressed in this matter of publicity ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 54]

State Trading in Ores

*2072. **Shri Tulsidas:**
Shri P. Subba Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation have decided to take over from the private sector the export trade in respect of iron ore and manganese ore;

(b) if so, what percentage of the existing trade will be diverted to the Corporation;

(c) the date regarding diversion of trade through the Corporation for the financial years 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(d) the basis on which the Corporation would pay for manganese or iron ores acquired from Mine-owners?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir; the State Trading Corporation is not competent to take any such division.

(b) and (c). Exports of iron and manganese ore by the State Trading Corporation are limited to quotas allotted to it in accordance with the export policy in force from time to time. For the current year, quotas are being granted by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports within a ceiling of one-third of the total quantity to be allowed for export during this period. The policy for subsequent periods has not yet been decided.

(d) The Corporation would pay a fair competitive price for the manganese and iron ore it purchases.

Displaced Persons in Rajasthan

*2073. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced claimants in Rajasthan have abandoned their allotted lands;

(b) whether they are asking now that the amount due to them as compensation against their claim for land should be set off against the price of urban evacuate property purchased by them at auctions; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the same?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanan): (a) Yes, some of them.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

नमक संगठन

*2074. **श्री लू. चं. लोधिया:** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि नमक संगठन समिति के बारे में प्राक्कर्तन समिति की सातवीं सिफारिश को मंजूर कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय नमक विवरण संस्था को इस बारे में कोई आदेश दिये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है?

उत्पादन मंत्री के उत्तराधिक (धी रा० नि० दृ०) : (क) जो, हाँ।

(ख) तथा (ग). एस्ट्रेट्रेट कमिटी की सिफारिश पर सरकार का फैसला आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये काउन्सिल आफ साइंटिफिक और इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च को भेज दिया गया है।

Canalization of Imports

*2075. **Shri H. G. Valsaraj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether objections have been raised by commercial organisations that canalization of imports of certain items like raw silk, caustic soda and soda ash through specified channels had led to a great deal of inconvenience to traders and dislocation of their business;

(b) if so, what methods are being considered to redress these grievances; and

(c) whether Government have arranged for over importation of caustic soda and soda ash to remove the scarcity of these articles?

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

(b) They were considered and no action was deemed necessary.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Prime Minister's visit to New Zealand

*2076. **Shri R. P. Garde:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any invitation has been received by him to visit New Zealand; and

(b) if so, whether the invitation has been accepted?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadbhath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Prime Minister expressed his gratitude for the invitation and said that he would be happy to visit New Zealand, but he could not say when this visit could take place.

Virginia Tobacco

*2077. { Dr. Rama Rao:
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the average price per lb. obtained by Andhra exporters of Virginia Tobacco in 1955-56;

(b) whether it is a fact that Andhra Tobacco (Virginia) exporters have not been finding export markets for all their stocks ;

(c) how the proposed import of 6 million pounds of Tobacco from U.S. will affect Indian exporters and cultivators; and

(d) the necessity to import Tobacco when we are surplus in it ?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 55]

(b) Exporters have not yet been able to dispose of a small portion of the current year's production, but it is expected that efforts which are currently being made for finding export markets will bear fruit in the near future.

(c) and (d). The import of tobacco from the U. S. under the Agreement recently concluded is not likely to have any adverse effect on Indian exporters and cultivators. In fact, the Agreement will enable us to import a part of the quantity required for blending with indigenous tobacco for the purpose of manufacture of high quality cigarettes, without expenditure of foreign exchange.

Cotton

*2078. { Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Kamath:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state :

(a) what, according to Government, is the size of a normal cotton crop ; and

(b) what is the fair price on a normal crop fixed by Government ?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) There is no such thing as "a normal cotton crop", as the size of the cotton crop in any year depends on the acreage sown under it.

(b) Prices of cotton vary according to variety, quality, staple length and grade. Floor and Ceiling prices have been fixed for each standard variety of Indian cotton, and the prices of cotton move between the floor and ceiling prices depending on supply and demand.

Development Plans for Chandernagore

*2079. Shri Tushar Chatterjee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the development plans of Chandernagore;

(b) the items for which it was sanctioned; and

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have undertaken to bear any part of the cost ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Of the three proposed development plans, one is under examination of the Central Government and the other two have not yet been received from the Government of West Bengal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Goa

*2080. Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have apprised the Government of Portugal of their reaction to the refusal by the latter to afford facilities to the Egyptian Embassy here to look after Indian interests in Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, the Portuguese Government's reply thereto ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Reply from the Government of Portugal is awaited.

Cossye Project

*2080A. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the reasons for delay in going ahead with the Cossye Project in West Bengal ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The project is under detailed technical examination in consultation with the the State Government.

Nuclear Explosions

*2081. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) names of the non-self governing territories who have sent memorials to the U.N.O. against the conducting of nuclear explosions in their regions; and

(b) the disposal of such memorials?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) Petitions have been received by the United Nations from Marshall Islands and Western Samoa.

(b) As regards the petition of the Marshall Islanders the attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to answer given to starred question No. 1433 by Shri C. N. Malviya.

After examining the second petition, the Trusteeship Council adopted a resolution on the 20th July, 1956 noting (a) that the tests in question would not be carried out in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa but in a place far from any inhabited islands and (b) assurances given by the United Kingdom Government that the tests would be high air bursts not involving heavy fall out and that all possible safety precautions would be taken to guard against possible dangers to person and property. The resolution drew the attention of the petitioners to these observations and assurances.

Development of Major Industries in Second Plan

*2082. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
{ Sardar Atarpuri :

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. have submitted some proposals to develop some major industries in the public sector in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the action taken on these proposals; and

(c) the details of such proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government recently put forward certain general proposals for establishing some major industries in the public sector such as pharmaceuticals and drugs, wagon and coach building, machine tools, precision instruments and newspaper. No such proposals were received from the Government of P.E.P.S.U.

(b) Some of the schemes communicated by the Punjab Government are left to be developed by the private sector and some are likely to be taken up for development by the National Industrial Development Corporation. While deciding the location of projects to be developed by the N.I.D.C., it is expected that the claims of the Punjab would be given due consideration along with those of industrially backward areas. In the case of certain schemes it might be difficult to reconcile regional aspirations with considerations of low cost production and optimum utilisation of resources. It was not possible to accommodate the State's proposals in the Second Five Year Plan in view of the above reasons as also the limited resources available in the Second Plan.

Irrigation and Power Projects

*2083. Shri L. N. Mishra : Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till now due attention could not be paid to the phasing of Irrigation and Power Projects with a view to get maximum returns from investment at each stage; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet this complaint?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the First Five Year Plan, careful phasing of irrigation and power projects and their execution for yielding maximum returns from investment at every stage had not always received sufficient attention.

(b) The necessity of proper phasing of projects to obtain the maximum results and the steps to be taken to ensure it have been dealt with in para 80 and 81 of Chapter XVII of the Second Five Year Plan. The main intention in drawing attention to this fact is to obviate recurrence of such defects. During the Second Plan period, the Government of India would be constantly pressing this point on the State authorities, who are responsible for planning and execution of the projects, and ask them to adopt suitable measures from time to time to ensure proper coordination between availability of benefits and their utilisation. To a limited extent, the High Level Committee on Plan Projects (Projects Economy and Efficiency Promotion Committee) appointed for the purpose may watch on this aspect in respect of certain projects which may be selected by them for enquiry.

Local Development Works

*2084. Shri Shree Narayan Das : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has issued any directives to the State Government with regard to local develop-

ment works to be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan or for the first year of the Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of such directives;

(c) the items of work that will be generally undertaken under local development works;

(d) whether any assessment of the work done in this respect during First Five Year Plan has been made; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 56]

Faridabad Development Board

*2085. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Faridabad Development Board is a non-statutory body having no appropriate legal status;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this body has received from the Union Government about Rs. 5 crores as loan without security;

(c) if so, whether Government obtained any legislative sanction for providing the loan in this manner; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Meher Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The Board has been set up as an administrative exigency though legally speaking the Ministry of Rehabilitation is responsible for all that is being done by the Board. A bill has also been introduced in the Lok Sabha for setting up a statutory body.

(b) Loans to the extent of about Rs. 421 lakhs have been advanced to the Board and the assets created out of the loan have been treated as Government property.

(c) and (d). The Budget Estimates of the Ministry of Rehabilitation which provide for the grant of loan to Faridabad Development Board are placed before the Parliament and no separate sanction was considered necessary.

Private Firms

*2086. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Union Government have taken objection to private firms taking away employees from the public sector to the private sector?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): Yes, Sir. Some instances of private firms offering appointment to Government employees without first informing the Government Department concerned came to the knowledge of the Government. The matter was brought to the notice of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It has been generally agreed that employees should not be attracted from one place to another without the knowledge of the employer.

बर्मी में भारतीय नेताओं के स्मारक

*2087. **श्री भगवत दशमन :** स्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बर्मी के मांडले जिले में जहां प्रसिद्ध भारतीय देव महत नेता लोकमान्य तिलक और लाला लाजपतराय को डिटिश नासन काल में कैदी के हृष में रखा गया था, वहां उनका उपर्युक्त स्मारक बनाने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री सावत असी सौ) : लोकमान्य तिलक की यादगार में लासा बड़ा हास बनाने का इच्छा है, जिसमें लासा भी सम सके और लेक्चर भी हो सके। इसकी तफसील तैयार कर ली गई है और अब बर्मी संघ की सरकार की मंजूरी का इंतजार हो रहा है।

All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board

*2088. **{ Babu Ramnarayan Singh : Shri Asthana :**

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations regarding recruitment of personnel for both administrative and clerical cadre in the office of All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board;

(b) whether the administrative posts are filled up direct by the Board or by Union Public Service Commission;

(c) whether there was any sort of advertisement inserted for the post of Director of Development, Khadi Board, Bombay; and

(d) if not, why not?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Since the All India Khadi & Village Industries Board function is at present in an advisory capacity, its staff is recruited according to the normal rules applicable to other Government employees, except in such cases where exemption is granted due to special circumstances.

(b) Administrative posts are filled up by the Ministry on the recommendations of the Board, with the approval of the Union Public Service Commission where necessary.

(c) No.

(d) The Board was satisfied that the qualifications and experience of the incumbent justified his appointment as Director of Development on a temporary basis. Union Public Service Commission have subsequently agreed to this appointment upto the end of February 1957.

छोटे उद्योगों के लिये इंजीनियरों का प्रतिक्रिया

*2080. श्री बलवन्त रत्नेन्द्र महता: क्या आरोड़ उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोलम्बो-योजना के अन्तर्गत छोटे उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये उरकार कुछ इंजीनियरों को बाहर भेजने वाली है;

(ख) यदि हो, तो इन इंजीनियरों की पोस्ट्यार्ड और संस्था क्या है और इनको किन-किन देशों में भेजा जायेगा; और

(ग) इनको किस भावार पर भेजा जाया है?

आरोड़ उद्योग मंत्री (श्री म० घ० शाह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तथा (ग). अभी उम्मीद-वारों का अन्तिम रूप से चुनाव नहीं किया गया है।

N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks

*2089. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Community Project, Community Development Block or N.E.S. Block have been started in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). In view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands it has not so far been possible to introduce the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme there. The question of introducing a modified programme, having regard to the local conditions is under consideration.

खाद्यान्नों का आयात

*2090. क. श्री लू० घ० सोयिया: क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाद्यान्नों के जखरे को संचित करने के लिये योजना बायोग ने द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल कितने परिमाण में विदेशी-मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध किया है?

योजना उपर्याप्ति (श्री श्यां न० घिम): द्वितीय योजना काल में बैंलैन्स आफ पेमेंट में घटे का अन्दाजा लगाकर योजना बायोग ने पांच साल के भीतर ६० लाख टन खाद्याल को आयात करने की मंजूरी दी है।

Indian Doctors for Malaya

*2091. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any negotiations between the Government of India and the Government of Malaya with regard to the recruitment of Indian doctors for Malaya; and

(b) if so, the outcome of those negotiations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The negotiations have not yet been concluded.

Indian Pensioners in Goa

*2092. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Representative of the Southern Railway in Marmugao who was authorized by the Government of India to obtain agreement of the Portuguese authorities for the continuance of the payment of pensions to Indian Government pensioners residing in Goa, Daman and Diu has succeeded in doing so; and

(b) if so, when the payment of pensions to these pensioners is likely to be resumed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). After the Indian Consulate General in Goa closed down in September, 1955, pensions to Central & State Government pensioners were disbursed by the Joint Representative of the Southern Railway at Mormugao. The Joint Representative was also withdrawn when the contract between the Southern Railway and the West India Portuguese Railway was terminated in December, 1955. However, prior to his departure from Goa, on the instructions of Government, facilities were sought by him from the Government of Goa for some suitable arrangement to continue the payment of pensions. No reply was received to this request until a few weeks ago when the Portuguese Government informed Government through diplomatic channels that they were now agreeable to extending the necessary facilities and had accepted the proposals made by the Joint Representative. Arrangements to shortly resume payments are now being finalised.

Cinema Vans

*3093. **Shri K. K. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has sanctioned grants for purchasing Cinema Vans for our diplomatic missions at Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, Colombo etc.;

(b) if so, the total amounts spent for this purpose to date; and

(c) the exact purpose for which these Vans are purchased?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). For the purpose of facilitating the showing of Government of India documentary films abroad, the supply of mobile Cinema Vans has, from time to time been sanctioned for the Indian Missions in Trinidad, Colombo, Djakarta, Nairobi, Suva, Accra, Bangkok, Dacca, Karachi, Gaojok and Lahore. Each van cost approximately Rs. 30,000/-. So far, vans have been supplied to our Missions in Accra and Trinidad, while two additional vans are in the course of being supplied to our Missions in Karachi and Lahore. The supply of the remaining vans is expected to be completed during the current financial year. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 57,000/-, but the total expenditure on this account would amount to Rs. 3,10,000/-.

कैलास मानसरोवर के तीर्थ-यात्री

*२०६६. **श्री भरत इशन:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस बीच अब तक तीन सौ से अधिक भारतीय तीर्थ-यात्रियों ने तिब्बत स्थित कैलास मानसरोवर की यात्रा की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन यात्रियों को सभी मन्दिरों को नहीं जाने दिया गया और उन्हें कैलास पर्वत की जह तक ही जाकर वापस लौटना पड़ा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तिब्बत स्थित ताशोगोंग, पाला और तकलाकोटी के चैक पोस्टों पर भारतीय तीर्थ-यात्रियों की तालाशी ली गई और उन्हें भ्रमने साथ दबाइयां तक भी नहीं ले जाने दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई था की जाने वाली है?

बैंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के समाचार
(श्री लालबल अली जां): (क) से (घ). इस साल के दौरान में ३८२ तीर्थ-यात्री कैलास और मानसरोवर गये और ऐसी कोई सुन्ना नहीं मिली कि इन जगहों सारे मन्दिरों में दाखिल होने की इचाजत नहीं दी गई। सरकार को ऐसी लबर मिली है कि तिब्बती जांव और कियों पर भारतीय तीर्थ-यात्रियों की तालाशी ली गई। दबाइयों ले जाने के बारे में किसी रोक-टोक की कोई लबर नहीं मिली। चीन सरकार के साथ यह मामला उठाया गया है। हमारे सीमांत क्षेत्रों के विशेष धर्मिकारी (स्पेशल धार्मिक फंटीयर एरियाज) ने भी, जो माजकल तिब्बत का दौरा कर रहे हैं, वहां के स्थानीय धर्मिकारियों से इन मामलों पर बात चीत शुरू कर दी है।

Togoland

*3097. **{ Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Atarpuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pleiscite Commission for Togoland has submitted its report to the Trusteeship Council;

(b) if so, the nature of this report;

(c) the views of the Government of India in this matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadashiv All Khan): (a) Yes; I presume the hon. Member is referring to the report of the Plebiscite Commissioner who was appointed by the United Nations to Supervise the plebiscite in British Tongoland.

(b) The Commissioner has submitted a voluminous report which contains, among other matters, detailed information on the organisation, conduct and the results of the plebiscite.

(c) The views of the Government are set out in the resolution moved by the Indian Delegation in the Trusteeship Council. This resolution recommended to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken in consultation with the Administering Authority for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory to become effective upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast.

Textile Institute, Wazharmampet (Madras):

*2098. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided to take over the Textile Institute at Wazharmampet, Madras and to locate it at Salem;

(b) if so, what is the programme of work for this Institute; and

(c) when it is expected to start?

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

(b) This Institute is intended to serve as an All India Research and Training Institute for the southern region. All the activities now in vogue in the institute will be continued. In addition, it would undertake research on evolving improved techniques of production and on improving efficiency in weaving.

(c) The institute is already functioning and the Government of India will take it over as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

Kosi Embankment:

*2099. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to answer given to State Question No. 459 on 5th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the nature of public co-operation received during this season in the construction of the Kosi embankment in Bihar; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to invite public co-operation in Kosi during the next season also?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Embankment construction work by Public Co-operation was continued under Bharat Sewak Samiti. The work was done through Gram Panchayats, Labour Co-operatives and Shramdan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Coal Washing Plant at Kargali

*2100. **Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Mining Engineer of the Government of India has recently been to Japan to discuss with certain Japanese firms the plans for the construction of a coal washing plant at Kargali (Bihar);

(b) if so whether the plans for constructing that washing plant has been finalised;

(c) when the construction work of that plant will begin; and

(d) the estimated cost of constructing that plant?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) An order for the manufacture of a coal washing plant at Kargali/Bokaro Colliery has already been placed with a Japanese firm and the Chief Mining Engineer had recently been to Japan to settle with the manufacturers certain technical details for the manufacture of the plant essential particulars of which had already been finalised under the contract concluded by the D. G. S. & D.

(b) Yes.

(c) First week of November 1956.

(d) Rs. 1.72 crores approximately, including cost of spares.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

*2102. **Shri Rishang Kelahing:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 displaced persons from East Pakistan demonstrated on the 27th August, 1956 before the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Imphal, Manipur asking for being provided with land for cultivation and loan;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet their demand;

(c) whether it is a fact that they were lathi-charged by the police; and

(d) if so, how many of them were seriously injured?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mebr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

British Delegation on Heavy Industries

*1939. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a British Delegation led by Sir Eric Coates will visit India shortly and make survey of India for heavy machinery manufacture and heavy industries;

(b) if so, the names of the places the survey party will visit; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme regarding the kinds of heavy machinery that will be set up?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The places that the team will visit have not yet been decided.

(c) No, Sir; decisions will be taken after the advice of the experts is before Government.

Large-Scale Industries

*1942. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the large-scale industries which are planned to be set up in Assam in the Second Plan period; and

(b) which of these will be in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) During the Second Plan period the following industries are likely to be set up in Assam:

- (i) Textile Mill,
- (ii) Jute Mill,
- (iii) Sugar Factory,
- (iv) Spun Silk Mill,
- (v) Cement Factory,
- (vi) Paper Mill,
- (vii) Re-rolling Mill,
- (viii) Some plywood factories.

(b) The Spun Silk Mill is proposed to be set up in the Public Sector while the Sugar Factory will be set up as a co-operative enterprise. No decision has yet been taken about the Textile Mill; perhaps it may be a co-operative venture.

A Cement factory, a Jute Mill and a Paper Factory have been already licensed to private parties. The question of Re-rolling Mills is still under consideration. Licences for three plywood factories have been recommended and may be issued shortly.

Displaced Persons Co-operative Societies in Tripura

1654. **Shri Deasretha Deb:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies among the Displaced Persons in Tripura;

(b) whether there are Government officials in the executive committee of these co-operatives;

(c) if so, their number in each co-operative society; and

(d) the reasons for making Government officials head of the executive of co-operatives compulsorily?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mebr Chand Khanna): (a) 34.

(b) and (c). 21 Societies out of these 34 have Government officials in their Executive Committees. The number of Government officials in these Societies is as follows:—

Number of Government officials in the Societies.	
--	--

(i) 12 Societies	1 to each
(ii) 7 Societies	2 in each
(iii) 2 Societies	3 In each

(d) Inclusion of Government officials in the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Societies is not compulsory. In some cases the displaced persons forming the Society, of their own accord include Government officials to assist them with their experience, in running the Societies.

Nangal Project Reports

1655. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the preliminary project reports for the Nangal Fertilizer Factory have been received from the three firms which were asked to prepare such reports; and

(b) if so, the nature of each report, separately?

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

(b) The reports of two firms cover both the Fertilizer and Heavy Water portions of the project, while the report of the third firm the Heavy Water Project only. Each of the firms has recommended particular processes after considering several alternatives.

P.E.P.S.U. Government Electricity Scheme

1657. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of PEPSSU had recently applied for a loan for the execution of their electricity scheme; and

(b) if so, the total amount asked for and the amount sanctioned, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of PEPSSU have applied for a loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs for financing the expenditure on 33 KV transmission lines and local distribution systems in the State during 1956-57, out of which a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been sanctioned.

Unemployment

1658. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given by the Central Government to the State Governments for their schemes to relieve unemployment in 1955-56, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of persons employed State-wise in each category?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A copy of the Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 57].

(b) The information is not available.

Foreign Experts

1660. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign experts who are still working in various factories under the control of the Ministry factory-wise; and

(b) the steps to be taken to substitute them by Indian experts on these posts?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 58].

Ambar Charkhas

1661. **Shri Bheekha Bai:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to introduce more Ambar Charkhas in Scheduled areas; and

(b) if not, whether Government have assessed the possibilities of introducing Ambar Charkhas in the backward areas?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The introduction of Ambar Charkhas is usually made by establishing Parisharamalayas for training spinners and such Parisharamalayas are generally opened in areas where response is satisfactory. The Programme, however, has only been taken up recently. If any scheme is received for opening Parisharamalayas in Scheduled areas from the State Governments, it will receive due consideration.

Residential Flats for Government Employees

1662. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residential flats for the Central Government Employees completed in Delhi and New Delhi upto the end of July, 1956; and

(b) the number of flats that are likely to be completed during the current year?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sarbat Swaran Singh): (a) 10,500 in the general pool during the period from April 1951 to 31-7-56.

(b) 2,992 from 1-8-56 to 31-3-57.

Handicraft Goods

1663. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the total value of handicraft goods purchased for the All India Handicrafts Museum during the year 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The total value of handicrafts purchased for the All India Handicrafts Museum during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 is as follows:—

Year	Value
1955-56 . . .	Rs. 17,773/-
1956-57 (April to August, 1956) . . .	Rs. 8,717/-

Mobile Exhibitions of All India Metal-ware

1664. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether mobile exhibitions of All India metal-ware will be held in all the important cities of India; and

(b) the names of the places where the mobile exhibitions were held during 1955-56?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) An exhibition of Indian metal-ware will be held by the mobile exhibition unit of the All India Handicrafts Board in Bangalore, Madras, Lucknow, Bhopal and Calcutta. Similar exhibitions of metal-ware have already taken place at Simla, Srinagar, Bombay and Bhavnagar during the current year.

(b) An exhibition of Indian metal-ware was held by the Board in New Delhi during the year 1955-56.

Palmyra Leaves Products Industry

1665. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the development of palmyra leaves products industry during the current year; and

(b) the names of the States where development centres have been started for this industry?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 18,626/- has been sanctioned so far during the current year for setting up of development centres for the palmyra leaf products industry in Madras and Travancore-Cochin.

All India Handicrafts Board

1666. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates for training in various Handicrafts will be sent abroad by the All India Handicrafts Board; and

(b) if so, the names of countries, the number of candidates and the names of handicrafts?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposals received from the Handicrafts Board are under consideration.

Lower Damodar Valley Enquiry Committee

1667. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lower Damodar Valley Enquiry Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be placed in the Parliament Library?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1668. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2531 on the 30th May, 1956, and state:

(a) whether the schemes for rehabilitation of displaced persons on land in Bastar, Raigarh, and Surguja districts in Madhya Pradesh have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. In the 5,000 acres originally selected in Bastar district the soil has been found unsuitable. Another area of 30,000 acres in the same district has been considered *prima-facie* suitable for rehabilitation and the State Government are preparing a detailed scheme. A scheme for the settlement of displaced persons on 8,300 acres of Government forest land in Raigarh and Surguja districts is also being formulated by the State Government.

Panel for Surgical Appliances

1669. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2435 asked on 22nd May 1956, regarding Panel for Surgical Appliances and state:

(a) whether the report of the panel has been submitted to Government; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जस्ता शोधन कारखाने

१६७०. श्री बसवत सिंह महता : क्या मारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई के जस्ता शोधन कारखानों में उत्पादन कार्य शुरू हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन कारखानों की उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या है और इनको कहाँ से कच्चा माल मिलता है;

(ग) इन कारखानों में कितने कितने प्रबीण और अप्रबीण मजदूर काम करते हैं; और

(घ) इस समय उनमें किस-किस "प्रकार की चीजें तैयार की जा रही हैं?

मारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ब० म० जाह) : (क) जी हाँ, जस्ता शोधन के दो कारखानों में उत्पादन कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

(ख) इनकी संयुक्त उत्पादन क्षमता २२२० टन प्रति वर्ष की है। ये कच्चा माल अधिकांशतः अपने ही कारखानों से तथा कलकत्ता और बम्बई के आस पास के क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त करते हैं।

(ग) कलकत्ता की फर्म में २५ अप्रबीण मजदूर काम करते हैं। बम्बई के जस्ते के जस्ता शोधन कारखाने के मजदूरों के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि इसका यही एकमात्र उत्पादन क्षेत्र नहीं है।

(घ) शोधित जस्ते को संग्रह बैटरियां बनाने में प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Chandrapur Colony in Tripura

१६७१. श्री दासराथ देब: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural loan has been advanced to any displaced families living in the Chandrapur urban colony in Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of such families;

(c) whether these families have been given 5 Kanies of arable land each for rehabilitation; and

(d) whether these families have applied for converting their loans into industrial or business loan, because of their being in urban colonies?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Displaced Persons in Camps of Tripura

१६७२. श्री दासराथ देब: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who are waiting in camps of Tripura for rehabilitation;

(b) the number of displaced persons who are waiting for rehabilitation outside camps;

(c) the present rate of dole advanced to these displaced persons and whether it is sufficient to maintain their families; and

(d) the number of displaced persons getting that dole?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Housing Conditions

१६७३. श्री सिद्धानन्दजप्पा: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to collect accurate statistics at regular intervals regarding housing conditions and the availability of building materials in the country?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): A small statistical unit has been set up in the National Buildings Organisation to collect relevant statistics from State Governments, and to collate and disseminate them. Efforts are also being made to persuade the State Governments to set up similar units for periodic collection of data at the State level for transmission to the National Buildings Organisation.

House-building Activities

१६७४. श्री सिद्धानन्दजप्पा: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the steps taken by Government for organising systematic training of masons, brick layers, plumbers and other personnel employed in the house-building activities?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): The systematic training of masons, brick layers, plumbers and other personnel employed in the building trade is essentially a function of the State Governments. Some Departments under the Central Government namely, the C.P.W.D. the M.E.S., Rehabilitation, and D.G.R.E. have however been giving facilities for such training to a limited extent.

Diplomatic Passports

1675. Shri Jaipal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Diplomatic Passports issued by the Government of India since 1955;

(b) the number of persons, not in the Diplomatic Service, with Diplomatic Passports; and

(c) the reasons for the issue of Diplomatic Passports to Non-Diplomatic persons?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 299 diplomatic passports were issued by the Government of India during the period from the 1st January 1955 to the 31st August, 1956.

(b) 16 persons who were not regular members of the Indian Foreign Service were granted diplomatic passports during the same period.

(c) Diplomatic passports are granted apart from members of the Indian Diplomatic Service, to persons proceeding abroad on important missions or as leaders of delegations to international conferences, and to members of Government and senior officials when proceeding abroad on duty.

Recall of Employees in Missions abroad

1676. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian employees of our Diplomatic Missions abroad have been recalled on the request or protests of the concerned Governments from 1st June, 1955 to 1st June, 1956;

(b) whether any foreign employees of foreign Diplomatic Missions in India have been recalled by their Governments on the request or protest of the Indian Government during the same period; and

(c) if so, how many and of which countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b): No.

(c) Does not arise.

Horns Exports

1677. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1182 on the 26th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether good quality horns are being allowed to be exported to the disadvantage of handicraftsmen in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There is no control over the export of horns other than deer horns. Government have not received any complaints in this behalf.

(b) Does not arise.

National Sample Survey

1677-A { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Deogam:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the details of the interesting aspects of human life that have come to light in the course of a recent survey of economic conditions of rural areas of Uttar Pradesh conducted by the Government of India's National Sample Survey in Villages like Hathras, Kunderke of Tehsil Bilari, Dumariaganj in Gorakhpur District etc.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The National Sample Survey is collecting data through a series of rounds on the various socio-economic aspects of the people in India. The data thus collected is tabulated on Zonal basis. It is not possible to give State-wise or Village-wise break-up of results.

Firing by Pakistanis on Indian Patrol

1678. Shri Gidwani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistanis fired at an Indian Patrol near Ranbir Singh-pura (Jammu Province) on the 27th July, 1956;

(b) whether there were any casualties; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There was no such incident near Ranbir Singh-pura on 27th July, 1956.

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

Loan Assistance to Displaced Persons in Punjab and Pepsu

**1679. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any loan to the Government of Punjab and Pepsu for rendering help to the displaced persons so far;

(b) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned year-wise;

(c) the rate of interest to be charged on the said loan; and

(d) the time and manner of recovery?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks

1680. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the Community Projects and National Extension Service Block authorities to prepare master plans on the basis of land and water survey in the respective areas; and

(b) if so, the specific form in which the survey data will be collected?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The minimum agricultural programme for a Community Development Block recommended for adoption by the 5th Development Commissioners' Conference included *inter alia* preparation of a master plan based on the land and water surveys of the block so as to provide for necessary human and animal needs in respect of crops, fruits, vegetables, fodder, timber etc. and implementation of the Plan in at least one village per Village Level Workers' circle. The proforma for the collection of the survey-data is to be determined by the State Governments to whom copies of the Conference recommendations have been forwarded for implementation.

Western Kosi Embankment

1681. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Power Commission has been approached by the people and Government of Bihar to change the alignment of the Western Kosi embankment below Matras;

(b) if so, whether the said suggestion has been examined by the Central Water Power Commission; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Central Water Power Commission in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. People in the neighbourhood of Western Banks have been agitating for a shift in alignment of Western Embankment below Matras.

(b) The matter is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

Western Embankment of Kosi

1682. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Power Commission has approved of the proposal to put a ring bund around villages Tardiha and Matras on the western embankment side of the Kosi; and

(b) if so, its estimated cost and the time when the work is to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The reply is in the negative. The matter is still under study.

(b) Does not arise.

Provisional Projects in Second Five Year Plan

1683. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such projects which have been provisionally included in Second Five Year Plan but their detailed technical investigations and economic assessment are lacking; and

(b) the time by which investigations are expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Out of 201 major and medium irrigation projects included in the Second Five Year Plan, project reports for 80 schemes have so far been received for scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission, who have examined 57 schemes. Of these 20 schemes have been found to be lacking in detailed technical investigations and financial assessment.

The total number of power projects included in the Second Plan is 184, out of which project reports for 128 projects have been received by the C.W.&P.C. None of the projects received in the Commission is found to be lacking in detailed technical investigations and economic assessment.

(b) Investigations are being carried out by the respective State Governments, and it is not possible to give any definite information in this regard.

Flood Control Works

1684. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have not yet provided proper machinery for collection of necessary data for flood control works;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Australia's Assistance to India

1685. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Australia has offered some assistance for irrigation, water conservation and artificial rain-making; and

(b) if so, the nature of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in Australia has extended an invitation to Prof. M.S. Thacker, Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, to visit Australia and has offered to provide facilities to him to acquaint himself with the work done in Australia in the field of water harvesting and irrigation engineering. The C.S.I.R.O., Australia, has also agreed to train two scientists, one Radio Physicist and one Air Force Meteorologist, from India in the technique of Rain and Cloud Physics.

Cottage Industries and Production Centres

1686. Shri Teikkar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes of cottage industries and Production Centres sanctioned from 1st January to 30th June, 1956, such as making of western blankets, cotton liveries and carpets and paddy husking and pounding are self-supporting; and

(b) whether all of these have started functioning?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Schemes for cottage industries and production centres have been so framed that they should become self-supporting. The period within which these schemes should be self-supporting varies with each individual scheme. As almost all the schemes are in different stages of implementation, the time when they can be self-supporting has not yet arrived.

Indian Saries

1687. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state the quantity of Indian Saries exported so far during the current year, country-wise?

The Minister of Works Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): Attention is invited to the reply to part (a) of the question No. 785 by Sardar Iqbal Singh on the 20th August, 1956, in which it has been stated that no separate statistics are maintained about export of saries. The required information is, therefore, not available.

Demand for the Services of Indians Abroad

1688. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of some foreign countries have asked for the services of Indians;

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

(c) the number of persons demanded and the names of services, country-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information, as far as is available, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 59].

Self-governing Institutions

1689. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether a committee to go into the question of formation of self-governing institutions of people between the State Legislature at the top and village panchayat at the bottom has been set up?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The matter is under consideration.

Displaced Persons of Salema Camp

1690. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1953, a sum of Rs. 75/- has been collected from each displaced person of Salema Camp by the then D.R.O.;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether such sum had been returned to the persons concerned; and

(d) if not, when it will be returned?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Diesel Engine Factory, Faridabad

1692. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Diesel Engine Factory at Faridabad has been sold at a price much less than that incurred in setting it up;

(b) if so, the amount at which it was sold; and

(c) the reasons why it was sold in that manner?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Uptil the time the factory was sold an expenditure of Rs. 19.57 lakhs had been incurred on the factory which included the cost of machinery, buildings, working capital and training expenses. When it was sold, the assets were evaluated at Rs. 15.74 lakhs.

(b) It was sold for Rs. 17,22,077/-.

(c) The factory was running at a loss and in order to avoid further losses it was decided to sell it.

Faridabad Township

1693. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about one hundred workers have been retrenched from various industrial establishments in Faridabad township during the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to the need for rationalisation of production in the factories and the workers coming surplus to the requirements.

(c) Some of the retrenched workers have already been provided with alternative jobs. The registered displaced persons of the township among the remaining retrenched workers will be offered alternative employment against the demands of the factories or of the Government of India Press which is expected to start functioning in Faridabad shortly.

कृषि-भूमि का कट कर बह जाना

1694. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रलंबित प्रख्लिल भारतीय स्तर पर ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है जिससे वर्षा के कारण प्रति वर्ष खेतों की बहने वाली मिट्टी को रोका जा सके?

योजना उपर्युक्ती (श्री इया० नं० मिथ) : जी, हाँ।

जमीन को खराब होने से बचाने तथा उसकी उत्पादन-क्षमता को कायम रखने के लिये खेतों में मेंढ़ बनाना, पट्टी बनाकर फसल बोना, किनारों पर धास लगाना, बांध बांधना, खेत की जमीन को चौरस बनाना तथा पानी के निकास के लिये नाली बनाना और जगह जगह छोटे २ वांछ बनाना आदि प्रकार के भूमि सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपायों को मुख्यस्थित ढंग से करने का विचार है। द्वितीय योजना काल में करीब २० लाख एकड़ से ऊपर स्वेतिहर जमीन पर इन तरीकों को अपनाने का इरादा है।

Central Sericultural Research Station

1695. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to *Supplementaries* raised on Starred Question No. 1073 on the 14th August, 1956, and state:

(a) when the sanction for the Central Sericultural Research Station was last extended for a year;

(b) the number of times the sanction has been extended since then and for what periods; and

(c) the reasons for extending the sanction for short periods?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) On 4th February, 1955.

(b) Thrice from 1-3-56 to 31-5-56 in the first instance; then upto 30-6-56 and the present sanction is valid upto the end of February 1957.

(c) Because the question of transferring the Research Station to the control of the Central Silk Board was then under consideration. The proposal to transfer has now however been dropped.

Electric Power

1696. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly consumption of electric power in the Central Secretariat and whether any order or circular has been issued to switch off the light and fans when not needed;

(b) whether the circular has been implemented and if so, with what results;

(c) the amount of electric charges given before and after the circular, if any; and

(d) whether it is a fact that lights with high voltage remain on throughout the whole day and fans keep on running irrespective of there being enough light in day and there being no person sitting in the office?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sadar Swaran Singh): (a) Average monthly consumption in the Central Secretariat (North & South Blocks) during the year 1955-56 was Rs. 33,700/- Circulars were issued in August 1948 and April 1949 to all the Ministries to see that lights and fans are switched off when not needed.

(b) The Central P.W.D. staff make periodical checks to ensure the implementation of the circulars.

(c) The annual sum paid for electric charges before the issue of circular i.e. during 1947-48 was about Rs. 2,60,000/-. The expenditure incurred thereafter is progressively on the increase and sum paid for 1955-56 was about Rs. 4,04,400/-. The reason for this is that due to the expansion of various Ministries the lifts are running for a longer period. More heaters, air-conditioners, light points, plug points fans etc. are being provided. Temporary accommodation is provided in the verandas and corridors where additional light points and fan points have been provided.

(d) No such lapse has come to notice.

Local Development Programme in Bihar

1697. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the names and the size of the local development programmes in Bihar during the First Plan period which were directly approved by the Central Government with reasons for making grants direct?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 60].

द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना

१६९८. श्री भक्त दासन : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की इस प्रार्थना पर कि कुछ भारी उद्योगों को उस राज्य में स्थापित किया जाये, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुछ संशोधन करने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन भारी उद्योगों के नाम, उनकी उत्पादन-क्षमता और उनके वित्तीय पहलुओं का एक विवरण सभा की टेबल पर रखा जायेगा?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया० न० मिश्र):

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हिन्दुस्तान लिप्यार्ड

१६९९. श्री शू० च० सोदिया : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंगलैंड में बनाये जाने वाले जहाजों की भाँति के जहाज जो हिन्दुस्तान लिप्यार्ड में बनाये जाते हैं उनकी उत्पादन लागत इंगलैंड की तुलना में कैसी है, और इसका निश्चय किस प्रकार किया जाता है; और

(स) हिन्दुस्तान विप्रयार्ड को अब तक कल कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई है ?

उत्तराद्यन मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेडी) :

(क) इंगलैंड में उसी नमूने के जहाज बनाने की लागत जैसे कि विशालापटनम् में बनते हैं निश्चित रूप से निर्धारित करना कठिन है क्योंकि अलग अलग कारखानों में यह लागत अन्तर होती है और समय के साथ बदलती भी रहती है। इन्हीं कठिनाइयों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान विप्रयार्ड एक या एक से अधिक जहाजों की लागत का सही अनुमान लगाने के लिये विशेषज्ञों की किसी कमी की नियुक्ति करता है जो समस्या का अच्छी तरह अध्ययन करके इंगलैंड में बने जहाजों की अनुमानित लागत निर्धारित करती है मोटे तौर पर कहा जा सकता है कि इंगलैंड में बने जहाज की लागत विशालापटनम् में उसी समय और उसी नमूने के बने जहाज की लागत से लगभग २० प्रति शत कम पड़ती है।

(स) विशालापटनम् में बने दुये सब जहाजों पर दी गई अधिक सहायता ३ करोड़ २४ लाख १२ हजार रुपये होती है। इसमें सिविया कम्पनी द्वारा बनाये गये ५ जहाजों पर दी गई ८० लाख रुपये की सहायता भी सम्मिलित है।

New Power Plants in Delhi

1700. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- whether there is any proposal to set up new Power Plants in Delhi;
- if so, what will be their cost and when these Power Houses will be completed;
- the present demand and supply by Delhi Electric Supply Board in Delhi;
- when this demand will be met in full and how; and
- future plan for Delhi Power development?

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

(b) No final decision has yet been arrived.

(c) The estimated load requirement is 75 K.W. The safe generating capacity including 10,000 K.W. being received from Bhakra-Nangal since last year, and 10,000 K.W. received a few days back is 60,000 K.W.

(d) In 1960-61 when the generating units in the Bhakra Power House are expected to be commissioned.

(e) A scheme for the augmentation of the generating capacity of the Delhi State Electricity Board by the installation of some thermal and diesel units in addition to the supply to be received from Bhakra-Nangal is under the consideration of the Government.

Indians in Foreign Countries

1701. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of permanent entry permits and temporary employment permits issued to Indians during the past three years for Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, year-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The required information has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Manufacture of Bicycles and Sewing Machines

1702. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scope for starting the manufacture of Bicycle and Sewing Machines in the State of Travancore-Cochin; and

(b) whether any company has applied for the same from that State?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No application has been received from any company or party from the Travancore-Cochin State.

Australia's Invitation to Indian Experts

1703. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australian Government have extended an invitation to Indian experts to visit Australia to study and look at some of the water conservation and other aspects of irrigation there; and

(b) if so, when the delegation will leave and who will lead the delegation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative. An invitation has, however, been extended by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia, to Prof. M. S. Thacker, Director of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to visit Australia. Prof. Thacker will visit various research organisations under the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and will also take part in the discussions of the Arid Zone Research Committee of the UNESCO, of which he is a member. He has also been asked by the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, to acquaint himself with the work done in Australia in the field of water harvesting and irrigation engineering in which they have done some original research work. The Government of India have decided to depute some experts in this field to accompany Prof. Thacker to Australia to study these methods there.

(b) The deputation will be headed by Prof. M. S. Thacker, Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and is likely to leave India in September/October this year.

Central Palm Gur Training School

1704. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) how long the Central Palm Gur Training School will continue;

(b) how many organisers and instructors deputed by various State Governments were trained since its inception (State-wise and year-wise); and

(c) how much sum has been spent on it during 1955-56?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Central Palm Gur Training School now designated as the Bharatiya Tad Gur Shilpa Bhavan will continue so long as it is required for the development of the Palm Gur Industry and the training of personnel therefor.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) Rs. 1,13,972 - exclusive of salaries of staff etc.

सरयू नदी द्वारा भूमि का कटाव

1705. **बी विल्कन्सन प्रसाद:** क्या सिवाई और विल्कन मंडी यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आजमगढ़ जिले की ओसी तहसील के पूर्वी और उत्तरी भाग में दीवारा कोत्र में सरयू (धावरा) नदी के कारण भूमि का कटाव बड़ी तेजी से हो रहा है;

(ल) क्या यह सच है कि इस नदी के पानी के कारण हजारों बीघा जमीन और सैकड़ों मकान ढूब मरे हैं;

(म) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(घ) क्या हिंतीय पंच बर्डीय योजना में कटाव को रोकने के लिये कोई योजना रखी गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो वह योजना क्या है और उस पर धन्यालित: क्या व्यय होगा?

सिवाई और विल्कन उपर्याप्ति (बी हासी): (क) से (ङ) अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्तित की जा रही है और जल्दी से जल्दी सदन की बेज पर रख दी जावेगी।

Coir Board

1706. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state;

(a) whether a permanent Chairman has been appointed to the Coir Board;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the State Governments, specially Travancore-Cochin and Madras have been consulted or will be consulted before the selection?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) No, Sir. The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Export, Cochin, is holding additional charge of this post from 1st June, 1956.

(b) and (c). The Governments of Travancore-Cochin and Madras were consulted, but the State Governments could not spare the services of an officer suitable for the post. A permanent Chairman will be shortly appointed directly by the Government of India.

Residential Quarters in Gole Market

1707. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of heavy downpour in New Delhi on the 20th July, 1956, rain water had entered in most of the residential quarters in Gole Market area;

(b) if so, what preventive measures Government propose to take; and

(c) whether it is considered desirable to rebuild those quarters in Delhi Improvement Zone area which are at present located in low-lying area?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Water entered in about 120 quarters in the low lying area on the Market Road only.

(b) Preventive measures are being taken, such as improving drainage and raising plinth by providing dwarf walls under the arches of verandahs of the quarters.

(c) The question is under examination.

Residential Quarters

1708. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1156 on 26th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the total number of Government servants drawing.

(i) Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- and

(ii) Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/- p. m. who are in service from a date prior to 31st August, 1944 but have not yet been allotted any residential accommodation; and

(b) the number of persons drawing less than Rs. 500/- and are in service after 31st August, 1944 but have been allotted quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) and (b). The numbers of officers drawing Rs. 150 to Rs. 249 and Rs. 250 to 499 who are in service from a date prior to 31st August, 1944 but have not been allotted any residential accommodation are 315 and 1031 respectively. The number of persons drawing less than Rs. 500 and are in service after 31st August, 1944 who have been allotted quarters is 2,815 out of a total of over 28,000. Most of the last category of persons have got these allotments on an "out-of-turn" basis, out of consideration for their special and peculiar difficulties. The small number of persons who, as indicated above, have not been given any residential accommodation are possibly those who, because of sharing or having private accommodation etc., preferred to wait for their regular turn or in whose case there was no adequate justification for allotting accommodation out of turn.

Residential Accommodation

1709. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 303 on the 10th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those Government servants who were allotted out-houses as an out-of-turn allotment are now being allotted regular quarters out of the newly built quarters; and

(b) if so, whether such a change in policy will not be adversely affecting those Government servants who are awaiting their turn for allotment of quarters for the last 12 years or more?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) and (b). As these out-houses are required either for being used as part of office accommodation or for being converted into self-contained units, the occupants are being moved into other quarters. It is not unusual to reserve a small proportion of regular quarters for out-of-turn allotment, even irrespective of their being required to accommodate people living in outhouses. As the numbers involved in

these out houses are small, this will not have any materially adverse effect on those who are due for allotment of regular accommodation in their turn.

लोक-नीत और लोक-नृत्य

१७१०. श्री जांगड़े : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ३० मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५५ और १९५६ में आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से छत्तीसगढ़ी के किन्तने प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किये गये और किन्तने छत्तीसगढ़ी कलाकारों को आमंत्रित किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० जेसफर) : १९५५ में आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से कोई छत्तीसगढ़ी बोली में कार्यक्रम नहीं हुआ। १९५६ में दो प्रोग्रामों के रिकांड इस केन्द्र से प्रसारित हुए।

१९५५ और १९५६ में ३१ अगस्त तक कोई छत्तीसगढ़ी बोली का कलाकार दिल्ली केन्द्र पर बूताया नहीं गया।

Damodar Valley Corporation

१७११. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Brick Supply Officer of Damodar Valley Corporation misappropriated Rs. 33,000;

(b) whether it is a fact that no action has been taken against the officer concerned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The initial scrutiny of account records of brick manufacture and supply has revealed discrepancies amounting approximately to Rs. 32,000/. The matter is at present under detailed investigation and suitable action will be taken against the Brick Supply officer if it is established that the shortage of funds is real and he is responsible for it.

बुद्धार में कामव का कारबाना

१७१२. श्री भक्त इर्शन : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुद्धार से ५ मील दूर सोन नदी के तट पर कामव का एक कारबाना स्थापित करने का नियमन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार या प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों द्वारा स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) उसकी उत्पादन-क्षमता और वित्तीय परिस्थिति क्या होंगी; और

(घ) उसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा. ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री ब० ब० शाह) : (क) सरकार को ऐसी किसी योजना का पता नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Weavers' Co-operative Societies

१७१३. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is not obligatory on the Weavers' Co-operative Societies to use hand-spun yarns to the extent they are available in their respective areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) All hand spun yarn is woven into cloth and it is not considered necessary to impose any restriction on the Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

१७१४. { **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:**
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan New Delhi is governed by Shri and Establishment Act;

(b) whether there is any training scheme in force in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi for clerical and sales cadre staff; and

(c) what sort of training is given to clerical and sales staff?

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

(b) Recruits are appointed as apprentices for a period of six months and given training during that period. Period of apprenticeship is curtailed in the case of candidates who pick up work quickly and come up to the standard.

(c) Practical training is given in the line of work for which each person is recruited.

All India Khadi and Village Industries Board

1715. { **Baba Ramnarayan Singh:**
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state how much amount has been given as grant by Government to All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for publicity during 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far and how that amount has been utilised by the Board so far?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): In 1955-56 and 1956-57, Rs. 12,53,697 and Rs. 13,38,150, respectively, have been sanctioned to the Board for publicity. These funds are utilised for all types of publicity including propaganda for individual industries, exhibitions, seminars and conferences, films and lantern slides, preparation of posters and charts, demonstrations and publication of pamphlets and journals.

The amount utilised during 1955-56 was Rs. 11,44,200.

Information regarding the amount so far utilised during the current financial year is not yet available since the accounts have not yet been finalised.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan

1716. { **Baba Ramnarayan Singh:**
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi have been put in a fixed grade or their salaries are fixed by the management;

(b) whether All India Khadi and Village Industries Board has framed any sort of grade for its trading account employees; and

(c) if so, whether these grades are enforced in the case of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi employees?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Various grades have been fixed for the Khadi and Village Industries Board's employees employed in trading operations. The staff are placed in appropriate grades according to their experience and qualification.

(c) These grades have been applied to the employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi, also.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan

1717. { **Baba Ramnarayan Singh:**
Shri Asthana:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount including insurance charges has been spent by Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi when they participated in the Congress Exhibition held at Amritsar this year;

(b) whether any advance budget was prepared before hand and if so, the difference between estimated budget and actual expenditure;

(c) whether the Khadi Board gave any grant to Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes; the expenditure on insurance against fire and other accidents was Rs. 3,25.

(b) The actual expenditure on decoration and display amounted to Rs. 10,518/9/6 against the budgeted expenditure of Rs. 10,000.

(c) and (d). The Bhawan is run by the Khadi Board. The question of a separate grant does not arise.

Flood Control Schemes for Andhra

1718. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra has sent any Flood Control Schemes of that State for the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the rivers in Andhra State that come under the flood control Schemes;

(c) the proposed estimate, the amount approved and the number of schemes that have been accepted by Government; and

(d) whether the river Godavari which is causing havoc frequently has come under the scheme and the amount approved for it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The Budameru river, the East Tunga-bhadra stream, and the Pennar.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 61].

(d) The river Godavari has not been covered in the schemes received so far.

उत्तर के लक्ष्य का उल्लेख

१७१६. श्री महत दर्शन : क्या लालिय और उपजोग-बस्तु उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में ऊन के लक्जों का उद्योग स्थापित करने की दशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

निर्माण, आवास और सम्बरण तथा लालिय और उपजोग-बस्तु उद्योग ब्रिंदी (सरदार स्टैर्प सिंह) : प्रतिवर्ष १ करोड़ पाँड ऊन के लक्जे बनाने के दो कार-खारे बम्बई में स्थापित करने के लिये प्राईवेट कम्पोनें ने दो प्रस्ताव रखे हैं जो सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

Fertilizers Transportation

1720. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fertilizers from Sindri or Tatas are despatched to Assam tea gardens not by direct rail route?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir; with effect from the 1st August, 1956.

Revised Estimates of Steel Plants

1721. { Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:
Shri Gidwani:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) the revised estimates of the cost of steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur; and

(b) the reasons if the revised cost is higher than the original?

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The cost of the Bhilai plant might be a little more than what was originally estimated in the detailed project report. This would be due to certain improvements made at the instance of the Government of India and to a seller's market development in India for civil engineering construction.

There has been an increase in the estimate of costs of both the Rourkela and Durgapur plants. The increases have been attributed largely to changes in specifications made at our instance so as to bring about certain improvements and to a seller's market developing in the matter of civil engineering construction in India.

Increases in the prices of steel and other basic materials on the Continent would also affect the cost. Until the contracts for these plants are finalised, no firm estimates of the costs can be made.

Compensation

1722. Shri Rishang Kejriwal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Punjabi families and families of Punjabi extraction who have been paid the compensation up-to-date;

(b) the number of them that have received compensation amounting to:

- (i) more than Rs. 50,000/-
- (ii) between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/-.
- (iii) between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000.
- (iv) between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,000; and
- (v) less than Rs. 2,000?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan): (a) and (b). Separate statistics of recipients of compensation on the basis of their being Punjabis or non-Punjabis are not maintained. A scrutiny now on this basis will involve time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Compensation Claims of Indian in Japan

1723. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Indo-Japanese Committee of officials in Tokyo have found out some agreed formula to settle compensation claims of Indian residents in Japan who suffered damage to property during the last war; and

(b) if so, the nature of the settlement arrived at?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There is no Joint Indo-Japanese Committee, though the concerned officials of the two Governments have arranged to meet in Tokyo periodically to consider the difficulties in the assessment of individual claims. Negotiations for the settlement of broader issues of a more general nature are proceeding at diplomatic level.

India's Foreign Trade

1724. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the competition from Japan in India's foreign Trade?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the steps that have been taken by Government to promote exports [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 62]. As regards Japan, discussions have taken place with a view to reaching an understanding for safeguarding Indian Industries and Indian export against unfair competition. Pending such an understanding the Government of India have refrained from assuming any obligations in respect to Japanese trade either under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or under any other Agreement.

Recovery of Canal Water Charges from Pakistan

1725. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) total amount outstanding against the Government of Pakistan due to supply of canal water by Punjab State to that country;

(b) the amount if any, paid by the Government of Pakistan to the Government of Punjab so far in this connection; and

(c) steps taken so far to recover this amount?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The total amounts specified by the Prime Minister of India for the period ending the 30th September 1956, under the Agreement of May 4, 1948, are as follows:

(i) Disputed . . . Rs. 1,03,15,740
(ii) Undisputed . . . Rs. 2,86,06,92

(b) The following payments have been received from Pakistan:

(i) Disputed . . . Rs. 29,36,485
(ii) Undisputed . . . Rs. 2,44,06,004

Of these, payments relating to 'undisputed charges' have been made to Punjab and those relating to 'disputed charges' are held in ESCROW with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan and they have been requested to make payment of the amounts outstanding against them.

Irrigation and Hydel Projects

1726. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new estimates for the different Irrigation-Hydel Projects have been prepared in view of the changes and increase in price structures of the raw material specially steel, cement, coal etc; and

(b) how do these compare generally with the old estimates?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The changes and increase in price structures of raw materials specially, steel, cement, coal etc. have been announced only recently. The Central Water Power Commission have not received any estimates that may have been revised as a result of increase in price structures.

(b) Do not arise.

Indians in Rhodesia and Nyasaland

1727. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether some decision has been arrived at by the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland regarding the franchise;

(b) how the Indians of those countries are affected by these decisions; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government of India in the matter so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A Federal Franchise Bill is reported to be under discussion between the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the British Government. There is no information about the contents of this bill and, as such, it is not possible to indicate how far the provisions of the bill will affect Indians in Central Africa. The question of the Government of India taking any action at this stage does not also arise.

Diversion of River Ravi

1728. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for the diversion of the river Ravi towards Madhopur; and

(b) the extent to which these steps have been successful in diverting the river in this side?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Works comprising construction of bunds and deepening of certain cuts at various points in the bed of the river Ravi were undertaken by the Government of Punjab.

(b) These works have proved successful inasmuch as the bulk of the supply in the river is now flowing in the left bank channel.

Compensation to Displaced Persons

1729. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special concession will be given to displaced persons suffering from mental diseases in the payment of the compensations;

(b) the number of claims paid in this category so far; and

(c) the number of claims still pending?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Displaced persons suffering from mental diseases have been accorded priority in the payment of compensation and have also been allowed to draw compensation in cash to the extent of Rs. 8,000 in each case. Similar concessions have been allowed to those displaced persons whose dependents are suffering from mental diseases.

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Indus Water Talks

1730. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for an interim agreement for the distribution of Indus Basin water this year;

(b) if so, whether an agreement has been arrived at between India and Pakistan in this regard; and

(c) the details of this agreement?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Engineers for Second Plan

1731. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mascarenhas Committee on Requirement of Engineers for Project in the Second Five Year Plan have submitted their report; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Film on Buddha

1732. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Thailand has sought the help of the Government of India to produce a full-length film on an episode in Buddha's life in commemoration of the 2,500th birth anniversary of Lord Buddha; and

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to give facilities for shooting this film in India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kekar): Information has been placed before the House regarding this earlier by the Deputy Minister for External Affairs in reply to Starred Question No. 1304 on the 10th April, 1956.

Urban Rehabilitation Loan

1733. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of displaced persons having verified claims who were recommended by the State Government to the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay for payment of urban rehabilitation loan during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 (upto 31st July, 1956); and

(b) the number of recommendees who were actually paid loans upto 31st July 1956?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The total number of displaced persons recommended by the State Government upto

31-7-1956 is 904 out of which 576 cases were recommended in 1955-55. Yearwise figures for 1955-56 and 1956-57 (upto 31-7-1956) are not readily available.

(b) 600.

नमक के कारबाने

१४३४. श्री शू. शू. सीधिया : क्या उत्तराखण्ड मंडी समाप्ति पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५५-५६ में सरकारी नमक कारबानों में अलग-अलग कित्तनी मात्रा में नमक तैयार किया गया ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उन कारबानों के प्रबन्ध में कुछ कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

उत्तराखण्ड मंडी (श्री शू. शू. रेड्डी) : (क) सरकारी नमक कारबानों में १९५५-५६ मेंतैयार किये गये नमक की मात्राइस प्रकार है :—

खरगोधा	.	६६,६३,००० मन
सांभर	.	४६,७८,००० मन
पट्टमढा	.	८,५६,००० मन
डिवाना	:	३,७५,००० मन
मंडी (नमक की खाने)	।	१,३५,००० मन

(ख) सरकारी नमक कारबानों के प्रबन्ध पर हुआ खर्च नीचे दिया जाता है :

खरगोधा	.	३ लाख ७० हजार रुपये।
सांभर	.	७ लाख २० हजार रुपये।
पट्टमढा	.	१ लाख ५४ हजार रुपये।
डिवाना	.	५६ हजार रुपये।
मंडी (नमक की खाने)	।	६३ हजार रुपये।

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1735. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial Scheme for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes.

(b) Brief particulars about all industrial schemes sanctioned upto 30th June, 1956 are contained in Annexure I of the "Six-monthly Review of the work done by the Rehabilitation Ministry for the period ending 30th June, 1956 for displaced persons from East Pakistan" copies whereof have already been circulated. One more scheme has been sanctioned since and a few more are under consideration.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1736. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan has been formulated to absorb the displaced persons from East Pakistan in the Community Development Blocks in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are :—

(1) in each village in a Development Block under the National Extension Service Programme, two displaced agriculturist families will be settled.

(2) The agriculturist families will be given developed land measuring three acres for cultivation, the cost of land being treated as loan.

(3) Usual rehabilitation benefits in the shape of loans for purchase of agricultural implements, construction of houses and maintenance for a specified period will also be given.

(4) A suitable number of displaced artisan families will also be settled in these villages.

(5) The village level workers under supervision of block level workers will look after rehabilitation of the displaced persons under this scheme.

Trade with Afghanistan

1737. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and the Indo-Foreign Chamber of Commerce, Amritsar has

submitted a memorandum to Government complaining of discrimination by the Afghan Government against Indian traders; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being enquired into.

Import of Machinery

1738. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether India intends to purchase machinery from Japan, Britain, the U.S.A., Germany and other countries during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a delegation representing leading Japanese machinery manufacturers and officials of machines industry organization visited India during the month of August, 1956 in this connection; and

(c) the extent to which Japan will meet our requirements so far as machinery is concerned?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no precise information regarding any such visit.

(c) It is not possible to make any estimate.

Extradition of Bhupat

1739. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any, and if so, what further steps, Government have taken to persuade Pakistan Government to extradite the notorious dacoit Bhupat, who is wanted by Indian Police for murders and for dacoities in India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Repeated efforts were made in 1953 to secure the return of Bhupat to India. The Government of Pakistan, however, stated that they could not help because there was no extradition treaty between India and Pakistan. In the circumstances, the matter was not pursued further.

Silk Industry

1740. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps to stabilise the prices of raw silk in the country and ensure a fair return to the silk worm rearers; and

(b) the total number of rearers in the country during 1955-56?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Government have already taken steps to stabilise the prices of raw silk in the country by the canalisation of imports of raw silk through governmental channels. The Central Silk Board is also preparing a scheme for fixation of floor prices for raw silk in India, primarily with a view to further stabilising the prices of cocoons and raw silk, and ensuring a fair return to those engaged in the sericulture industry.

(b) No reliable data is available. It may, however, be mentioned that it is roughly estimated to be about 5 million persons.

Salt

1741. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the rate of purchase per maund of rock salt from West Pakistan and the price at which it is distributed to authorized distributors and the public respectively in PEPSU?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Government of India will pay about Rs. 1/4/1 per maund for rock salt at the Indian border. It will be sold at Rs. 10/2/1.5 per maund at the border to the State-Government-Nominees. All State Governments (including the Government of PEPSU) have been requested to ensure that the retail price of this salt does not exceed annas eight per seer in any case.

Precision Tool Factory

1742. Shri R. P. Garg: Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the establishment of another precision tool factory in the country;

(b) the total capital likely to be invested on the factory;

(c) the country, if any, which has offered to help in setting up of the factory; and

(d) the time by which such a factory is expected to come into production?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Government have no specific proposals to set up a precision tool factory at present.

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

Ground Water Test

1743. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water test at present at Neiveli has proved a success;

(b) whether orders have been placed for machinery to push through the project;

(c) if so, what types of machinery have been ordered;

(d) the total value of orders placed;

(e) with whom the orders have been placed;

(f) whether global tenders were invited and how many tenders responded; and

(g) whether there has been any protest about the manner of disposal of tenders?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). The required information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 63]

(f) Yes, global tenders were invited in response to which tenders were received from 52 firms.

(g) There has been no protest about the manner of disposal of tenders, but two firms who did not receive orders for certain items of equipment have put in representations.

Allotment of Government Quarters

1744. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing rules, offers of allotment are required to be made again after six months to those Government servants who do not accept the allotment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is necessary to retain such a provision?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Circumstances such as illness in the family may compel a Government servant to decline, for the time being, the

offer of an allotment made to him and it would be imposing undue hardship on him if advantage is taken of this to deprive him of Government accommodation altogether.

(c) Yes Sir.

Out-of-Class Quarters

1745. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants occupying out-of-class quarters in Gole Market and Minto Road areas; and

(b) the loss or gain caused by allotment of out-of-class quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 1434.

(b) No allotment as such is made out of class in this area as most of the residential units are intended for people whose salary is below Rs. 500/- and they are not eligible for the next below class. Government servants who have become out of class either because of the increase in their emoluments or by the reclassification of the quarters themselves, however continue to stay although the units may not be of their own class until they get their turn for accommodation of their entitled class. There is unlikely to be any material loss by persons comparatively few in number continuing to occupy the quarter that may have been upgraded as they would generally be paying the full standard rent under F.R. 45A, this being less than 10% of their emoluments. In the same way while there may be some gain in allowing officials to continue in quarters below their class and getting them to pay the full standard rent under F.R. 45A as against realising only 10% of the emoluments of the occupants of the entitled class, where the standard rent of the quarter happened to be higher than 10% of the emoluments of the entitled class occupant. Such gain is also unlikely to be anything material. On the balance, however, the gain thus secured is likely to be more than the loss.

Residential Accommodation

1746. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total number of Government servants in Delhi and New Delhi, category-wise, who have yet to be provided with residential accommodation;

(b) the date of priority of the persons on the border line of allotment of accommodation; and

(c) the persons upto what priority are likely to be provided with quarters by the 31st December, 1956?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 64].

(c) I am afraid I am not in a position to give any categorical reply to this question as that depends upon a number of factors. The position indicated in the attached statement is not likely to alter materially.

N. E. S. Block Advisory Committee

1747. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what directions have been issued to the State Governments in connection with the constitution and composition of National Extension Service Block Advisory Committees;

(b) whether there is any provision for the nomination of the representative of the financing Central Co-operative Banks of the Block concerned; and

(c) how do the constitution and composition for such National Extension Service Block Advisory Committees differ from state to state?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The State Governments have been advised that Block Advisory Committees should, as far as possible, be representative of all non-official elements within the block areas. In addition to the Principal Officials serving in the block area, the Block Advisory Committee may consist of:—

1. Local Members of Parliament.
2. Local Members of State Assembly.
3. Local Members of District Board.
4. A specified number of representatives from the Village Panchayats in the block area.
5. A specified number of representatives from the multipurpose Co-operative Societies in the block area.
6. A specified number of representatives from the Bharat Sewak Samaj Organisation as and when it comes into being.

7. A specified number of representatives from Practical Agriculturists.

8. A specified number of representatives from leading social workers.

(b) There is no limit imposed on the total membership of the Block Advisory Committees and it is open to the State Governments to provide for the representation of the Central Co-operative Banks on these Committees, if considered necessary.

(c) The Block Advisory Committees constituted by the State Governments generally follow the pattern indicated by the Central Govt. subject to minor modifications to suit local conditions.

All India Khadi and Village Industries Board

1748. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application has been received by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board on behalf of Vishv Mitarta Gram Udyog Sangh of Bihar State;

(b) if so, when the application was received and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the Sangh has supplied the details as asked for by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board in 1955 and further action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). This institution which asked for sanction of funds in an informal letter dated 9-3-1955 has not furnished details of its schemes and the estimated requirements inspite of the effect that it was requested twice by the Khadi Board to do so. A reply is still awaited.

Sea Erosion on Andhra Coast

1749. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the area exposed to the sea erosion in the Andhra Coast;

(b) the measures taken to prevent the same; and

(c) the amount so far spent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

First Five Year Plan

1750. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing the amounts of grants and loans allocated to West Bengal under the First Five Year Plan under different heads and the amounts actually utilised up to the 31st March 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

Orphangunge Market, Kedderpur

1751. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1514 on the 28th August, 1956 and state:

- (a) how many representations against the Superintendent of the Orphangunge Market, Kedderpur were received;
- (b) what were the main grievances;
- (c) whether any departmental enquiry was made;
- (d) if so, by whom;
- (e) the expenditure incurred on the sanitation of the market; and
- (f) whether any flying visit was made to know whether proper sanitary environment is kept?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Three

- (b) Their main grievances were that—
 - (i) more rent was being charged for the areas occupied by them;
 - (ii) certain persons were fined by the Superintendent of the market for committing nuisance in the market place;
 - (iii) general sanitary conditions in the market needed improvement and that more urinals should be provided.
- (c) and (d). No formal departmental inquiry against the officer was considered necessary. The superior officers in the Estate Office and the Ministry did, however visit the place and examine the point raised;

(e) About Rs. 31,000/- per annum.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Artisan Co-operative Societies

1752. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of artisan co-operative societies formed and working in the Community Project and Extension Block areas in Travancore-Cochin State and their total membership;

(b) what percentage of the total artisans of that area have come into this co-operative fold; and

(c) the main difficulties if any, experienced in marketing those products and the steps taken to overcome them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is not available with the Central Government.

Technical Training Schools in N.E.S. and Community Projects

1753. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how many technical training schools have been opened in the Community Project and National Extension Service Block areas in Travancore-Cochin State during the last four years and how many persons have finished training;

(b) the total capacity of the schools and the period of training; and

(c) the main subjects taught and trained in?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Transval Indian Congress

1753-A. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transval Indian Congress have approached the Asian African Nations, represented at Bandung, to influence members of the U. N. to make the Union Government of South Africa cease violating the provisions of the U. N. charter and the Declaration of Human Rights; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up this matter with other Asian African nations?

Rehabilitation Loans to Displaced Persons in Tripura

1758. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided by Government to sanction a second set of loans to those displaced persons of Tripura whose rehabilitation has been found to be inadequate;

(b) if so, how many displaced persons have got the benefit of second set of loans upto now; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to assist those displaced persons who could not rehabilitate themselves with the loans advanced by Government in accordance with the present scale, which is the lowest compared with West Bengal and East Punjab?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) 117 families.

(c) Do not arise.

Displaced persons from East Pakistan

1759. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of refugees from East Pakistan are coming daily to Tripura during the recent months;

(b) if so, what would be the approximate number of daily influx to Tripura;

(c) whether Government consider that Tripura State will be able to absorb such unlimited number of refugees; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to shift them elsewhere (to other States)?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A statement giving the figures of migration for each month from January to July, 1956 and for the first fortnight of August, 1956 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 65].

Figures for daily influx are not readily available.

(c) and (d). These questions are being carefully examined. There is obviously a limit to Tripura's capacity to absorb displaced persons.

N.E.S. and Community Development Programme

1760. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been allocated to Punjab for Community Project Development and National Extension Blocks for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far;

(b) the amount spent during 1955-56 and 1956-57 (so far) on the various Project Schemes; and

(c) the amount of voluntary contributions, if any, received either in kind or in cash?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Community Development and National Extension Service Scheme is a three year programme. For the projects and blocks allotted, the State Governments are allowed to incur expenditure according to the pattern and the ceilings laid down in the respective schematic budgets. The expenditure is incurred initially by the State Governments and the Central share is reimbursed to them every half year on the basis of certified expenditure statements. Annual monetary allocations for expenditure on the programme are not made by the Central Government. The payments made to the Government of Punjab on account of the Central share of expenditure during 1955-56 and 1956-57 (so far) are as under:

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	1955-56	1956-57		
	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants
C.I.D. Pro- jects/Blocks	58.51	48.43	—	—
N.E.S. Blocks	6.14	13.21	1.92	4.08

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1955-56 1956-57

(b) Community Development Projects/Blocks	103.03	Not yet available
N.E.S. Blocks	19.93	-do-

TOTAL 122.96

(c) Rs. 323 lakhs in cash, kind and labour from the commencement of the programme upto 31-3-56.

Displaced Persons from Pakistan held Kashmir Territory

1761. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Displaced Persons from Mirpur, Poonch and Muzaffarabad (Jammu and Kashmir); and

(b) how many of them have been resettled?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Separate figures for Mirpur, Poonch and Muzaffarabad are not available. It is estimated that about 1.35 lakhs Hindus and Sikhs migrated from the raider-held area of Jammu and Kashmir. Schemes covering an expenditure of about Rs. 268 lakhs were sanctioned by the erstwhile Ministry of States until 14th May, 1954. After that the work of relief and rehabilitation was taken over by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, and schemes amounting to about Rs. 180 lakhs have been sanctioned.

All-India Khadi Board

1762. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) when the All-India Khadi Board was given the first grant and when it was audited for the first time; and

(b) the agency which audited the accounts?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The first grant was sanctioned in July, 1953, and the first audit in January, 1955.

(b) The office of the Deputy Accountant General, Industry and Supply, Bombay.

Dyeing and Printing Centres

1763. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to the opening of new dyeing and printing Centres;

(b) how many dyeing and printing Centres were running before the inception of the Khadi Board and what was the number of persons employed in each respectively (throughout the country); and

(c) the circumstances in which the dyeing and printing of Khadi has been allowed in mills and since when?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Decision in regard to this matter is left to the discretion of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board who are mainly responsible for determining the size and direction of operations incidental to the development of the Khadi Industry.

(b) 22 dyeing houses. Printing was arranged by the institutions through hand-printers at places where such printers were available. Information regarding persons employed in dyeing houses at that time is not available.

(c) Dyeing of Khadi supplied against Government orders is done at mills as such Khadi has to conform to certain standards of colour and shade laid down by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, and the dyeing houses for Khadi are not equipped to undertake such works. Printing of some Khadi is done at Bombay by hand-process in the premises of certain mills where facilities in regard to trained art-printers are available.

Dyeing and Printing Works

1764. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi Board has ever demanded any amount exclusively for the development of dyeing and printing works;

(b) what amounts have been given as grants or loans for the same since its inception, year-wise; and

(c) how those amounts have been utilised?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Board's demand has been for the development of printing only.

(b) The following amounts have been sanctioned as grants:

Year	Amount
1954-55	Rs. 3,000
1955-56	Rs. 5,000
1956-57	Rs. 1,50,000*

*NOTE: The amount sanctioned for the year 1956-57 includes printing and other schemes. The total amount sanctioned has not been apportioned between printing and other schemes.

(c) In Andhra, for training in Kalamkari printing.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan and vice versa

1765. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan that came to West Bengal, Assam and Tripura since partition upto the 30th July, 1956;

(b) the number of Muslims that went to East Pakistan from West Bengal since partition upto 30th July, 1956 and the number of Muslims who came to West Bengal, Assam and Tripura during the same period; and

(c) the amount of money so far spent by India for the settlement of Muslim migrants in West Bengal from East Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : (a) to (c). The information has been asked for from the State Governments concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

Cottage Industries

1766. Shri Ramananda Das : Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government to revive the Cottage Industries of Shoe and Leather;

(b) whether it is a fact that 100 workers are going to be trained in the trade by Government at Agra and Madras;

(c) if so, their qualifications and method of selection; and

(d) whether leather workers will have special preference for the training ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) The following action has been taken by Government to assist Cottage and Small Scale Shoe and Leather Industry :—

- (i) **Financial Assistance :** Loans and Grants totalling Rs. 55,03,427 have been sanctioned since 1954-55 to State Governments, individual cobblers, Co-operative Societies etc. for the Development of Cottage and Small Scale Shoe and Leather Industry.
- (ii) **Technical assistance :** Technical assistance has been arranged through the Regional Small Industries Service Institutes.
- (iii) One Extension Service Centre for Foot-wear has been sanctioned and the establishment of more such centres are under consideration.
- (iv) **Assistance in Marketing :** Government have set up the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd. to help the marketing of the Products of Cottage and Small Scale Units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details have not yet been worked out.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1767. Shri Ramananda Das : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for the rehabilitation of displaced persons

from East Pakistan under different heads for the year 1956-57;

(b) how much of the sanctioned amount for the current year has been on approved schemes submitted by the West Bengal Government; and

(c) how much of last year's amount under different schemes has still been held over and not paid resulting in the delay of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Industries in Andhra State

1768. Shri Lakshmayya : Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new major industries have been proposed to be started in Andhra State under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are those industries;

(c) whether the State Government have proposed to start a Cement factory in Rayalaseema area; and

(d) if so, in which place and what would be its productive capacity?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cement, Sugar, Ferro-Managanese Superphosphate and Oil Refinery industries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

गंगानगर में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

1766. श्री प० ला० बाह्यपाल : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५२ में गंगानगर से ७१८ ऐसे परिवारों की एक सूची सरकार के पास आई थी जो शरणार्थी नहीं थे पर जमीन प्राप्त करने के लिये उन्हें शरणार्थी दिलाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब सरकार को पता लगा कि उन परिवारों की प्रविष्टियां जाली हैं तो उसकी जांच की गई, और वह सूची गलत पाई गई; और

(ग) सरकार को घोसा देकर जमीन और घन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करने वालों को क्या सजा दी गई?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लन्ना):
(क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

American Cotton Market

1769-A { Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the wide and growing prevalence of speculation in India called "American Cotton Market"; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to prevent and eradicate the said speculation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and Commerce and Consumer Industries (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have no information.

Re-organisation of Planning Commission

1770. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reorganise the Planning Commission and to increase its strength in view of the heavy pressure of work on the Commission due to Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when new members are proposed to be appointed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). There is no proposal being considered at present for the reorganisation of the Planning Commission. But this question is considered from time to time and changes and additions made.

Recently the Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and the Minister Without Portfolio, Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, were appointed as Members of Planning Commission.

Cine Projectors

1771. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to reduce the import duty on 16-mm projectors in view of the increase in use of these projectors in Schools, educational institutions, welfare centres, community projects and in the development areas;

(b) if so, the amount to be reduced and the date from which it is to be effected; and

(c) if reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) to (c). Government regret their inability to furnish any information regarding future changes in tariffs.

Indian Nationals in Foreign Countries

1772. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals who were sentenced to death in foreign countries during the year 1955-56;

(b) the number of cases in which the Government of India took up the matter with the appropriate authorities to save the persons; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). As far as is known, four Indian Nationals were sentenced to death in foreign countries during the year 1955-56.

Two of these were Brij Bhushan and Makhan Singh, who were sentenced to death in London for the murder of another Indian national Pakhar Singh. They were subsequently reprieved.

The other two were sentenced to death in Malaya. One of them was Subramaniam, son of Latchumanan. The Government of India made representations in his case through their Commissioner in Malaya. The mercy petition, however, was dismissed by the Sultan of Johore.

The other case was of Subramaniam, son of Munusamy. In this case also the Indian Commissioner in Malaya inter-

ded. The appeal was, however, dismissed. Later an appeal was lodged in the Privy Council which quashed the conviction and sentence of death.

Export of Films

1773. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
 Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films or documentaries produced by the State Governments that were exported to foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) whether the Central Government have banned the export of certain films produced by State Governments; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No.

(c) Do not arise.

Cement Allocation

1774. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
 Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota of cement allocation to Punjab State was considerably reduced in the last two quarters of 1955-56 as compared to the previous two quarters; and

(b) the demands made by, and allotment made to, the various States for the last two quarters of 1955-56?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 66].

All India Radio

1775. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
 Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to depute an officer of the AIR. to the United States of America to learn the engineering technique associated with the setting up of a television station in India; and

(b) if so, when that officer is likely to be sent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Cement Factory at Chandigarh

1777. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
 Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for assistance has been received by Government from the Punjab Government for setting up a cement factory near Chandigarh; and

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

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) A proposal for establishment of a cement factory near Chandigarh was received from the Punjab Government.

(b) The State Government had been informed that the establishment of a factory could be considered, subject to availability of limestone.

Transit Camps at Amritsar

1778. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 660 people are at present living in two transit camps at Amritsar in conditions of squalor; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). About 150 families from Kohat are at present held up in the transit camp at Amritsar. They are undoubtedly living in difficult conditions. The Ministry of Rehabilitation is endeavouring to locate suitable agricultural land for the resettlement of these displaced persons. As soon as such land is located these families will be resettled on it.

प्रादर्श प्राप्त

१७७९. श्री भ० न० मात्सवीय :
क्या निम्नान्, आवास और समरण मंत्री
यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत में कितने प्रादर्श
प्राप्त बनाये जा रहे हैं तथा कितने और
बसाये जाने का विचार है;

(स) मध्य भारत में भभी तक बसाये गये आदर्श ग्रामों के नाम क्या हैं, और उन्हें किन-किन जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है;

(ग) कितने हरिजन आदर्श ग्राम किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाये गये; और

(घ) उपरोक्त योजना के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य भारत को कितनी राशि का भनुदान देना चाहती है?

निर्माण, प्राकास और सम्पर्क तथा वाणिज्य और उपभोग-वस्तु उद्योग मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण तिह) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में काम शुरू करने और उनकी सूचना के लिये हमें राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर रहना होता है। मध्य भारत में भभी तक किसी प्रकार के आदर्श ग्रां नहीं बनाये गये हैं।

(घ) ग्रामों में घर बनाने के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो १० करोड़ रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गई है उस में से किस राज्य सरकार को कितनी रकम दी जाये यह भभी तय नहीं किया गया है। इस निर्धारित रकम से उनको जो कुछ भी दिया जायेगा उसके भलावा यह भी विचार है कि गृह मंत्रालय के भावी हरिजनों

की भलाई के लिये जो रकम है, या ग्रांवों की विकास सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के लिये स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इत्यादि के आधीन जो रकम है, उसका उपयोग मिल जुल कर इस प्रकार किया जाये कि उन ग्रामों को जो विकास के लिये चुने जायें, अधिक से अधिक लाभ हो।

चौसठ नदी पर बांध

*१७८०. श्री भ० न० भास्तवीय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य भारत के शाजापुर जिले में चीलर नदी पर एक बांध बनवाने के लिये ५६ लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण-संबंधित कब शुरू किया जावेगा; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण-कार्य के लिये कितने पदाधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये ह?

तिर्थाई तथा विद्युत उपभंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

DAILY DIGEST
 [Wednesday, 12th September, 1956]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUES- TIONS . . .		COLUMNS 2583—2609	S.Q. No.	Subje <i>c</i> t	COLUMNS
S.Q.No.	Subje <i>c</i>				
2038-A	Bantua (Saurashtra) Permanent Liability Camp.	2583—86	2062.	Cottage Industries in Madhya Bharat . . .	2612
2039.	Stores Purchase Com- mittee . . .	2686—87	2063.	Hindustan Shipyards . . .	2612
2040.	Bhakra Nangal Project . . .	2588—89	2064.	Damodar Valley Cor- poration . . .	2612—13
2041.	Rehabilitation of Dis- placed Persons in Bagjola Area . . .	2589	2065.	Radio Factory for Dis- placed Persons . . .	2613
2042.	Compensation to Dis- placed Persons . . .	2589—91	2066.	“Atomic Explosion” . . .	2613—14
2044.	Stores Purchase Com- mittee . . .	2591—92	2067.	Radio Stations . . .	2614
2045.	Displaced Persons in Manipur . . .	2592—93	2068.	Jute Manufactures . . .	2614—15
2046.	Houses for Displaced Persons . . .	2593—94	2069.	Magazine Explosion at Bhakra . . .	2615
2047.	Bhakra Canals . . .	2595	2070.	Hand-spun Yarn . . .	2615—16
2048.	D.V.C. Employees . . .	2596—97	2071.	Industrial Exhibition . . .	2616
2049.	Kosi Canals . . .	2597	2071-A.	Decimal Coinage . . .	2616
2053.	Community Projects Administration . . .	2598—99	2072.	State Trading in Ores . . .	2616—17
2054.	Indian Embassy in U. S. S. R. . .	2599—2601	2073.	Displaced Persons in Rajasthan . . .	2617
2056.	Flood Control Works in Tripura . . .	2601—02	2074.	Salt Organisation . . .	2617—18
2057.	Somasila Project . . .	2602—03	2075.	Canalization of Imports . . .	2618
2058.	Indian in Burma . . .	2603—04	2076.	Prime Minister's visit to New Zealand . . .	2618—19
2060.	Community Projects in Madras . . .	2604—05	2077.	Virginia Tobacco . . .	2619
2061.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose . . .	2605—09	2078.	Cotton . . .	2619—20
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .		2609—88	2079.	Development Plans for Chandernagore . . .	2620
S.N.Q. No.			2080.	Goa . . .	2620
23.	Pakistani Nationals in Khasi Hills . . .	2609	2080-A.	Cossye Project . . .	2620
S.Q. No.			2081.	Nuclear Explosions . . .	2621
2043.	Sharing of Krishna River Water . . .	2609—10	2082.	Development of Major Industries in Second Plan	2621—22
2050.	Floods in Kamalpur Town . . .	2610	2083.	Irrigation and Power Projects . . .	2622
2051.	Nuclear Explosions and their effect . . .	2610	2084.	Local Development Works . . .	2622—23
2052.	Colleges for Displaced students in W. Bengal . . .	2611	2085.	Faridabad Development Board . . .	2623
2058-A	Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals . . .	2611	2086.	Private Firms . . .	2623—24
			2087.	Indian Leaders' Memo- rials in Burma . . .	2624
			2088.	All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board	2624—25
			2088-A.	Training of Engineers for Small Industries . . .	2625
			2089.	N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks . . .	2625—26
			2090-A.	Import of Foodgrains . . .	2626
			2091.	Indian Doctors for Malaya . . .	2626

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2092.	Indian Pensioners in Goa	2626—27
2093.	Cinema Vans	2627
2096.	Pilgrims to Kailash Minsarovar	2627—28
2097.	Togaland	2628—29
2098.	Textile Institute Wash- ermampat (Madras)	2629
2099.	Kosi Embankment	2629—30
2100.	Coal Washing Plant at Kargali	2630
2102.	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	— I
1929.	British Delegation on Heavy Industries	2631
1942.	Large-Scale Industries	2631—32
U.S.Q. No.		
1654.	Displaced Persons Co- operative Societies in Tripura	2632
1655.	Nangal Project Reports	2632—33
1657.	P. E. P. S. U. Govern- ment Electricity Scheme	2633
1658.	Unemployment	2633
1660.	Foreign Experts	2633
1661.	Ambar Charkhas	2634
1662.	Residential Flats for Government Employees	2634
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1664.	Mobile Exhibitions of All India Metal-ware	2635
1665.	Palmyra Leaves Products Industry	2635
1666.	All India Handicrafts Board	2635
1667.	Lower Damodar Valley Enquiry Committee	2636
1668.	Rehabilitation of Dis- placed Persons	2636
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1671.	Chandrapur Colony in Tripura	2637—38
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1677.	Horns Exports	2640
1677-A	National Sample Survey	2640
1678.	Firing by Pakistanis on Indian Patrol	2640

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1685.	Australia's assistance to India	2643
1686.	Cottage Industries and Production Centres	2643—44
1687.	Indian Saries	2644
1688.	Demand for the Service of Indians abroad	2644
1689.	Self-governing Institu- tions	2644
1690.	Displaced Persons of Salema Camp	2645
1692.	Diesel Engine Factory, Faridabad	2645
1693.	Faridabad Township	2645—46
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1698.	Second Five Year Plan	2648
1699.	Hindustan Shipyard	2648—49
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1701.	Indians in Foreign Countries	2650
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1704.	Central Palm Gur Trai- ning School	2651—52
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1707.	Residential Quarters in Gole Market	2653
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1717.	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan	2658
1718.	Flood Control Schemes for Andhra	2658—59
1719.	Wool Tops Industry	2659
1720.	Fertilizers Transportation	2659
1721.	Revised Estimates of Steel Plants	2659—60
1722.	Compensation	2660
1723.	Compensation Claims of Indians in Japan	2660—61
1724.	India's Foreign Trade	2661
1725.	Recovery of Canal Water charges from Pakistan	2661—62
1726.	Irrigation and Hydel Projects	2662
1727.	Indians in Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2662
1728.	Diversion of River Ravi	2663
1729.	Compensation to Displaced Persons	2663
1730.	Indus Water Talks	2663—64
1731.	Engineers for Second Plan	2664
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1733.	Urban Rehabilitation Loan	2664—65
1734.	Salt Factories	2665
1735.	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	2665—66
1736.	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	2666
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1738.	Import of Machinery	2667

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1740.	Silk Industry	2667
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1743.	Ground Water Test	2669
1744.	Allotment of Government Quarters	2669—70
1745.	Out-of-Class Quarters	2670
1746.	Residential Accommodation	2670—71
1747.	N.E.S. Block Advisory Committee	2671—72
1748.	All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board	2672
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1750.	First Five Year Plan	2673
1751.	Orphangunge Market, Kedderpur	2673—74
1752.	Artisan Co-operative Societies	2674
1753.	Technical Training Schools in N. E. S. and Community Projects	2674
1753-A.	Transval Indian Congress	2674—75
1754.	Korba Collieries	2675
1755.	Sale of Cement	2676
1756.	Printing Press	2676
1757.	Raw Film Industry	2676
1758.	Rehabilitation Loans to Displaced Persons in Tripura	2677
1759.	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	2677
1760.	N.E.S. and Community Development Programme	2678
1761.	Displaced Persons from Pakistan held Kashmir Territory	2678—79
1762.	All-India Khadi Board	2679
1763.	Dyeing and Printing Centres	2679—80
1764.	Dyeing and Printing Works	2680

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

<i>U.S.Q.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMN</i>	<i>U.S.Q.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMN</i>
<i>No.</i>			<i>No.</i>		
1765.	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan and <i>vice versa</i>	2680-81	1771.	Cine Projectors	2684
1766.	Cottage Industries	2681	1772.	Indian Nationals in Foreign Countries	2684-85
1767.	Displaced Persons from East Pakistan	2681-82	1773.	Export of Films	2685
1768.	Industries in Andhra State	2682	1774.	Cement Allocation	2685
1769.	Displaced Persons in Ganganagar	2682-83	1775.	All India Radio	2685-86
1769-A.	American Cotton Market	2683	1777.	Cement Factory Chandigarh	2686
1770.	Re-organisation of Planning Commission	2683	1778.	Transit Camps Amritsar	2686
			1779.	Model Villages	2687-88
			1780.	Dam on River Cheelar.	2688

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 12th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11.31 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

IMPENDING RETRENCHMENT OF DEFENCE EMPLOYEES

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Sadhan Gupta which reads:

"The impending retrenchment of thousands of civilian defence employees in the country and serving of retrenchment notices on 1800 civilian defence employees at Kirkee and the calling in of the police for that purpose."

This adjournment motion was received by me today. On the 10th Mr. Vallatharas gave notice of a Short Notice Question whether about 6,000 workers employed in the defence services have been recently discharged by Government as surplus staff, whether the Civilian Defence Employees' Federation has resorted to the issue of a strike notice on Union Government on this issue and what is the policy of the Government in the matter of retrenchment of civilian personnel from defence installations. Yesterday, the hon. Defence Minister laid on the Table of the House a statement. Is there anything more to be said in the matter?

Smt. Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): The Secretary of the Federation of Defence Employees, Mr. Joshi, has stated that the retrenchment was contrary to assurances, and a strike of the employees is threatened in order to avoid that retrenchment and that Government must implement the assurance. That was Mr. Joshi's statement. Apparently, this is a very serious situation which involves 2½ lakhs of civilian defence employees and it is very important for the country. It is undoubtedly a fact that thousands of defence employees cannot be thrown out of employment in this way, particularly contrary to assurances, if that is a fact. Therefore, this matter needs to be discussed and the opinion of the House has to be ascertained and it might be helpful for the Minister in considering the whole position.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): The position has been considered most carefully by the Government and has been explained very fully in the statement which I laid on the Table of the House yesterday. Before that, on the 30th of April, I had laid another statement in which the position had been explained. I had then stated that we had been carrying on a load of surplus staff for many months past out of consideration for their welfare. We discussed this matter with the Defence Employees' Federation at their request and we had employed a liaison officer and we had made the utmost endeavours to find employment for those people.

From April now nearly six months have elapsed. As I said in my statement yesterday, we are yet paying Rs. 72 lakhs a year or Rs. 6 lakhs a

[Dr. Katju]

month to these unemployed people. They do not enter the factories. They merely receive idle-time wages. They report twice a week at the gate and they receive the wages. This state of affairs cannot continue. We have tried our utmost and we have tried to expand the production of civilian goods in Ordnance Factories. We have tried to find them alternative employment and we have come to the end of our tethers so far as the Ordnance Factories are concerned. We are yet continuing our efforts to find employment for them with other Ministries and departments and we hope that there will be some results in a short time. So far as we are concerned, we must come to some decision some how or other about these employees in Ordnance Factories. For the last many months idle time wages have been paid and the tax-payer has to shoulder this burden of many lakhs of rupees a month. It is not as if I am asking them to go home. We had decided to give them notices that they would be discharged some time in June. Then we extended it to July and August and then 15th September. On the 15th September they would be given one month's salary in lieu of notice. In addition to that, they will be paid gratuity at the rate of half the salary of a month for every year's service. If a man has served for six years, he will get three months' salary as gratuity. If he has served for four years, he will get two months' salary as gratuity. Then he will get the provident fund and the share of Government to that provident fund. Then if he lives an a distance of more than 10 miles, he will get railway fare to his home.

Now, I leave it to the House to decide what is to be done, unless you say: once a government servant always a government servant. They are all temporary employees. It is not a question about permanent employees.

I have to consider the case of the employees who work there. If we

continue this, there will be demobilisation in the staff of the Ordnance Factories. Here is the fact. A man who works for eight hours a day gets Rs. 100/- a month; another man who does not work at all, he continues to get Rs. 100/- a month. It has definitely got some repercussions on the persons employed.

Secondly, I have to consider the effect of the burden on the tax-payer. I have said in my statement yesterday that it is not as if I am parting with them for ever. I said yesterday deliberately:

"I should like to say that the special efforts to find alternative employment for the surplus workers will not cease even after these workers are retrenched. Arrangement will continue for the absorption of surplus workers on the special priority basis in all suitable vacancies arising in the future under the various Ministries and Government undertakings. As the development projects get under way, a steadily increasing number of vacancies will begin to be available. Having regard to all the schemes of development in hand, Government confidently expect that substantial percentage of the retrenched officers, if they accept alternative posts which will be offered to them, will be in employment again....."

Now, in the Ordnance Factories we have today this particular problem and we cannot possibly carry on this burden for months and months and continue to pay them idle-time wages.

In the notice of the adjournment motion my hon. friend has mentioned:

"The impending retrenchment of thousands of civilian defence employees in the country and serving of retrenchment notices on 1800 civilian defence employees at Kirkee...."

It so happens that in the Kirkee Ordnance Factory we employ about 8000 to 9000 workers. It is an ammunition factory and orders on the ammunition factory have been very much reduced. So, there is no work there for a long period and the result is that about 1,800 workers in Kirkee have to be discharged.

There is some mention about police; there is nothing there; it is only a security measure. No police has been called and nothing has been done. We have just informed the police that security measures may have to be taken. I do not know what more can be done about this.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I supplement my colleague's statement? He has put very forcefully the reasons for the action that he has taken. In addition to that, on the other side, Government has been, naturally, very anxious to provide employment to every person who might be retrenched, in some other job. In fact, we have succeeded already in getting employment to a number of them. It is our effort—I cannot guarantee every case—practically to absorb everyone. I cannot guarantee every single case, obviously. I cannot guarantee the time. But in the course of the next two, three or four months we hope to absorb practically the whole lot.

Dr. Khatu: May I add one other thing which I forgot to mention? We have already said that we will not declare surplus any unskilled and semiskilled worker who has been there for over ten years. We are not discharging any skilled worker or any semi-skilled worker who has passed trade test. Everybody remains. It is only the semi-skilled and unskilled workers with less than 10 years service who are going to be discharged.

Mr. Speaker: We have heard sufficiently about this matter. A matter must be urgent—of course, it is important—but this matter has been

pending for a number of months. From time to time, the time has been extended, and ultimately, if the Government found it necessary to retrench and give notices, attempts are also being made to reabsorb them in some office or other. In view of the statement and the circumstances resting upon it, I do not think anything special has arisen, although notice has been given. This has been before the employees for several months. I do not, therefore, give my consent to the motion for adjournment.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:

(1) Supplementary Statement No. II—Thirteenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 67.]

(2) Supplementary Statement No. VII—Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 68.]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. X—Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 69.]

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 70.]

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 71.]

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XKII—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No 72.]

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV—Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 73.]

(8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 74.]

(9) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVII—Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix XII, annexure No. 75.]

AMENDMENT TO REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, on behalf of the Minister of Legal Affairs, Shri H. V. Pataskar. I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1775, dated the 6th August, 1956, making certain amendment to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Mr. Speaker, I may be allowed to raise a question of privilege of the Members of the House and of the House itself.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Under the rules.....

Shri V. G. Deshpande: It is a very important question. At the moment it is affecting the privileges and freedom of the Members.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows that under the rules whoever wants to raise a question of privilege has to send a notice to the Secretary. I will look into it, and if I bring it up before the House, I will give notice to the hon. Member. That is the practice.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: At the present moment our freedom is being assaulted by the Delhi Police. I want to bring it to your notice and the notice of the House that we are not allowed to come in or go out of the House. I am bringing it to your notice. Just now I was entering, and the police has formed a cordon, and even when I had told them that I am a Member of the Lok Sabha, the police obstructed me from entering the compound. A ruling was given by the Chair that the premises of the House are restricted only up to this wall. Now, as a Member of the House I have the privilege of entering the Lok Sabha. That is the question I want to raise, and whether the Speaker of the Lok Sabha controls the entrance to the House. The police cordon is standing there. With great difficulty I could come in. The police have not expressed regret. I want the Speaker to intervene and see that the Members are allowed entrance into the House unobstructed by the police or any other authorities. I would, therefore, request you, Sir, to kindly enquire into what is happening there.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly see that no Member is obstructed, who has got a legitimate right to come into the House, both when they come in and when they go out. So far as the compound is concerned, nobody will be arrested in the compound; and after he goes out, it is for the police and for the general administration to take care, under the circumstances of what they ought to do. So far as this matter is concerned, I will certainly make enquiries immediately, I will be able to tell the hon. Member as to why it has occurred. If it has occurred wrongly—of course, no hon. Member should be prevented from coming when the House is in session—I shall certainly make enquiries.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): And those who obstructed should be brought to book.

Mr. Speaker: All proper steps will be taken.

Calling Attention to matter of urgent6794
Public importance

INFORMATION re CERTAIN POINTS RAISED
DURING BUDGET DEBATE RELATING
TO MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Acts, under subsection (3) of section 3 of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1956:

(1) The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 1 of 1956).

[Placed in Library. See No. S-391/56]

(2) The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 2 of 1956).

[Placed in Library. See No. S-392/56]

(3) The Travancore-Cochin Indebted Agriculturists Relief Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 3 of 1956).

[Placed in Library. See No. S-393/56]

(4) The Travancore-Cochin Land Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 4 of 1956).

[Placed in Library. See No. S-394/56]

(5) The Travancore-Cochin Police (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 5 of 1956).

[Placed in Library. See No. S-395/56]

AMENDMENT TO DISPLACED PERSONS COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION RULES

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Meher Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table, under Rule 355 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, a copy of the amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, passed by the Houses of Parliament. [Placed in Library. See No. S-396/56]

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement giving information on certain points raised during the Budget Debate on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1956 and not covered by the replies given by me and the Minister of Irrigation and Power. [See Appendix XII, Annexure No. 76].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City-North): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1955-56) on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1953-54, Vol. I—Report.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INFLUX OF DISPLACED PERSONS INTO TRIPURA.

Shri Birendra Dutt (Tripura West): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation resulting from influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan into Tripura".

The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant): The Influx of refugees from East Bengal into Tripura has increased considerably in recent months. From the figures that have reached us it appears that it was extremely marked during the month of August when the number rose to over 20,000. The number had been increasing from month to month during the last several months since the commencement of this year, but during the last month it surpassed all

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

previous records. The total number of refugees that entered Tripura during the year 1955 came only to 16,015. In 1954 it was 4,800. So it was in 1953. But here in 1956 the number has gone up considerably and, as I just stated, during the month of August, the number came to 20,022. The total number that entered Tripura during the last seven or eight months of this year exceeds 50,000.

The local administration have been making every effort to provide necessary relief for the refugees, and a number of camps have been started. Several thousands of them are accommodated in camps. Building materials have also been provided for those who chose to put up their bunks and huts. The refugees that have been coming have, in large numbers, managed to secure forged emigration cards and it is with the assistance of such cards that they have entered the borders of Tripura. Efforts are being made now to put an end to such a sort of entry and it is hoped that no one possessing a forged emigration card will be able to enter Tripura hereafter. In fact, the saturation point seems to have been reached in Tripura and one cannot say whether it would be possible to accommodate any more refugees in Tripura without causing considerable inconvenience and discomfort to the refugees and subjecting them to inevitable disabilities and handicaps.

**RESOLUTION RE SECOND FIVE
Year Plan --Confd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will not take up further discussion of the following Resolution.....

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada)
rose.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Chattopadhyaya gave me some notice here, saying, 'I wish to raise a point of urgency'. Hon. Members must give me the substance of what they are going to raise so that I may decide whether I should allow to do so. He has stated 'urgency'.

I must also be satisfied with regard to that.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: International crisis.

Mr. Speaker: He must have said that.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I am sorry; I was in great hurry.

Mr. Speaker: If he can wait till tomorrow, it can stand over unless it is too urgent.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Yes. Before the closing of the Session.

Mr. Speaker: Let him write exactly what is the matter.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on 23rd May, 1956.

"This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programmes of development contained in the Second Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission."

Total time allotted 29 hours: Time taken 12 hours and odd. Balance 16 hours. Tomorrow evening, we must have to close this. Shri U. M. Trivedi to continue.

I have been calling only hon. Members who have not taken part earlier in the debate. Shri N. C. Chatterjee came to me this morning and told me that he was the Chairman or Convener of one of the four committees. I propose to allow the Conveners of these committees to take part again although they had already spoken once as an exceptional case—it is an exception of course,—to explain what exactly was done in the committees, what are the various points which have not been explained, etc. In the same debate, we do not allow an hon. Member to speak more than once. This may be treated as an exception. I will call the Conveners. There are only four Conveners.

One is from the other House. I do not know whether all the other three are here. But, I won't allow them more than half an hour. So far as the other Members are concerned, I will call them one after the other. hon. Members will restrict their speeches to 15 minutes strictly, because I find a number of hon. Members are anxious to speak. They may have no opportunity hereafter on this matter.

Shri Feruze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): Fifteen minutes will not be enough. The Ministers have already taken up so much of time. Some Members took 40 to 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I will give 20 minutes: five minutes more if necessary.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The debate will close tomorrow, and the Prime Minister will reply?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; tomorrow.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Mr. Speaker, I had said that the Second Five Year Plan is devoid of that particular virtue which is essential to make it a very great success. My contention was that our country consisting essentially mostly of persons believing in their religion and being religiously-minded, education must be, at the elementary stage, imparted to the children of our country in the faith in which they are born. Now, I come to the picture which is before the House, namely, the Second Five Year Plan.

It has been shown in the Plan that our per capita income will increase and will go on increasing for a number of years if we follow a particular programme, that is to say, the programme in this Plan. Our per capita income is expected to increase in the years 1971 to 1976, that is to say, in the Fifth Plan, from Rs. 261 to Rs. 545. I would like to know from the Government why there is no per capita expenditure being estimated for all of us

who are going to have this per capita income. After all, it is something like this. A man who earns Rs. 20 a month may still be better off than a man who earns about Rs. 100,000 a month, if the man who earns Rs. 20 a month is able to save one rupee while the man who earns Rs. 100,000 a month spends Rs. 125,000. Bankruptcy will face the people if they are allowed to spend or their income is such that they are necessarily made to spend much more than they earn. What have we seen? The prices of everything have gone up from 1938. Our income has gone up slightly. There is no doubt about that. What about the expenditure? In 1938, we used to get wheat at Rs. 2 a maund. Today, in the ordinary market, we get wheat at Rs. 18 a maund. Milk used to be available at one anna a seer. Today it is not available for less than twelve annas a seer. Fuel, Charcoal, was available at 12 annas a maund. Today it is available at Rs. 6 a maund. Some people say—and that is what the Minister of Planning also said once—that the standard of living has increased. I say that is rubbish. It is not the standard of living that has increased. You do get more; you have to pay more for the same things; they are trying to pay more and you get something in the bargain. This is a vicious circle. You get more without saving more, without many things which are necessary for maintaining a higher standard of living. That higher standard of living is far far away. I am no economist. Some economists are laughing up their sleeves, here is a gentleman who does not understand the fundamental of economics and yet dabbles in it. I am merely a commoner in the street. I know where the shoe pinches, where my pocket is and where I stand. I want just to put the common man's point of view before the House.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): We consider him an hon. Member, not a gentleman.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My contention is this. Unless and until there is a method by which it can be shown that the per capita saving capacity of every Indian has increased, we cannot say

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

that our national income has in any manner increased. If the increase of national income per capita minus the national expenditure per capita leaves us with zero, it is no increment, and therefore some explanation is necessary from Government to show how it is that this planning is going to help us to achieve the objective that we have set before us.

12 NOON

There have been some hard words by some Members and some big economists. I do not want to agree with those economists at all. I do not want to say that everything has been done by the Planning Commission is rotten or rubbish or is not worth looking into. I do not say so, but what I do say is this that everything must be looked at from the proper perspective. When a vast amount of manpower is available for the development of our country, if that vast amount of manpower is not utilised well, it is not going to lead us anywhere. We have seen our Hirakud dam, we have seen our Damodar Valley Corporation, we have seen our Nangal project and all the various projects that are working, and we had very recently a big person like the Governor of Orissa criticising all those works. We have seen how our work has fallen at the various places. If the members who are planning this take a correct, materialistic view of the whole affair, a matter-of-fact view of the whole affair. I would recommend to them to read the reports of the Government of India of the years 1917 and 1918. Even with planning, things which were then considered essential for the economic growth of our country, for the economic development of our country, are still far, far away from achievement and our objective has not been reached. We are now clamouring before the world and tom-tomming that we are going to build 50 engines a year, we are going to increase it to 100 a year, we will make it 200 a year. In the year of Grace 1918 we were building 45 engines, the best engines in the whole world. They were B class

engines which were being built at Ajmer workshops, but they are not being built today. When we could build in 1918 fortyfive engines, we could have progressed much if our progress had not been retarded. So, this tom-tomming is no good and it is not an achievement in the least that in the year of Grace 1954 we have been able to build 50 engines at a huge cost of building them at Chittaranjan works. Therefore, we must take a matter-of-fact view of the things that we have been able to achieve.

Yesterday when the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri S. N. Mishra, was speaking he said that removal of bottlenecks in transport and meeting the movement of the goods that will be produced will all be achieved, of course here and there would be some drawbacks. I say: No, no, please open your eyes. Do not waste public money. Keep your eyes open as to what you are going to achieve. Here orders are given and rails are laid. Rails are of a particular length. Now, somebody had a brain-wave. He said: "No. This length is not enough. Prepare rails of this particular length. Have them welded together and have a longer rail length." What is the welding costing us? The welding which would cost us only 12 annas or one rupee is costing us Rs. 22 because a contract has been given to certain persons who are interested in it. Rs. 20 for one welding! Have you seen it? Those of us who have had their own welding done at their houses will realise that Rs. 22 for a single welding of three inches is not a price to be paid or which can be paid by this country. And for what benefit? I am really sorry to say that any student of physics will tell you that if the co-efficient of expansion is not properly calculated, it will buckle up your rails when they are laid during the hot season, and therefore it is essential for you to apply your mind directly to the problem and not trust too much the bureaucracy which has developed the habit. I should say, if always having its pound of flesh out of the public money which is being

spent. I bear even engineers and superintending engineers and others shamelessly talking in trains, ignorant of the fact that there are some fellow-passengers who can understand things, that ten per cent is the usual thing. When the Rs. 10 crores scandal was disclosed in the Nangal project, some contractors and some gentlemen who were with me in the train said: "Why are they making a clamour over Rs. 10 crores. After all, 40 per cent is the usual that we must get out of it, and 40 per cent it cannot be unless and until there was a defalcation of Rs. 80 crores. Why talk about this Rs. 10 crores?" This is very shameless. It is these shameless people who think that to talk about their shameless conduct is itself a shameless thing on our part. I say that this has got to be wiped out.

There are so many very empty platitudes in this report. You want everybody should come before you. The Government wants that the people should co-operate with them. The Government desires the co-operation of every citizen. Do they allow any citizen who does not belong to the ruling party to even put his shoulder to the wheels of progress of this nation. No. The Bharat Sevak Samaj is a closed shop, a closed ring. Nobody is allowed. Some Tom, Dick or Harry, some Congress gauleiter, in the language of Hitler, is just picked up. He has his jeep or landrover, he goes about and spends the money of the public and does not allow anybody else into the organisation. Similarly, the Mahila Kalyan Kendra. I can give you instances after instances. Women who do not know how to write even their names are the leaders of the.....

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I submit it is not social welfare, but it is social farewell.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: These are the persons who go on enjoying that particular type of benefit at the cost of the country.

I do not doubt your bona fides, I do not doubt your attempt to get this

country to progress, but the methods employed, the way the thing is being organised, the way you are proceeding with this programme is not at all conducive to the great objective which we have in sight.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has one minute more. I have given him sufficient time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I asked for at least 40 minutes because I have not spoken on this subject at all.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will bow to what you say.

Is it necessary that we must have a particular type of planning? Should we have the obsession of planning? Has planning been found necessary in America? Has planning been found necessary in the United Kingdom? Even without planning can a country not progress? Can we not have an objective in our day to day budget to progress in a particular manner? Is this planning such an essential feature that it should obsess all our activities, and obsess us with the idea that planning instead of becoming an objective becomes a subjective feature of all our development and keeps us away from the object which we want to achieve?

Ours has been declared an agricultural economy. What have we achieved in the direction of agriculture? On the contrary, it is to our utter shame that every now and then we have to import food products for feeding our own people. Is it not very deteriorating? The same thing I can say about cloth although the excise duty has been applied in our country to the various types of cloth that are to be produced and a peculiar type of thing has been said to us and we have to swallow it down our throat. It has been said that if to a dhoti worth Rs. 18 is added Rs. 2-12-0, instead of becoming Rs. 20-12-0 it will become Rs. 15. I do not know what type of economics it is that this will make it Rs. 15. When I was a young

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

boy once the mathematics teacher told me to show that 45 minus 45 is equal to 45. I was puzzled. Anyhow I solved the problem and showed that 45 minus 45 was equal to 45. That is only something on paper, and not in actual practice. If you add Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 18, it is not going to come down in practice to Rs. 15.

Already, our reports says that we are the most poorly clad people. The per capita consumption of cotton cloth in India is only 15 yards as against 65 yards in USA, 64 yards in Germany, and 22 yards in Japan. And even in a poor country like Egypt, it is 19 yards. Notwithstanding the fact that we put on long dhotis, we are still poorly clad, and we have absolutely not got that progress which is necessary to give a push to our textile industry; on the contrary, we are going to the digambar fame.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I shall conclude presently.

There were several plans in our country before, such as the Bombay Plan, the People's Plan, the Gandhian Plan, the Sarvodaya Plan, the Colombo Plan and the First Five Year Plan. Of all the plans which were considered in our country from time to time, I would recommend that we should again go back to the idea of Mahatma Gandhi, if at all we have to progress in our country.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I have listened with rapt attention to the speech of our Planning Minister, who is unfortunately absent. He is always so full of enthusiasm that I hate to dampen it. But his speech was a bold speech, and full of confidence in the fulfilment of all the targets laid down in the Second Plan and perhaps the increased targets now being aimed at.

As I was listening to him, a sense of nervousness was creeping over me. I am confident that all the increased production aimed at will be achieved

but my sense of fear arises because of my inability to appreciate how and who is going to carry or lift all this additional production, because it is transport alone that gives value to any commodity, whether it be agricultural produce, or raw material or finished product.

The permanent way is the life-line of our nation. I am afraid that there is something wrong somewhere with this life-line. It is the railways which will ultimately have to bear the burden of the Plan. It is the function of the railways to transport agricultural produce from areas where it is grown, to areas where it shall be consumed. Likewise, it is their function to collect and transport raw material, and then to retransport the finished products for individual consumption.

It is from this aspect that I would like to examine the performance of our railways. The additional freight traffic which the railways are expected to carry at the end of the Second Plan is estimated at 60.8 million tons, spread over a period of five years. And this is what I would like the House to try and understand. This would mean 12 million tons in the first year, 24 million tons in the second year, 36 million tons in the third year, 48 million tons in the fourth year and then only 60 million tons in the fifth year. Are our railways capable of shouldering this responsibility, without improvement in operating efficiency?

The second Plan has taken notice of a certain shortfall in rolling-stock. I think it is about 10 per cent. Then, there is a shortfall of about 5 per cent in line capacity. But they have not tried to work out the percentage of shortfall due to operating inefficiency, which seems to have gripped the railways of our country.

I have already given you the figures to show that the additional freight traffic increases at the rate of 12 million tons annually. In the course of the First Five Year Plan, the railways have been able to increase their

freight hauling capacity on an average by only 2·2 million tons a year. This has been the position for the first four years of the Plan. So far the first fifth year is concerned, the figures are not yet available. No statistical information for the year ending 31st March 1956 is available. Perhaps, we shall get that information only when the Railway Budget for 1957 is discussed here. So, what we are considering today, and what the Planning Commission had considered, when they drew up the Plan, is based on the figures for the year ending 31st March 1955. From 31st March 1956, to September 1956, six months have passed. But neither the Planning Minister nor the Deputy Planning Minister nor the Railway Minister has been able to give us any idea as to what additional load we have been able to carry in the first six months of the first year of the Second Plan. I am very doubtful how the railways are going in to be in a position to move this increased production.

We have to keep in mind the fact—and I am borrowing this from my non-friend Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and perhaps, this is the only point on which the two of us have ever agreed—that whereas production increases by arithmetical progression, the corresponding demand for transport rises by geometrical progression. The Planning Commission have only taken into consideration the additional production which they have estimated.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was saying that production increases by arithmetical progression, while the demand for transport increases by geometrical progression. I think it should be the reverse. I believe the hon. Member had said differently by mistake.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: It can be so.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Which is what?

Mr. Speaker: Production increases by geometrical progression, while

transport increases only by arithmetical progression.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: At the time they drew up the Plan, the Planning Commission were only concerned with the increased production which they had estimated at 60·8 million tons, that is, the actual production. But they have not taken into consideration the fact that a substantial part of production has to be retransported twice, thrice and sometimes even four times. They have left that out of account.

Before I proceed to deal with the railways, I would like to express my deep sense of disappointment with the Planning Commission for not having made any substantial provision for improving the bullockcart. In this atomic age, it requires courage to champion the cause of bullock-carts.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): Your bullocks are very prominent.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: You also require them.

There are over one crore of bullock-carts in India. And between them, they carry daily, and annually, more goods than the railways.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What about donkeys?

Shri Ferose Gandhi: This is what I want to emphasise. Between them, they carry more goods than the railways. It was only when I discovered the performance of our railways, that I realised the important role and honoured place that the bullock-cart has in our national economy.

Acharya Kripalani: And in your party symbol.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: I also discovered that there was substantial truth in Aesop's Fables in the story of the tortoise and the hare. Moving for about 15 hours a day at 2½ miles an hour, a bullockcart manages to move 37½ miles in 24 hours. There are no statistical figures available. But this is what I have been able to estimate.

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You may cut it down to, say, 31; you may knock off 5 or 6 miles; I am willing. The relevancy of this figure will soon be evident. I mean the figure of 37½ miles. The railways were expected to transport 120 million tons of freight in the year 1955-56, and it is said that they are likely to fall short of this requirement. In the next five years, the railways are expected to transport 180 million tons. There again, we are told that they might not be able to do so.

My stand is that the railways have the resources and the equipment, but what stands in the way is mounting operating inefficiency, the inability to utilise, and very poor utilisation of stock that we have. The utilisation of rolling stock is miserably low and it is my intention to suggest ways and means of improving rolling stock utilisation.

Acharya Kripalani: To whom are you suggesting?

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members had given me some indication as to which Ministries they would refer to, I would have tried to keep those Ministers here.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The Railway Minister was supposed to be present. I was told by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that according to the roster, the Railway Minister was supposed to be present here. But nobody is here. It does not matter. There is somebody in the official gallery. He can note.

Mr. Speaker: The Planning Minister will note it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Our Professor of English over there is just as good an expert. (Interruption). I would like the Acharya to leave me alone for some time just as we left him alone, because this will be cut off from my time.

A guide to the future, that is, the next five years, is past performance, especially during the First Plan

period, to which reference has made in the Second Plan. My difficulty is that the performance figures for the year 1955-56 of the railways are still not available. Therefore, we can confine ourselves to an analysis of the figures for 1954-55 only.

The railways are our biggest commercial undertaking and, as with any other commercial undertaking, we must know the potential production capacity. If a cement factory or a sugar factory with a rated output of 2,000 tons a day produces 1,000 tons, then it is not the fault of the plant and machinery; it is the fault of the management. Therefore, the first thing is to establish what was the transport capacity of our railways in 1954-55. In 1955-56, a large number of rolling stock has been added on, but since I do not have the figures, I cannot deal with them. I will only confine myself to the figures for 1954-55.

Now, what this hauling capacity? We had on the broad gauge, 158, 585 wagons with a capacity of 22 tons each and turn-round of 10·6 days. I will explain what turn-round is when I come to turn-round; it is very interesting. On this basis in 1954-55, the railways should have hauled on this system alone, that is, on the broad gauge, 118 million tons. I am taking the figure of turn-round as given by the railways. I do not think I can agree with the figure, because it is very high. It should be brought down. On the broad gauge alone, 118 million tons should have been hauled. On the metre gauge, the average number of wagons on line daily was 63,594 with a turn-round of 7·5 days and a capacity of 15·8 tons each. We should have hauled on the metre gauge, 47½ million tons. The total potential hauling capacity of the broad gauge and metre gauge should have been 165½ million tons annually.

But if I were to leave the figures just here, the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry would catch me. Therefore, I have to take away some

amount from this figure of 165½ million tons in 1954-55. A large number of wagons are either under or awaiting repairs. That is the first slice that goes off the total number of wagons. In the year 1954-55, we had 14,856 wagons either under or awaiting repairs, not annually, not monthly, not weekly, but daily. 14,856 wagons either under or awaiting repairs daily.

Now, this is a very high figure. But I want to be fair to the Railway Ministry also. Although this figure is high, the past figures indicate that this can certainly be brought down by about 30 per cent. Removing these 14,856 wagons, our actual hauling capacity on the broad gauge and metre gauge—less repairs—should have been 154 million tons annually, in 1954-55. Now, what have we actually hauled? The freight that the railways have handled in 1954-55 was 105.8 million tons.

So you will see that there is considerable wastage of capital assets as far as wagons go. I would like to illustrate to the House what happens in other countries. In Japan, the Japanese railways, which are a metre gauge system throughout the country and 88 per cent of the track of Japanese railways is single track—not double—with 97,000 wagons of 15 tons capacity each—7 tons less than ours—have hauled in 1954-55, 156 million tons annually. Just compare the two and you will find where our efficiency is going.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt—Central): We are nowhere.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: Now I would like to deal with a few technical problems. I will try to make them as simple as possible for the House to understand. Statistics, says a publication of the Railway Board, is the science of extracting facts from figures. It is very correct. The first fact that we run into is that the wagon moved, on an average, in 1954-55, 43.3 miles in 24 hours. That is the rate of movement of the wagon

on the broad gauge in 1954-55. What is it on the metre gauge? 28.4 miles. This is technically called by the railways 'wagon user'.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurkaon): Bullock-cart is swifter.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: The first time I heard it, I thought it was somebody who used the wagon. But this is technically called 'wagon user'. Simplified, it means the wagon miles per wagon per day. Simplified still further, it means the number of miles a wagon moves in 24 hours, which is 43.3 on the broad gauge and 28.54 on the metre gauge.

The second fact is that the average speed of goods trains in 1954-55 was 10.1 miles per hour on the broad gauge; and on the metre gauge it was probably 8.72 miles per hour.

Now, extracting the facts from the figures, according to the Railway Board's own instructions, we find that the broad gauge wagon moves 4½ hours in 24 hours and the metre gauge wagon 3½ hours. The wagon is lying idle for the rest of the time, either held up in the marshalling yards, goods sheds or somewhere.

Shri Raghunath Singh: 19 hours.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: This seems to be a rather astonishing performance for the Railways and unless some measures are taken to improve the wagon user or wagon miles per wagon day, the Second Plan is likely to suffer.

What is the effect of improving this wagon user? If we have, say, 200,000 wagons on line and the average time that a wagon remains in motion can be increased by, say, 2 hours, it would be equivalent to having another 100,000 wagons on line daily. Imagine how much a 2-hour increase alone in the wagon movement can yield in terms of transport capacity. You would have the equivalent of 100,000 extra wagons if only you can move the wagons 2 hours more, from 4½ to 6½ and from

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3½ to 5½. Then, they can be idling the rest of the time; but your problem would be solved.

This index of wagon user is an important index of operating efficiency and there is no reason why we should not be able to improve it, keeping in mind the fact that in previous years, several years back, it was much higher, both on the broad-gauge and the metre-gauge. If only the detention in marshalling yards, transhipment sheds, and sidings etc. which amounts to 18 hours a day can be reduced by, say, 2 hours, it would yield the desired result.

The Estimates Committee have made some reference to this high wastage of capital assets in terms of wagons and capital assets unutilised and I would like to read out a portion of this to the House. They have calculated the extent of wastage of capital assets. On page, 30,—I think it is the Thirtieth Report,—they have said:

"Combining the performances of the Mechanical and Traffic Departments, therefore, it may be stated that had efficiency been maintained in 1953-54 and 1954-55 at the best performance of the previous years, the traffic moved in those years could have been moved with 13,128 and 7,670 wagons less. As the capital cost per B. G. wagon is about 14,000 Rupees, capital assets of the value of about 18 and 10½ crores may be considered to have been unutilised. At 4% interest this would correspond to about 72 lakh and 42 lakhs additional revenue expenditure in 1953-54 and 1954-55 respectively.

The earning capacity of a B.G. wagon is about Ra. 20 per day. Accordingly the extent to which earnings could have been increased by more efficient working could be placed at about 9½ crores during 1953-54 and 5½ crores during 1954-55 on the B.G."

These are very strong strictures against the Railway Ministry.

I think, now the Railway Board have set up an organisation which they call the Wagon Chaser Organisation to push wagon faster. I hope that this Wagon Chaser Organisation will be strengthened more because it would yield results, and there is no reason why we cannot reach the figure of, say, 50 miles a day in the first year of this Plan. We should reach 50 because we have the capacity and we have the stock.

There was a lot of meaning in that old war-time slogan, 'Keep the wagons moving'. I think it should be revived. I hope by now the House has realised the importance of the bullock-cart, moving about 37½ miles in 24 hours; it moves less than the broad-gauge but more than the metre-gauge wagons. And that...

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow more time. I have already allowed 25 minutes and I will allow only 5 minutes more.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: People have given 40, and 45 minutes and even one hour.

Mr. Speaker: It always happens that when we come towards the tail-end of the debate, we have to rush through.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Why should we suffer?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot avoid it; somebody must suffer.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: If you cannot allow, I will sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I am giving him 5 more minutes.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Five minutes won't do. I should have more.

I gave an example that the Japanese Railways are able to transport 156 million metric tons with 97,000 wagons. We have got on our metre-gauge system—in 1954-55—63,594 wagons. With these 63,594 wagons, we have transported in 1954-55, 20-9

million tons. So, you will see how low our efficiency has gone and how much it has fallen. Then I would like to illustrate the consequences of this. I would like to give to the Minister who is present a few instances of what happened to trade and what happened to industry.

This is with regard to the coal quota for some of the Kanpur textile mills. The period is March 1955 to February 1956. The quota of coal wagons allotted to Kanpur was 3499 and the number of wagons received during this period was 2629. Thus, 870 wagons less than the quota allotted were received. The second crisis came a few months ago when on account of coal shortage in Kanpur many mills had to bang up a closure notice. These are the consequences which others have to suffer and the Plan will suffer if these things are not put right.

I would like to give another instance, and I would like the Minister to take down the number of the railway receipts, to show how this slow movement has interfered with our Plan. Here is an R. R. from Gwalior 956/8 dated 21-8-54. The place of despatch is Gwalior and the date of its arrival at Calcutta is 17-11-54: time of transit 3 months. Then, R.R. from Jaipur No. A/19-1758-32; date of despatch 18-11-54; date of arrival at Calcutta 17-1-55, 2 months; Jaipur again A/4992916, time of transit 2 months and 11 days, if you want I can give you dozens of examples of what is happening. People just go mad when they find that the goods which they had sent have either been lost or no one knows what has happened to them.

I would like to mention just one instance in a lighter vein. My hon. friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha was expecting a mango parcel a few months ago and we were all waiting for the mangoes to arrive and you too, Sir, were going to be one of the guests. She still has the railway receipt and

the railways have the mangoes. I would like....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Those who get it get the inside—not the mango proper.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member will have to reserve the mangoes for the next Budget.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): They may be in a rotten condition by that time.

Mr. Speaker: What I mean to say is this. All these are nice details but they are fit for a general discussion on the Budget. If he has more to say he can do so in the form of a memorandum. I have already allowed him more than 35 minutes. I have not allowed that except to some Ministers who have to reply and to some leaders of the various groups and to spokesmen. I have not allowed 35 minutes to any other Member. To say that I have allowed an hour and so on is wrong. I am not going to allow.....

Shri Ferose Gandhi: Then can I sit down?

Mr. Speaker: He can give a memorandum.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: This is very unfair because people who wait and have to speak towards the end get less time. Those who want to talk about cows, health visitors and so on get more time. But when we want to speak on more important things we are stopped. I think this is very unfair.

Mr. Speaker: What is the estimate of time?

Shri Ferose Gandhi: I want to explain how the delay in transport will affect the Plan. Transport has about 29 per cent of the total outlay of the Second Plan.

Mr. Speaker: What is the estimate of the hon. Member's time for himself?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I will finish by 1 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Then give me at least 10 minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to make this distinction.

Some Hon. Members: Transport is a very important subject; let the hon. Member have ten more minutes.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: After all, Sir, you are also in the hands of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is setting an example to others, and the others also might take it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: People who have at least points to make should be given the time. Let others also take time.

The next index of operating efficiency, and perhaps the most important is the wagon turnaround. For some mysterious reasons the Railway Board do not publish this figure in their annual reports. Stated in a simple way, wagon turnaround means the time between the loading of a wagon and the wagon becoming available for re-loading, and that is expressed in this way. The higher the turn-round the lower the operating efficiency, and the lower it is the higher the operating efficiency. The wagon turnaround on the broad gauge in 1954-55 was 10.6 days. I will illustrate the significance of this figure, and if you like, after that I can give up the whole thing and sit down. This is very important

Supposing our Deputy Minister of Planning has 60,000 and he requires for his effective daily loading 5,000 wagons, then 60,000 divided by 5,000, that is, 12 days will be the wagon turnaround figure. If by improving our operating efficiency

we can bring this figure of 12 to 11, that is, one day less, which is not a very high demand as far as I am concerned, the turn-round comes down to 11 days and the loading remains the same at 5,000 x 11, that is, 55,000 wagons, which means that you throw 5,000 wagons into an extra pool for further loading. Just one day can give you 5,000 wagons more, and you are looking for them all over the world when you have got them right with you. But this is not all.

If out of these 5,000 wagons, you make available 1,000 extra wagons for daily loading, your daily loading figure goes up from 5,000 to 6,000. Your total number of wagons remains at 60,000. So the turn-round automatically comes down to 10 days. So, you see the significance of these figures.

According to the Railways, the daily effective loading on the broad gauge was 12,530 wagons per day. Multiplying it by the turn-round figure, we get a total figure of 1,32,616 plus about 10,000 wagons under or awaiting repairs, which will make about 1,42,000 wagons. We still have in hand another 10,000 or 11,000 wagons which we can divert for better use.

The average lead of goods traffic in India is 300 miles. The number of miles a wagon travels in 24 hours is 43.3 miles. Therefore the wagons complete this journey in seven days. Actually the journey must be completed in seven days according to the figures of the Railway Board. But what happens? The turn-round given by the Railway Board is 10.6, which means that the potential turn-round is 7 days. From the time the wagon becomes immediately available for loading, it waits for 3½ days till it is re-loaded. Of course, assuming a wagon arrives, the load cannot be taken off immediately; it takes some time. But this gap of 3½ days can be brought down, and I hope.....

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): I think it has

already been brought down by one-fifth.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Railway operations consist of several factors which have to be co-ordinated in a manner so that an all-round improvement is achieved. Improving one index will not result in general improvement. Therefore, an all-round improvement is necessary. What also matters is how much freight is loaded in the wagon. It is not enough to move it faster; we might move it empty; we might move it with half its load. Therefore what is necessary is what is the load in the wagon. The average wagon load in 1954-55 on the broad gauge was 15.8 tons when the average wagon capacity was 22 tons, which means that we are wasting one-third of our capacity on the broad gauge, and also on the metre gauge. There are several reasons advanced for this. They say that the smalls are not giving a bigger load. There is no reason why if you can stiffen up your nominated loading, the smalls cannot be loaded up to the full capacity of the wagon. You have to change your freight rates in a manner which will result in the trader or the business man or anybody who wants to use the wagon, loading it to its maximum capacity. If a wagon can hold 600 maunds, and the minimum rate applicable in that particular case is 400 maunds, naturally there is no inducement to the trader to load more. He will load 400 maunds and leave the rest of the wagon empty. Therefore, it is necessary to revise our freight tariffs. I hope that that will be done.

You will realise the difficulties which are created at points where there is a break of gauge-broad gauge against metre gauge or the other way. The wagon capacity of the broad gauge is 22 tons; the wagon capacity of the metre gauge is 15.8 tons. Unless you load the M. G. wagons to full capacity you will be wasting space in the B. G. at the point of transhipment. Similarly, if you are to move from a broad gauge wagon of 22 tons capacity into a metre gauge wagon, you will find

that you will have to move it into two wagons because you cannot accommodate it in one.

There are two things necessary which the Planning Commission should look into. I am told that the capacity of the M. G. wagon in 1955-56 has gone up to 18½ tons. I think this capacity should be raised to at least to 20 tons so that both the B.G. and the M. G. wagons can hold equal loads and there is no waste of wagon space where the transhipment takes place.

Another important index of operating efficiency is the speed of goods trains, the number of wagons per goods train and the average load hauled. An analysis of figures for the last several years shows that there has been considerable deterioration in the matter of speed on both the broad and the metre gauge. In 1954-55 the average speed of the goods trains on the broad gauge had fallen to as low as 10.1 miles per cent per hour, and on the metre gauge it had dropped to 8.72 miles per hour. These results are extremely disappointing, and unless steps are taken to remedy this downward trend, the Plan is likely to suffer considerably. We have today a large stock of new locomotives and wagons, and it is surprising that after an investment of Rs. 432 crores in the First Plan, the results should be so poor. Time and again we find that during the Railway Budget discussion we receive reports which say "due to the war and its after effects" or "due to Partition and its after effects". Now so many years have passed. At least stop this now. How long are you going to use these phrases. War has taken place and Partition has taken place. Now settle down and do something. There is an important factor in the railways. It is only what is behind the engine that matters. What is in front of the engine is not our concern. In 1954-55, the average number of wagons per goods train on the broad-gauge was 48 and on the metre-gauge, 38. The results are

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surprising. As far back as 1938, the average number of wagons per goods train was 52 and 46 respectively. All the broad-gauge and the metre-gauge locomotives were hauling a larger number of wagons. Of course there was not larger tonnage but they were certainly hauling larger number of wagons. Now that we have engines with much greater tractive effort than we used to have and loop lengths have also considerably increased, the average number of wagons per goods train should have shown considerable improvement. This information is given in the graph in volume I of the report of the Railway Board and it can be referred to. The average weight hauled per goods train in 1954-55 was 500 tons on the broad-gauge and 45 wagons on an average. This goes to show that we are hauling a substantial number of empties.

Whenever we ask the Minister as to why the speed has gone down and why the punctuality percentage has gone down, the usual explanation given is traffic density. The density of traffic, according to the railways, means train miles per running track mile per day. If the figures given here are correct, the density of traffic has gone down on the metre-gauge. Why have the speeds or performances not gone up on the metregauge? In 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41, the traffic density in the metre-gauge was much higher than it is in 1954-55. Then, why has the speed and performance dropped? Is traffic density the proper explanation? The deterioration in speed and general performance has often been attributed to over-aged stock, traffic density, etc. But, I would like the railways to speak for themselves. This is what the Efficiency Bureau of the Railways has to say in the matter.

"The Efficiency Bureau, after making some sample surveys of a number of typical sections came to the conclusion that the drop

in speed was more than could be accounted for by the increased density of traffic and allied factors. They, therefore, attributed this additional drop in speed to the deterioration in general standard of work and supervision, lack of adequate co-ordination between adjacent control districts, divisional officers or between the railways and the low standard of rolling stock maintenance."

These are the causes, not traffic density, nor line capacity or section capacity. It is these that have brought our performance so low.

Mr. Speaker: It is now only five minutes to 1 o'clock.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I will finish in five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may please himself by going on till 1 o'clock I have no objection.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The Estimates Committee in their 30th Report have stated:

"The Efficiency Bureau has come to the conclusion that inefficiency is a contributing factor to this deterioration and the extent of inefficiency is greater on the metre-gauge than on the broad-gauge."

Having said that I would like to say that you are imposing, because of your wrong policy a very heavy load on the Railway Board. You must make up your mind whether you want to have air-conditioned janata-trains or you want to move your goods which you are going to produce.

Air conditioned Janata is all right but it can wait. The transport of freight cannot wait. I have been noticing for several months, and especially during the last three or four months, and seeing with my own eyes, the general managers and members of the Railway Board running from Bombay to Delhi and Delhi to Madras, Calcutta to Delhi and so on.

What is it? They are trying out air-conditioned Janatas. What is this Janata going to do? Your line capacity, signalling, tracks, everything is not in a condition to move trains at this high speed but you are going to do it. What I ask is this. Why not run the trains in time today? Why not run at least the mail trains in time? What about the Grand Trunk Express? I tabled a question as to the number of days in July when it came in time. The answer was: nine days. For nine days in a month, it comes in time on other days it runs late by anything upto ten or twelve hours. Put that right first and then, you will find that the speed automatically goes up.

Yesterday, there was a press note. These days, the railways are running more in the newspapers by way of Press notes than on the tracks. I saw a Press note which said that the air-conditioned janata was going to take five hours less than the Grand Trunk Express takes for the Madras-Delhi journey. I asked a railwayman: five hours less than 44 hours which is the time-table time or five hours less than the actual time which the Grand Trunk Express takes? It is a challenge to the Ministry and I say it today. You will find in three months' time that the air-conditioned janata will also be running late or you would have held up all along from Madras to Delhi goods trains and other passenger trains resulting in a great blow to the working of the Plan.

Our policy should be clear as to what we want from the Railway Board. Do we want them to move this traffic and freight or do we want them to run air-conditioned janatas? Speed depends more on the condition of the track and the type of signalling available than on the quality of the rolling stock. Our track is in a very poor condition. The formula according to which it is laid is called: $N + 3$. N is the length of the rail in yards. It is fourteen plus three, it comes to seventeen. Seventeen sleepers for each rail. This is a poor track. In

a country like France, the formula is $N + 15$. It comes to 29 or 30 or something like that. You must improve your track and condition it to stand speed. It is only then that you can get speed. Where is our Railway Board going to produce speed from? Look at the condition of signalling or of inter-locking. All our stations should be inter-locked and then I tell you, even your forty-year-old engines will perform better than the new engines are performing today. What is the speed of a mail train today? Madras-Bombay speed is 23 miles; Kashmir mail—the speed is 23 miles. Is this speed? You must improve the track; you must improve signalling. Even if you have to spend hundreds of crores in inter-locking all your stations—there are 6200 stations—let us spend that amount. Then you will find results.

We are going to spend a large amount on doubling the track. There are many countries of the world where they have changed from double tracks to single; they have removed the second track because it was found highly uneconomical. Single tracks gave far better utilisation with certain forms of signalling, called the centralised traffic control, and inter-locking or some more modern means of signalling, about which I do not know much.

I have already explained to you that 88 per cent. of the working track of the railways in Japan is single. Yet, what are they able to achieve? There is a particular section—single track—over which 186 trains run up and down in 24 hours. Some of the trains have a headway of about 110 seconds. We should try and improve in that direction instead of going in for doubling and spending such large sums of money.

What I have had to say about the wagons seems to have been fallen the locomotives also. We make extremely poor use of the locomotives. In 1954-55 the total number was 7994. In this Plan, we are going to spend a

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few hundred crores more on the purchase of locomotives. But, what is happening?

Mr. Speaker: It is now 1 o'clock; the hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I shall conclude in just five minutes

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): It is so very interesting, two or three minutes more may be given.

1 P.M.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Out of 7,994 locomotives on line in 1954-55, the number under or awaiting repairs was 1,357, which means that 18 per cent. of the locomotives were idling in the workshops or awaiting to go into the workshops. This is a very high percentage and all steps should be taken to improve the position before you go on adding locomotives. It might seem that to carry the additional traffic all that you need do is to add more wagons and more locomotives. This is likely to prove very dangerous. It is a very dangerous remedy, because we might not be able to afford it.

We are not taking the best out of our engines. As far as goods trains go, I am told that the engine miles per engine day as far as steam goes was 94 miles in 24 hours. This is very poor performance and this can certainly be increased. When we are buying these new locomotives from foreign countries there is no reason why we should not buy the best and the most modern ones.

All the time the Minister is telling us that the trains are late because the quality of the water is bad, because the quality of coal is bad, etc. All these things are there. Water and steam which give power to the locomotive are also its biggest enemy. The French Railways have overcome this problem by what is known as the internal treatment of water. It is called T. T. A. There is no technicality about it. It is a simple thing: a water softener is added to the water. Soften the water and

the boiler is not damaged to the extent it is by the ordinary water. There is no reason why our locomotives should not be fitted with this equipment. Today there is an exhibition going on in France where locomotives are on display which have done one million miles and the boiler is in first class condition. Also, water when it evaporates leaves some sort of scale inside the boiler. It is estimated that thirty tons of deposit are left inside the boiler in a run of 1 million kilometres. Therefore, if we have this equipment attached to our engines, I see no reason why our performance should not be better; we could also reduce the time it takes to carry out what is known as boiler wash.

Then again I would like to point out that a number of engine failures have been wrongly classified as accidents. The Railway Board declares that there have been 1,997 accidents during 1953-54 and 1954-55. I say this is a wrong description. You must classify them as engine failures. Accidents due to failure of engines—in fact, they should be called breakdowns—due to failure of engines, owing to failure of material, workmanship and operation arising from the working of the running staff was 1,997. This is a very high figure. Again, accidents due to failure of engines—again I would correct that and say that they should be called breakdowns—owing to faultily designed material, in workmanship in the Mechanical Department was 1,059. If the engine failures are going to be on this huge scale, I am afraid very little improvement is possible. Therefore, some step should be taken to reduce the engine failures. Most of them are breaking of couplings, or buffers, or something like that. These are minor accidents. But the maintenance standard is very low as the Efficiency Bureau of the Railways have themselves pointed out.

I will give an example. The 303 Up Lucknow-Delhi Express on 20th June somewhere near Rahimabad

was travelling at a speed of 55 miles an hour. The axle broke and the wheel left the engine. Very fortunately the train was not over a bridge. Otherwise you can imagine what could have happened. Also, very fortunately, one of the finest drivers on the Northern Railway was in charge of that engine and he managed somehow to control the engine. It is not always that we can have such first class drivers on the engines and therefore we have to be careful. The maintenance of stock is very poor.

Now I would like to finish. A huge enterprise like the Railways cannot be successfully run without the co-operation of the one million railwaymen who man our Railways. It is on these officers and workmen that the responsibility for the success of the Plan depends. We have some of the finest officers of which any country can be proud. I say that because I have more to do with them than many hon. Members. We have as our Member for Transportation in the Railway Board one of the ablest railwaymen in the field of transport and it is on him that the entire burden of this Plan is going to fall. Therefore, I say make up your mind; give him a clean sheet. Either you want this 60 million tons to be moved, or you want him to run air-conditioned janatas. He cannot do both. We should make an all out effort to gain the cooperation of these men and this would imply a change in our policy towards labour. I have found the railwaymen just as enthusiastic about the Plan as the Planning Minister and also the Deputy Planning Minister, but these men are frustrated and we have to see that this feeling of frustration is removed. There should be an intensive drive to encourage socialist competition between section and section, between workshop and workshop, between division and division, between one zone and another zone. I am confident that with a new outlook towards the railwaymen we shall not only be able to meet the targets in

the Plan but reach still higher peaks of railway performance.

Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the Prime Minister.

Shri Punnose (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, though I believe I have got some very important points to make, I promise I will not exceed my time, because I would not like to deny the opportunity to my friends. It was my original idea to deal with certain general aspects of the Plan and refer to certain particular matters at the end. But, in view of the very brief time at my disposal I have reversed the process. I would bring to the notice of Government certain aspects of the Plan which I believe if not corrected immediately will go against the interest of the Plan and the country in general in the long run.

A plan, if it is to be called a national plan, should take into consideration the various regions of our country. In a vast country like ours it is quite natural that there are certain areas which have certain advantages, which are slightly industrially advanced and certain areas which are backward,—backward in certain respects, backward due to historical reasons. Unless a plan takes note of this backwardness, of this inequality and disparity and tries to bring about a certain amount of equality, I think it will be prejudicial to the interests of the country. There is a feeling, a strong feeling in certain areas of this country that they are completely neglected, that they are overlooked. It is common talk in the lobby, Sir, that Members from Travancore-Cochin, to whichever party they may belong, speak in the same strain when they speak in this House. Some hon. Members have told me that it is impossible to find the party affiliations from the speeches they make because everyone of the Members from Travancore-Cochin has to make the same complaint before the House. So I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there is a deep-seated feeling in

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every section of the people in the south generally, and specially in Travancore-Cochin, that the First Five Year Plan has failed them completely and the Second Plan is following suit. The Second Five Year Plan also does not take into account the problems of the areas in the south, especially Kerala and totally neglects their interests.

Sir, I quite appreciate that there are certain areas where we cannot have particular kinds of industries. In Kerala you do not get coal; at least the mineral resources of the State have not yet been surveyed and mapped out. Therefore, it is not my plea that an industry which requires a large amount of coal should be started there, in an area where coal is not available. But there are certain advantages, certain facilities available in almost every area and those facilities have to be completely exploited and industries that suit the particular area should be started there. For example, in Kerala, though we do not have coal we have got water power and there are great facilities for generating electric power. In that respect I think Kerala would be the foremost State in India. But even in respect of industries which require water power and electric power we do not get a square deal. When we talk about an industry for the production of electrical goods, we are immediately confronted with the question of coal and that is denied to us.

But what about a shipyard? A second shipyard is an extreme necessity from the point of view of India as a whole, and in Cochin we get a most natural harbour. Timber we have got in abundance and cheap labour is there in plenty. But when the question of a second shipyard is mooted all sorts of evasive replies are given and nothing definite is said. I would like to hear from the hon. Minister what they have finally decided about the matter.

Then take, for example, the case of fisheries. In Travancore-Cochin we have got, so to say, unparalleled, possibilities of developing fisheries. Even today one-tenth of the total catch of India is accounted for by our fishermen in Travancore-Cochin. It is said that even with their outmoded tools our fishermen are able to surpass the per-acre catch of other countries, including the United Kingdom. For the development of fisheries only a small amount, a few lakhs of rupees, has been set apart and in the Plan we do not find a place that this industry deserves.

There is, then, the question of railways. I do agree that we cannot spend too much money on transport, especially when the question of rapid industrialisation is on the agenda. We have to spend the money that is available with care. But you may be interested to know, Sir, that for about 50 years Travancore-Cochin had not one yard of additional railway line. In the First Five Year Plan we were given a railway link connecting Ernakulam with Quilon. That line is not yet complete. Now a general view was taken that new railway lines should not be started, if possible, immediately. That places Travancore-Cochin on the same footing, forgetting that that state has much less railway lines than that we deserve from the point of view of area or population. Certain railway lines have been proposed here—a railway line connecting Ernakulam with Mavelikkara or Kayamkulam, a point in the new railway line—by the then State Government. When we met the hon. Minister for Railways, he also said that top priority has been given to this line by the then T. C. State Ministry. The Minister was also pleased to tell us that he will support this plan. I do not know whether he supported it or not, but any extension of the railway line has not found a place in the Plan. This is something about which our people feel very strongly.

There are several industries at the moment in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, but they are in a precarious position. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of this House one particular aspect. This plan was drawn up when Malabar was a part of Madras State. With the reorganisation of States there is going to be a very big change. A big slice of territory is going to be taken away from Madras State and added to Travancore-Cochin and an area, a very important area, from Travancore-Cochin is going to be integrated with Madras. Therefore, my submission is that in order to have an effective Plan, a successful Plan, the whole picture of the Plan as it affects the new Kerala State should be reconsidered on the basis of the requirements of the new State. The Plan should be re-planned in that light. The State Ministry has also made this point in its publication.

Sir, I generally agree with the statement on the industrial policy, with regard to the division between the public sector and private sector. I generally agree that consumer goods industries should mostly be done by the private sector. But with regard to the new State of Kerala there is one particular aspect. All the industries which we have today—we have not many industries—were started years ago, not by private capital but by the State. Though it was an autocratic government it had to start certain industries. This is an aspect which we should not forget. Therefore, with regard to Kerala I think an exception has to be made in the general statement of policy. In Kerala, either through the shyness of capital or because of other factors, it has been found not possible to start any big industry by private capitalists, with the result that the State had to step in. All the industries that we have today, whether it be rubber factory or ceramic factory, were started by the State. Therefore, it is imperative that the State itself should take the

initiative in starting industries in Kerala. I do not say that it should continue for ever. After some time private capitalists will come forward and then certain industries may be left to them. But at the moment, if you want to find a solution to the terrible problems that face the people of Kerala, the general policy on industries should not apply as such, so rigidly, to Kerala as to other parts. For example, there is the question of tyre factory. 95 per cent of the raw material, rubber, for this factory is produced by Kerala. This proposal was with the Government and the people for a long time. Now, I am told that some foreign company, Dunlop or some other company, is prepared to start a factory. But it is not in Travancore-Cochin but in Madras or some other place. This tyre company which requires only an investment of between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 2 crores has to be started by the State itself. The Ministers generally say that it is too small an industry to be started by the State. But I say it is not too small an industry to be looked after and guided by the State Government. The State Government has to take the initiative in the matter, to establish this tyre factory. This factory can give employment; it can give a good price for the producer of rubber and also in the long run, it can make available good manufactured articles at a reasonable price to the people. Therefore, I would strongly urge on the Planning Commission and the Government that the whole Plan with regard to Kerala has to be revised and these defects have to be corrected.

Our density of population is the highest in India. The land available for cultivation is very small. Unemployment is our biggest problem. The first Five Year Plan did not touch it. I am sorry to say and I will be failing in my duty if I do not say—that all parties in the State and the people as a whole are perfectly convinced that the second Five Year Plan is not going to give them any sort of relief. Not only that. They are adding insult to

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mjury. We are told that there is no industrial climate in our State; that labour makes it difficult for starting industries, etc. But the facts and figures do not help the gentlemen who accuse us of these things. With regard to production, man-days lost, etc. Kerala cannot be said to be less suitable than any other place in India in the matter of industrial development. But I do not want to stand on controversial grounds like that. Our people, irrespective of parties and classes, have in them an urge for increasing industrialisation of our State. We are deeply convinced that only by industrialising the State.... We can face the problems and solve them to the best of our ability.

With regard to labour disputes and such other things, I may assure the House and also the Government that we, who have got our place in the labour front and are working among the labour, are not against the success of the Plan. We want the Plan to succeed 101 per cent. in our State and we will leave no stone unturned to make the Plan a success. There are industrial disputes in my State just as there are industrial disputes in other parts of India also. In this matter, the authorities, including the Adviser, very often ask us for concluding an industrial truce. We are prepared for an industrial truce, though I personally hate the word 'truce', because it presupposes war and also the maintenance of the status quo. But, one must realise the wretched lives of our workers. I do not say that all the grievances can be redressed or should be redressed here and now, but I ask, why not the Government and the Unions get together and try to find out the means and methods by which the grievances of the workers may be solved in time and proper solutions found. Where it cannot be solved immediately, at least let some efforts be made and let some way be found by which these disputes may be settled then and there. Instead of doing so, the Government are

referring the disputes to arbitration, adjudication, etc., and these have failed to bring about the desired effect. Therefore, special methods have to be found, and we on our part are prepared to negotiate and settle things peacefully without holding up production.

I request the Government and the people who speak for the Government not to bring in this argument of labour trouble. Let them take constructive steps. We promise full co-operation in the removal of these difficulties that stand in the way of increase in production and maintenance of peace.

The next thing to which I should like to refer is the cashewnut industry. How miserably our first Five Year Plan has failed in certain aspects can be shown with regard to the cashewnut industry itself. This industry in my State employs about 50,000 workers. We want some 80,000 tons of raw cashewnut every year. We have to depend, however, for 56 per cent. of our requirements on South Africa. But, what has happened now is that this inflow of cashewnut has stopped. Every year, at a certain period, this inflow stops, and the industry is held up. Unemployment comes in. This year, it has affected all the factories, and nearly 50,000 workers are today starving, when we are planning for them here! What is the remedy? A permanent remedy would have been achieved, had we taken sufficient care and planted a hundred thousand acres with cashewnut trees. If we had done that, we would have been in a position to meet the full requirements of the industry. I do not say that the cashewnut trees should be planted in Kerala alone. In fact, there is very little land there. The fact about the cashewnut trees is that they can grow in any area which has ten inches of rainfall annually and in any area which is below 4,000 feet below sea level. That means,

any part of India including Delhi is suitable for the cultivation of cashewnut trees. There is no other tree which is more useful in the matter of preventing soil erosion than cashewnut. In all our river valley projects, this can be done. Somebody was telling me that if the DVC area wanted it, we could supply all its needs in the matter of plantation of cashewnut trees. But there is not enough plantation, with the result that every year there is shortage and this year it has been the worst.

Therefore, with regard to the cashewnut industry, I want that there must be some plan drawn up so that cashewnut cultivation can be taken up seriously. We have got large areas in Madras, Andhra and in every State lying vacant. If those areas are utilised and if the existing areas in those States which are under cashewnut cultivation can be further planted with cashewnut trees, we will get over this crisis and the cultivators will get good prices. So, this question has to be taken up seriously.

I would proceed to refer to another point. Very often it is said that for the success of our Plan what we need mainly is not money—money, of course, is useful—but enough technical personnel, and persons qualified in the technique. But look at the picture in Kerala. Kerala has got the highest density of population and the highest percentage of literacy in India and the highest percentage of boys and girls attending schools and colleges. Every year, thousands of our young men and women go out to get some entrance in the technical colleges. What happens is that even one per cent of such students do not get the facility for technical education. We have got one Engineering College having less than 150 students and one Medical College where the number of seats has been raised to 100 only this year. For Heaven's sake, please raise the number of seats. Why on earth you cannot have 500 seats in the En-

gineering College and at least 500 seats in our Medical College? It is cold-blooded callousness to the poverty, starvation and tears of people who, though small in number, are a proud people and who will not take lying down those things for long.

I talked about the tyre factory; allied to that—in fact, it is a bigger scheme—is the new planting of rubber. India is in short supply with regard to rubber today and I am told by the Minister that they are going to invest Rs. 12 crores in a synthetic rubber factory. Even then, after five or ten years, who will be in short supply and we will require about another 5,000 tons of rubber. We are having a small replanting scheme for natural rubber, but the new planting scheme is lying with some Ministry. They are talking of plans and quick movement and Appleby is brought in to expedite matters, but that new planting scheme is lying idle in some Ministry—Heaven knows where. The scheme envisages a lakh of acres being planted with high-yielding rubber. We do not ask much from the Government. The Rubber Board has passed that scheme and it is lying with the Government for nearly a year. What we ask is that an amount of Rs. 750 per acre may be advanced to the cultivator, to be collected back in half-yearly instalments with a term of 7 years, because it is then that the rubber tree gives the yield. They are going to invest Rs. 12 crores in a synthetic rubber factory, which may give employment at the most to 8,000 workers. But if Rs. 7½ crores are given—that is what it works out to for a lakh of acres—for the new planting scheme, it will give steady employment to 45,000 workers and casual employment to another 20,000 workers. But this scheme is rotting there and our people are feeling that their burdens are increased every day.

Therefore, if our Plan has to be called a national plan, the difficulties and problems of the backward areas

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have to be looked into. We are happy that something is done for Madhya Pradesh or Orissa, because they are backward areas. But, the South, Kerala in particular, cannot be neglected like this. I will strongly urge the Government to go into the schemes I have mentioned and make certain necessary changes.

The other day the hon. Minister said that in China there is tremendous enthusiasm among the people. He has also optimistically said that if we get such co-operation here, we could beat both the Soviet Union and China. I am very happy to find that optimism in him, but I want him to examine why we are not getting that co-operation and enthusiasm here. He says the next moment that ours being a democracy, we cannot accept the methods of China. What does it mean? Does it mean that democracy and popular enthusiasm are two things which cannot fit in together and that one is against the other? The fact is that our friends here do not look to certain aspects of the Chinese plan, where there is something very attractive to the people. In our country, in spite of certain democratic forms which we have accepted and which we value very much, there is something which does not rouse popular enthusiasm. We have to find out what exactly it is and correct it. The thing is this. We ask the people in all parts of the country to put in their mite and sacrifice. If I am asked to make sacrifices, I am prepared to do it; but, naturally, I will look to my neighbour. We ask the workers to tighten their belts and do hard work; but, looking into the figures for the last so many years, you will find that the wages of the workers have remained stationary or have been moving at a snail's pace, while the profits have increased. As long as that thing continues, how can you expect the worker to put in his mite?

In the same way, the question of land reforms has been hanging fire for long. Even today the rent which the landlord gets is not controlled, whereas the peasants, in spite of the

hard work they put in, get little returns. In many States, including Kerala, the area that a family or person can hold is not fixed. Therefore, land reforms and giving the worker a square meal have to be done and the impression should be created that no section gets a share which it does not deserve. If a Government, democratic in name, is not going to take a firm stand on these things, I am afraid we will not be able to rouse the enthusiasm of our people and make the plan a success. One of the most important things is that a feeling should be developed among the people in every part of the country that every section, especially the most backward sections, is helped and not that the prosperous people become more prosperous and poor become poorer.

Mr. Speaker: May I know who are all the hon. Members from States from which not even a single Member has spoken so far? It is only for my information, so that I may not allow any State to go unrepresented.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Who are the Members who have spoken? Party Members have already spoken and they must have come from some State. I shall find out which of the States have not been represented.

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Those who have spoken already at the first time may not be given chances again.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. More.

Shri S. S. More: Mr. Speaker, the Planning Commission is in charge of drafting our plans. Regarding this Planning Commission, I want to make one constructive suggestion. This Planning Commission came into existence in the month of March, 1950. You will be pleased to notice that the Planning Commission has been created and brought into existence under a Government Order which prescribes certain terms of reference. Among those

terms, the Planning Commission was commissioned to determine the priorities and further to prepare a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources. My submission is that this Planning Commission has entirely failed to bring into effect this particular instruction given by the Government. I want to make a further suggestion. It is brought into existence, as I said, under a Government Order. When we are having so many statutory commissions and corporations, I do not see why this Planning Commission itself should not be made a statutory body subject to the full and effective control of this House. Let the Government come forward with a statute in which they will define the composition of the Planning Commission; let them also prescribe the terms of the Commission and the stages through which they will carry to fulfilment the various plans.

I find this Plan is full of platitudes; nothing but platitudes; platitudes sown like seeds in a paddy field, from one cover to the other cover. Platitudes by themselves do not bring into existence the necessary conditions by which objectives have to be fulfilled.

What are the objectives? Ours is a backward country. We want industrialisation. Industrialisation has to be ginned up to a particular pitch where it will satisfy the growing need generated by growing prosperity and growing population. If we want to reach our objective, the first condition is settling priorities. Now, our country is predominantly an agricultural country and agriculture is the greatest industry in this country. What are we doing to ginge up this industry? What are we doing to bring this industry to a modern scientific plane? In no country, which is backward in agriculture, can industrialisation succeed in bringing about an industrial revolution unless they strike a proper balance between the development of agriculture and the development of industry. Our development here under the Plan is lopsided

development. We are blindly imitating the western countries without seeing the consequences and the way in which they have gone through industrial revolutions and brought about a high stage of industrial development. Take, for instance, England. In the 18th and 19th centuries they took, by the invention of machinery, to industrial development but as a necessary byproduct of that industrial development they had to improve and modernise their agriculture because industry is more like a demon with insatiable hunger like our Bakasura. It requires raw materials. It creates and puts money into the pockets of so many persons. Due to that money, people want to consume things more and more and unless you are prepared to satisfy the first and most important essential for peoples' living, the creation of sufficient food for people, and the creation of raw materials in abundant quantities for the industries, you cannot succeed.

After studying very carefully both the Plan and the relevant literature which has been put out by the Planning Commission—they are very prolific literature but they are meagre as far as the results of the Plans are concerned—I find they have failed to establish a nice balance, a delicate balance, between industrial development and, at the same time, agricultural development. As my friends has suggested, while the brain has to be looked into, at the same time, you have to look to the physical parts also so that the body and limbs are proportionate. Otherwise, you will find one part of the body developing beyond proportion and not in keeping with the development of other limbs of the body and the result is an ugly deformity which you, Sir, and I shall shudder to look at.

My submission is that agriculture is not receiving proper attention and one of the most essential reason for this indifference on the part of the Planning Commission for agriculture is that the agricultural community is a

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non-vocal community. Agricultural Community is a community, which is trained to suffer and suffer in silence. As for the urban element, it is more vocal and so the press and others concentrate the flood light of their criticism on the problems and the difficulties of the urban areas and the Planning Commission becomes immediately sensitive to their demands.

My submission is, according to the Constitution we are determined to remove the disparities, disparities between the rich and the poor, disparities between the male and the female, disparities.....

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): How can you remove the disparities between the male and the female?

Shri S. S. More: My time is very short. I shall enlighten Mr. Murthy on the question in the lobby if he wants.

Now, what about the disparities between the rich and the poor and what about the disparities between the rural areas and the towns? We have only to quote Mahatma Gandhi without any effort to follow what he was saying; that is our misfortune. Mahatma Gandhi was pleased to say:

"We have, until a little while ago concentrated work in cities and we have arranged our plans according to the needs of the cities. We have to reverse the process now. The cities are capable of taking care of themselves. It is the villages we have to turn to. We have to disabuse them of their prejudices, their superstitions and their narrow outlook."

My submission is that the Planning Commission shall do well if they concentrate all their attention on the difficulties and ailments which are many in the rural areas. They are suffering from destitution, poverty and everything along with floods which are the worst enemies of India and your

attack has to be directed against those large number of enemies which are entrenched and very formidable in rural areas. Now I have no time to dilate on those problems but I will bring to the notice of the Planning Commission some of the important suggestions that I want to make.

It is said, and the Planning Commission literature shows, that Government have great solicitude for the cultivator. Everywhere they say: we must try to raise the standard of the farmer. If you want to do so, you must give something to the farmer so that his production capacity can go up. But I find there is no performance in that direction. Only an expression of solicitude is nothing and it does not help. But they are doing it in the British tradition. That was the Britishers' way of doing things. They used to say: we look to the interests of the cultivator. But they used to do nothing for the cultivator. All their attention was concentrated either on imperial interests or satisfying some small element from the urban areas. With your permission, Sir, I will quote one extract from a resolution of 1902 when Lord Curzon was here:

"...the agricultural community in India, constituting as it does an overwhelming proportion of the entire population of the Indian continent and contributing so large an amount to the Indian revenues, cannot fail to be to the Government a matter of the most intimate concern."

But the Planning Commission has not yet travelled beyond the pious declaration in which Lord Curzon and people like him were indulging for a period of hundred years when they were dominating this country.

1-48 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I will refer particularly to food production. The Minister for Agriculture

has been coming out with statements that we are suffering from food shortage. He has made on so many occasions.....

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I have never claimed either self-sufficiency or shortage.

Shri S. S. More: I am referring to Shri A. P. Jain. Of late he has made certain declarations that the production of food in this country, for various, reasons, is not sufficient to satisfy all the wants of the country with the result that some food is being imported into this country. One of the causes why food production in this country is not sufficient was given by him at Bombay when he made a certain statement I am referring to the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of the 11th September 1956. This is the comment which has appeared there:

"Shri A. P. Jain, the Union Minister of Food and Agriculture, had made an apparently startling disclosure. Speaking at Bombay on Friday, Shri Jain accused the big trade in that city for indulging in objectionable activities in the matter of export of foodgrains and smuggling food from Bombay to East Pakistan.....

"and make huge profits thereby. As a matter of fact, however, the comments need not appear so startling in point of truth. The expected has come to pass."

This is what the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has to say. We are suffering from insufficient production. Why? Unless agriculture is taken to a higher mechanised plane, higher scientific plane, there cannot be sufficient production. Take, for instance, the per acre yield. I need not compare them. If we demonstrate to the people and supply them the necessary requirements for intensifying agricultural methods, we shall immediately go to a higher rate of production. China has gone that way. I

shall refer to certain figures. Shri Thapar, who led a delegation to China, says that in China the average yield per acre has increased considerably. The yield of paddy per acre has increased from 1665 pounds in 1949 to 2355 pounds in 1955. The target now fixed by the Chinese planners is 3210 pounds. As far as wheat is concerned, they have the same story. The yield per acre in China has increased from 565 pounds in 1949 to 725 pounds in 1955. As far as paddy is concerned, the average yield in our country is 1100 pounds per acre, while in China they are already producing 2355 pounds. In the case of wheat, our average rate is 713 pounds. I need not quote that other figures. If our agriculture is intensified and other requirements such as improved seeds and fertilisers and improved tools and implements are given to the peasantry, naturally, they, with their age-old skill and industry are bound to take up the production rate to a higher level.

The question is, who is going to foot the Bill? The Government say, we cannot go to every individual cultivator, we cannot give all these requirements and leave the product at his mercy. I do appreciate the difficulties of the Government. For that the only remedy is the remedy that China has adopted. What have they done? They have knocked out and cut off the tallest poppies to a certain size. They have knocked out the big peasant and rich landlord. Land has been expropriated. That was the first act of the planners in China. I am not going to recommend expropriation of land here and now.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri S. S. More: You can, under article 31 of the Constitution fix a certain reasonable price and liquidate all the absentee landlords. That is not being done by the Government. Different States have different land legislation. But, some of the State Governments have their representatives

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of landlords on the Treasury Benches, with the result that every good thing is diluted and it is made into a milk and water product. We are not getting the proper results.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.--South): There is no landlord on the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. S. More: I know some previous speakers have been over-fed. So. I have to go short of necessary food. All the same. I would request you to give me five minutes.

We, all of us, have been insisting that the co-operative movement is the only method. I need not quote the previous declarations of the Congress. All of us had pinned our faith on the development and expansion of the co-operative movement during the period of the national struggle and we were looking upon it as the best penances. Since we came to power, somehow we are neglecting the essentials and concentrating all our attention and spending colossal sums of money on non-essentials. Look at what China is doing. In China, the number of agricultural co-operative farms has increased from only 19 in 1950 to 114,000 in 1954 and 631,000 in 1955. In 1956, the number has gone up to 1 million. From 19 they have gone to 1 million.

An Hon. Member: Collective farms or co-operative farms?

Shri S. S. More: I am now talking about China. They did not follow the Russian method of collective farms. Co-operative farming is the main instrument by which the Chinese people are trying to raise the level of agricultural prosperity of the cultivator. My submission is that it is high time for us. If the next Plan has to succeed, it is necessary that we must concentrate all our attention on co-operation, not only co-operative

production, but also co-operative distribution. If co-operative distribution is resorted to in respect of foodstuffs produced by our cultivators, what will happen? Blackmarketeers and other profits-seeking elements in the commercial communities, who, even at the peril of our country, are exporting wheat to Pakistan and other countries, who can hardly be said to be our friends, will have to stop their activities and this leakage will be stopped.

I make a sincere request to the Government, particularly to the Minister of Agriculture. I know he goes about the country expressing his greatest solicitude for the peasantry. I would say, if he is a little serious about his declarations, he will concentrate every iota of his strength and energy on the development and founding of co-operative societies of a certain plan. The peasantry in this country will not survive. He has got a small patch of land. He has no seed, no fertiliser, nothing of the sort. From where is he going to bring all these requirements? Without these requirements, how is he going to produce more and more and satisfy the country's requirements of food and raw materials. Your industrialisation is beginning at the wrong end. If you really want to industrialise, you must begin with agriculture. Treat it as an industry, make it very efficient and make it as much productive as possible. Then, it will supply and create the necessary climate for all our heavy industries. To talk about heavy industries without looking to the well-being and prosperity of our most important industry of agriculture, leaving the peasant to starve with a lean body and with no raiment and food, I do not know whether it is good planning or bad planning. I have made my suggestion. On the floor of the House, we cannot clear all our ideas and express them properly. I have submitted to the Planning Commission a monograph, Machine for real Planning, six or eight months back. I was informed by the wise Chairman of the Planning Commission

that it is being studied in the Planning Commission departments. For the last six months, I have not heard a word. Not only that. Take, for instance, urban housing. I know the limitations that we have to suffer from. Regarding the housing problem, I submitted another memorandum to the Planning Commission covering about 60 pages, making very useful and constructive suggestions. But, our difficulty is, the Planning Commission is not receptive. The Planning Commission is not prepared to borrow ideas from somebody, who, unfortunately is a non-official, unless we carry the white collar of the bureaucrat

An Hon. Member: Or a white cap on the head.....

Shri S. S. More: Or a white cap, as my friend here says. I disagree with that. Many Congress people who stand for the peasantry have spoken to me with despair in their hearts and with a hope in the eye. All our suggestions born out of our experience in our own way, we have sent to the Planning Commission. But, the Planning Commission sits there with the hide of a rhinoceros and the small pricks that we send have no effect.

2 P.M.

I would again make a request. I am not speaking in a carping or fault-finding way. I want to see that this Plan succeeds. On the last Plan we spent something like Rs. 2500 crores. On this we are going to spend something like Rs. 7100 crores. Where are we going to get thus money from? Are we going to have every time taxation, either direct or indirect? That is, you want to tax the man whose standard of life you are going to raise. You will take the blood of the man who is suffering from paucity of blood. If that is going to be your modern way of taking this country to justice, social, economic and political as we have declared in our Constitution, I say you are going the wrong way, you are going the reverse way. You are going to perpetuate the disparities

which the Britisher was very particular to plant here and nurse here.

Therefore, with these remarks I again make an earnest appeal to the Planning Commission. Let them start a sort of brains trust and pool all ideas together. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava shouts here hoarsely but nobody listens to him. I know he is becoming a greater critic than some of the Members of the Opposition. We all of us in our own have laboured in our field, we are still labouring in our field. We have not become Ministers yet to lose all our contact with the people.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Keep it

Shri S. S. More: We speak with our fingers on the pulse of the people, with our hand on the palpitating hearts of the people overflowing with despair. (interruption). I do not want any prompting from Dr. Jaisoorya. Dr. Jaisoorya can make his own contribution, because people will get the impression that all my ideas originate from him.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Dharbhanga cum Bhagalpur): You are wise enough.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Let not that contact be lost now at least.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is: let the Planning Commission be a real Planning Commission. They should not wait or dance upon the whims and caprices of the persons who may be in office. Let them go to the villages. My difficulty is that Delhi is becoming the source of all trouble for the country. Every office is in Delhi. Even the Rural Women's Seminar was held in Delhi. I do not know how many women from rural areas did come and could afford to come. If any such seminar is to be held and if it is not meant for the purpose of glaring publicity but for the purpose of doing solid work, let them go to the villages. It is high time that we urban people are ruralised. Instead of trying to urbanise the rural people, if we ruralise ourselves, we shall understand their difficulties.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Start with Dr. Jaisoorya

Shri S. S. More: Then only all these plans will get a solid footing. Otherwise, we are building on a foundation of sand, and with the colossal expenditure, it will come down with a crash. If it comes down with a crash, we pave the way for anarchy and nothing more.

श्री बौ. नां राज्यसभा (सोलापुर रक्षित भनुसूचित जातियां): उपायम महोदय, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बना कर देश के सामने रखने के लिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदय और श्री नन्दा को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में देश ने काफी प्रगति की और वह अपनी सकनता की मंजिल पर काफी आगे बढ़ा है और देश ने हर तरफ से तरक्की की है और आगर हम अपनी आंखों को खुली रखें और अपने पास वाले देशों में देखें कि क्या हल्लत है तो हमें पता चक जायेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान ने आंखों के मुकाबले और अपने पांडोला देशों के मुकाबले अधिक तरक्की की है। हमारी पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो चूकी है और अब हम दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के काल में रह रहे हैं और हमें इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान में भी अपने देश का बिकास करना है और उनको कामयारी की राह पर और आगे बढ़ाना है। इसके लिये हमारे पंडित जी ने राज्य सभा में ठीक ही कहा है कि इसमें सब देशवासियों को बिना किसी भेदभाव के आगे आना चाहिये और इस योजना को बायमयाब बनाने के लिये सरकार का हाथ बढ़ाना चाहिये। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा है कि जो लोग इस योजना के विषय में हमको नुटियां या दोष बतायेंगे उन पर हम विचार करेंगे और आगर जल्दत हुई तो उनको ठीक भी कर लेंगे। जैकिन यह ब्लेट की बात है कि हमारे विरोधी पक्ष बाने इन तरह का

कंस्ट्रक्टिव एप्रोच (रक्षात्मक दृष्टिकोण) न अपना कर जनना में इस योजना के ब्रति निराशा और अनुत्ताद का बातावरण फैलाते हैं और तरह तरह के लगड़े और टंटे सड़े करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के भाई अपनों जिम्मेदारों पहचाने और इस योजना का सम्मीरतापूर्वक अध्ययन करके सरकार को आवश्यक सुझाव दें यथवा आगर इसमें कोई ब्रुटियां हों, तो उनको और सरकार का ध्यान दिलायें और यह लक्ष अपनाना ढोढ़ दें जैसा कि वे अपनते हैं और जनता में एक निराशा की भावना फैलाते फिलते हैं कि सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, यह योजना एकदम फेल्योर (प्रसफल) साधित होती और यह कि सारा देश ढूब रहा है।

उपायम-महोदय, प्राज देश को इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को कामयाब बनाना है और आभी हमारे देश को काफी रास्ता तय करना है और योजना की सफलता के रास्ते में जो अड़चने पैदा होती है, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देने और उनके निराकरण करने की बहुत जल्दत है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं हाउस के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक दिक्षित तो यह देखने में आती है कि ग्रामवासियों के लिये योजनायें तो बहुत सी तैयार की जाती हैं परन्तु उन पर अमल नहीं हो पाता है और वे कायबों पर तिली रह जाती है। उन योजनाओं द्वारा जो हृषारे गरीब ग्रामीणों का अला करने का नोचा जाता है, वह पूर्ण नहीं हो पाता है इसलिये काफी लम्बे समय तक वे उन सुविधाओं से बंचित रह जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उन योजनाओं को सफल बनाने के लिये जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों पर जिम्मेदारी होती है वे यामीणों के प्रति एक तरह की उपेक्षा का सा भाव बरतते हैं और उनका ध्यान उन पिछड़े हुये भाइयों

की दशा सुधारने की ओर जर्ती नहीं जाता है विसके पर्खायामस्वस्य ये बोजनाये यामीणों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है और कामबों मात्र पर ही लिखी रह जाती है। सरकार की ओर से उनकी आधिक व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिये जो आंद्र (अनुदान) भंवर की जाती है, उनको ठीक तरीके से संचर्न नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिये मैं जाहता हूं कि प्राप्तिग कमीशन के सदस्यों और सेन्टर (केन्द्र) को यह देखना चाहिये कि उन्होंने जो यामीणों की दशा सुधारने के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाया है, इस पर पूरी तरह अमल हो रहा है या नहीं और अगर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है तो उसके लिये जिम्मेदार आधिकारियों को आवश्यक हिदायत भेजनी चाहिये ताकि उन योजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों पर ठीक और मानक तरीके में काम हो और हमारे यामीणों की व्यवस्था सुधरे।

नड रिकार्ड (भूमि सुधार) के बारे में मेरा सुझाव है कि जो गरीब और अस्थिय लोग हैं और जो बेजमीन हैं, उनको बेजमेन मिलनी चाहिये। यह काम कानून से ही सकता है और यह कोज बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि जब तक गरीब लोगों को जिनके पास ज्ञान जोतने के वास्ते नहीं है, उनको ज्ञान नहीं बांटी जायेगी तब तक हमारे देश में अप्र का उत्पादन नहीं होंगा। बेंगल बांटने के अलावा भेरा यह सुझाव है कि सरकार ऐसी जमीनों पर सहकारी ढंग से कोआप-रेटिव फार्मिंग (सहकारी खेती) करवाये, उनको अच्छे बीज बितरण करे और उनसे इश्वूल कार्फिंग (सुदृढ़ खेती) के तरीके से खेती करवाये। साथ ही सरकार को चाहिये कि यह लोगों को बतलाये कि तरकी का यही रास्ता है और इस पर कैसे बलना चाहिये।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो यह निर्माण का काम है और जिसे कि सरकार को करना है एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक आवाम है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में भेरा

यह सुझाव है कि सरकार को यह निर्माण का काम अपने हाथ में लेने के अलावा आज देश में जो अनेकों गन्दी बस्तियां पड़ी हुई हैं और जहां कि हमारे गरीब भाई नारकेत जीवन बिता रहे हैं उनको साफ करने की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि गन्दी बस्तियां साफ करने में उन लोगों को जो बहां पर पहसु रह रहे थे रहने की मुनासिब जगह दी जाये। सरकार को गन्दी बस्तियां साफ करने की ओर शीघ्र ध्यान देना चाहिये और शीघ्र से शीघ्र उनकी सफाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। गन्दी बस्तियों का सुधार करवा बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि नये मकान बनाना गरीबों के बूते से बाहर होता है और अब जमीन की कीमतें भी काफी बढ़ी हुई हैं इस कारण गरीबों के लिये नये मकान बनाना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। अतः मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिस से जमीन की कीमत मुनासिब रहे और इसके अलावा उस पर कोई नियन्त्रण रहना चाहिये। जमीन अगर मुनासिब दाम पर गरीब लोगों को मिले तो वे मकान बनाने की शायद हिम्मत भी कर सकेंगे। गरीब लोगों को मुनासिब दामों पर जमीन दी जानी चाहिये और कोआपरेटिव बेसिस (सहकारी आवाम) पर नये मकान बनवाने चाहिये।

गन्दी बस्तियों को सुधारने के बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कई बार आदेश दिया है और दिल्ली और अनेक शहरों में काफी गन्दी बस्तियां बीजूद हैं और अभी तक हमारी सरकार ने उन गन्दी बस्तियों को सफाई करने और सुधारने के लिये कोई एक पूरी तरह से नियन्त्रित योजना नहीं बनाई है। मैं जाहता हूं कि सरकार इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले और इन गन्दी बस्तियों को तत्काल साफ करवा कर उन में सुधार करे। यह बड़े दुःख और लोद की बात है कि दिल्ली जो कि सारे देश की राजधानी है बहां पर अभी तक गन्दी बस्तियां कायम हैं और उनकी

[ओ पां० ना० राजभोज]

सचाई नहीं हो पाई है और याज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार को अवित्तन इष्ट और व्याप देना चाहिये ।

मेरी प्राप्तिया यह है कि इतनी बड़ी पैन बन रही है जिस पर करोड़ों रुपये लार्ज होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो दनित भाई है, नरीब है, गिरे हुये हैं, हजारों बर्षों से तबाह है, जब तक उनके मकानों और जमीन का सवाल हल नहीं होगा, तब तक कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है । याज इन लोगों की हालत में सुधार करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । अभी तक इसकी ओर आपको दृष्टि नहीं गई है, इससे मुझे दुःख होता है । आप बड़ी बड़ी पैन बनाते हैं, योजनायें बनाते हैं, योजनायें बनाने के बाद जो लोग कमेटी में लिये जाते हैं वे लोग आदिवासियों और दालत बांग के लोगों का सह्योग नहीं लेते हैं, तब तक यह पैन जो कि बड़े बड़े लोगों का ही ध्यान रखती है, कभी सफल नहीं हो सकती । देहात में रहने वालों की कोई बात ही नहीं पूछता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वंचवर्धीय योजना जनता के सह्योग से ही सफल हो सकती है, जब तक बनता का सह्योग पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलता है, इब तक आप हजार कोशिक करें, आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये इस योजना का जनता में पूरी तरह से प्रचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

दूसरा मेरा मुख्य यह है कि देहात में जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिये कम्पलेटस और एजुकेशन (अनिवायें जिका) की बड़ी आवश्यकता है । हम सोन बार बार इसकी बच्ची करते हैं, और सारी हालत को आपके सामने रखते हैं, लेकिन हमारे सुमारों पर कभी भी अमल नहीं किया जाता है । उनको ध्यत भी लाने की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है । जो देहातों में हमारे गरीब भाई गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं, उनके सैनेटेशन (स्वस्कृता) और आरोग्य की ओर व्याप देने की भी बड़ी बहुत है ।

अहीं तक अस्पृश्यता का सवाल है उसकी ओर भी आपको व्याप देना चाहिये : इसको हटाने के लिये आपके सामने एक ही उपाय है और वह यह है कि आजकल हरिजनों की बस्तियों जो दूर पर और बस्ती से भलग दलाई जाती है उनको वहां से हटा कर उन स्थानों पर जो जान चाहिये जहां पर कि बड़े बड़े अमीदार लोग और सेठ साहूकार रहते हैं । जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक अस्पृश्यता दूर नहीं हो सकती ।

महाराष्ट्र में याज बहुत से स्पान ऐडे हैं जहां पर हरिजन और दलित वर्ग के लोग नदियों के किनारे रहते हैं । याज भी उना, पदरपुर, बीजापुर आदि में लोग गांवों के बाहर नदियों के किनारे रहते हैं, जिसके कारण बाद या जाने पर उनके मकान वह जाते हैं, एक बार मकान के स्तर हो जाने के बाद उनको अच्छी जगह मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है । सरकारी अधिकारी कहते हैं कि उन लोगों को उन्हीं जगहों पर रहना चाहिये । मेरी प्राप्तिया है कि यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । इसे हल करने के लिये लैनिंग फ्लोडिन के अधिकारियों में कई जगहों पर कमेटियां बना दी हैं, लेकिन जो स्टेट गवर्नरेट के लोग हैं, वे इस साल को ठीक से हल करने को कोशिश नहीं करते केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जिली योजनाएँ स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स के पास जाती हैं, स्टेट गवर्नरेट्स के आफिसर उन पर ठीक तरह से व्याप नहीं देते । वे लोग तो केवल बहुतों की ओर ही अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझते हैं जहां पर कि कई प्रकार के सुधार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन जो देहात में रहने वाले मजदूर और लेती करने वाले आदमी हैं, उनको हालत अभी भी बेसी की बैसी है ।

देहात में रहने वाले जो काश्तकार सोन हैं उनको कृषि के कामों में जो आर्थिकता दी जानी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है । पहली

पंचवर्षीय योजना में हृषि को प्राथमिकता दी गई थी उसी प्रकार इस योजना में भी उनको सहायता करनी आवश्यक है। आज सरकार बेटोवण्ठी को दूर करना चाहती है और इसके लिये उसने अम्बर ज़ख्मी और छोटे छोटे उद्योग वंशे जलाने की बात रखी है। इस सिलसिले में उसे चर्म उद्योग को भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश करने चाहिये। अप्रील तक देहात में जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग वंशे हैं, उन में चर्म उद्योग भी शामिल है, उनको तरक्की मंत्री महोदय को वितना व्यान देना चाहिये वह उन्होंने नहीं दिया है। एक आल हांडिया विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड बना है, इससे लादी और आमोदांग बोर्ड बना है। उन में जो लोग काम करते हैं वे योहा बहुत जहर व्यान देहात वालों की ओर देते हैं, लेकिन पिछे भी जो घरेलू उद्योग वंशे हैं उनको वितना प्रत्याहृत मिलना चाहिये, उतना नहीं मिलता है। नहीं कारण है कि उन लोगों को दूसरे लोगों का सहयोग नहीं मिलता है और उनकी स्कीम बहुत उक्त नहीं हो रही है।

देहातों में जो खेतों में काम करने वाले यजदूर हैं उनका प्रश्न भी अच्छी तरह से हृत नहीं हुआ है। उनको यजदूरी की बढ़ाने के लिये और भार्यिक हालत को सुधारने के लिये भी कुछ नियम बनने चाहिये जिसमें कि जो कई प्रकार के खेतों में काम करने वाले यजदूर हैं या जो आइनेट मकानों में काम करने वाले यजदूर हैं उनको ठोक से रोजगार मिल सके। मैं प्लैनिंग कमीशन के अधिकारी वर्ग और मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो देश में कई तरह की योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, जिन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने का विचार है, वडे वडे फिल्स (आँकड़े) दिये हुये हैं, उन में कईयों के लिये जो आट्म मंजूर होता है ये लैप्स (व्यपत्ति) हो जाती है, जब कि दूसरी जीजों के लिये वितना सश्या वितना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। इस दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज (पिछड़े हुये वर्ग) के लिये ६१

करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। देश में शेष्यूल्ड कास्ट्स (अनुसूचित जातियों) का नम्बर करोड़ ५१ मिलियन (५ करोड़ १० लाख) है, शेष्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों) का १६ मिलियन (१ करोड़ ६० लाख) है।

"communities formerly described as 'criminal tribes' who number a little over 4 million:

other socially and educationally backward classes who may be declared as such by the Central Government in the light of recommendations made by the Backward Classes Commission."

यह जो चार प्रकार के लोग है उनके लिये लाली ६१ करोड़ रुपये रखना चाहिये है सरकार की तरफ से। यह रकम बहुत कम है। यहें जो ४७ करोड़ रुपये की रकम शेष्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये, करोड़ ४ करोड़ किमिनल ट्राइब्स (आपराज्यकांडी आदिमजातियां) के लिये और ६.७ करोड़ दूसरी बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये लाली गई है, साथ ही २.६ करोड़ जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) के लिये रखा गया है, अगर इस रकम को नहीं बढ़ाया गया तो आपका काम अच्छी तरह से नहीं हो सकता है। बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन ने जिन लोगों के लिये इतनी बात रही है, उनके लिये जो इतनी कम रकम लाली जा रही है, इसका कारण यह है कि इस प्लैन से जो कुछ फायदा होने वा रहा है। वह पैसे वाले लोगों की ही व्यान में रख कर किया जा रहा है। आज सब से पहले पैसे वालों की जाम होता है, दूसरे नम्बर पर जो बुद्धिमादी वर्ग है उसको फायदा पहुँचता है। लेकिन जो देहात के लोग हैं, नीचे गिरे हुये जोल है, उनको कोई बात नहीं पूछता है। इस बास्ते मेरी प्रायना है कि ऐसे लोगों के लिये जो ६१ करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं वे बहुत कम हैं और इस रकम को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये। साथ ही उनकी जमीन के सवाल को भी

[श्रीपां० ना० राजनोद्देश]

हृत करने की ओरिंगिंग की जानी चाहिए। आब हमारे पूज्य विनोबा जी जमीन के मसले को हृत करने की बढ़ी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उनके प्रभाव से बोडी बहुत जमीन मिल भी रही है, लेकिन जो भी जमीन मिलती है यह अच्छी जमीन नहीं होती है। सिफं जमीन दे देना ही काफी नहीं है, जमीन को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिये औजारों मार दूसरी बीजों का मिलाना भी आवश्यक है। आज देहात बाजारों को श्रीराजिंद आदि की भी जो अहूतिमत मिल रही है, वह भी अच्छी तरह से नहीं मिलती क्योंकि जो देहात में जाने वाले अफसर लोग हैं वह लोग हरिजनों के पास जाने में चारपाते हैं।

उनके प्रति विस तरह की सहानुभूति दिखाई देनी चाहिए उस तरह से नहीं दिखाई जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके साथ अच्छा वर्ताव ही।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि दलित वर्ग के लोगों के लिये तथा आदिवासियों के लिये आपने जितनी रकम की व्यवस्था की है, उसको आप बढ़ायें। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो वे आधिक तथा सामाजिक दोनों तरह से उत्तराति करेंगे। आज हमें इन लोगों को कंचा उठाने की कितनी कोशिश करती चाहिए उतनी हमें नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनको आधिक दशा कृपाराने के लिये तथा उनको ऊँचा डाठाने के लिये आप ठोस प्रयत्न करें और ज्यादा रकम इस काम के लिये रखें।

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I wish to offer a few criticisms on behalf of my party regarding this very important document, the Five Year Plan. The Praja-Socialist Party has viewed this Plan with full consideration and with great care, and we have come to the conclusion.....

Pandit K. C. Sharma: May I ask the hon. Member whether he is sup-

porting his leader or is speaking contrary to him?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why anticipate that? Let us hear and then we can judge.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Because he says he is speaking on behalf of his Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if he contradicts his leader, what objection can the hon. Member have? It is their internal affair.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: No, no. It was only to understand that I asked.

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are not interested in parties.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): On behalf of the Congress Party. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj has spoken.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I feel that the Plan is grand in posing the problem, but it is very timid and conservative and indecisive in offering solution to the problem. If you go through the pages of the Plan, you will have the feeling that you are reading a text-book on economics. It would make perfectly good reading in a class-room. It has analysed the various aspects of our economy, the various difficulties confronting us, and while doing so, has given a beautiful summary of the state of things.

If you turn the pages of the Plan dealing with the solutions or remedies you really feel that you cannot get any enlightenment. The Plan enunciates four objectives, and these four objectives, according to my Party view, are self-contradictory. The first objective is to increase the national income. Second, the rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries. Third, the large expansion of employment opportunities, and the fourth, reduction of

inequalities in income and wealth. I am not sure how these four objectives could be realiaed at the same time during this Five Year Plan period. If the emphasis is on employment and creation of more employment opportunities, then the pattern of the Plan has to be changed.

According to the second objective, emphasis is laid very much on heavy industries. As you know and as hon. Members are aware, heavy and large industries normally give very very little employment; because they possess very very little employment content. Even according to the planners, the development projects only absorb the new entrants to the employment field and they can cure under-employment partially in certain sectors.

Pandit E. C. Sharma: That is the very old theory.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am talking of the Plan. According to their own admission, the status quo will be maintained even after the Plan in regard to employment I cannot understand how they can realise the objective of greater employment. If fuller employment is the objective and if we have to achieve that objective, then, instead of concentrating our attention on basic and heavy industries, we have to turn our attention to small-scale, medium-size and cottage industries. There is no other alternative. The political compulsions of the backward economy demand that employment should be our primary objective, and if it is to be the primary objective, then we have no other alternative except to support and emphasise the need for small-scale and medium-size industries, because these industries yield more employment opportunities. They have got better employment content.

Take the case of the three big iron and steel factories which are being set-up. We are spending Rs. 350 or Rs. 400 crores on all these three giant factories. What is the employment content of these factories? The total

employment that will be provided by these factories, is about 25,000 people. If the same amount is spent on small-scale, medium-size and other industries, I am sure the employment yield will be much better.

You are spending more money on heavy industries which do not yield employment opportunities to the extent we want. Then how can you solve the employment problem? It is really a dilemma. The planners have not solved it. Again, the planners have said that unemployment is a concomitant of an under-developed economy. They have just brushed it aside by saying that this is an aspect of under-development and it should be treated as such.

I am very sorry to say that the Planning Commission, which has got members who are known for their wisdom, is unfortunately woefully lacking in practical insight and vision in the matter of comprehending the realities. I am afraid they have moved away from the right track so far as this aspect is concerned. I am sure that within this five-year period, because of various forces that are let loose by this Plan, such as deficit financing, price increase and other maladjustments, the unemployment situation will further accentuate and there will soon be an unemployment crisis, and it will be very impossible to solve this crisis.

Again, the planners have said that one of the objectives of the Plan is to have reduction in inequalities in income and wealth. If that is the objective, there is no indication in the Plan as to how they are going to bring about that reduction. Professor Kaldor, a few days ago, submitted a very fine report on taxation, and I must say that we must all be grateful to him for having given us a very comprehensive view of taxation. I am afraid the hon. Minister of Finance has not accepted his proposals. Speaking subject to correction, he seems to think that in future indirect taxation should be resorted to more and more and than direct taxation. If

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

that is so, the indirect taxation is normally shifted on to the shoulders of the consumers who include a large number of the poor and middle class people.

Prof Kaldor has given a scheme of taxation. He has said that in India there is an appearance of higher taxation. For instance he has quoted the case of income-tax. We have been levying a heavy percentage as tax on incomes; but, unfortunately, we have not been able to collect as good an amount as we expect because there is tax avoidance or tax evasion. To make it impossible, he has suggested five taxes, a tax on wealth, a tax on gifts, a tax on expenditure, a tax on capital gains and then income-tax. He says that if there is a comprehensive tax system like this, it would be impossible for anybody to evade. If income-tax is avoided and there is hoarding, then, there will be a tax on wealth. If a member of the family passes on the property to another, there will be a tax on gifts. If he avoids all these things, there will be a tax on expenditure and he cannot spend more money. So, if you adopt this comprehensive scheme of taxation it would be very difficult for the business community or for anybody to avoid or evade taxation. Moreover, he estimates that we will be getting nearly 800 to 900 crores of rupees if we adopt this pattern of taxation.

The Plan contemplates a big gap of Rs. 400 crores. We do not know how to fill this gap. Moreover, the Plan contemplates deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,200 crores. If we want to finance the Plan and if we want to reduce the disparities of income and wealth then there is no other alternative but to accept these proposals.

Two reports have already been received; Prof. Kaldor's Report and the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Till now the Government have not indicated their views about the recommendations made in these two Reports. We do not know

where we stand. Even in the Plan, there is no positive suggestion as to the type of taxation that will be introduced and what type of fiscal policy will be followed for the purpose of mopping up of profits, mopping up of surplus wealth. We do not know what policy will be followed. It is left entirely.....

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is there no proposal for additional taxation?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: There is no positive recommendation by the Planners as to what types of taxes are to be levied. Unless you decide about this we are not sure where we stand; we will be groping in the dark and going in a blind alley.

Shri L. N. Mishra: If you know you will try to avoid that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: The country should know in advance what type of fiscal policy will be adopted by the Government; unless we are sure of that, we will be ploughing in the sand.

I want to say further that the Government has failed to reduce the disparity between the urban and the rural sectors. When we concentrate our attention on heavy industries, when we start big giant factories in a few areas, other areas are apt to be neglected because of lack of financial resources and other factors. Our primary and essential need is to launch a plan for the development of the country as a whole. Today, there are already regional disparities and regional imbalance. The urban sector is having too much of attention and the rural sector is being paralysed progressively because of lack of attention and lack of facilities for industrial and economic progress. So, if you concentrate on heavy industries, if you do not encourage small-scale and cottage industries, I think, you will be starving the rural sector and there will be a sort of colonialism within the country. The rural sector will be ruled by the urban sector. I am sure that if this imbalance deve-

lops more and more, if it goes deeper and deeper, it will become incurable and the whole country will suffer. I feel this aspect of the question should have been dealt with more thoroughly by the Planning Commission.

We have witnessed during the last few months how the prices of essential commodities have been rising. They are rising because there is inflation. there is too much of money in the market. I feel, whatever other Members may say, that it is a monetary phenomenon. It is not a physical phenomenon. It is the result of our financial policy; it is the result of heavy deficit financing. We have pumped into the country nearly 280 crores of rupees during these few months. We do not know how to squeeze out this money or to canalize the flow of money into productive business. The money that is pumped into the market is going into unremunerative channels, not into productive channels. People are getting hold of this money for purposes of hoarding wealth, purchasing gold and purchasing other precious articles. There is no mechanism in the country or any apparatus in the hands of Government to control the distribution of this credit or money. Because of the absence of this mechanism, I am sure, the inflationary trend will develop more and more and it will develop very ominously and it will hit directly the poorer sections of the people, and their suffering will be terrible.

The Planners concentrate only on heavy industries. The consumer goods industry will therefore suffer. If the money flow increases, the only natural consequence will be further rise in prices and a few people at the top, a few people who are in trade and business and industry will make enormous profits. Those symptoms are already visible. A few people are making lots of money in the textile industry, in the jute industry, in the plantation industry and in other industries. A few rich people will become more and more rich and the poor people will be reduced to further poverty.

If there is no practical or realistic assessment of our needs, then, I am sure, this will accentuate the difference between the rich and the poor. In course of time, the rich will rule and the poor people will have to suffer heavily for it

I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House regrets that the Second Five Year Plan with its over-emphasis on heavy industries is not sufficiently employment-oriented and envisages a development programme which will accentuate the regional economic imbalance and disparity in the distribution of income and wealth as well as a dangerous centralization of economic power."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House regrets that the Second Five Year Plan with its over-emphasis on heavy industries is not sufficiently employment-oriented, and envisages a development programme which will accentuate the regional economic imbalance and disparity in the distribution of income and wealth as well as a dangerous centralization of economic power."

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): There was once a producer of dramas who, also in the contract, had a clause which said that he had also the right to supervise the advertisements. No type of advertisement seemed to meet with his approval. He dismissed seven executives, rejected about 40 different designs for publicity, till his latest hireling presented him the following advertisement:

"There is a play which combines the dramas of Shakespeare, with the wit of Rostond, the naked strength of Tennessee Williams, the thought and intellect of Marlowe and the plot mastery of

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

Dickens Greater than Hamlet, more moving than the Bible, this is a play destined to live for ever."

The producer said "That's right—just the bare truth." When I see the advertisement and the propaganda that has been made for our Plan, I am very confused as to what exactly our attitude should be. A Plan is a very concrete thing; there is no question of sentiment about it. A Plan is based on realities. A Plan, if it is a Plan, as has been laid-down, must be based on the men, material and financial resources available within the country in the present and in the near visible future. In other words, every Plan has to base the possibilities of its success upon an exact analysis of the capacity and the energy of the people, the willingness of the people to be drawn into it, and the financial resources available. Has that been the case, then we would have had a realistic Plan. It would not have been a Plan which anticipates that by some ways or means we shall be able to meet a deficit of Rs. 2,400 crores out of Rs. 4,800 crores. That is no Plan. That is wishful thinking.

The difference between an economic plan and planned economy is this. An economic plan is only wishful thinking; unless, if and when conditions are available, it may become a reality. But planned economy is mandatory; it has got to be done, and therefore, it has to be absolutely accurate—as far as possible. Naturally, one can alter it within limits in view of new circumstances, but a plan has to begin first of all as a simple plan. You must make provision in it that it can be overfulfilled. Then only you can elaborate on the plan.

Unfortunately, what has happened with our Plans? That is why I am so unhappy about it. We put our targets very high and then start off chipping and chopping. For instance, we have reduced our investment on development, of machines and minerals to 19 per cent as against 28

per cent. in the Plan frame; absolute amount reduced from Rs. 1,100 crores to Rs. 891 crores; power is reduced from 10·5 per cent to 9 per cent; basic industries have been reduced from 20 per cent to 11 per cent; absolute amount of investment reduced by 37 per cent; additional employment reduced from 1·7 million to 800,000, that is, by 50 per cent. There is no general reduction in targets; that is the point. In fact, the total expenditure has been raised from Rs. 4,300 crores to Rs. 4,800 crores.

Now we have to examine what is the shift due to. The shift is due to the fact that they want to increase the expenditure on Railways or Railway investment.

The hon. Member, Shri Feroze Gandhi, has very excellently explained to you that these large-scale investments on Railways, large buying of foreign capital goods, locomotives and wagons, are not absolutely essential at present. I have been saying that for the last three years but nobody listens. The point for us to realise is that in making our Plan we must take into consideration the peculiarities of Asiatic economic conditions. The problem in Asia is: How are we to utilise the large and inexhaustible energy or quantity of the man-power we have? That is the point. Our Plan has not so carefully done this as China has. For instance, China has not bought any new machines; they said that with their man-power they shall build all their projects. I went and saw them. On the contrary, there is a wrong thesis in this country that the machines must replace human labour. Some time or other machines will replace man-power. But the biggest problem here is how we can mobilise the enormous man-power today. I regret to say that we have not been able to do it, because our outlook was not clear and we did not take into consideration Asiatic economic conditions. First of all, you must have your Plan. Then you must be sure that your Plan is clear and feasible. The

point to know is not what is ideal, but what is feasible within a given sum of money. Based on that, I must say honestly that the National Planning Committee of 1939, of which the hon. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at that time was Chairman, was much more concrete, much less ambitious, much more realistic than the present Plan which is not a Plan; unfortunately it is a conglomeration of various projects all put together. There is no organic unity. Organic unity must begin from the base, and the base is how to mobilise the big, vast reservoir of man-power which is lying dormant. That is what the Chinese have done. When I asked them, "Why don't you put electric pump for water?" they replied, "What is the need for it? We have got human labour. Why go in for tubewells when human labour can dig circular wells which can give twice the amount of water?" This is the point which we shall have to note.

The Minister in charge of Supply stated that we should get only the essential machinery which is absolutely necessary. But what has happened now? According to the Report, we are told that our national income has gone up by 18 per cent in five years—probably that is why we buy cloth at higher prices and, therefore, we have to put on taxation. They then said that food production had gone up 20 per cent, and probably, on account of that, prices have also gone up. Yet in 1955, we imported 700,000 tons of foodstuffs. In 1956 we will import 2,500,000 tons of foodstuffs. As against that, in 1956 the Chinese produced 200 million tons of foodstuffs, and in 12 years they are going to raise it to 500 million tons. The total world production of foodstuffs is about 650 million tons. Why are we going to raise it from 68 million tons in five years at a cost of Rs. 116 crores by 15 million tons? We have got to examine things. Is it true that in an Asiatic country there is forced labour? It cannot be all forced labour. That is tomfoolery because I have gone there and seen it. How are they able to produce this enormous quantity?

Why are we not able to do it? If the Supply Ministers at their recent conference say that we should not increase our production by 40 per cent because food prices will come down, there is something in same about that argument and outlook. Food price in India did not depend upon the cost of production; it is arbitrary because hoarding has taken place and is taking place.

Shri B. S. Marthly: Under the very nose of the Government

Dr. Jaiswarya: Exactly. I took the trouble to study the Chinese co-operatives; they have eliminated the middlemen. In India we have not eliminated them.

Shri B. S. Marthly: We are encouraging them.

Dr. Jaiswarya: I am very moderate in my statements. I want you to understand that the future of India lies in co-operatives. The so-called taluk co-operatives have been beautiful black-marketing centres and it is these co-operatives that have replaced middlemen.

Look at the way the Chinese have done things. Here, in India, we are producing fertilisers. Ninety per cent of the fertilisers produced in China are in the villages and smaller towns through the co-operatives. They do not believe in concentration. I have been attempting to show that we should try to decentralise. It is tomfoolery to have only one fertiliser factory and base it at Sindri and send it all the way to South India at a very high cost. When in Travancore, they proposed to double the production and asked only for about Rs. 4 crores, not from India, but from the TCM. Sindri said: no; we are the sole producers.

These are all problems and I cannot tell you many things more as while Shri Feroze Gandhi had one hour to talk on one subject, I have twenty minutes to talk on every subject. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bad examples are not to be emulated.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: I would like to withdraw what I said. What I meant was that he was jack of all trades. (Interruptions).

Dr. Jaisoorya: Supposing we have a plan which is absolutely watertight and we make it a good Plan, then there is the question of machinery. If we have a good plan and bad machinery, it fails. You may have good machinery but a bad plan and even then, it will fail.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: A bad plan and a bad machinery.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I do not wish to say anything about it exactly. Here we have got Dr. Appleby's report. Once an advertisement appeared in a newspaper: "what every young woman should know before she gets married—explicit secret instructions, never revealed before, profusely illustrated, sent in plain wrapper." Thousands of young women sent for it anticipating that it was going to be a modern version of the *Kama Sutra*, but when they opened it, it was only a very good book on cooking. Exactly similar was my impression when I read this report. There was nothing so exciting about it, nothing that you and most of us did not know before. But, when poor Jaisoorya or somebody here says or when some Congress Member says it, nobody pays attention. But, if it is some Appleby or Bumblebee, it becomes very big.

However, there are certain points that, I must say, Dr. Appleby, as anybody else would have, has brought out. There is no doubt about it. We have got a very huge machinery. It is a historical development. You cannot blame the officials for it. The question is: how to reform it? He gives his own methods; some of them are right and some of them are totally absurd.

The question is this. The machinery must be geared to the tempo of the Plan, to meet the needs of the new pattern that we are evolving. This machinery cannot adapt itself because it has been brought up in a

different environment. Well, as the new aspirants and new types of men come in, they will be replaced. But, the tempo of replacement is an important point. You should concentrate on reforming that machinery and if necessary, enforce it with redoubled efforts. This will have to be undertaken if you want your Plans to work. There is a lot of *laissez faire*; there is a lot of red tape, too much going round and round the mulberry bush. That is one point.

I asked a very high Chinese official "Excuse me, how did you reform your machinery?" He was very sweet about it. He said: "We did not reform them; we eliminated them. We told them: look here, this is our policy and this is what we want you to do and these are the targets and this is the time in which you have to do it. Are you prepared to do it? We will give you every facility; if you are not prepared to do it, out you go."

Shri S. S. More: To the firing spot.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must have a target of the time he is taking.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I am finishing. We must make up our minds. These are the targets; you finish it or get out. If you cannot do it, say so. If you can do it, we give you every facility—no *laissez faire*, no going about or audit, no notice to show cause why your services should not be dispensed with. The time has come to make up our minds. It is just like the horse who knows whether he carries a rider or an idiot on its back. That is the point I want you to understand. All this talk—you must give full-power, no checking of accounts, no Auditor-General—is of no use. We can, certainly, give you every facility. But, I want a law to be passed that if there is defalcation or misuse of public money, they should be shot. In China, they did it and corruption stopped.

Finally, with regard to the Plan. We have to accept certain norms. A norm is a thing which changes from time to time. For instance, there is the example of China. For technology alone, America has got what they call, technological lag of 20 years. Ours is a country which is just beginning to develop. There are no vast millions of investments which have to be safeguarded. America cannot afford to adopt very rapidly the new norms as was made clear by Walde-mar Kaempfert. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I am finishing. Are we going to accept the old norms? I do not pretend to know anything of technology. If we are going to adopt the old norms which the Europeans themselves have begun to discord, what to call them, our arrogant and ignorant Marie Antoinettes of the Health Department do not realise what they are doing. We are going to spend very large amounts of money and get very poor results.

I will give you only one example. Strangely enough. Dr. Appleby says—I am rather surprised to find that an American like him understood it much more than our people here—

"More work can be performed in many instances by better utili-zation of existing energies.....

More work can be performed in other instances by employing personnel of kinds that are avail-able rather than by trying vainly to hire personnel who are not available. For example, in all professional fields there is waste that arises from a snobbish insis-tence that no one but a person with full standard training can teach, or do certain work in the field of engineering, or in the field of medicine and health. Fully trained professionals waste their time doing things persons with much less training could do as well, and citizens fail to get

services that otherwise would be available to them because the professionals are unwilling to make adequate use of enough varieties of sub-professionals."

3 P.M.

Sir, this is the very basis. For the last five years I have been saying that, today, in India we have got two lakhs of ayurveds and several lakhs of other people who are treating the people, who are in the service of the people and the snobbish attitude of trying to eliminate them is tomfool-ery. That is the point I want you to understand. I want you to understand what socialism means and how best it can be achieved. The Chinese have done it. According to a report of the Chinese Government 3,00,000 Chinese indigenous physicians have been em-ployed and encouraged. And here, this caste system, this snobbishness of the ignorant alopaths in this Gov-ernment—they who will not touch an ayurved, they who will not talk to a homoeopath and so on—because of their feeling that they belong to a higher caste, neo-Brahmins of the medical profession, the position is not so. You cannot have socialism with this attitude, that is what I want you to understand. God help this Plan. Thank you.

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, immediately after this country was free our leaders undertook the great task of planning with a view to im-proving our economic and other con-ditions. The main idea of planning was to remove the economic and so-cial inequalities in this country and to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food and in other respects. In the First Five Year Plan some priorities were fixed so far as agriculture, food, electric power schemes and other important schemes were concerned. Now we are to see how far we have made progress so far as the First Five Year Plan is concerned, and to what extent we can say that at least in some important respects we have reached the targets aimed at.

[Shri Kanavade Patil]

Here I may humbly submit to you, Sir, that in the First Five Year Plan sufficient attention was not paid to the projects in the famine-stricken and backward areas. It is my humble submission that since the Second Five Year Plan is of a bigger size, the Planning Commission and the Planning Ministry should kindly treat the projects in the famine-stricken areas on the same level of priority that has been given to projects in the flood-stricken areas.

So far as famine-stricken areas in the Bombay State are concerned, I may submit here that there are numerous projects such as the Randhacum-Bhandarkhara Hydro Electric Project, Adhala River Hydro Electric Project and the Adhala River Project, which have already been brought to the notice of the Planning Ministry, the Planning Commission and also the Government of Bombay, and it has been impressed on them that these projects are essential for the development of those under-developed areas and therefore, they should be given sufficient attention in the First Five Year Plan. These projects should have been accepted by the Planning Commission for the purpose of executing them in the next Five Year Plan.

I may, incidentally, mention here that since the main aim of our Plan is to control all the important and main means of production, and we want to see that every citizen is assured of full employment, equality of wealth as well as equal status in the society, it is my suggestion that all important projects and important industrial concerns should now be controlled by the Government. It is stated in the Plan that the Government will control the private sector also. In the light of the resolution which we passed at Avadi, where we declared—and also on the floor of this great House—that the aim of planning is the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, why should we allow the powerful private

sector to continue to exploit the poor people in this country? I may submit here my own experience of the working of the private sector so far as the sugar factories are concerned. In Maharashtra, where we have got irrigated area, in my own district there are some seven to eight private sugar factories. During the last four or five years with the help of the Government we have also started some co-operative sugar factories. All these factories are working in areas close to each other. I represent that area in this House. I have found that the economic condition of the peasants, small agriculturists in the co-operative sugar factory area has suddenly improved during the last four or five years, whereas the condition of the peasants in the area where the factories are owned by private people, where the management is in the hands of private capitalists, is absolutely poor impoverished I may also submit here that of late, seeing the improved conditions of peasants in the co-operative factory area, petty land-owners—in fact, they are called landlords—whose lands were taken by the factory owners on long lease, agitated to get their lands restored to them. For the last 30 years these lands are kept by the factory owners under long lease and they have accumulated profit to the extent of Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 per acre—this is in Maharashtra region—and the lease rate is from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per acre per year. As I said, there was agitation and the Government of Bombay had to intervene. They gave an award according to which Rs. 50 has been fixed as annual rate per acre in the irrigated area.

Shri Siabasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.-South): They did not get the land.

Shri Kanavade Patil: No. My submission is that the Government should actually take control of all these sugar factories and make the agriculturists in the sugar factory areas as partners or shareholders and run the business on co-operative lines. Then

alone will our sincerity towards socialism be proved. It is no good simply saying that we stand for socialism and allowing some people to accumulate wealth, build bungalows and have motor-cars at the cost of the poor people. If we are sincere towards socialism, I have one suggestion to make to the Planning Ministry. If we are really sincere about implementing the doctrines of socialism, let us start,—at least in some private sectors where the peasants have been running co-operative societies and which have been found to be running successfully, economically and to the advantage of the poor man,—running the business on co-operative lines as I have suggested. The management of such co-operatives is as much efficient and democratic as can be expected. Certain friends say that when there is management by the private sector there is efficiency. That is only a pretext. That is a wrong and misleading argument. That would be misleading the people. So, I would humbly request the Planning Minister to think about it. If we are at all sincere about our advocacy of the principles of socialism, let all the sugar factories owned by the private owners be turned into co-operatives of the peasants and let us start a grand experiment on socialism in this country.

An Hon. Member: Why sugar factories alone? Why not other factories too?

Shri Kanavade Patil: Let us go one by one. There is no doubt that our planning has been successful so far as the execution of the projects is concerned. Some of them are on the point of completion and there are some projects which will be completed by the end of 1961. We are proud of these projects—Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar Valley and similar big projects. It is hoped that with the completion of these projects this country will be self-sufficient so far as food is concerned. It has been claimed by certain friends that we have reached the targets so far as food is

concerned. I am sorry that I cannot accept—and I am very reluctant—to accept—this argument. Taking the State from which I come, I can say that thousands and thousands of people in Mubli district are living half-starved, half-clothed and badly sheltered. This is a thing which I saw with my own eyes some eight days ago. So, to say that there is sufficiency in food is very difficult to digest. It has been argued that food has been sent to Pakistan by smugglers. If that is so, it is really a bad thing. I would humbly suggest to the Government that they must take very strong steps against evil traders, black-marketeers, etc. They should not say, "We cannot find who are the traders who smuggle the foodgrains and what profits they have made".

Shri B. S. Murthy: They should be treated as traitors.

Shri Kanavade Patil: Yes. When thousands of womenfolk and young children are starving and are half-clothed and are living in hovels with rags and torn clothes, the Government must take very strong steps and punish the culprits who are carrying their activities at the cost of this country. If we are sincere about the measures that we take, nothing is impossible for the Government, and they can bring the smugglers and black-marketeers to book and punish them with a firm hand and adequately.

Somebody said, "Oh, you must ask for the restoration of controls". Some people want controls because they want that more employment can be given. But they are interested only in employment. They will throw out some jumble of figures here and there and arrive at the argument of more employment. If they are sincere, I would ask the Government to understand the reality of the problem and not to be swayed away by arguments here and arguments there. There are some so-called experts who are after control with a view that it would be able to create about two million jobs

[Shri Kanavade Patil]

in the whole country. I shudder at that idea. I want to suggest to the Government and the Ministry concerned that we should take firm steps against the culprits and the black-marketeers and profiteers and bring them to book in the larger interests of the country. I am sure that if production of food had increased, this country would have had sufficient to eat. I do not mean to say that we must achieve progress overnight. It will take its own course, but we should be very firm about certain aspects so far as food and clothing is concerned.

Our Prime Minister mentioned in the Lok Sabha the other day that we have not as yet reached the target of food production. If I remember aright, what he said was that we must have more of agricultural production; that we must put great stress on agricultural production. I thank the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for one thing, namely, for the increase in agricultural production, but then, it has not increased to such an extent as to meet the needs of the country, according to my own humble appreciation of the situation. But there is no doubt that they have made tremendous progress.

I have got one or two points more for elucidation. What is it that comes in the way of our becoming self-sufficient in food?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Kanavade Patil: I shall finish in two or three minutes, though the remaining points may not be covered in those few minutes. At present, we have a very big population, and it may multiply at a huge rate and become far higher than it is, in 1961. So, we must also increase our food production. But, according to me, there are two notorious factors which are responsible for the present difficulty and which come in the way of our reaching the targets set for the

purpose. They are desert expansion and soil erosion. I know our Minister of Agriculture is very particular about it and he has been touring the country and trying to solve these two difficult problems—desert expansion and soil erosion. I am sure that out of 274 million acres of cultivated land, 123 million acres have been already suffering from erosion. Instead of bringing more land under cultivation, from forest areas with the help of the Central Tractor Organisation, if we succeed in constructing bunds and planting more trees so as to prevent erosion and bring the eroded lands under cultivation, our production will increase probably by millions of tons and this will help our Ministry of Agriculture to solve the food problem quickly. With greater emphasis on this aspect of the matter, they may succeed.

My last point is this. We have not been very careful about the preservation of wild life. I know that our Minister of Agriculture is very anxious about this subject and he has always been emphasising this matter, but then, the country is very indifferent to the preservation of wild life. Our fine species of bears, stags, etc., have disappeared from the country. I am talking of the jungle animals—the lion, the tiger, the cheetah which is called sometimes as the hunting leopard and even the rhinoceros—are all becoming scarcer and scarcer. Nobody cares for them. People feel as if they are meant only for the shikaris to be hunted after and shot down.

Even the birds—our fine peacocks and beautiful ducks—are fast disappearing. They are all on the point of extinction. It is our duty to preserve all those beautiful birds and animals. Otherwise, Nature will take strong revenge against mankind. You will have to keep an equilibrium and balance between the animal kingdom and the vegetable kingdom, and also among the various species of the animal kingdom itself. If we do not

do it, we will be acting against Nature and we do not know what sort of terrible punishment we are likely to meet at the hands of mother Nature.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Etah Distt—North-East cum Budaun Distt.—East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the second Five Year Plan is a very vast and comprehensive subject and from bullocks down to wagons can be discussed under this Plan, in this august House, at great length.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not only that; even wild life can be discussed!

Shri Raghbir Sahai: Yes; wild life also. I have no grievance that all these subjects have been discussed under this Plan but my only grievance is that such an important subject as Community Projects has not received any attention from this House. We know that the second Five Year Plan is before this House since a long time, and a number of hon. Members have given us the benefit of their views. We also know that whenever the Prime Minister gets a chance to address us, he tells us that when he goes out to foreign countries the people express their appreciation about our second Five Year Plan. They want copies of the Plan from him and the subjects in which the foreigners are most interested is the community projects. So, my only grievance is that this subject has not received due attention.

We know that in the first Five Year Plan as much as Rs. 40 crores were set apart for these schemes and I think that upto 31st March, 1956, as much as Rs. 44 crores have been spent on community projects. In the second Five Year Plan, we are told that the Planning Commission has set apart a sum of Rs. 200 crores for the community projects. This sum is about 5 times what was set apart in the first Plan. After seeing the working of these projects for a pretty long time, I had come to certain conclusions. I do not wish to decry the work that has already been done, but I wish more should have been

done which has been left undone. My own impression is that from what we have seen from the working of the community projects, there is too much of bureaucratisation and officialisation. I am prepared to say that most of the work has been done at the instance of officials.

Apart from this, there is also a feeling that all these projects that have been spread out in every part of the country have not shown the same kind of progress. Many of them were started as early as October 1952; some were started in 1953 and every year these projects are spreading. But, if we see these projects and their working, we find that some of them have really done good work, others have shown indifferent progress and some are decidedly bad. I think by this time the Planning Commission should have asked the community projects administration to have categorised these projects into three different categories—good, bad and indifferent—which has not been done. Until and unless a categorisation of this sort is done, we can never be sure that those projects which are in the bad category can come over to the good or indifferent category of projects.

The third point I wish to urge in this connection is that commensurate with the amount of money that has been invested in these projects, our progress is to my mind very slow. Better results and better progress could have been achieved. I think one of the reasons responsible for this disappointing work is that we have not been able to inculcate an atmosphere in favour of the Plan all over the country. Whatever you may say in favour of the Plan, as much publicity has not been given as was necessary to make this Plan popular. I was not here the other day when the Planning Minister made his remarkable speech, but I have had the pleasure of going through it in the proceedings. There I find that he has laid great stress on the point that

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

if we want to make the Plan successful, there must be public co-operation. I find that amount of public co-operation is lacking. The reason is that the Plan has not been made popular and has not been made accessible to everybody and planmindedness has not been produced in the country.

Take the case of the cities. Is there any planmindedness amongst the officials, lawyers, businessmen, teachers and other communities? Everybody is dismally ignorant about the Plan. You have to create an atmosphere in favour of the Plan, but that atmosphere is lacking and therefore public co-operation is also lacking. I urge that this point should be taken notice of by the Planning Commission. If we want public co-operation, the public must be familiar with the Plan.

Another reason why we have not been able to show commensurate progress in the community projects is that we have not got trained personnel. Whatever personnel is there, we can characterise it as trained personnel, but the requisite training which is necessary for this purpose is lacking. What I mean by requisite training is this. Like so many other Government departments, community projects administration is also one of the departments. Just as we have the revenue department, the P.W.D., the excise department etc., this is also supposed to be a routine department. In my humble opinion, so long as this mentality lasts, the community projects administration cannot show wonderful results. Those who are in charge of it, from the lowest rung of the ladder up to the highest, must be guided by a missionary zeal, which is lacking. They must be guided by motives of service, which again is lacking. Just like many other Government-servants in the other departments, they are not anxious for better results, better targets and better achievements.

In this connection, I would like to say that our present community projects administration is very much enamoured of the views of foreigners. Only very recently we got a pamphlet, giving us the views of one M. L. Wilson, Ford Foundation consultant in community development. At page 12, this great scholar has something to say about the training of personnel. With regard to the Block Development Officers he goes on to say:

"They are not up to the mark in their understanding and appreciation of educational psychology, in their understanding of the learning processes and cultural changes or in their skill of developing a programme based on this understanding. Neither do they, in many cases, I am afraid, have the team spirit or co-worker attempt in their relationship with the village level worker."

In another paragraph he says:

"The block development workers should be trained and taught to ask themselves: how do I develop the community programme in such a way to bring about participation and development of people? How do I, as a villager, occupy my time which will bring life and happiness to the people? How do I develop in the people greater and greater responsibility for carrying out all phases of the villages programme?"

My grievance is that the training of personnel is defective and unless and until we lay great stress on the right type of training, these projects which have evoked so much response and so much admiration in other countries, cannot be a very great success in our country.

Another point in this connection is that from the working of these community projects most of the persons who had any knowledge about all these projects have come to the conclusion that the present term of three

years, the life of these projects which has been fixed as three years, is too inadequate. You cannot show either sufficient physical targets or moral regeneration in the people within three years. The term of three years is too low. It should be increased to five years. In some of the projects that I had the privilege of visiting I found that the term is going to expire but not any worthwhile work has been done so far as irrigation and communications are concerned. What impression are you going to leave on these people? You have spent something like Rs. 7 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs without having done any tangible work either with regard to irrigation or with regard to communications. I find that in the case of those projects which were started in 1952 the Development Commissioners in one of their conferences have recommended that their term should be increased by one year, that is, from three to four years. That recommendation has been complied with. But this is not being done in the case of those projects which were started in 1953. I can say from my own experience after having visited 8 to 10 projects in many parts of the country that wherever we had occasion to meet with sensible people in charge of those projects they were unanimously of the opinion that three years' term should be extended as it is a very short time. I think the Planning Commission should have paid heed to this point of view as well.

With regard to the policy of allotment of funds, I am amazed after having seen some projects to find that there is no uniform policy with regard to the allotment of funds. I had an occasion to go to Faridabad. In Faridabad, I find, as much as Rs. 53 lakhs have been spent over that project within three years out of which Rs. 25 lakhs have been given by way of loans to cultivators and farmers. I wish people in other parts of the country were also so fortunate as to have got loans like the ones that have been distributed in Faridabad. I am prepared to say that a

good deal of work, so far as agricultural purposes are concerned, has been done there; there are a lot of Persian wheels, a lot of tube wells and so on and so forth. But what about the other projects? You have not assigned so much money to other projects. We had only recently an opportunity to go to Etawah. It is a very well known project in Uttar Pradesh. That has been in existence since 1948 and its work is going on smoothly. We were highly pleased with what Etawah project has done, especially in the agricultural sphere. But I was amazed to find that only as much as Rs 23 lakhs have been sanctioned for it. What is this kind of allocation? Does it depend upon any set of rules or does it depend upon the whims or caprices of a certain individual? You are trying to introduce and to set up community projects, national extension services, development blocks, or whatever name you may apply to them, all over the country. But if you don't pursue a uniform policy with regard to the allocation of funds, there will be grievance, there will be complaints. I wish that the policy with regard to the allocation of funds should be made clear.

With regard to the administration of community projects I have got my own doubts. I have been in this Parliament for the last five years. I have not been able to understand whether this Department is under the charge of the Finance Minister or it is under the charge of the Planning and Irrigation Minister.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Minister of Planning.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: It is not. So far as questions in the House are concerned, well, the Planning Minister gives the replies. But so far as administration is concerned, the Finance Minister is responsible. This is my idea. I may be right or I may be wrong. I wish that such an important function, on the success of which depends the life and death of

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

this country, should be placed under the charge of one single individual Minister who should be solely responsible for that. There is an idea that the community projects administration is something like the old East India Company. That idea should go. In order that every subject with regard to this problem can be discussed in Parliament, a Minister should be responsible for it and my difficulty is that I am not yet able to see as to which Minister is really responsible for this department.

Lastly, with regard to the working of the community projects, I have come to the conclusion that so far as cottage industries and village industries are concerned, they have been woefully neglected. You cannot raise the level of living, the level of income of the villagers, you cannot solve the food problem, you cannot solve the unemployment problem all over the country, especially in the rural areas, unless and until you give a fillip to the cottage industry. What about our weavers who used to weave cloth? You will find that in many of the projects not even one single weaver could be seen. I wish that more attention should be paid to the development of cottage industries.

Sardar Lal Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana): Sir, in the short time at my disposal I should like to touch three or four points, namely, land reform, increased production, cattle problem and price support policy and naturally I have to be very brief in my remarks.

It is the unfortunate practice for many of the people to decry those who counsel moderation as reactionaries. I may say that I am the son of a peasant farmer and neither I nor any of my blood relations own more than 50 standard acres of land, and that also was once a waste land.

So that, whatever observations I make here, I do so in the interests of

agricultural development, because I have spent the best portion of my life in the development of agriculture. I may also mention that I yield to none in my advocacy of eliminating the parasitic type of landlords, improving the lot of tenants and removing glaring disparities between the "haves and have-nots."

The question of land reforms is now in the forefront. But, we would do well in remembering that we have got political freedom, but not economic freedom as yet. Political freedom cannot last for long without economic freedom. After all, what are the objectives of land reforms? It can have only two main objectives: first "increased production", in the interest of the country as a whole, that is improving the economic position of the country and second, "equitable distribution of profits" as a matter of social justice. I would request that, in this connection, we should follow the example of the United Kingdom, which constantly keep in the forefront the question of increased production. The U. K. laws provide that a landlord must keep his land in a fit condition so that it gives the highest yield. If a landlord fails to keep his land in a good condition, the land can be taken away from him and given over to somebody else in the interest of increased production. Likewise, a tenant who cannot normally be ejected from the land and can appeal against his eviction to the Minister of Agriculture and even to still higher Board, can be readily evicted if it is found that his farming does not come up to the prescribed standard. Likewise, the owner-cultivator who is cultivating his own land, is required to maintain a certain standard of farming and if he does not, the Government can force him to have an approved tenant. In other words, the U.K. Government insists that everybody, concerned with land, should so manage the land as to have the highest possible return. All this is in the interests of the country.

In India we are, consciously or unconsciously, following in the footsteps of Russia and China. In Russia also, they had fragmented big holdings into small farms to satisfy the landless. But when they found that fragmentation resulted in fall of production, or at least in the fall of marketable surplus, they had again to combine the small farms into big farms which were called State Farms. Likewise, in India, we are attempting to break up big farms into small farms to satisfy, as political measure, the greed or land-hunger of those who are landless. But, at the same time, we are confronted with the problem of "low production" and "wherewithals" or means for enabling the small people to manage their farms well. So we are led to advocate collective farming or co-operative farming.

Sir, co-operative farming has no doubt caught the imagination of our people. But, we have not yet cared to ascertain how far this has proved a success in other countries. I mentioned last time that in Russia also, they had started collective farming in 1928 and it was tried up to 1953 i.e., for full 25 years. We have got data to show that even in 1953, the number of cattle was less by 6 million than in pre-revolution period and there was no increase in production of cereals as well. When Stalin was asked how it was that production or at least marketable surplus had fallen—this was in 1928—he actually stated that the reason was fragmentation of holdings. He said that the small farms always become consuming centres and not producing centres. This is exactly what Stalin said:

"Reason is chiefly and primarily the change in the structure of our agriculture brought about by the October Revolution, the change from large-scale farming to that of small and middle peasant farming.....the number of peasant farms having increased to about 25 millions as against about 15 millions previously"

He said further:

".....the strength of large-scale farming, irrespective of whether it is landlord, kulak, or collective farming, lies in the fact that large farms are able to employ machinery, fertilisers, to increase the productivity of labour and thereby quantity of grain for the market. On the other hand, the weakness of small peasant farming lies in the fact that it lacks or almost lacks these opportunities; as a result, it is semi-consuming farming, yielding little grain for the market."

Likewise, a great German authority, Schacht who is considered as the wizard of finance in international circles, says in his latest book, "Accounts Settled":

"Even before 1914 it was impossible to feed Germany's population from the food of her own soil, and today, the situation in that respect is still more unfavourable. The breaking of the big estates will not lead to an increase in harvest yields, but to a diminution. Small-scale holdings will not be able to provide the industrial towns with their food requirements anything like as efficiently as did the bigger farms. Distribution from many small units is more expensive, takes up more time and requires more labour power and in addition, it increases the danger of wastage by deterioration. Further, the portion of production retained by a small-scale unit for its own consumption is greater than in the case of a large unit. The improvement of agricultural technique is more difficult for the small farm than it is for the large."

This is the experience in Germany.

Sir, there can be honest difference of opinion whether cutting up big farms into small farms will or will not result in fall in production. In certain circumstances, perhaps it may not. But, there have been no two

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opinions on one point, and that is, that there is always a sharp fall in the amount of grain becoming available for marketing. This has been the universal experience in every other country, and we will have to see whether cutting up big farms into small farms is really going to benefit our country in the long run.

So far as co-operative farming is concerned, I may say that no sensible person can ever be against the co-operative movement. I am myself a great advocate of co-operation. There are certain aspects of farming in which co-operation can give the best possible results, that is, co-operative marketing, co-operative purchase, co-operative credit, installation of tube-wells, etc. I can mention 20 different items in agriculture where co-operation can give best possible results without the slightest doubt. But, there are other aspects where it may or may not give good results. So far as co-operative farming (in the sense that our land reform enthusiasts want to have) is concerned, I have great doubts. I am supported in this by the experience in India and other countries. We have quite a large number of co-operative farms started in India. In this pamphlet of mine which I have published—those of you who are interested, may take it from me—I have given extracts from the reports of the Planning Commission itself that is extracts from the reports of the evaluation officers appointed by the Planning Commission.

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

Sardar Lal Singh: There is one co-operative farming society in Vidah (Madhya Pradesh) which has a big block of 3,171 acres. It was forest land given by the Government free of cost. No less than Rs. 5 lakhs were given to the society at the rate of Rs. 5.00% per member of which Rs. 3½ lakhs was loan and Rs. 1½ lakhs was straight grant; besides concession in land revenue and irrigation rates.

What is the result? In six years only ten per cent of the area was reclaimed. The working proved a miserable failure. Forty-four out of the hundred persons disappeared and the amounts given to them will have to be treated as bad debts. These are extracts from the official reports.

Then there is another society in Mysore. There again, 63 families were given 762 acres of Government land. It is practically a Government concern. The S.D.O. is the President. The society has received Rs. 10,000 as grant and subsidy alone. No land revenue has been charged and tractor cultivation has been done free of charge, but the conclusion is that there is lack of enthusiasm for the co-operative method.

Likewise, there is the Gopabandhu joint co-operative farming society in Orissa. There again, the results have not been very encouraging in spite of the financial assistance given.

Then there is the Sewanagar Co-operative Farming Society in PEPSU. There again, no ownership dividend has been paid so far.

There is one society "Uttam Joint Co-operative Society", in Dabra (Madhya Bharat). It is listed as one of the most successful societies but it has shown a profit of only Rs. 16 per acre per year even though their standard of farming is very high and they have paid only Rs. 30 per month as wages to the labourers as against Rs. 45 prescribed by Government.

I need not give you extracts of other co-operative societies. They are all given here. I ask: "can any national Government afford to give higher financial assistance than has been given to these societies?" No Government, not even the Government of the U.S.A. can afford to give liberal loans or subsidies or grants on a scale as we have done in the case of quite a large number of co-operative societies.

but the results are far from encouraging. I would therefore appeal that we go cautiously in this respect. It is not easy, it will not be easy for the Government to finance millions and millions of small farmers. After wasting crores we will find that it is not a practicable proposition. So, what I want to say is this, that so far as co-operative farming is concerned, undoubtedly we should encourage co-operative ventures but only in certain aspects of farming and not in respect of pooling together the land, the bullocks, the implements etc, because the time is not yet ripe for this sort of co-operation.

I have already said that so far as landlordism is concerned, I am deadly against it myself. Those days are gone when people could have large areas of land and live on the exploitation of others. but on the other hand I would suggest that there should be no ceiling on self-cultivation of land.

An. Hon. Member: Why?

Sardar Lal Singh: Because most people find that it is not a practical proposition to cultivate a farm on a very large scale. Those, who think otherwise, only betray lack of practical knowledge. Let them show to me in the whole of India where farming is being done on a too extensive scale and it is a paying proposition. Those who know A, B, C, of agriculture, understand that the very economics of Indian farming serve as a check on excessive area of land. Why not get the advice of those people who are farmers and who have spent their whole lifetime in farming? Why unnecessarily theorise?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Sardar Lal Singh: Other hon. Members have been given as much one hour and five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No distinction between Congress and others, but then he should conclude.

Sardar Lal Singh: I would like you to visualise the ultimate effect of the low ceiling at 30 acres (that has been suggested) on the future of the rural people so far as their economic, social and educational progress is concerned. It has been estimated that 30 acres for a family would not give more than Rs. 54 per person per month which includes his own wages, within which he will have to feed and clothe himself and meet all other necessary expenses or education, health, matrimony etc, that have to be met. What will be the result of it? The net result of this will be that that section in the rural area which has any ambition, to educate its children, or to maintain a reasonably good standard of living, will have to migrate to the cities. And in the villages or the rural area, you will be left with illiterate, ignorant class of people. After all, what can a man do, so far as education is concerned, if he is left with an income of Rs. 54 per month only? This will result in social deterioration all round in the villages with no great improvement in any direction. We have already got the sad spectacle before us—although rural people form 85 per cent of the population of India, yet in public administration they do not have at present a representation of even 15 per cent. And when even the highest family in rural area is left with an income of only Rs. 54 per month per person,—there will be no question of an opportunity for them, of any education, with the result that in so far as public service is concerned, there will be complete domination of a handful of urban people over the rural area.

Someone has asked what should be the ceiling? Even if a ceiling has got to be fixed, we may take the example of some other countries like Germany and Egypt. In Egypt although tenancy problem is the acutest, yet they have not touched farms up to 250 acres. In East Germany also even under Communist influence, farms up to 200 acres have not been touched.

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Coming to compensation, this very Parliament had readily agreed to pay Rs. 1,750 for a share of Rs. 500 of the Imperial Bank of India, i.e. three and a half times the face value of the shares. We have nationalised air transport, in which case also, we have paid the market price. We have nationalised life insurance companies. There again we are paying the full market price. In the Punjab when land was sold by the Punjab Government, land was sold in the open auction and people paid as much as Rs. 2,000 per acre. Those very refugees who had purchased land in West Punjab from the Government, have come to East Punjab, and in getting compensation (land allotment) they have already undergone heavy cuts. People have had to be contented with half or one-third of the landed property they had in West Punjab. Now what is proposed is that in their case also, 50 acres of land should be left with them and the area above that should be taken over, that also at a nominal price. In fact, PEPSU in this respect proposed to go to the most absurd limit. The price suggested is only 10, 20 or 25 per cent of the market value. I ask: is it fair that in the case of air transport, life insurance, Imperial Bank of India and all others you should be prepared to pay the full market price, but in the case of land it should be different? Particularly in the case of land that has been bought in the open market, that is in the open auction or land that has been reclaimed as a result of hard work over generations, is it desirable, is it just, is it fair to confiscate it or take it away on a mere pittance or at a nominal price? First of all, you want to deprive those people of the occupation of farming which is bad enough, and then you also want to pay them a nominal price for land.

In the case of urban people you allow them to possess any amount of property worth crores of rupees.

[SRI BARMAN in the Chair]

4 P.M.

You allow them to earn lakhs of rupees a month. But in the case of village people, even if a man owns 60 or 70 acres of land, which is not worth more than Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000, a property which even a babu in the city, possesses you wish to deprive him of his land above 30 acres. The reason put forward is that the land is needed by the landless. One may ask are not the factory workers keen to possess the factory? Do the tenants living in cities not want to possess the houses in which they live? If Government are keen to take over this land, it is only fair that market price ought to be paid. If the landless people have not got money, let Government purchase the land on their behalf, and recover the price from these people in the course of twenty years, so that it may not be hard for them to pay for land.

Certain sections which happen to be in political power, think they will be able to enforce the land reforms. I must warn Government that it will generate a class war, of the worst kind of agriculturists versus non-agriculturists, rural versus urban, and so on. You cannot make invidious distinction between the rural and the urban people in the matter of prosperity and compensation. It is not possible to do so. Sir, If you permit me, I would like to say something about increased production.

Mr. Chairman: Already, the Deputy-Speaker has rung the bell twice. So, I think the hon. Member should conclude now.

Sardar Lal Singh: I am very sorry that while other people had been given as much as one hour and ten minutes, I should be asked to conclude now. If you will allow me five more minutes, I shall try to finish within that time.

Dr. Surendra Chandra (Aurangabad): Too long.

An Hon. Member: I took only fifteen minutes

Gardar Lal Singh: The question has been asked whether it is possible to increase production by 30 per cent. My own view is that it is quite possible as our average yield per acre is very low. in the case of sugarcane, the average yield is 300 maunds per acre although there are farms which give an yield of as much as 2,000 maunds, nearly seven times more. Similarly, in the case of wheat, the average yield in Punjab is only 10 maunds, while there are people who are getting as much as 40 maunds. Similarly, in the case of cotton, the average yield is 2 or 3 maunds, whereas some people are getting as much as 20 maunds. That shows the extent of scope for improvement. The only thing that those in authority have got to recognise is that unless a "price incentive" is given to the farmers, there will be no increased production

Russia realised it, when in 1953, she gave incentives in the form of increasing the price by 50 per cent and reducing land taxation by one half. In regard to China also, we heard Mr. Thapar saying the other day that the increased production in China was largely due to the fact that their Government had guaranteed the market and also a remunerative price. The same thing has been done in most other countries. This is the first fundamental point that we should bear in mind, namely, that we have got to give a remunerative price to the farmers.

In fact we ourselves should not forget that it was only six or seven years back that we used to import quite a large quantity of wheat and other cereals worth hundreds of crores. Two years back, we were almost surplus, and the price had gone down very greatly. Now, again, there is shortage because of fall in production which again is mainly due to heavy fall in the price during last one or two years. So, let us not commit that mistake again but ensure remunerative price to the grower.

So far as increased production is concerned, it is the sum total of the effect of four or five things only, such as better seed, composting, control of pests, better use of irrigation and so on. Here again, we can learn lessons from other countries both under democratic rule and also under communist regime. All of them had to use some sort of compulsion. I know, Indians as a whole abhor compulsion. But even in democratic countries like Canada, America, U.K., Australia and others, they have got certain laws which compel the farmer to do certain things in the interest of all.

For instance, if there is a disease attacking the crops, the farmers are forced to spray their crops with insecticides, in order to control the insect pests, because these pests are a menace to the nation as a whole. Likewise, there are countries which are forcing the cultivators to grow certain varieties of crops only, and thereby, they are able to get better results.

In Punjab, we had a very happy experience of this kind. As soon as I had taken over as Director of Agriculture, the first thing that we did was to introduce certain legislations which gave us very good results. For instance, in the very first year, we enforced the Pure Seed Act in regard to Cotton in Ferozepur district, because our textile industry wanted long-staple cotton or American cotton at that time, and after Partition, India had lost territories like West Punjab and Sind which were the main centres of production of American cotton. In the course of one year, we were able to convert all the desi cotton-growing area, or at least 95 per cent of it, into long-staple cotton-growing area. That could not have been done but for this legislation. And this was done without even a single case of prosecution, as growers felt enthused.

Likewise, we had introduced a legislation that every farmer must store his manure in the pit. We were able to get not less than 2½ lakhs of pits dug without any cost, within the course of eight months or so, whereas other

States had to spend large funds at the rate of Rs. 2 per pit as a subsidy, which would have cost us lakhs and lakhs of rupees, which we in Punjab, could not afford, and had therefore, to take recourse to legislation.

Similarly in the matter of control of insect pests, diseases or weeds, we were able to accomplish a great deal with the help of legislations.

So, my suggestion to the Minister is that increased production is possible, to the extent of 30 per cent, and even 40 per cent as is envisaged, but since we cannot afford to spend so much money. Government might resort to certain legislations which have proved useful in other countries of the world, whether under democratic rule or communist rule. I am certain that there will be full co-operation forthcoming from the cultivators.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): If you could announce the priority list of speakers, many Members will not be in suspense.

Some Hon. Members: Then, the others will go away.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East): Not a single lady Member has spoken so far. Are you not going to call even a single lady Member?

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha now.

Dr. Saresh Chandra: There are many Members who have taken part in the discussion on the last occasion. It would be unfair if the same Members are given chance again and again.

Mr. Chairman: I have got no list with me. That is my difficulty. I shall ask the office, if they could furnish me the list.

बोमती उमा नहर (जिला सोतापुर द जिला लेटी परिषद): चेयरमैन महोदय,

थोन ए. व्हाइट आफ इंडोमेशन (जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये) में चाहती है कि मुझे मालूम हो, और जो लोग वहां पर बैठे हूँये हैं उनको मालूम हो, कि उनको आज मौका प्रितेगा या नहीं बोलने का, ताकि वह वहां से रहें और जहां तो चले जायें। एक बात तो मुझे आपसे पहुँचनी है। दूसरो बात वह कहना है कि मैं बराबर यहां देख रही हूँ लेकिन हिन्दूओं को मौका नहीं प्रितता। दरबस्त कंटी (देश) की पैनसं (योजना बनाने वाली) भीरते हैं, फिर भी उन पैनसं को मौका नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि यहां बहुमत पुरुषों का है, हम माइनरिटी (अल्ला संस्का) में हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I shall remember that the other section of the planners also should be given a chance.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): That is the private sector of the planners, not the public sector.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha (Gaya West): As my hon. friend Shri Raghbir Sahai has pointed out. This is such a vast subject that it is difficult for any speaker, within the short span of time at his disposal, to touch every aspect of the Plan.

I would like to confine my remarks to land reforms. My task has been rendered much easier by the fact that Sardar Lal Singh has just spoken as an expert, who has had wide knowledge of the subject over a period of 35 years in the Agriculture Department itself. He also claims to be a peasant who is carrying on a small farm of 50 acres.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): But lives in Delhi.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: His sons are managing it.

Sardar Lal Singh: I spend a few days there every month.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Whatever he has spoken is entitled to great weight. I am broadly in agreement with what he has stated (*Interruption*). I do not claim the same expert knowledge as he has, but whatever I say is based upon my reading of the situation in the countryside.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Personal experience?

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha: Personal experience too. It is always based on personal experience.

While there can be no dispute with the general proposition that there is need for land reforms in this country, both from the point of view of social needs as well as economic needs, there is bound to be very great difference of opinion about the timing of those measures. I am not against imposition of ceiling, which is one of the items of land reform; nor do I agree with Sardar Lal Singh that the ceiling, if at all it has to be imposed, should be as high as 250 acres, because, as I understood him, he contradicted himself by saying that no one can manage a very large farm. So ultimately, it is felt that the ceiling has got to come down somewhere to 30 to 50 acres. Anyway I am definitely of this opinion that if ceiling has to be imposed at all, it should not be more than 30 acres in any case. It would depend upon the conditions in the different States. But whether it is feasible to impose a ceiling right now or not is the main question. Secondly, the question is whether ceiling has to be on the future holdings or on the existing holdings. This sort of confusion and uncertainty is rampant in the countryside. A great deal of uncertainty has been created. In view of the fact that the planners lay very great emphasis upon increasing the food production by 40 per cent during the Second Plan period, it is necessary that this sort of confusion and uncertainty must be removed. Otherwise, it will impede the production itself.

We know that a great deal of the success of the Plan depends upon the success achieved in the agricultural sector. So no great argument is needed for the proposition that I am laying before this House, that it is imperative for this country to remove this uncertainty and declare a comprehensive firm land policy right now, whether the land ceiling is going to be imposed today or after the Second Plan when we have achieved the target of 40 per cent increase in food production.

The Planning Commission has stated that only five States have thought of imposing a ceiling on the existing holdings, whereas fourteen States are thinking in terms of a ceiling on future holdings. There is no difficulty at all in imposing a ceiling right now on future holdings, but there is considerable difficulty, as envisaged by the Planning Commission itself, in imposing a ceiling on the existing holdings. A great deal of preliminaries has to be gone through. We do not have enough statistics to show what would be the surplus land available to settle the landless workers or labourers, and how many people are actually to be settled on land.

Those people who have got uneconomic holdings or less than the basic holdings have also to be provided with enough land. It has to be ascertained as to how many people are actually going to be settled on this land. But no such statistics are available yet. According to the Summary of the Second Five Year Plan, page 75:

"The practical application of the concept of family holding is not without its difficulties and it may be of value to States, if a small group of experts, with practical experience of settlement and revenue work, could study the subject further.

"Where the ceiling applies to the holdings of families, the State may determine the basis on which the size of the family should be allowed for in the application of the ceiling".

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

So these preliminaries have to be settled. They have not been gone through yet. As I have already pointed out, no detailed survey has been carried out in the countryside and still we are thinking of imposing a ceiling. The quantum of ceiling has not been fixed yet. The result is that uncertainty hangs over the head of even the small farmers holding 10 or 15 acres. They have their own experience with respect to zamindari abolition. It was announced that zamindaries with an annual income of Rs. 50,000 and over would be abolished first. But at the next stroke of pen, we abolished zamindaries entirely in the States. The result is that they also have become apprehensive. Today the Government are announcing that the limit of holding would be 30 acres; tomorrow they may come forward and reduce the size of the holding still less.

This sort of uncertainty must go. If you are really keen on stepping up production, you have got to come out with a firm policy. Secondly, there should be a uniform policy. Government must see to it that that policy is followed by every State. It does not look nice that in a particular State, there should be people holding 30 acres and in the neighbouring State, the people should be holding 200 or 1,000 acres. It does not make sense; nor does it in any sense constitute social justice.

So, I strongly plead with the Government that they must announce their policy firmly and boldly. Secondly, they must see to it that there is a uniform policy followed by all States, not the haphazard, lopsided manner in which the policy is being followed.

I quite appreciate the intentions of some hon. friends who criticise the tardiness or the half-hearted manner in which land reforms are being introduced. But in the very nature of things, there are certain inherent difficulties. They cannot be got over so soon. We have got to see. It is another thing when we talk of redistribution of land. They want that this

land legislation should be immediately introduced and ceiling should be imposed just to satisfy the political urge of redistribution of land or some philosophy underlying it. But these people do not care to know what would be its effect upon the countryside.

On the one hand, in the urban areas, you are not imposing any ceiling. People can have any amount of property or wealth there, whereas in the rural areas, you are going to impose a ceiling, a strict ceiling, with the result that the richest person would get as much as Rs. 54 per month. This is not social justice by any stretch of imagination, in any sense of the term.

Therefore, I strongly plead with the Government that they must first see that adequate statistics are collected. They must see that preliminary steps are taken, and they should not interfere with the agricultural operations as long as the Second Five Year Plan lasts. Otherwise, there is a serious threat to the whole arrangement, and production will fall, and ultimately we will have to repent that we would not make a success of the Second Plan.

Reference was made to co-operative farming. I too, along with my hon. friend, Shri Raghbir Sahai, have been going round the countryside and seeing Community Projects. Wherever I have gone, I have tried to find out whether co-operative farming has been introduced in any of the Community Projects or NES blocks, or whether people have really understood the conception of co-operative farming or not. I do not know whether they are averse or temperamentally hostile to it, but at any rate, the principle of co-operative farming has not been preached before them. They do not know the real conception of it. I submit that the whole approach of Government is in a departmental, compartmentalised manner.

For instance, when I visited the Faridabad Community Project centre,

I found that consolidation of holdings had taken place. But this consolidation had only benefited the big land-holders, not the small farmers, whose lands continue to be scattered and dispersed over a large area; they are not getting any benefit from whatever facilities Government are providing. From the very nature of things, Government cannot provide facilities because these areas are not in a compact block; they are dispersed over a large area nor can they offer security to Government for big loans for insulating Persian wheels or sinking tube-wells or for digging wells in their fields.

You can see that the consolidation proceedings that are going on are also for the benefit of the large farmers. They have not thought of bringing the small farmers together in one block as they are trying to consolidate the big farmers in one block or area. They should also have thought of bringing the small farmers at one place so that they can have co-operative farming introduced and with sufficient protection and incentives offered to them they could have pooled their resources and put their lands together and form themselves into a co-operative society for carrying on their farming. This unimaginative approach is there in the execution of the Plan.

Punjab has completed the Consolidation proceedings and U.P. has just taken it up. But officers who are charged with the agricultural operations or are in charge of the Community Projects say that they have nothing to do with this and that it is the work of the revenue establishment, and that they cannot ask the revenue officers to do that. Therefore, I strongly feel that there is a necessity for setting up a special board consisting of the concerned Ministries or the concerned Ministers with some non-officials on it, so that the Revenue Department, the Agricultural Department, the Irrigation Department and others do not function in their own manners pulling in different directions but function in a co-ordinated and constructive manner. The Chief Min-

ister should be at the head so that whatever policy or programme is laid down by the Planning Commission can be followed and implemented in a co-ordinated manner.

Therefore my own feeling is that the Government should take care to allay the apprehensions of the people with regard to the land policy. Secondly, they must see that a co-ordinated approach is made in respect of the implementation of the land policy.

With respect to compensation, my friend Sardar Lal Singh has already spoken and I also strongly feel that even from the point of view of social justice the treatment that is being meted out to the farmers, is not fair. It is all very well to say that in respect of those lands which were had as a matter of bakhshish or grants or jager, it need not be equitable compensation and market value need not be given. But, in respect of those lands which represent the life-savings of a particular individual or individuals, if you are not going to pay them equitable compensation, it means complete expropriation, which is not the spirit of the Constitution. We have nowhere stated that we should acquire property without paying adequate compensation. Moreover, in the case of other property, in other sectors of life, we have been paying adequate compensation.

Most of our people living in the countryside feel that the approach represents an urban bias and the rural people who are not organised, who are not articulate and who cannot make their voices heard are not treated fairly and equitably and are not being given a square deal. Therefore, it is necessary for us to think of this point so that the large mass of the people who are in the countryside, who form the bulk of the population of the country, whom you want to enthuse, whose co-operation you are seeking, should not remain sullen and indifferent and should not go with a feeling that they have not been justly treated, that they have not been given a fair deal. This sort

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

of feeling must go. Government ought to do all they can to remove this. Unless you enthuse them, and you get their co-operation and you can really make them happy and welcome this Plan, you cannot make them put their shoulders to the wheel to make this Plan a success.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Finance Minister.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Not a single lady has been called. There should be proportion of time allotted to lady Members.

Mr. Chairman: I have noted down the names of lady Members who want to speak.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want to speak before the Finance Minister and not after him. What is the use of speaking afterwards?

Mr. Chairman: I remember the hon. Member has already spoken on the last occasion.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Only 8 chapters were discussed then. We want to speak on the whole Plan now.

Mr. Chairman: That the Deputy-Speaker will come and decide.

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my predecessor intervened in the debate on Planning towards the end of the last Session. In fact, I should not have intervened at all but for certain circumstances arising since then. More than 3½ months have passed and the Plan has been discussed at greater length in several parts of the country. Certain new indicators in regard to the economic situation have shown their heads and last but not least, in tact, the most important provocation for me to speak today happens to be some of the comments that fell from the hon. Members in this House in regard to the economic aspects of Planning.

It would be somewhat unfair to single out a few names from among the galaxy of brilliant and distinguished speakers that participated in the discussion on planning these days. None the less, since I have to fasten my remarks on some of the speeches made, I should make a reference at the outset to three hon. Members who represented three totally different points of view. It is my misfortune that I do not have their ears here as they are not present.

The first to speak was the respected leader in the country, Acharya Kripalani. The next important speaker on the Opposition was a businessman and a banker, Shri Tulsidas Kalachand. The third one was a very incisive critic of the Government, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

If really we piece together or attempt to piece together the arguments put forward by these three distinguished speakers, I think, the answer, so far as Government is concerned is quite easy. But, it is not my intention to perform a polemical trick and say, 'Well, I am right because all these people, each one is contradicting the other'. But my attempt is to carry the bulk of the people with us in this great adventure which we have embarked upon. Because this adventure is not just confined to 5 years; it is something that we hope will go on for some time to come; not one five years, not two five years, not three five years, but until such time as we feel that the economic forces have been so mastered and so regulated that there is no longer any need for us to undertake positive planning but only to keep the regulative mechanisms alive. Whether that contingency will ever come to pass, it lies in the laps of Gods. But since it is our duty, as the people who are lucky or unlucky—I should say luckily—just at the beginning of a great future for this country, we cannot afford to take things for granted or lightly pass criticisms which can easily be so treated merely because of the content of those criticisms but take them very seriously and provide

an effective answer so that the people in the country might feel that this Plan is a good Plan, that it is a Plan that is intended for their benefit and that the criticism against the Plan is by and large something outside the mark.

I will first take my friend Shri Tulsidas Kilachand. As I said, he should be, according to all canons, known to the civilised world as a competent critic. If he had spoken on this Plan when he first came to this House, I am perfectly sure he would have been more violently critical than he had been when he spoke. I suppose we all mellow and I am myself no exception to the rule. (Interruption). Four and a half years in this House takes away a good lot of, maybe, the negative aspect of our spirit. It is no wonder....

An Hon. Member: But we have survived it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have survived because there is a sense of humour left though it is often inappropriately expressed.

Shri Tulsidas Kilachand represents the extreme right. But as he often appears to us dressed in fine, beautiful white linen clothes, he has dressed up his criticism very nicely so that he can appear a candid critic—yes, dressed up in the nylon clothes he puts on. He put forward an axiom; perhaps he had found it in his brief. I would only repeat what he said, "social welfare alone is the end of the policy"—what a brilliant statement that is—and that a socialist or any other pattern of society can only be the means of achieving this end and this shows to my mind a clear confusion on the part of the Government of means with ends."

The Acharya took a different line altogether. He does not belong to the extreme right or to the extreme left; he does not belong to the middle either. He is somewhere above all this. His legs do not touch the *terra firma*. The Acharya, like a person who looks down upon as our friends often do, looks down with scepticism

with regard to our *bona fides* and in regard to our ability or capacity of the Government to implement this Plan. Not only that; he is sceptical of the Plan itself. He is also sceptical of the fact that the people desired the Plan. If there was a little more philosophy in that scepticism, I would have said that the Acharya will reach the final stage of *nirvana* and his essay in such thinking should be much appreciated. But unfortunately he is extremely mundane. He started off saying that he was not an economist but a historian. Historians have the liberty of interpreting the history which economists often do not possess though some of the people in these days are interpreting economics in their own ways. Not being an economist, what he said was pardonable. "The desire to identify the raising of the national income with the good of the masses is an absurdity in economics." He knew enough economics to realise the absurdity of a proposition of that nature. Finally he ended up with a peroration that he did not believe in private enterprise but bemoans the consequences of private enterprise disappearing. The only consequence of the private enterprise disappearing will according to him be that the means of production in the hands of private enterprise will pass into the hands of Government, and Government, along with political power may get economic power. He foresaw the evolution of a new form of tyranny. The only silverlining in the horizon was that he appreciated the *bona fides* of our leader. Can we answer those points raised by him? I must say I am singularly incapable of answering the points raised by him, because I am afraid we are dealing with economics, we are dealing with the economic life of the people. When I put great stress on the economic aspects of our problems my hon. friends might say "You are a convert to Marxism". If that is conversion to Marxism, I agree. I am even prepared to go a little further of accepting a partial sanction of the materialist interpretation of history. Therefore, there is no common ground between me and the Acharya. I will leave him at that.

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To some next to the third person, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, she pitched her flag, her banner, on the Plan-frame. Curiously enough, the Plan-frame, like King Charles's head, has a way of turning up at odd corners. I thought that when my distinguished predecessor was speaking on the Plan, and he was competent to speak on it he had disposed off this matter. He was even more competent to speak on the Plan frame because the Plan-frame was created with his knowledge and consent. He said the Planframe was an attempt at macro-planning. I thought that the criticism of not following the Planframe would end there, but from there she went on to a number of facts or supposed facts. She said "You have given up spending money on basic industries; you have watered down the whole thing; you have allowed no room for the private sector." I agree that I have to some extent often discussed these matters with her and others. She knows our way of thinking, but she insists on saying that T. T. Krishnamachari has nothing to worry about internal resources. I did not say so. I do worry. One of the reasons for worry because I have changed my horse is that I have taken it up in a time when everything that I have to do is to worry about and nothing else. Then she said that we have not discussed the T.E.C. Report and the Kaldor Report. Finally she said: "That is why Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, clearly and with impunity, has accepted the position that direct taxes have no further scope of yielding revenue". I said nothing of the sort. I still believe in all kinds of taxes which will yield revenue. All kinds of taxation will have to be explored for the purpose of revenue. That, Mr. Chairman, has been the major criticism in regard to the plan.

There were criticisms generally bordering on scepticism in regard to the Plan. My friend, Shri Sarangdhar Das appreciated some portion of the Plan, but he nevertheless said many things which are contradictory. He said that what we need is socialisation

and not nationalisation, because the latter will, according to him—he agrees with the Acharya—lead to concentration of economic power in the hands of the State.

Finally comes, so far as the Opposition is concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Gurupadaswamy. Shri Gurupadaswamy does not believe in the ability of Government to put a stop to the rise in prices. He thinks that we will not be able to make up the gap of Rs. 400 crores unless we accept the Kaldor Report. That does not mean that I have rejected the Kaldor Report

Some hon. Members have been helpful. Shri Mohiuddin in a very constructive speech has pointed out certain dangers which we have to take into account, particularly in regard to the provision for revising the targets in regard to consumer industries.

My hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, has indicated that the private sector should not be on equality with the public sector. I will say that the private sector should be subordinate to Government. I suppose he will agree to that proposition. The private sector should not have a grip on Government, and therefore on the sector which Government controls. He also mentioned that foreign investments should be controlled. If foreign investments should be controlled, foreign investments will not come in here. The choice is simple. I will deal with that matter, the question of foreign resources and exchange, perhaps a little later.

There are some other points made by hon. Members in regard to certain aspects of the Plan. I shall not reply to all these points *seriatim*. I shall deal with only very broadly.

I would again refer to the speech made by my predecessor at the last session, which is a good starting point. The criticism that was voiced in some

quarters was that in it we had no evaluation of the First Plan. But he had indicated in that speech certain results arising out of the execution of the First Plan. He had also made it very clear that in the Plan we had various stages to pass. The Plan-frame is the first stage; and it was more or less drafted by a statistical projection into the future. We had a draft Plan thereafter, and then a final Plan. In fact, between the Plan-frame and the Plan of today, there is a difference, a large difference in point and in degree also, namely, that, while the Plan-frame envisaged a total investment of Rs. 5,600 crores, we have found that Rs. 4,800 crores would be a safe enough target for the public sector and that point was stressed by my predecessor in office. He also touched this question of resources and deficit financing and I propose to take this House from the point where he left it.

Planning itself raises a number of problems, because, as my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, will say, we want a dynamic plan. Dynamism is necessarily connected with it because dynamism means change. What happens in an economy where mutations occur is rather difficult to foretell, except broadly to indicate the trends. I think about fourteen or fifteen years back, Professor Julian Huxley wrote an essay on planning in which he criticised planning for fixed targets and indicated that the directional approach is the better one. In one sense though we have targets, they are there as bases for discussion, for effort and for making preparations. The very fact, that we are thinking in terms of annual plans, shows that we are prepared to take into account the trends that develop in the economy, and also the strains and stresses that develop, so that we can make such changes as are necessary to meet them from time to time. The very idea of annual planning as a revisory measure for this Five Year Plan, is indicative of a realisation that a dynamic plan means changes

and that these changes have to be taken into account and provided for or against, as the case may be.

Not only that, I would like to say to the House that we have now reached a stage in which we feel that we cannot implement this Plan in certain respects without taking into account the carry-over of this Plan to the next stage, that is, the first stage of the Third Plan. At the present moment, we are, in a very mild way, engaged in setting targets for the Third Plan. When I was Commerce and Industry Minister, I had prepared the first blueprint for the targets of the industrial requirements —industrial materials, industrial equipment, etc. for the Third Five Year Plan. But, if somebody has to take it up five years hence and say: "Well, Mr. Krishnamachari was a wonderful man and had gone ahead but these people had just given a goodbye to all the good work that he had proposed", I may flatter myself but it will be completely unreal. It will be futile to take a view of things after a period of five years from hence and say that the initial estimate is almost a Bible. But, we are doing it and I find that even within a period of three or four months, when I made my first essay, I have to get the figures changed. That is both a challenge and a dilemma of planning but the dilemma of planning is the dilemma of any type of development.

The question as to whether we propose to raise the consumption standards or not, has been raised not merely in this debate but in other debates in connection with the increase in excise duty on cloth by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. He posed the question: do we propose to raise consumption standards or do we give higher priority to investments, especially to investments for rapid industrialisation? I am taking this point in a general way because it covers the criticisms of my respected friend, Acharya Kriplani, and my friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty in some sense and also some points

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touched upon by Shri Tulsidas Kila-chand in a negative sort of way.

The dilemma has existed. If we do not like the word 'dilemma', we may call it a 'matter of relative emphasis'. Basically, development is a function of capital formation and if more capital formation is undertaken in heavy industry, in capital goods and in machinery to make machinery, less is available for investment in many other fields, not to speak of consumer industries. The object of planning is to maximise the rate of growth of the national output over time and to this end consumption has, to some extent in some sectors, inevitably, to be restrained. The choice is not absolute. There is no question of reducing consumption, nor is there any suggestion that the Plan should aim at this effect. The proposal is that progressively, larger portion of the national output should be devoted to investments and a sizable portion of the total resources available for investment should go into the basic industries. This is precisely the meaning of what the Commission has called: "crossing the threshold" and what an economic historian has referred to as the 'take-off in economic growth'. The sacrifice in the matter of consumption cannot be unrelated, and necessarily has to be adjusted, to the community's capacity for it. We start with a very low living standard and a part of the increase in the national output we secure has to go, in the first place into maintaining the *per capita* living standards in a community where population increases are pronounced. I use the word 'maintaining' advisedly, because that is the primary consideration; increasing is the next consideration. We are indeed providing for increases in consumption.

I would refer to the graph facing page 10 of the Plan which would indicate to the hon. Members what we have in mind. In the First Plan period the national income increased

by about eighteen per cent and the per capita income, by about eleven per cent. The consumer expenditure, per capita, rose by nine per cent. in the First Plan and it is expected to rise by another fourteen per cent. or so in the Second Plan period. I cannot, therefore, accept the statement of the respected Acharya that there has been no increase in the standard of living in any part of India or in the villages, because the basic indications are that in practically every centre, where there has been some activity, there has been a rise in the standard of living. In fact, in the field with which I was specially concerned, I have visited villages, towns and various other places—in the field of small-scale industries, in the field of handlooms, etc., there has been a perceptible rise in the standards and in every State where response has been quick, reasonable and in the desirable sector, we have seen increases in the living standards. We cannot say that there has been no increase in the living standards when the large community that we have today sends a larger number of children to school, when they have more amenities of which they are proud, they ask for more. The hon. Members may, for political reasons, deny these, but the facts exist and they cannot be obliterated.

Consistent with the investment targets proposed in the Plan, and assuming that external resources will become available as envisaged in the Plan, the aggregate consumer expenditure by the end of the Second Plan period will be Rs. 12,190 crores. I am repeating what the respected Acharya mentioned. Out of a total national income of Rs. 13,480 crores, this level of aggregate consumer expenditure will be about forty per cent higher, in real terms, than in 1950-51; in per capita terms, it will mean a rise in the consumption standard by about 23-24 per cent. In fact, if other things are equal and we are able to

grapple with problems of inflation, the tempo of the Plan which we think, would be generated, will itself help in raising these figures, rather than lowering them. But it is hedged by all kinds of conditions. The incentive element in the prospects of increased consumption, specially in respect of harder work, cannot be ignored in a country in which living standards are low. It is axiomatic that when the rate of investment is raised consumption will rise. Sometimes consumption has a way of increasing much too rapidly and thus of diverting to itself resources which from the long run point of view ought to go into investment of a basic type. The question of arriving at the correct balance within a given period between investment in heavy industry—which matures only after a considerable time-lag—and investment in light industry, which shows up quickly in increased supply of consumer goods, is easy enough in the abstract, but it is extremely difficult in practice. That explains why some people think that we have attempted to go too far in the matter of basic investments and some take the contrary view. We had two types in the House: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Tulsidas. We do not want to have an outright chocking off of consumption of goods even in the marginal section—I mean goods and not the people—between necessities and luxuries for any length of time. Regulation of rate of increase in consumption primarily, and restrictions incidentally, when necessary, for short periods, is a compromise which we seek to achieve, having in view the needs of consumption, availability of capital, the cost of building up necessary transport facilities and the possibilities of acquiring and multiplying the know-how required. The essence of the problem is, of course, increased production and increased productivity per unit of resources. To the extent we succeed in this, the claims of consumption investment can be reconciled and that is a matter of organisation rather than of resources in the narrower sense.

Having mentioned to the House the dilemma of development, I would like to indicate some of our hopes in this direction. The hon. lady Member speaking about the Plan-frame mentioned about the neglect of heavy industries. May I tell her that the heavy industries have not been neglected. In fact, the nomenclature used in the Plan-frame, on page 20, paragraph 40, item 3: "Heavy machinery to fabricate iron and steel products" is indicative of an amount of confusion, is the cause of generating an amount of confusion which is hard to dispel, but in actual fact, Mr. Chairman, we are trying, subject to our resources being elastic, to meet this claim for investment in the heavy industrial field equally, if not more than what has been envisaged in the Plan-frame. We were thinking in terms of an investment of Rs. 425 crores in the three steel plants in the public sector. The investment will increase by the order of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores. In the field of heavy industries it is not a mere Rs. 50 crores that has been allotted to the National Industrial Development Corporation, which Corporation, it is alleged, is shrouded in a mystery, but it is something much more than that. It is true that originally the Plan allotment was modest, it is an allotment of about Rs. 50 crores or thereabouts and which had included an element of rehabilitation of the jute and textile industries, both of which happen to be exchange earners and one of which happens to be a primary necessity for meeting the cloth needs of the people. But so far as heavy machinery is concerned, before I left my office as Commerce and Industry Minister I had taken certain projects to a stage that, if we are going to embark on these projects, all of which are necessary and all of which will be in the public sector, we should be needing an additional investment of Rs. 100 crores during the Plan period. But, unfortunately the results of that investment will not be apparent during the Plan period. If I put these two things together, that gives you an additional Rs. 160 crores.

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We are all for plans in regard to oil development which is very important and I am not precisely able to say today what it will cost. The oil exploration itself might cost us Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores, and if we succeed in tapping oil it will need much more. It is worth it. But there is the question of a possibility of increase in that field.

We are embarking on big atomic experiments and, I do not know, probably the cost will come to somewhere about Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 60 crores during the Plan period. All these things totalled up will provide a figure far larger than that indicated in the Plan-frame and I must tell my hon. friend, through her Deputy Leader, that she should be a little more charitable, even though she wants to pose and hold up this Government to ridicule, because there is no point in condemning a Government needlessly even on the basis of facts, but still less without point if you are going to condemn the Government on the basis of facts which are non-existent.

Then I come to the point made by my hon. friend Shri Mohiuddin, the question of consumer industries and their targets. We are in the course of revising these targets, but when we revise target figures there will have to be a re-revision in regard to resources available, in regard to transport available, in regard to foreign exchange resources available. In fact, having raised the targets I have asked them to calculate the foreign exchange content in the import of machinery, in the machinery that has to be erected for those consumer industries, and it is a fact which I have to look into very carefully because, I will repeat once again, the first danger that we see in the horizon is the shortage of foreign exchange. So with these considerations I am not in a position to say today what is the target which the

Planning Commission will ultimately accept for consumer industries. But the revision will undoubtedly be an upward revision, it cannot be a downward revision, it may be a selective revision; but we are not giving up the idea of revision altogether.

That takes me to the next point, namely, the outlook on resources. My predecessor, speaking in the last session, did touch upon this point, very effectively I should say. I would only like to add to what he has said in relation to the new facts that have come into operation since he spoke on the last occasion. Well, it is an accepted fact that the task of raising the resources required for the Plan is not an easy one. In fact, every foreign critic touches our soft spot as to how we are going to get those resources.

We have known all the time that there will be conditions occurring, new ideas coming up, certain adjustments in the Plan and certain gaps in the Plan, rise in the cost both of material as well as civil engineering, which will affect the target. It makes out, when reading all the various figures, to the foreigner as something even worse than what was first envisaged in the Plan, as something far beyond our resources.

Therefore, to take a pessimistic view, so far as our resources are concerned, will not be altogether wrong. But, at the same time, there are certain factors which are indicative of some hope in the situation. I would mention a few, but I hope my hon. friends will not throw it back on me and say: "You said something else sometime back". During the current year fresh taxation, so far as Centre is concerned, has been imposed which would yield about a little over Rs. 50 crores this year and which will in a full year equal to Rs. 65 crores, assuming the rates are kept level, and about Rs. 15 crores from the States. That gives you, for four years (Rs. 65 crores plus Rs. 15 crores—Rs. 80

crores multiplied by 4—Rs. 320 crores) Rs. 320 crores. If you add Rs. 65 crores for this year it will give you Rs. 385 crores. The Plan has provided Rs. 450 crores as the target for taxation for both the Central and the State Governments, and that is just the beginning. With economies buoyant and the levels of production rising, there should be an improvement in the resources position. The economists have pointed out, particularly, Mr. Arthur Lewis, that one cannot run a welfare State on the basis of public revenues amounting to a mere seven per cent. or more or thereabouts of the total income. I certainly and Members on this side are not prepared to accept that our goal is that of a purely welfare State. The resources have to be raised very carefully, when we are thinking of something which is above a welfare State. That is what I would like to tell my friend Shri Tulsidas. We are not thinking in terms of a welfare State; we are thinking of a State in which the content of welfare will be something which could be translated in real terms for the people, where the people will feel that it is not somebody who is creating a welfare State but that the people are creating a welfare State for themselves.

5 P.M.

The scope for taxation has by no means been exhausted. I hope people will not treat it as a bare factor although it must be recognised that great care will be required in selecting the right forms and degrees of taxation. The gap envisaged in the Plan is about Rs. 850 crores out of which, as I said, Rs. 450 crores is expected to be met by taxation and the other Rs. 400 crores will be left uncovered. As I have said before, the steps taken go to cover more than Rs. 375 crores or nearly 385 crores out of the Rs. 400 crores. You will not condemn me as being an incurable optimist if I say that it should not be difficult for us to cover the unbridged gap altogether likewise. There is always an increasing need

for so raising the marginal levels of taxation.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: When will it be started?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: With the blessing of my hon. friend's personal God, my efforts will be in that direction, and as I have said, this direction will need careful handling.

Dr. Jaisoorya: The total taxation is Rs. 850 crores?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Rs. 850 crores is the figure provided.... Rs. 400 crores has been left unprovided for. I am taking Rs. 850 crores as taxation, and I am looking for a few crumbs here and there which will augment that figure.

The question of loans and small savings can go far in providing the resources. The State loans from being a matter of a mere Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 18 crores in the past, have now shown a great deal of resilience. Recent experiences in respect of the State loans which shows that allotments have reached about Rs. 68 crores. This certainly holds a great promise for the future. In fact, what has been allotted to these States by way of loans in this respect is Rs. 300 crores. If we had reached thus a figure of Rs. 68 crores in the first year of this Plan, I think there is an element of progress in all these loans. Thus, we should exceed the target so far as the States are concerned, considerably. The record in small savings has shown a great improvement. There are, however, pockets which are still poor in the country, but on the whole, the scope for raising the resources from this source seems to be larger than has been anticipated.

I would like to mention that some of the facts in regard to the collections of these State loans which are trickling down and they are extremely encouraging. May I say in all humility—if hon. Members will forgive me referring to my own State—that our experience there has

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been that it is not a matter of loans from a few individuals or from a few people. Undoubtedly, the richer areas like Madras and Coimbatore have contributed to an extent of more than 60 per cent of the loans that is, about six crores have come out of those areas. Of course, conditions differ from district to district. When some of the details came to me, I was particularly pleased to see that the tehsil to which I belong,— in which I have no interest unfortunately now—which is one of the poorest tehsils in Madras, has contributed Rs. 8 lakhs. I cannot recollect that in my time there was any rich man there, but this is definitely indicative of the fact that what our people could do in the matter of contributing to the Plan has been grossly under-estimated.

I now come to the question of deficit financing. Undoubtedly some reliance has been placed in the Plan with regard to deficit financing. But in the light of the circumstances that are now prevailing, I would not say that it should be an absolute reliance. I am not going to tell the hon. Members of this House that I am not going to see this Plan through if I am not going to have anything to do with it, and that I will see to it through financing it by printing notes in the Nasik Printing Press No. I am not going to place any absolute faith in this deficit financing. It is really a matter of circumstances which will dictate how much deficit financing we will undertake. Of course, in an expanding economy, some deficit financing can be permitted within limits because any increase in the volume of goods and services which will be available will need an additional amount of finance. But this itself is a limitation, namely, that deficit financing is permissible only to the extent that the needs of monetary circulation require it, and the community is prepared to hold cash rather than spend it. The yellow signal is shown when the expenditure in the community tends to outrun supplies and

these can be met by putting curbs on spending. It is held in some quarters that a rise in prices can be regarded as an inevitable concomitant to development. If, however, the choice were between stability of prices with economic stagnation and some increases in prices with a reasonable economic advance, so far as I am concerned, the choice is clear. I shall certainly choose economic advance with some dangers even from deficit financing rather than perpetuating a stagnant economy for all time. What has to be recognised is that the limits of deficit financing would be reached when the limits of our power to check prices of basic necessities are reached. They are coterminous. When we say, "I can do nothing more; I have exhausted all the weapons in my armoury," the price will go on rising, and you have a perfect right to say, "Close down the Nasik Printing Press, unless it be that they are going to use it for some other purpose". Also, through fiscal and monetary policy and with selective strategic controls it should be possible to keep the situation in hand. The two things go together. I am a believer that it can be done.

That takes me on to the last subject that I propose to deal with today. In fact, we had promised to make a statement in the House, I believe, in relation to a question which was answered in regard to the price trends and what the Government is going to do in that regard. In fact, it was my intention to place a statement on the Table of the House. Now, when speaking on this occasion on the Plan, deficit financing, the question of resources, the availability of consumer goods, question of taxation etc., I think it would be a good thing if I dovetailed my policy statement along with my answer to the critics in regard to this Plan.

Mr. Chairman, the rise in prices has undoubtedly caused a lot of concern to the people and to those who are

in positions of responsibility. I must say that it has caused me particular concern. We are keeping a continuous watch on the situation and all that I am attempting now is to make an analysis of the problem and suggest such remedial measures as we could now take or which I can now release without damaging the potency of those measures when implemented.

The index of wholesale prices has risen by about 23 per cent. since June 1955 and this rise has been reflected though with a time-lag and to a lesser extent, in a rise in the working class consumer price index. Money supply and bank credit, as the hon. Members will know, has shown increases though the decline in money supply during the slack season this year has been more pronounced than is usual. Another development which is a matter of even greater concern is the large balance of payment deficits that have been incurred during the recent months. This aspect of the present economic situation, to my mind, deserves even greater consideration than even the question of domestic price situation. The diagnosis of the recent price trend in the economy would appear broadly to be as follows: Part of the rise in prices notice since June, 1955, may be regarded as a corrective to the sharp decline recorded earlier. Hon. Members are aware that two years back when there was a diminution in the purchasing capacity of the agriculturists as a result of the reduction of the price of agricultural commodities, undoubtedly the economic indicators of consumption of certain manufactured articles showed not a decline, but a disposition to stand still. Statistics in regard to cloth consumption indicate that year before last and the previous year, the per capita consumption stood stationary at about 15 yards. But between April 10, 1954 and June 4, 1955, the index of wholesale prices had fallen from 404 to 341. The latter, of course, is an abnormally low level and a reversal of this trend upto a

point should, therefore, be not unwelcome. The upward trend has, however, persisted over the last twelve months and more, and the situation, on the whole, is one which warrants careful stock-taking and the adoption of measures to hold in check into the development of undesirable trends in the economy.

In part, the rise in prices is attributable to a shortfall in the production of foodgrains. I well remember that two years back—I suppose I was then speaking in the other House in regard to the general economic situation—we took acclaim, and justifiably so, for an increase in the production of foodgrains by about 5 million tons. But, in 1954-55, the production of foodgrains was 2 million tons less than in 1953-54 and in 1955-56 the estimates available indicate a further fall which may be in the region of about 3 million tons. This would naturally react on prices and, as is well-known, a relatively small decline in foodgrains output is apt to result in a considerable reduction in the marketable surplus and consequently in a disproportionate increase in prices. We will have to remember one fact all the time. Whatever we might do, within a measurable distance of time, all that we can achieve will be a marginal surplus in food and that we must achieve. We must have an increase of 40 per cent. in food production with an increase in population occurring all the time, with some increases in the standards of living and with urbanisation. This would certainly mean that even if we achieve these targets, there will be only a marginal surplus and not total surplus. Therefore, all the steps I am indicating and which we are now taking will have to be taken continuously without any diminution in vigilance.

The increases in national output in the last two years have been smaller than over the first three years of the Plan. On the other hand money supply went up by Rs. 390 crores in the last two years of the Plan, out of which Rs. 264 crores was in the last year.

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This increase in money supply has been associated mainly with increased public expenditure reflecting the higher tempo of developmental activity in the public sector. There has been an increase in bank credit to the private sector, especially in 1955-56. Mr. Bansal looks at me; that only indicates that the private sector is having a fair deal, may be not with the liking of many. Thus, increased spending by Government as well as a larger volume of credit expansion by banks at a time when agricultural production has been more or less static may be said to be responsible to some extent for the rising trend in prices.

The rise in prices over the last twelve months or so has been most noticeable in the case of agricultural commodities, while the index of manufactures has shown a comparatively small rise. Thus, the upward movement of prices has not been uniform and it has to be borne in mind that in an economy which is preponderantly agricultural, there are bound to be from time to time somewhat larger fluctuations in prices than one expects in highly industrialised economies. The trend of world prices is upward, and this in turn gets reflected in some of our own prices. Speculative holding of stocks in anticipation of further price rises has also played a part in raising prices.

On the whole, while there are no clear signs of the emergence of a general inflationary situation, there are vital points of the economy which are under pressure because of technical demand-and-supply considerations and of the rising tempo of developmental expenditure in the economy.

These developments have also to be viewed against the background of our foreign exchange position, which has deteriorated sharply of late. The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India declined from Rs. 748 crores and odd on the 30th March, 1956 to Rs. 634

crores and odd on the 31st August, 1956. An adverse balance of payments over the year was, of course, to be expected in consequence of the large volume of imports required for the developmental programmes in the Plan, notably steel and capital goods. Nevertheless, the present rate of decumulation of foreign exchange reserves is too rapid. The fact that the Second Five Year Plan envisages a substantially increased level of outlay in the public sector and high investment rates in the private sector indicates that high priority has to be given to the ways and means of conserving and enlarging the country's foreign exchange resources.

Some corrective measures have already been taken. Exports of foodgrains have been banned and releases from Government stocks have been continued. In many States fair-price shops have been opened. The balance of payment deficits in the last few months have tended to reduce money supply—I have mentioned about the drop in money supply being more than what is usual in the slack season. The balance of payment deficits have tended to reduce money supply and the Reserve Bank has taken action to reduce bank advances for speculative purposes against paddy and rice. The conclusion of agreements with the U.S.A. for substantial imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480 and with Burma and China for imports of rice has eased the position for the near future. Foodgrain prices have already registered a fall at some centres, particularly in the north. It is hoped that with the coming in of the new harvest, the price trends will show considerable improvement.

Government, however, do not think that the recent trends in prices, in money supply and in the balance of payments need in themselves cause undue or immediate anxiety. I would like to lay particular stress on this fact that statistics of this nature often-

times indicate that they are permanent and that they show a definitely permanent trend. But, they are not so. In fact, I do expect that during the fall of this year, the trend would be a little less pronounced. But even, so, our resources being what they are, they are certainly indicative of the fact that conservation of foreign exchange resources has to be undertaken from now on. These trends need not cause any immediate anxiety, but they are indicative of the sort of stresses and strains that might develop in the course of the implementation of the Plan. They must not be allowed to persist and should be prevented to the extent possible and corrected if they cannot be proved. The question is not one of meeting a temporary adverse turn somehow or other; it is one of getting on to, and maintaining in the facet of increasing pressures generated by the Plan, a new and more stable position of equilibrium.

It is possible to equate demand and supply by slowing down investment. Such a policy would, however, be contrary to the expansionist approach of the Plan. In fact, it would be contrary to the spirit of the Plan. Development is in the last analysis, a process of generating new and cumulatively increasing demands and of finding ways and means through more effective development of resources of increasing the supplies available in the system to meet these demands.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

Remedial action at this junction should not be much as would inhibit the deeper and more abiding trends which the Plan is seeking to establish. A downward revision of the Plan has, therefore, to be ruled out.

In the present situation, a general credit squeeze is not warranted. Selective control of bank credit with a view to checking speculative investment has, however, to continue and will be strengthened as necessary so as not to affect adversely genuine investment in the private sector.

The area allotted for the private sector today is more or less intractably connected with the production of consumer goods and, therefore, any restriction which will inhibit the production of consumer goods is likely to deepen the stresses and strains that now appear in the economy.

In the fiscal field, the requirements of the immediate future as well as of the entire Plan can be met only by well planned measures of direct and indirect taxation to channel into the public exchequer a large proportion of the incomes that are being generated. I shall not deal with this vexed question of direct and indirect taxes. I think all taxes are good so far as the Finance Minister is concerned and, therefore, I shall not allow myself to be unduly fettered by this dischotomy of direct or indirect taxation. If there is any scope for direct taxation, undoubtedly we will tap it. But indirect taxes by way of excises or sales taxes are not altogether undesirable whenever the pressure of demands on limited supplies threatens to open out large possibilities of windfall profits. I do not propose to elaborate it further. Where supplies are short and cannot be increased quickly, the consumer has necessarily to pay higher prices, but taxation of this kind divert at least a part of the resulting profits to the public exchequer. Likewise, in such circumstances, large profits are made and it will be necessary to devise measures of direct taxation to draw these into the public exchequer.

Fiscal and monetary measures will go a long way but in themselves they may not be adequate. Nor is it possible to rely on larger imports or curtailment of exports for the purpose of easing price trends. When prices are rising in the country to import goods so as to increase the supply of goods is not possible in the present circumstances because I cannot allow, with the limited exchange that we have to use, the exchange resources for any large import of consumer articles other than the basic articles, namely,

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food. The need for controlling prices and securing a fair distribution of available supplies of basic commodities—consumer goods as well as producer goods—becomes all the greater in this context. Government do not propose to introduce—I would like the House to mark what I say—elaborate physical controls like procurement on a large scale and rationing, but strategic control at select points, coupled with restrictions on movement and some form of controlled distribution may have to be adopted. Government also propose to build up buffer stocks in foodgrains. I have already indicated before the sources from which these supplies are coming in the immediate future and I shall certainly give a high priority for the import of foodgrains even at the risk of banning imports of other commodities. Hon. Members may feel assured that we shall keep the buffer stock position of foodgrains well in hand.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I seek one clarification? Even after getting Rs. 80 crores worth of foodgrains from Burma and Rs. 172 crores worth of foodgrains from America, do you still need import of some more foodgrains?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of importing foodgrains has to be considered if we foresee any food shortage. Already I have told the hon. Members a little before that we are asking for an increase in the target of food production by 40 per cent. I am not quite sure but there is that increase in consumption that will arise both from the purely physical point, namely, the number of people who will have to consume will be more and certain factors will emanate like the increase in income as a result of the development which will increase the need for food. So the need for food will gather momentum, may be at the end of the period, if our hopes really materialise and we shall only be left with marginal surplus and the economy being what it is we have always to keep in hand a buffer stock. Of course,

any time we can say that we do not want imports. But the arrangements have to be made because we cannot import food all of a sudden. We do not have shipping space and other countries may not be in a position to supply rice. Actually today it is what has happened. Burma, which had a surplus of rice previously has no rice now to supply. So, we have...

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Burma is not supplying to you. But she is supplying rice to Ceylon.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have always to keep an eye on the food position. The basis of this buffer stock is a determination on the part of Government to regard the maintenance of stability in prices and of reasonable relationships between sectional prices as of great importance for the successful implementation of the Plan.

The recent trends in the economy reflect, as I have stated earlier, an increased pressure of demand generated by rising incomes consequent on the Plan. It is, in fact the object of the Plan to raise incomes and to increase demands all round. As incomes rise and demand is stepped up, production must rise correspondingly. Basically and over a period, the need is for increased production. In an economy in which consumption standards are low, increased incomes reflect themselves in higher demand for necessities of life such as food and cloth. It is the prices of those commodities in particular that must be kept at reasonable levels. Maximum effort to step up food production is called for on considerations of prices as well as of foreign exchange. Textile production has also to be stepped up in view of the increasing pressure of domestic demand and of the urgency of promoting exports. The later aspect is paramount at this stage and for the period of the Plan; and steps are under active consideration for achieving an increase in the output of both food and cloth.

At the same time, it is necessary to bear in mind that if the rate of investment in the economy is to be increased, consumption has to be regulated. The Second Five Year Plan postulates concerted effort to raise the resources required and to get the best results for the investments undertaken. This object is to be pursued steadily and the necessary sacrifices have to be made. Current consumption standards can, therefore, be allowed to rise only moderately. The object of developmental planning is to secure the best results possible over a period and this cannot be done unless a measure of restraint on consumption is accepted.

I have already mentioned that conservation of foreign exchange and measures to increase foreign exchange earnings have to be given top priority throughout the Plan period. The Planning Commission is examining the phasing of foreign exchange expenditures in connection with the import programmes of the public sector. We would also equally try to see how can we phase expenditure in this direction in the private sector. These measures should help. But, the main task is to implement the Plan as a whole, to reduce to a minimum non-developmental and non-plan outlays, to persevere in the effort for raising the resources required, and in general, to increase the effectiveness of the large investments that are being made both in the public and in the private sectors so as to increase outputs all along the line.

That brings me to the end of my story. But I would like to make one appeal before I close. The Plan itself demands, and I hope it will get, the greatest measure of public co-operation. In respect of the several sectors of the Plan the call for public co-operation will have to be made from time to time by leaders and such co-operation is both desirable and necessary in the present context of events for we shall need all the public co-operation that we can get

in order to put down the incipient signs of inflation.

In regard to the price of the essential commodities like food and cloth, in the absence of total controls which we are seeking to avoid public co-operation in this sphere is the only effective answer to this trend of economic control over the situation. I am, therefore, asking the people of the country, this hon. House and particularly people of those sections of the country where these prices are rising to pass on themselves a self-denying ordinance and to restrict the consumption wherever possible. In the face of speculative activity which engenders price increases, refusal on the part of the public to pay higher prices and on the other hand, willingness to restrict consumption to the minimum is the effective answer to the activities of the anti-social elements that cause such price increases. It is difficult in all conscience to curtail consumption of food articles. But, it is not altogether impossible. It is relatively easier for the public to postpone the consumption of cloth. Given some more time, Government would certainly be able to arrange for the production of more cloth, because cloth production is not so much subject to the vagaries of monsoon conditions as food production. All that I am asking the people to give me and the Government this time is to postpone a part of their consumption of cloth for the present. So far as food production is concerned, I am happy that my colleague is here. I can assure the House on his behalf and mine, and on behalf of the Government that all that can be done, all that man can do, will be done. But, we cannot altogether ignore the fact that agriculture has always been in the past, and to some extent still is, dependent on the monsoon. Until we take the Plan to a stage further, it will continue to be a gamble on the monsoon. I repeat, once again, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the success of the Plan in the initial stages will be dependent wholly and entirely on the amount of co-operation we get from the public and that is all that I am asking of them today.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The hon. Finance Minister said that they are going to open out fair price shops for essential goods which, I suppose, include cloth. Only two days ago, Shri P. C. Sen, a Minister in the West Bengal Government has made a statement that he has no stocks to open fair price shops even before the Puja.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: My hon. colleague knows more about it.

Shri K. K. Basu: I am talking of cloth, not food. We know the fate of food.

Shri A. P. Jain: You are satisfied with food?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the answer.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If there are no stocks on hand, naturally cloth shops cannot be opened. Even in a regime where democratic centralism prevails, you cannot produce cloth because you do not have even that facility that is available to us, namely, to pray. We will try our best to see that movement of cloth into West Bengal is allowed unfettered. We are taking steps to see that it is encouraged even to the detriment of the movement of other things. But, may be, when the cloth reaches there, the people would start buying. Only, the basis of my appeal is lost so far as my hon. friends are concerned. The basis of my appeal is, if there is physical shortage, please postpone consumption. We shall open fair price shops as soon as it is possible. If it is not possible if we do not have the stocks there is no point in putting up a board and saying a shop is opened. We are taking steps and I hope my hon. friends will co-operate in publicising this fact and in telling the people what the normal price is and if the dealers ask very much beyond that price, not to pay. I think in about a week or less than a week, we shall have leaflets spread about in West Bengal through the agencies that we have. Any offer of co-operation from any voluntary agency, will be cheerfully accepted in regard to publicising

that the reasonable prices are such and such and people should not pay anything more. If cloth is not available, they should not buy.

Shri K. K. Basu: I want to know whether cloth is...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all and nothing further.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Is it suggested...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should reserve the questions for some other time.

Shri K. K. Basu: I want to know whether cloth is available or not. It is a question of fact. I do not want to argue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri R. N. S. Deo.

Shri L. N. Miahra: It would be of much help if printed copies of the speech of the hon. Finance Minister are circulated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be done, I suppose, if it is possible.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I can get them cyclostyled. I must ask the Lok Sabha Secretariat's help if it is printed. I can get cyclostyled copies circulated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I particularly thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak today, for this will be the last occasion on which I will have the privilege of speaking in this august House.

Yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Planning said that this is unique in the history of this country not only because it has seen the inauguration of the Second Five Year Plan, but also because it is going to see the enforcement of the States Reorganisation scheme. The decisions in regard to States reorganisation taken by this House have, undoubtedly, been bold. The decisions are going to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of many

parts of our country. On the appointed date, that is, 1st of November, there will be jubilation and rejoicing in many parts of the country. But, on that day, it will be a day of mourning in Orissa in which myself and Members of my group would be sharing. As it is not possible for us to associate ourselves in this injustice that has been meted out to Orissa in the States reorganisation scheme under the mandate of my party, we will be ceasing to be Members of this august House on that date. Therefore, I take this opportunity of expressing, on behalf of myself and the Members of my group, our appreciation and our gratitude to you, and through you, to the Speaker, to the Treasury Benches and to other hon. Members of all sections of this House, for the kindness, sympathy consideration and courtesy that has been invariably extended to us in a large measure from all sides of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why this farewell? There can be a longer association.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I thank you for the affection that has prompted you to make that remark. During the last four years and four months that we have been Members of this House, if either any Member of my group or myself, in the discharge of our public duty, had said anything that might have caused offence to any Member of this House, I take this opportunity to appeal to them to forget and forgive.

Coming to the Plan, at the end of the First Five Year Plan, the national income has increased to Rs. 10,800 crores and the per capita income has also increased to Rs. 281. But, this increase does not give a very correct picture of the conditions prevailing in this country. Judged by the rise in the price level, the increase in per capita income is not very considerable. In the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, there are parts in this country in which, apart from the

rise in prices of essential commodities, there is starvation, mal-nutrition and there are also epidemics causing thousands of deaths in different parts of Orissa of which we are reading harrowing tales in the newspapers daily.

Then, this total increase of national wealth or per capita income also does not give a correct picture of the level of living in the different regions of our country. For example I might say that it is calculated that the per capita income of the country is Rs. 281. At the same time, the per capita income of a backward and under-developed State like Orissa is calculated to be only Rs. 75 per year. So, you can see what a great disparity there is. I might cite in this connection the per capita income of agricultural labour and industrial labour in this country in a few States. In West Bengal the per capita income of agricultural labour is Rs. 160, in Punjab Rs. 121, in Bihar Rs. 119, in Bombay Rs. 88, in Madhya Pradesh Rs. 87 and in Orissa only Rs. 79 per annum. The per capita income of industrial labour similarly differs very greatly from State to State. While it is Rs. 268 in West Bengal, Rs. 216 in Punjab, Rs. 332 in Bihar, Rs. 368 in Bombay and Rs. 262 in Madhya Pradesh, it is only Rs. 145 in Orissa. So, you will see that there is great disparity in the level of living in the different parts of this country.

The Plan recognises the need not only for the reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and more even distribution of economic power between man and man, but also between region and region. In the approach to the Plan it has been said that these regional disparities would be reduced and special attention would be given to the needs of the less developed areas, so that there might be a balanced development in the different parts of the country. While it would be admitted that so far as the objective or the approach in the Plan is concerned there is very little scope for disagreement, there is scope for disagreement in the emphasis and in

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the implementation of these principles. How has this idea of reducing regional disparities been sought to be implemented? I am sorry to say that the approach has not been very satisfactory. For example, the allocation for the State Plans has been on the basis of population. If it is recognised that there is great disparity between the different regions of this country and that there is need for special attention to be paid to the underdeveloped States, where is the justification for the allocation of development funds to the different States on the basis of population? This I submit is not correct, nor is it fair.

For example, the Plan proposed for Orissa was for Rs. 121.24 crores, but this has been now reduced under the directions of the Planning Commission to Rs. 62.5 crores, nearly half.

Then, under the directions of the Planning Commission there was a general cut of five per cent. This, I am sorry to say, is not a very scientific way of planning, because the Planning Commission gave the direction that these economies were to be effected without affecting the physical targets. That naturally raises the suspicion that if after imposing a five per cent cut still the same physical targets can be achieved, there must have been either wrong estimates, inflated estimates, or this desire of the Planning Commission will not be capable of being fulfilled. As a matter of fact, that is exactly what is happening. Firstly, as a result of this, State development plans have had to be staggered over longer periods. Then it has resulted in the reduction in the district and village plans. It would be generally admitted that the impact of the First Plan has not been much on the rural sector of our economy. We expect, we desire and we talk of public co-operation. The only way we can achieve and obtain this public co-operation is by enthusing the people. And can we enthuse the people if we reduce

the development plans in the village and district?

Then, in Orissa this reduction has resulted in a drastic curtailment of the plan on social services. There has been a reduction of Rs. 1 crore in the education plan, Rs. 40 lakhs in the Industrial Finance Corporation, Rs. 18 lakhs in the industries plan and there has also been reduction in the targets of work. There is great scarcity of technical personnel in our country and different training centres are being planned, but in Orissa particularly there is great scarcity in the provision of science classes in the colleges. As you know, Sir, science is the foundation for technological subjects and yet there is no provision for increased scientific teaching in the colleges of Orissa because there has been this drastic reduction in the education budget.

Then I would also draw the attention of the House to another feeling which to me seems to be justified amongst the people of Orissa that they have not been getting a square and fair deal, that in these days it is those who can shout and who can assert that get a bearing and get their demand fulfilled. Simply because Orissa has been backward and underdeveloped, its needs are not adequately realised or adequately given attention to.

If you go through the economic tables of the census of 1951, you will see that as compared with all the Part A States and even some of the Part B and Part C States, the employment in Orissa in the different economic sectors and also in the Union Government services is the lowest. The percentage of people from Orissa is the lowest.

The Planning Minister expressed the hope that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there would be reduction of the pressure on land from 70 to 60 per cent. In the case of Orissa, the pressure on land from persons dependent on land is much higher than 70 per cent. Therefore, if we are to raise the level of living

of the people of that State, it is necessary that there should be a larger shift towards industries, and the occupational structure has to be changed.

But even when a steel plant like the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is being set up in Rourkela in Orissa, it is strange that the local people are given no encouragement for employment. It had been agreed, as was given out by the Chief Minister of Orissa in the Assembly some time back, that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. would employ 25 per cent of the engineering staff, 38.8 per cent of the clerical staff, and 47.5 per cent of other categories from amongst the local people from Orissa. But you will be surprised to hear that in the very first batch of trainees who were sent out to West Germany, as was revealed in an answer to a question in the Rajya Sabha, on the 4th of this month, not only was the UPSC not consulted in the matter of recruitment and selection, but the Hindustan Steel Ltd. had on its own, selected and sent these people. Out of the 80 who were sent, there were only 3 people from Orissa. If all the people had been highly qualified, then there would not be any cause for resentment. But in the list, we find 3 matriculates, 4 whose qualifications are unknown, 3 Intermediates in science, 2 who have read up to B.Sc., while the three persons from Orissa who have been sent are all highly qualified, one of them being an M.Sc., another being an M.Sc., Ph.D., and so on.

So, there is a legitimate grievance that in these matters also, there is favouritism, nepotism and provincialism. I would urge the Planning Minister to keep a strict watch over this aspect of the question.

As an approach towards the reduction of disparities, I would suggest that a map should be prepared not only in regard to the location of industries in the public sector but also in regard to the licensing policy in respect of industries in the private

sector. The need for reducing disparity should also be kept in view.

बांसली उमा नेहरू : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, दो रोजे से वहां बैठे बराबर आपने भाइयों के व्याप्तान मुन रही हैं, यांके बहनें तो इस पर बोली ही नहीं। कोई ऐसा व्याप्तान नहीं हुआ जिसको मुन कर मुझे डिप्रेशन न हुआ हो। मेरी तो हालत यह हो गई है कि एक एक स्पीच को मुन कर मुझे डिप्रेशन हो रहा है। मुझको कोई भी यह कहता नहीं मुनाई दिया कि यह योजना जो कि इतनी मुश्किल से, इतनी मेहनत से बन कर हमारे सामने आई है यह कितनी अच्छी है।

मैं समझती हूँ कि पेशतर इसके कि हम इस योजना को स्वीकार करें हमको यह देखना चाहिये कि इसका उद्देश्य क्या है, इसका मकसद क्या है। हमको यह देखना होगा कि यह योजना देश की आगे ले जाती है या नहीं, इससे देश की बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हम ही सकता है या नहीं। जब हम यह देखें कि इस प्लान से इतनी सारी समस्याओं के हम होमें की आशा है तभी हम इसको स्वीकार कर सकते हैं।

इसमें शक नहीं कि यह प्लान बड़ी मेहनत से बनायी गयी है, और इसमें कोशिश मात्रम देती है कि इससे देश की सूरत बदल जावे, देश की गरीबी मिटे, और देश में बिन्दगी आवे और देश की जल्दीयत पूरी होवे। मुझे तो इस प्लान में ये सारी चीजें दिखाई देती हैं और मुझे इसको पढ़ने के बाद बहुत खुशी हुई है कि किस लक्ष्यमूरती से, किस हिम्मत से और किस मेहनत से पहली योजना को पूरा किया गया है। आज जो यह दूसरी योजना हमारे सामने है, इसकी हमको एक मुद्दत से आशा लभी हुई थी कि यह बिल आवे कि दूसरी योजना हमारे सामने आवे। आज हमारी हालत यह है कि हमको दूसरी प्लान से भी इत्नोनान नहीं है। हम तो

[बीमती उमा नेहरू]

चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ता चला जाये, और एक प्लान के बाद दुसरी प्लान को पूरा करने हुये हम आगे बढ़ने चले जायें।

5.59 P.M.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

असल बात यह है कि जब इन्हान और लास कर कोई रचनात्मक काम करने वाला प्लान को देखता है तो वह उसको बोर पढ़ता है और उसको समझने के बाद उसमें विवात पंदा होता है और विश्वास के साथ वे भोग इस योजना को आगे ने जाते हैं। लेकिन केवल विवास में ही बास नहीं चल सकता। विवास के साथ ही परिष्कम की भी ज़रूरत होती है। अगर हम कहें कि हमको विवास है, लेकिन उसके बाद अगर हम हाय पर ढीमे कर के बैठ जायें तो दुनिया के किनी मुल्क की योजना कामयाब नहीं हो सकती। योजना में तभी कामयादी होती है जब इन्साल में परिष्कम का भी माहा होमा है। जब तक आप परिष्कम नहीं करेंगे और आपको विश्वास नहीं होमा, जब तक आप जोश के साथ आगे जाने को तैयार नहीं होंगे तब तक कोई योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती, और न आपको उस योजना में जान दिखायी देगी।

6 P.M.

अब हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा नवाल यह है कि हम बाहते हैं कि हम तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़े और ऐसा हम इसलिये बाहते हैं क्योंकि हमने यह प्रण किया हुआ है कि जल्दी से जल्दी हम आपने देश की सूरत बदलेंगे। हमने यह सी कहा हुआ है कि इस देश में हमको भोजनात्मक पैटने ग्राफ़ सोसाइटी काम पर्नी है लेकिन जब हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हमको यह करना

है तो हमको साथ साथ यह देखना है कि जो हमारा मक्कल या उद्देश्य है, उसको सामने रख कर हम वैमी चारे करने भी हैं या नहीं।

अभी सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के सम्बन्ध में जो यहाँ पर कुछ व्याख्यान हैं, उन में यह जिक्र विया गया कि प्लान के सम्बन्ध में देश में काफी प्रचार नहीं हुआ है और लोगों को इसको पर्याप्त जानकारी नहीं है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि मैं भी एक सावंजनिक कार्यकर्ता हूँ और जदू कहीं भी मैं पब्लिक के बीच में जाती हूँ और उनमें कुछ बातचीत करने का भौका मिलना है तो मैं उनमें अपनी बातचीत का श्रीगणेश हूँ। इस प्लान से करती हूँ और मैं उनको बतलाती हूँ कि देश में क्या क्या क्या जानिय हो रही है और क्या क्या योजनायें चल रही हैं और मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकती हूँ कि लोगों को इस सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के बारे में काफी जानकारी है और उनको पता है कि उनके देश में कौनकौन सी बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें चल रही हैं और भवियत में उनके देश की क्या सूरत बनने वाली है। जिस तरह मे हम द्वियां अपने घरों की प्लानिंग करती हैं और घर की व्यवस्था बनाती है और घर का बजट बनाती है और आज से नहीं मरियों से हम द्वियों की यह आदत रखी है कि हम जो अपने घोटे घर हैं और गृहस्थी है उसको हम बड़ी लूबसूरती से प्लान करती है और मैं सभीतो हूँ कि यही प्लानिंग एक बड़ी पैमाने पर आज देश के सामने आ रही है कि हमारा बजट कितना हो जाइनेंस कितना हो और हम हम मुल्क को जो एक बड़ा घर है उसको किस तरह से इलान करे और बताये कि वहाँ पर सब काम लूड-सूरती से चलें और लोग उसके अन्दर लूड-हाल हों और जहाँ कि बच्चे सेलते कहते फिरते हो प्रेर एक हारमी उसमें हम हैं तो हम द्विया अपनी अपनी नृहस्तियों को

बनाने वाली है और वही नमूना हमको इस बड़े देश में दिताई देता है और उसी तरह की प्रानित देश में चल गहो है।

इस देश में जब हमको एक बेलफेयर स्टेट बनाना है तो हमें देखना है कि उसके लिये हमको किन किन बीजों की ज़रूरत है। बेलफेयर स्टेट और मोर्यालिमिटेटक स्टेट की स्थापना करने के लिये स्थान, कपड़ा और मकान यह तीन बीजें ज़रूरी हैं और हमें इन तीनों बीजों के लिये सब से पहले इतजाम करना चाहिये।

लान को पढ़ने के बाद मुझे मानूम दुमा कि उसमें इन और सभ्य आवश्यक बीजों की ओर विद्योप प्रयान दिया गया है और काफी तौर से बन्दोबस्त है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ सुझाव येता हूँ मिनिस्टर साहब के साथने रख्नी चाहूँगी और मैं यह कहूँगी कि लान में खाली लिखने से काम नहीं बनने वाला है और हमको उन बीजों को आपली कृपा देना है। हमें सब से पहले जो गरीब लोग हैं बैकवर्ड कलासेज और से ड्रूल कलासेज हैं अब वा देश की महिलाओं की दशा सुधारने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह बीज साफ जारिहा है कि जब तक इन लोगों की दशा नहीं सुधरेगी तब तक हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

दूसरी आवश्यकता यह है कि यापको शिक्षा की पढ़ति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करना होगा और जब तक कि इस देश में शिक्षा की पढ़ति में तबदोती नहीं की जायेनी और इस देश में साक्षरता नहीं लाई जानी तब तक हमारी उपर्युक्त नहीं हो सकेगी।

शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान देने के साथ साथ हमें लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर बनाने की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा और हमारे

देश बांसधो का स्वास्थ्य माज जैसा होना चाहिये वैसा नहीं है, उसको बेहतर बनाने के लिये नरकार को प्रयत्न करना होगा और उसके लिये आवश्यक व्यवस्था करनी होनी।

अब शिक्षा के बारे में मुझे आपसे यह कहना है कि अभी जब मैं अपने विद्या य की देखती हूँ तो मुझे यह मातूम होता है कि शिक्षा द्वारा जो प्रेरणा उन पर पड़ना चाहिये, वह नहीं पड़ रहा है। अग्रों जब मैं सोलापुर जा रही थी तो गम्ते में शिया कास्तिज के विद्यार्थियों ने मेरी मोटर को धंर लिया और मेरी मोटर को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देने वे और मैं बमुद्दिल कमी तरह धारे बढ़ सकी। धारियर यह क्या बात है कि धार यारे विद्यार्थियों में इम तरह उचम-बाजी की मनोदूनि पाई जाती है और उनमें अनुशासन का धमाका मालम पड़ता है। शिक्षा एक इंसान को उसकी दिमागी ताकत बढ़ाने के साथ साथ उसको कलबरती और किप्रब्रह्मली भी टूट करती है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि शिक्षा ध्यानस्था में आवश्यक सुधार करने की ओर हमारे न्यानिग मिनिस्टर का ध्यान जाना चाहिये क्योंकि शिक्षा किसी भी देश को तरक्की के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बीज है। हमारा कबं हो जाता है कि हम यह देखें कि हमारे बनने और नीजबाह जो हमारे लक्ष्य और कामियों में पड़ रहे हैं वे पूरी तरह डिसिल्ड हो और उन में यनुशासन का भाव पैदा करे और बाहर निकल कर वे आदर्श शहरी बनें।

लड़कों की शिक्षा के साथ साथ हमें लड़कियों की शिक्षा के बारे में भी ध्यान देना है क्योंकि जब हम लान करने बैठे हैं तो जब तक देश की मातायें शिक्षित नहीं होंगी तो बच्चों का शिक्षित होना भी ज़रा मुश्किल है और न्यानिग मिनिस्टर को महिलाओं की शिक्षा की समस्या को ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये और उसको उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

[[श्रीमतींमा नेहरू]]

शिला और स्वास्थ्य के साथ साथ आप को कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को भी नहीं भ्राता देना है और देहातों को तरफ आप को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना है और हर एक देहात की सेल्क सफेदिंगें बनाना आप का कर्तव्य है और इस का इंतजाम कर देना है कि लाना, कपड़ा और जिन्दगी को जो दूसरी जहरयात्र है, वे उन की पूरी हों और जाहिर है कि जब हमारे देहातों को आर्थिक स्थिति बदलेगी तभी हमारा देश खुशहाल होगा। देहातों कारबानों को बराबर कच्चा माल देने के लिये आप को मार्केट्स का इंतजाम करना होगा। आजकल देहातों उड़ोग धर्घों को माल नहीं मिलता जिस के कि कारण वे बेकार हो जाते हैं और बारं काम के रहते हैं और ग्राम कहीं माल होना चाही है तो मार्केट नहीं होता और जिस का कि नतोंजा यह हो रहा है कि व्यापारियों के हाथ यह गते बदेहातों लोग बिके रहते हैं। इन सब सामाजिक कुरीतियों को आप को दूर करना है और जाहिर है कि जब देश हराभरा होना और यहां का एपोकलिप्स श्रोडवशन बढ़ना तब कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज भी पतंगेंगी। वार्डों के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थित्या मुशारमे के लिये आप को पूरा इंतजाम करना चाहिये और उम्मीद करनी चाहिये कि हर एक स्टेट इस काम में अपनी अपनी विषेदारी पूरी तरह निमायेंगी लेकिन सेटर को एक कमेटी भी इस काम के लिये तैनात कर देनी चाहिये जो यह देखे कि काम ठीक तरह से हो रहा है कि नहीं और ऐसा होने पर ही वह पोर्टना सफल होगी।

ग्राम हमें देहातों को कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्ताहन देना चाहिये और उन को सेल्क सफेदिंगें बनाना चाहिये और आप धन्वायतें का काम मन्त्रे और ईमानदार धारायियों के हाथों में देना चाहिये और अपने देश में अम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की किंहरनी चाहिये, अपने देशी उड़ोग धर्घों को

फिक करनी चाहिये और बाहर के मार्केट को फिक उठा आप कम करें। देहातों में कोयारेट्व मोसाइटीज स्थापित करने जरूरी हैं। टेक्निकल एज्केशन, बैंकिंग स्कूल्स और एडलट क्लासेज पर जोर देना चाहिये और रिसर्च इंइंजीनियर्स कायाय करने चाहिये। कोयारेट्व मार्केटिंग मोसाइटीज भी कायाय करनी जरूरी हैं। आप के यहे बड़े कारबानों से विलेज और कौटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को नुकसान न पहुंचे, इस के लिये आप को अवश्य विचार करना है और कोई उचित व्यवस्था करनो है। देश में सोशल वे नेटवर्क बोर्ड का काम नेजी से बढ़ाना है और शिला व स्वास्थ्य पर जोर देना चाहिये।

चीन देश में इस दोनों बोजों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है और चीन में आज हास्त वह बन गई है कि वहां पर मन्त्रियों का नामोनिशान तक नहीं है और रात दिन हेल्प के बारे में वहां लाउडस्टीकर्नों से प्रोपगेंडा होता रहता है और हमें आशा है कि हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों इस और विशेष ध्यान देंगी।

ट्रांसपोर्ट की भी हमारे देश में उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और आप आज हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सो जगह माल पड़ा रह जाता है क्योंकि उम को उठा कर दूसरी जगह पहुंचने के लिये काफी बैगन्स नहीं भिलते हैं। आज ट्रक्स, जहाजों और किसितों की कमी है इसलिये ट्रांसपोर्ट की व्यवस्था ज़िसी हाँड़ी चाहिये वैसी नहीं है और यदि ट्रांसपोर्ट का इंतजाम ठीक नहीं रहता है तो इस प्लान को कामयाबी से अमल में लाने में भी दिक्षित होंगे।

इस के प्रत्ताह आज डिफरेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स में आपस में कोयारिनेशन को बढ़ाव उहरत है और हर एक मुहकमे को एक दूसरे से मिल कर बढ़ाना चाहिये ताकि काम जल्दी हो। जब तक हमारा इस प्लानिंग

और योजना पर पूरा विश्वास नहीं होगा, हमें उस में दिक्कतें जहर दिखाई देंगी। यह योजना तभी सफल होगी जब हम एक हो कर और परिश्रम से इस को यारों बढ़ावेंगे। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि सारी दिक्कतों के होते हुए भी हमारे कदम पीछे नहीं जायेंगे। हम अपनी शास्त्राओं के अनुसार इस योजना को सफल बनायेंगे।

मैं फिर से योजना का स्वतंत्र दर्शनी हूँ और मिनिस्टरों को वर्धाई देता हूँ।

श्रीमतो कमलेन्द्रमलिं शाह (जिला गढ़-बाल पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़बाल व जिला बिजनौर उत्तर) : सभापति भगोदय, मुझे हर्ष है कि जब कई और लोग बोलता चाहते थे तब आप ने मेरा नाम लिया और खोद है कि आगे को हतोत्साह किया।

द्वितीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह अपना पूर्ण बल लगा कर उस को सफल बनाये, यह सब का एक संकल्प और कर्तव्य है। मैं ने इस द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना को पढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया। इस किताब को पूरा पढ़ पाना बड़ा कठिन है, लेकिन ताथ हो साथ कुछ पढ़ लेने से प्रसन्नता भी होती है और आशा भी होती है कि बड़े प्रच्छेत्य इस में रखे गये हैं। लेकिन जब सोचने लगते हैं कि इतना धन कहां से आयेगा तो थोड़ा छठ भी लगता है और निराशा भी होती है कि कहीं हम ने इतना ज्यादा बोझ लो नहीं उठा लिया कि उस के नीचे हमारे पैर लड़काहाने सब जायें। इसलिये मेरे विचार से हम जितना बोझ उठा सकें, उतना ही उठा कर हमें आगे चलना है। याहिस्ता याहिस्ता क्यों न हो, जितनी हमारी शक्ति है उस सारों शक्ति को लचां कर के और मन लगा कर हमें आगे उरूर बढ़ाना है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ शांति के साथ और शक्ति के अनुरूप ही बोझ हम को उठाना है।

प्रदान मंत्री का आरम्भ का आवाग बहुत उत्साह दिलाने वाला था कि व्यक्तिगत आश द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में दृग्नी हो जायेगी, यानी ५६४ रु ० वार्षिक हो जायेंगे। यह देखते हुए कि इतनी हो जायेगी और यरोवं को इस से काफी आराम मिलेगा, हमें बड़ी खुशी होती है। लेकिन हम को यह देखना है कि उन को लाभ कैसे पहुँच सकता है और हमारी योजना कैसे सफल हो सकती है। जो याम योजना बने उसमें हमें पहले यह देखना है कि हम पहले दरक्षत की जड़ को सीचें, उस की पत्तियाँ और फूलों को नहीं। जब हम जड़ को सीचेंगे तभी हमारा देश रूपी दरक्षत बनप सकेगा और बड़े सकेगा नहीं तो उस के बढ़ने को कर्तव्य आशा नहीं है, बल्कि सूखने का ढर है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि जो हमारे देश का गरोबतम अंग है उस को हमें सब से पहले देखना है ताकि यह आराम में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर सके, अपने बच्चों को सिना पिला सके और पढ़ा सके। अब आज हम अपने देश के भूखे तीन हिस्तों में से एक हिस्ते को भी यह सुविधा पहुँचा सके तो हम को सोचना चाहिये कि हमारी योजना बहुत हृद तक सफल हो गई।

यह ठीक है कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बला कर हो हमारा काम हो सकता है और हमारी सफलता उस पर भी निर्भर है, मैं यह मानती हूँ कि हम ने बड़े बड़े बांध बना कर दिला दिये हैं, विदेशी भी आज उन की तारीफ करते हैं, लेकिन जब उन बांधों की चर्चा होती है जैसा कुछ सबाचारपत्रों में आया था कि उन में दरार पहाड़ है, कुछ पैंचेज थे यह ठीक कर दिये गये हैं। तो छठ होता है कि कहीं यह दरारें सचमुच न निकल जायें। इस का मतलब यह होगा कि जो बनाने वाले हैं, उन्होंने कुछ ऐसा माल उन में भरा है कि यह टिकाऊ नहीं या, यह ठोस नहीं या। इसलिये हमारी जो योजनायें हैं वह ऐसी बनें कि यह सदियों तक चलें, यह न्यून अधिक रखना है।

[बोमती कमलेन्दु मति साह]

सांवारण जनों की आय के ऊपर जो प्रतिबन्ध बनाने हैं उन प्रतिबन्धों के बारे में भी मैं कहती हूँ कि यह ठीक बात है कि व्यक्तिगत आब पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, लेकिन पहले गरीब से गरीब आदमी की आय के बारे में भी तो कोई नियम बने कि उस को जीवन की सब आवश्यकतायें उपलब्ध हों। ऐसा करने के बाद ही और बार्ते सोची जानी चाहिये। आप नियम बनाइये कि गरीब से गरीब आदमी का जीवन स्तर इसी सीमा के नीचे न आये, उस की आय इस से कम न हो। ऐसा करने पर ही हमारी योजना सफल हो सकती है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बड़े आदमियों की आय ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो और गरीब आदमी की आय की सीमा बांध दी जाय। पहले यह कीजिये कि गरीबों की आय किसी निश्चित सीमा से नीचे कमी न आये। हम हम लोग यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि उन की आय उस सीमा से कम न हो। आप यह कर सकते हैं कि पहले एक स्थान को लोजिये, फिर दूसरे को लोजिये। इस प्रकार कमबद्ध हो कर सब स्थानों को लोजिये। अगर इस तरह से पंच वर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में गरीबों का स्तर बढ़ाने का काम भी किया जायेगा, तब मैं समझती हूँ कि पांच वर्षों के अन्त तक गरीबों का रत्तर उठ सकेगा।

आज मैं देखती हूँ कि बहुत हल्ला हो रहा है कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है और काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। हम को यह देखना चाहिये कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने का कारण क्या है। मेरे विचार से तो इस का कारण यह है कि आज लोगों को काफ़ी बीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं। भ्रष्टाचारी और कुछ नहीं कर पाता तो जो भी ले पाता है उस को दबाता है। ऐसो हालत ही में भ्रष्टाचार दुष्पाकरता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर आप एक व्यक्ति के जीवन की सब आवश्यकताओं को पूरी कर देते हैं तो

यह निश्चित है कि भ्रष्टाचार खत्म हो जायेगा क्योंकि इस से मनुष्य के मन्दर यह विद्वास पैदा हो जायेगा कि उस की देख भाल करने वाला कोई है। अगर आप हर मनुष्य के मन में यह स्थान पैदा कर सकते हैं तो भ्रष्टाचार जल्दी कम हो सकता है।

प्रथम योजना में हम ने देखा है कि अधिकतर दिग्दो द्वैसंग की गई है। मिक्क बाहर की सजावट की गई है, मुझ को ऐसा लगता है। प्रथम योजना में हम ने जनता से बदे किये हैं, उन को बताया है कि हम यह करना चाहते हैं यह तुम्हें देंगे। लेकिन द्वितीय योजना काल में यह लोग उन बादों को पूरा होते देखना चाहेंगे। अब हमें यह प्रबन्ध करना है कि हम लोगों को यह सब कुछ दें सकें जिस का प्रयत्न पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने इकारार किया था।

इस योजना में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को उत्साह दिलाया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह भी विचारने योग्य बात है कि जन-संस्था बढ़ती जा रही है और साथ में भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। और इस कारण से बेकारों की समस्या भी सामने आ रही है। हम को इन अड़बनों को दूर करना है। कहा गया है कि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के समय आज्ञा का उत्पादन इतना बढ़ा है कि हमने न केवल अपनी जल्दत पूरी की दृष्टिक उसे बाहर भी भेजा। लेकिन आज देखने में आ रहा है कि हम अनाज बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं क्योंकि अनाज की उपज के साथ जनसंस्था भी बढ़ गई है। आज से तीन वर्ष पहले हम गुड़ बाहर जाने वाले थे, लेकिन आज हम गेहूँ और चान्दल खुद बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। अखिल इस का क्या कारण है? अगर यही हालत रही तो हमारे देश की योजनायें कैसे सफल हो सकती हैं जब हम बाहर के अम्ब के सहारे ही निर्भर करेंगे तो हमारा काम नहीं जल सकता है। जो अम्ब हमारे देश में उपजे

उस से ही हमारा काम बलना चाहिये, भले ही हम एक दफा खा कर दिन काटे, एक दिन में एक दफा खायें या दो दिन में एक दफा खायें, लेकिन उसी पर निर्भर करें। हाँ, प्रगत हम को बाहर से कोई चीज़ मंगानी है तो नहीं मंगानी है जिन से हमारे देश का उत्थान हो, जैसे मंगानी आदि। मैं नहीं कहती कि जो हमारे देश को आगे ले जाने वाली चीज़ हैं उन के लिये भी हम अपने देश के ही ऊपर निर्भर करें। लेकिन जो हमारी रोज़मर्रा की चीज़ हैं, उन के लिये हमें अपने ऊपर ही निर्भर रहना चाहिये जब हमें ऐसा करेंगे तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे और तभी हमारी मुद्रा बच सकेगी, नहीं तो बहुत कठिनाइयां हमारे रास्ते में आ जायेंगी और हम भुक्तिकृत से आगे बढ़ पायेंगे।

इस के बाद मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि किसान जो उपजाता है उस का लाभ उसी को मिलना चाहिये। आज क्या होता है कि किसान तो अपनी बैंदा करता है अपनी होती के जरिये। जो मध्यस्थ लोग होते हैं, यह उस के अनाज को दो हाथे भन स्वरीद लेते हैं और पांच महीने के बाद उसी को १२ दूधे के हिसाब से बेचते हैं। इस तरह से जो भ्रष्ट को उपजाता है यह सत्ता बेचता है और महंगा स्वरीदाता है। इसलिये सरकार को यह उपाय करना चाहिये कि जो भी लाभ हीना है यह किसान को हो, बीच का आदमी लाभ न उठा सके। प्रगत सरकार इस का प्रबन्ध करेगी तो बेचारा किसान बच जायेगा और सरकार को समय पर तगान दे सकेगा। ही तो आप कितनी ही योजनायें बनाये, फ़िर भी उस किसान को राहत नहीं मिल सकेगी। जब किसान को कोई लाभ नहीं पढ़ा जायेगा तो आप की यह योजनायें भी कमज़ोर पड़ जायेंगी। मेरी सरकार से प्रायंता है कि इस पर आप को क्सर विचार करना चाहिये।

अब मैं सरकार के सामने कुछ कोऑपरेटिव के बारे में भी कहना चाहती हूँ :

हमारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव मेरे विचार से असफल होगी। कहते हैं कि इस के अन्दर और चाइना के अन्दर यह सफल हुई है। मैं ने उस के बारे में एक अखबार पढ़ा जिस का नाम 'पीपल्स डेली' है, यह १५ बड़ी, १६५६ ला है उस में चाइना के कोऑपरेटिव के बारे में लिखा हुआ है :

"The peasant thinks only of getting as much as possible out of the Co-operative and whether its interest increases or decreases is not his business.."

आगे कहते हैं :

"It further said that serious troubles among Chinese peasants have been caused by the tremendous low prices at which the formation of co-operative groups has been driven since Mao Tse-Tung's edict in July 1955. The report also said that owing to the poor price paid by the co-operative, peasants have been selling their beasts to the butchers."

इस का नहीं अर्थ है कि वहां पर कोऑपरेटिव्स बहुत ज्यादा सफल नहीं हो पाई है। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि उ० प्र० के पहाड़ों में हमारे वहां कोऑपरेटिव्स के बारे में एक तरीका बहुत पुराने जमाने से बला थया है और उसे मैं आप के सामने पेश करना चाहती हूँ। उस में यह होता था कि किसानों के पास अपनी भूमि होती है एक किसान दूसरे की भूमि पर काम करता है। मान लोजिये मेरे पास भूमि है तो मैं दूसरे की भूमि में आ कर काशत करूँगी और मेरा पूँजी मेरी भूमि में आ कर काशत करेगा। इस तरह से बहुत मजे में काम हुआ करता है इस से यह फ़ायदा भी होता है कि एक आदमी दूसरे के साथ सहयोग करते की आदत सीखत। है। यह तरीका कोऑपरेटिव्ड के उस तरीके से जो आप ने अपना रखा है बहुत अच्छा है। इस में किसी के साथ किसी किस्म की जबरदस्ती नहीं होती है। मैं समझती हूँ कि प्रगत इस तरीके को अपना

[श्रीमती कमलद्वामति द्वारा]

कर सब स्थानों में बलने दिवा जाय तो यह
ज्यादा सामदायक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

अब जो बाढ़ आती है उन के बारे में
मैं योढ़ा सा कहना चाहती हूँ। आप को
इस का मूल कारण दूंडवा होगा। बाढ़ क्यों
आती है और इन को कैसे रोका जा सकता है,
इस का उपाय आप को खोजना होगा।
मगर आप देखें तो नीचे मैदान में आ कर
बाढ़ उभ रूप धारण कर लेती है। तो वहां
से ये नदियाँ निकलती हैं वही से अगर इन
का कोई इलाव कर दिया जाय तो बाढ़ों का
प्रकोप कम हो सकता है। मेरे कहने का
मतलब यह है कि वहां से नदियाँ शुरू होती
हैं वहीं से यदि इन को सचाया जाये सौचने
को बांटा जाय तो बाढ़ों का प्रकोप बहुत
हद तक कम ही जायेगा। अब होता यह है
कि वहां से नदी आती है और रास्ते में उस में
और नदियाँ नाले आमिल ही जाते हैं तो
उस में पानी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है और
बाढ़ के दिनों में यह नदियाँ एक भयंकर
रूप धारण कर लेती हैं। यदि ऐसा किया
गया तो इस का एक फायदा यह होगा कि खेतों
की सिराई ढारने के लिये आप को पानी भिल
सकेगा और साथ ही साथ नदियाँ भी आप
के काबू में आ जायेंगी। मगर गंगोत्री,
जम्नोत्री के पास ही गंगा जमुना इत्यादि
नदियों की ऊपर ही सचाया जाये तो नीचे
आ कर ये उपद्रव नहीं मचा सकेंगे।

अब मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ
कि हिन्दुस्तान के तीन तरफ समुद्र हैं। मगर
आप नोसेना को बढ़ा दें तो इस से एक
फायदा यह होगा कि दूसरे के जहाजों पर जो
आज आप लड़ कर रहे हैं, वह आप का
रूपया बच जायेगा और साथ ही रक्षा का
भी आप को एक साधन भिल जायेगा यह
मेरा सुझाव है और मैं चाहती हूँ सरकार
इस पर विचार करे।

अब मैं अपने इताके के बारे में योढ़ा
सा कहना चाहती हूँ। प्लानिंग कमीशन
के पास मैं ने बहुत सी योजनायें टिहरी-गढ़वाल
को उपलब्ध बनाने के बारे में भेजी हैं। उन
योजनाओं में बिजली पैदा करने, बांध बनाने,
उद्योग इत्यादि शुरू करने के बारे में बहुत
कुछ योजनायें हैं। इन को मैं ने शान्तीय
सरकार के पास भी भेजा है। पर मैं देख
रही हूँ कि प्रथम योजना में हमें कुछ नहीं
मिला और द्वितीय योजना में पता नहीं हमें
क्या कुछ मिल रहा है या नहीं। हम तो
सरकार के मुंह की तरफ ही देख रहे हैं।
वहां पर मांगों की कठिनाइयाँ हैं। इन के
अभाव के कारण हमारे वहां का जो खजाना
है, जैसे लकड़ी है, तांबा है, लोहा है या दूसरे
बहुपूर्ण लिनिंग पदार्थ हैं, वे वहां से बाहर
नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। वहां पर रेल की पटरी
विकास का भी कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया
है। जो विचार पंडित नेहरू जी ने हमारे
इताके के बारे में सन् १९३८ में व्यक्त
किये थे, वे मैं आप को सुनाना चाहती हूँ :

He had said: "Yet with all its poverty and barrenness, Garhwal gave us the ideal of great potential strength and resources. There was water-power running to waste everywhere, when it could be converted into electricity and life giving power for fields and industries. Probably there are plenty of minerals in that vast area only waiting to be explored. Thus two expert enquiries seem called for immediately, one for the utilisation of water-power and the building up of hydro-electric schemes, and the other into the mineral resources of the area".

एक और निवेदन मैं सरकार के सामने
करना चाहती हूँ। हमारे इताके को किस
प्रकार अवहेलना हो रही है इस का एक
दृष्टान्त मैं आप के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना

चाहती हूँ। पौड़ी गढ़वाल श्री भक्त दर्शन जी की कस्टिट्यूएंसी है और टिहरी गढ़वाल भेरी है। बद्दीनाय जों की यात्रा पर जब लोग जाते हैं तो पौड़ी गढ़वाल कस्टिट्यूएंसी को तो एक लाल बीस हजार रुपया दिया जाता है जबकि बद्दीनाय से आने वाले यात्री उतनी ही मात्रा में गंगोत्री जमनोदी जाते हैं उन के लिये हमें केवल २०,००० ही दिया जाता है। बद्दीनाय मोटर जाते हैं। गंगोत्री जमनोदी का ६२ मील का कासला इन्हें पैदल तय करना पड़ता है। इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि हमें पांच गुना कम दिया जाता है। मैं यह कोई शिकायत करने की गरज से नहीं कह रही हूँ। यह तो मैं केवल तुलना के लिये कह रही हूँ, कि हमारी कितनी अवहेलना की जाती है। यह रुपया दवाइयों इत्यादि के लिये होता है।

मैं ने १७ अगस्त को अलवार में पढ़ा या कि टिहरी गढ़वाल के लिये, उस को उप्रति बे; लिये सरकार तीन करोड़ सोलह लाख रुपया दे रही है। मैं जानता चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह स्वभाव सच है। अगर यह सच है तो भी मुझे बताया जाय और यदि गलत है तो भी बताया जाय। मैं सरकार से यह भी जानता चाहती हूँ कि प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान में टिहरी गढ़वाल में कौन कौन से उप्रति बे; कार्य हुए हैं। इस के बारे में मुझे दूसरे जिलों की तुलना कर के बताया जाय। इस के साथ हो साथ द्वितीय योजना काल में क्या २ बहां पर किया जाने वाला है, इस का भी पूरा विवरण आप हमें दें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे कि प्रब्लेम महोदय ने कहा कि मैं उन के पास एक स्मरणपत्र, *memo-randum* यदि चाहूँ, तो भेज सकती हूँ। हर वास्ते मैं अधिक समय न लेते हुए एक स्मरणपत्र सरकार को भेज दूँगी जिस में

जो भी मेरे विचार है और जो कुछ भी मुझे कहना है, यह सब कुछ लिख दूँगी।

श्री जांगड़े : सभापति महोदय, तमातार बहुत परिव्रम करने के बाद और दिल में उकताहृत आने के बाद अब जो अवसर आप ने मुझे बोलने का दिया है, उस के लिये मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं न तो कोई आपारी हूँ, न कोई अर्थात् आपार न हो कोई गणितज्ञ हूँ। मैं देहात में रहने वाले एक आदमी के दूटिकोण से जो भी इस प्लान के बारे में मेरे विचार है उन को आप के सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ। यदि भावनात्मक शब्दों में हम योजना आयोग को केवल धन्यवाद है देते जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ हम किसानों को सुन्नों सेका नहीं करेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहूँगा कि मैं आप के सम्मुख कुछ सुआव उपस्थित करूँ।

प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना तो समाप्त हो गई है और द्वितीय योजना शुरू हो गई है। अ: साल बीत गये हैं और यह सातवां साल है। इन साल वर्षों में हमारे देश में जन्मति तो हुई है और हम यह भी जानते हैं कि देश की टोटल आमदनी भी बढ़ी है और बढ़ती जा रही है। लोग तरफ़ की भी कर रहे हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन कौन लोग तरक्की कर रहे हैं और कहां पर यह हो रही है, इस को हमें देखना है। हम देख रहे हैं कि एक तरफ तो बड़े बड़े शहर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, एक तरफ तो कुछ लोगों की आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है परन्तु दूसरी तरफ, यदि देवर भाई के शब्दों में मैं कहूँ तो यह कहना पड़ेगा कि १६ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी अभी इतनी कम है कि उन का जीवन निवाह नहीं हो पाता और डेढ़ करोड़ लोग तो ऐसे हैं जो वास और पते स्था कर गुजारा करते हैं। एक तरफ तो कुछ लोगों की आमदनी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन की आमदनी घटती जा रही है। केन्द्र में हमारी सरकार होते हुए भी हम ने यह देखा है कि

[श्री बांगड़े]

जो देहातों दृष्टिकोण हमारा होना चाहिये, वह नहीं है। यह जो प्लान है इस को मैं ने पढ़ा है परन्तु इस में ग्राम योजना कोई हो, ऐसा देखने में नहीं प्राया। हां ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या को ६७,००० से बढ़ा कर २,४४,००० करने का हमारा अवश्य विचार है। परन्तु क्या पंचायतों की संख्या बढ़ा देने से क्या हम देहातों की उन्नति कर सकते? मेरे विचार में तो ऐसा हम नहीं कर पायेंगे। आप देख रहे हैं कि हम सड़कों को, रेलों को तथा और और और और जीवों को तो प्रधानता देते हैं पर देहातों का नम्बर सब से नीचे रहते हैं। आज गरीब किसान की क्या जानत है, उस की जेती की क्या हालत है, जैसेयों की क्या हालत है, ये लोग कंस रहते हैं, किस तरह से भावों की धंकियारों रातों में, बालों बाली रातों में जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। एक बात जरूर है। हम ने पाहरों में बैठ कर यह केवल छाय-शास्त्रियों की मदद ले कर, या विजितज्ञों की सहायता ले कर, वित्त को जानने वालों की सहायता ले कर, एक योजना तो अवश्य बनाई है लेकिन देखने वाली जाति यह है कि क्या हम उस से देहातों की उन्नति कर सकते हैं या सही रही उन की उपरेका लीच सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ हरनिज नहीं। देहातों की चर्चा करने मात्र से ही आप उन को उपर नहीं उठा सकते हैं। जब तक आप कोई भौतिक सिद्धान्त को लेकर के काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश के जो किसान हैं, उन की आप उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। हम देख रहे हैं कि हर कोई यह कह रहा है कि मेरा जो एरिया है, मेरा जो ज़ेव है, वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब ऐसी जात है तो किस एरिया को पिछड़ा हुआ माना जाना चाहिये इस की कोई परिमाणा आप ने आज तक नहीं की। कोई कहता है कि रोटक का इनाका पिछड़ा हुआ है, कोई कहता है कि दिल्ली के आस पास के ज़ेव पिछड़े हुए हैं, कोई कहता है कि पंजाब का कुल्लू जैनी का ज़ेव

पिछड़ा हुआ है और कोई पटना ज़ोन की चर्चा करता है। तो जब तक योजना धायोन पिछड़े हुए ज़ेव की, बैकवर्ड एरिया की कोई परिमाणा नहीं कर देता है, तब तक हम कैसे मानें कि कौतूहल एरिया पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं ने देखा है कि जो बोकल है, जिन के पास आवाज है, जो पुमा फिरा कर कहता जानते हैं उन की जात तो मान ली जाती है लेकिन जो गरीब है, जिन को कोई आवाज नहीं है, जो बेबस है, उन को कोई पूछता नहीं है। मैं आप को रेडियो स्टेशनों के सौतने की एरोग्राफ बताता हूँ। हाल में ही कई रेडियो स्टेशन स्वाने गये हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि सी सी मील के अन्दर दो दो और तीन तीन रेडियो स्टेशन स्वाल दिये गये हैं लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे भी इलाके हैं जहां पर कि तीन तीन सी और चार चार सी भीस के अन्दर कोई भी रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं है। मैं आप को और भी नमूने के तौर पर एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आप ने कहा है कि हम ट्राइबल एरियाज को प्रधानता देते हैं। पर मैं कहता हूँ कि जो ट्राइबल एरियाज है, यदि उन में ट्राइबल लोग न भी रहते होते, आदिवासी लोग न भी रहते होते, तो भी आपको उन इलाकों के लिये भलाई के कायं करने पड़ते और बहुत सी योजनाएँ बनानी पड़तीं। वहां तो आप को वह कायं करना ही है, ट्राइबल वहां पर रहते हों या न रहते हों। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि आप ने ट्राइबल के लिये—आदिवासियों के लिये—विशेष रूप से क्या किया है। आप कहते हैं कि आप आदिवासियों को विशेष सुविधायें देते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप नहीं देते हैं। वह तो आप जनरल सुविधा देते हैं—जैसे दूसरों को देते हैं, वैसे उन को भी देते हैं। आप उन को कोई साक्षात रियायतें नहीं देते हैं। उन के कल्बर—संस्कृति—के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि उन में भी प्राचीन संस्कृति है—संगीत है, फ़ाक-डासिज है, उन में भी विचित्रता है, भारतीयता है।

उन को प्रिजर्व करने के लिये, उन को भन्दी तरह से कायम रखने के लिये आप कौन से तरीके अपना रहे हैं। उन के लिये कोई रेडियो-स्टेशन नहीं बनाया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश छोटा नागपुर में ऐसा इलाका है, जहां तीन तीन, चार चार सौ मील तक कोई रेडियो-स्टेशन नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow. The House will now adjourn and meet at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

6.31 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Thursday, the 13th September, 1956.

[Wednesday, 12th September, 1956]

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.....	.6785-90		(ix) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVII—Fifth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
In view of the statement made by the Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju) regarding the situation arising out of the impending retrenchment of civilian defence employees, the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Sadhan Gupta			(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 1775, dated the 6th August, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain amendment to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	6790-91, 6793-94		(3) A copy of each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1956:
The following papers were laid on the Table:—			(i) The Travancore-Cochin State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 1 of 1956).
(1) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:			(ii) The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 2 of 1956).
(i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Thirteenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.			(iii) The Travancore-Cochin Indebted Agriculturists Relief Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 3 of 1956).
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. VII.—Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.			(iv) The Travancore-Cochin Land Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 4 of 1956).
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. X.—Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.			(v) The Travancore-Cochin Police (Amendment) Act, 1956 (President's Act No. 5 of 1956).
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIV.—Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.			(4) A copy of the amendment to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, passed by the Houses of Parliament, under Rule 355 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XX.—Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.			(5) A copy of the statement giving information on certain points raised during the budget debate on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1956 and not covered by the replies given by the Minister and Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power.
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXII.—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.			
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV.—Seventh Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.			
(viii) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII.—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.			

COLUMNS

, COLUMNS

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .

6794

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.

Shri V. B. Gandhi presented the Nineteenth Report the Public Accounts Committee (1955-56) on the appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1953-54, Vol. I—Report.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.....

6794-95

Shri Biran Dutt Called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the Situation, resulting from influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan into Tripura

RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION

6795-4958

Further discussion on the Resolution re Second Five Year Plan was continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1956—

Further discussion on the Resolution re Second Five Year Plan