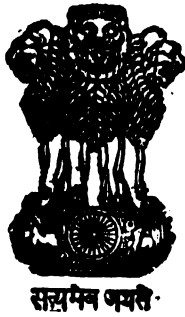


Tuesday, 4th March, 1952



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1952

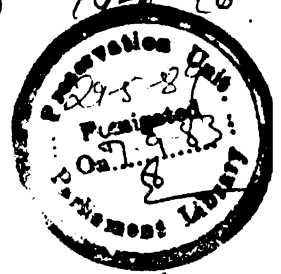
(6th February to 5th March, 1952)

Fifth Session

of

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 4th March, 1952

*The House met at Half Past Nine
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EXPLOSIVES FACTORY

*300. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of an explosives manufacturing factory in partnership with a European firm is being actively considered by Government; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ORPHANGUNJ MARKET

*301. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that litigation has been going on between the Central Government and the Calcutta Corporation about the Orphangunj Market; and

(b) if so, (i) the matters of dispute; and

(ii) whether the case has been decided?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) In January 1951 the Calcutta Municipal Corporation filed 419 PSD.

a suit against the Estate Manager, Calcutta for not taking out a licence to run the Orphangunj Market and another for non-payment of the fees.

(ii) The case has been decided in favour of the Estate Manager, Calcutta and the Superintendent, Orphangunj Market.

Dr. M. M. Das: Am I to understand that the case has been decided?

Shri Buragohain: Yes, that is what I have stated.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know what was the judgment and whether the Central Government lost that case?

Shri Buragohain: The judgment was in favour of the Central Government officers against whom the case was filed, because the main ground was that the Central Government was not bound by the relevant section of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether any appeal was preferred by the Calcutta Corporation authorities?

Shri Buragohain: I do not think the matter was agitated in the form of an appeal by the Calcutta Corporation.

PLANNING ORGANISATIONS IN STATES

*302. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state which of the State Governments have been able to set up Planning Organisations to give effect to the Five-Year Plan?

(b) What is the nature of organisations which they have been asked to set up?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, how long will it take to complete such organisational set-up in different States?

The Minister of Planning (Shri G. L. Nanda): (a) A statement is laid on the

Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

(b) In the Draft Outline of the Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission suggested that in each State there was need for a small planning organisation, and inter-departmental committee of Secretaries and for a non-official advisory body.

(c) Does not arise.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIANS TEMPORARILY RESIDING IN GOA

*303. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Government have enforced restrictions on the Indian Nationals temporarily residing in Goa?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are those restrictions?

(c) What steps have the Government of India taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Portuguese India Authorities have, during the past few years, promulgated a number of measures restricting the activities of foreigners in Portuguese India. Though none of these restrictive measures is specifically directed against Indian nationals; in fact, they will affect Indians most, as they form the bulk of foreigners in Portuguese India. The restrictions imposed so far are:

(i) Police registration: All foreigners, including Indians, have to register themselves with the police authorities within 72 hours of their arrival.

(ii) Trading licences: On the 19th October 1950 the Portuguese India Authorities issued a notification requiring a licence from all new business concerns wishing to do trade there.

(iii) Housing Law: On the 19th April, 1951, the Portuguese India authorities passed another measure making it compulsory for all foreigners to obtain authorisations from the administration before concluding a rent contract for premises required either for business or for residential purposes.

(c) As a result of protests made by the Government of India, the Portuguese India authorities increased the original limit of 24 hours permitted for registration of foreigners to 72 hours. In reply to approaches made regarding the trade licensing restrictions, the Portuguese India authorities have stated that they apply to all foreigners, and are not discriminatory. Their

purpose, they have explained, is to curb smuggling and other undesirable activities. The Government of India are considering what action should be taken regarding the new housing regulations.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the period during which these restrictions have been imposed there?

Dr. Keskar: I have given the dates on which the restrictions have come into force. The trading licences have come into force from the 19th October, 1950 and the housing laws from the 19th April 1951.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी इस प्रश्न के पार्ट (सी) के उत्तर में यह कहा कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के पोर्चुगीज गवर्नमेंट को लिखने के पश्चात् सिर्फ एक नाममात्र का परिणाम निकला है कि २४ घंटे की जगह ७२ घंटे हो गये हैं। क्या इस के अलावा और भी किसी बात के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की पोर्चुगीज गवर्नमेंट से लिखा-पढ़ी चल रही है और अगर चल रही है तो उस का और कोई नतीजा अभी तक निकला या नहीं ?

[Seth Govind Das: In reply to part (c) of the question the hon. Minister has just now stated that as a result of the protests made by the Government of India to the Portuguese India authorities the limit of hours of registration has been increased from 24 to 72. Apart from this, are there any negotiations going on with the Portuguese Government with regard to any other matter, if so, have any results been achieved till now?]

डा० केशकर : लिखा-पढ़ी तो चल रही है, लेकिन उस का और कोई नतीजा अभी तक नहीं निकला।

[Dr. Keskar: Negotiations are continuing but no other results have been achieved so far.]

Shri M. Naik: May I know how far these restrictions are in conflict with international conventions?

Dr. Keskar: As far as international conventions are concerned, we cannot say that these restrictions are in any way against them.

QUOTAS OF CLOTH FOR STATES

*304. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing (i) allotments of quotas of cloth for each State in the Union; and (ii) the total quantity of cloth supplied to each of them against their fixed quota giving separate figures for *sarees* and *dhoties* during the year 1951?

(b) Has the question of revising this allotment of quotas on the basis of figures of population arrived at in the last census, been considered?

(c) Have the Government of India received any demand from any of the States to the above effect?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15.]

(b) Yes, it is under consideration.

(c) Yes, from East Punjab.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what was the total demand of *sarees* and *dhoties* for this financial year?

Shri Mahtab: As the hon. Member will see from the statement, in the first half of 1951 there are no separate figures for *dhoties* and *sarees*. The figures which have been given in the statement are for the remaining period. I am afraid I have not got the figures here as to the exact demands of the different States so far as *dhoties* and *sarees* are concerned.

Shri S. N. Das: I want to know to what extent the various demands made by the States with regard to *dhoties* and *sarees* were satisfied.

Shri Mahtab: In so far as I know, except in the case of *sarees* there is no complaint with regard to the supply of *dhoties*. And I have said before in the House that we are looking into the complaint with regard to the supply of *sarees*, and I think we will do something very soon.

Shri M. C. Shah: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that certain States do not lift the quotas allotted to them and, if it is a fact, will he consider the question of reducing the quotas of those States which do not lift their entire quotas?

Shri Mahtab: As the hon. Member well knows, the present rule which is being enforced is that if any State does not lift its quota in time then the other States will be entitled to lift that quota immediately, and that is

being followed, and so far no complaint has been received from the defaulting States.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state to the House what the requirements of the various States are with regard to *dhoties* and *sarees* and to what extent the Government is prepared to supply them?

Shri Mahtab: As I have already explained, all the States give a month's notice to the Textile Commissioner of their requirements. The mills are called upon to produce those requirements according to specifications, and supply is made accordingly. But I have not got exact figures as to what are the requirements of the different States.

Shri M. Naik: Is it a fact that slump conditions are prevailing in certain States whereas other States are facing a deficit?

Shri Mahtab: I have no information if there is any slump anywhere, but I do not think there should be any talk of slump at this stage.

خواجہ عنایت اللہ : آنریبل منسٹر نے ابھی فرمایا ہے کہ جو کوٹا کوئی اسٹیٹ نہیں اٹھاتی ہیں وہ کوٹا فوراً دوسری اسٹیٹس کو اٹھا لینے کا اختیار ہے۔ کیا وہ کوٹا دوسری اسٹیٹس اپنی مرضی سے ہی اٹھا لیتی ہیں یا یہ حکومت دوسری اسٹیٹس کو ان کی ضمانت کے مطابق بانٹتی ہے۔

[**Khwaja Inait Ullah:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that if any State fails to lift its quota in time, the other States are allowed to lift that quota. Do these States take it of their own accord or do the Government allot it to them according to their demands?]

Shri Mahtab: As soon as a State fails to lift its quota it is given to the other States and if any other State wants to lift it, it is allowed to do so.

خواجہ عنایت اللہ : میرا مطلب ہے کہ سلٹلر، حکومت کی مرضی سے یا اپنی ہی مرضی سے وہ اٹھا لیتی ہیں۔

[**Khwaja Inait Ullah:** What I mean to ask is, do they take it of their own accord or according to the wishes of the Central Government?]

Shri Mahtab: The Textile Commissioner does it.

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSES

*305. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government Test Houses in India and their location;

(b) their functions;

(c) the annual expenditure incurred for their maintenance;

(d) the annual income, if any;

(e) whether the services of these Test Houses are available to private parties; and

(f) the present total strength of officers of this organisation?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The Government Test House, Allpore, Calcutta is the only Test House under the control of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. Its functions are:

(b) (1) Testing of materials—raw, semi-finished and finished—on behalf of private individuals and firms, public bodies and Government Departments including Law Courts and Police, and issue of Test Certificates on the qualities of samples tested;

(2) Drawing up of specifications and furnishing of technical information;

(3) Helping Indian industries, as far as possible, with technical information and advice required for the utilisation and refining of indigenous raw materials and improving their manufactured products; and

(4) Investigation into the causes of failure or unsatisfactory behaviour of materials in service.

(c) The figures of annual expenditure for the last three years are:

1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (approximate)
Rs. 5,99,580	Rs. 5,99,999	Rs. 7,81,600

(d) The figures of annual income for the last three years are.

1949-50	1950-51	1951-52 (approximate)
Rs. 2,12,714	Rs. 3,12,082	Rs. 2,64,000

N.B.—These figures do not include the work done on behalf of the Government departments for which no fees are charged.

(e) Yes.

(f) The total strength is 223 including class IV servants.

Dr. M. M. Das: In answer to my question the hon. Minister stated that the Allpore Test House is the only Test House under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. Am I to understand there are other Test Houses under other Ministries?

Shri Gadgil: I do not know anything about the other test houses, but so far as the Central Government is concerned, this is the only Test House.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether there is any other source of income to this Test House than those mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Shri Gadgil: There is no other source than the one expressed in reply to the hon. Member's question.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know why the estimated expenditure for the year 1952-53 has increased in comparison with the previous years?

Shri Gadgil: The answer to it is that the work has increased obviously. In 1949-50 the number of analyses and tests carried out was 14,247 and in 1950-51 it is 14,972.

Dr. M. M. Das: The estimated expenditure for the next year is much more in comparison with the previous years. What are the reasons for that?

Shri Gadgil: We estimate more work.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is it not a fact that there is a Test House in Roorkee, probably under the Natural Resources and Scientific Research Ministry where tests are going on houses?

Shri Gadgil: I have no information about it.

Shri Iyyunni: May I know whether these houses will be sufficient for the purposes that are stated?

Shri Gadgil: They fairly meet the needs; that is all I can say.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In how many cases the private firms had to take certificates from the Test House?

Shri Gadgil: I cannot answer that question. I would require notice for that.

TRADE WITH U.S.S.R.

***306. Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the volume of trade now existing between India and the U.S.S.R.?

(b) What is the balance of trade position between the two countries now?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). I place on the Table of the House two statements; one indicating the extent of our trade with the U.S.S.R. since the year 1949-50 and the other balance of trade figures; according to the latest information available. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 16.]

I should also add that the balance of trade in 1949-50 was adverse to the extent of Rs. 9,29,67,000. In 1950-51 a favourable balance of Rs. 1,11,15,000 and in 1951-52 (April—December), a favourable balance of Rs. 4,89,12,000.

Shri M. Naik: Is it a fact that according to a press report a certain commercial representative from U.S.S.R. in a Press Conference in Bombay in January has offered to supply some textile and other machinery goods on more liberal terms than other countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): Yes. I have noticed the press report. I have already explained to the House that India will purchase whatever requirements they like from any country where the goods will be cheaper.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether Government have taken any steps to open trade negotiations with U.S.S.R.?

Shri Mahtab: There is no necessity for that. Whatever our requirements are, we ascertain from the countries their prices and at what rates the commodities will be available and we accordingly decide wherever we are to purchase.

Shri Kamath: May I know what volume of trade with the U.S.S.R. is by barter and how much in currency or cash?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member goes through that statement, he will find that a portion of the trade is a sort of barter. It is not exactly the barter system, but most of the trade is according to the usual practice.

* NEWSPRINT FACTORY IN THE HIMALAYAS

***307. Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what progress has so far been made in respect of establishing a newsprint factory in the Himalayan region?

(b) Has any report in this respect been obtained from the American experts who were to visit the area and locate the site as announced last year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). A Technical Mission of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is expected to visit India shortly and examine the possibilities of exploiting Himalayan firs for the production of newsprint and paper.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether the Technical Mission of experts has yet visited?

Shri Mahtab: It has not visited. They are expected to visit it soon.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether any other explorations have taken place in some other region?

Shri Mahtab: I find in today's morning paper that the Punjab Forest Department are making experiments of this in their region.

Shri M. Naik: What is the present position so far as the supply of newsprint is concerned?

Shri Mahtab: That question does not arise, but so far as India is concerned, India does not produce newsprint at the present moment.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहाँ तक इस अखबारी कारखाने का मामला है इस के लिये नई फैक्टरियां बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या एक फैक्टरी मध्य प्रदेश में बन रही है जिस के सम्बन्ध में कई बार गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया है कि वह रुपया दे और गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर भी किया है कि दो करोड़ रुपया वह देना चाहती है। क्या इस पर भी बिचार किया जायगा ?

[Seth Govind Das: So far as the question of the establishment of new factories for the manufacture of newsprint is concerned, is any new factory being set up in Madhya Pradesh for which Government assistance was sought many a time and for which the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rupees two crores? Is this question also under consideration?]

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid the question does not arise. Further this question was dealt with, I believe, last week or ten days or so back. It was the very question about the factory at Jubbulpore or Madhya Pradesh whatever it may be.

Seth Govind Das: No satisfactory answer was ever given to this question.

Shri Mahtab: I think the hon. Member will be satisfied if I may say, with your permission that the matter is very much under Government's consideration.

Shri Kamath: Is the manufacture of newsprint one of the projects included in the Five-Year Plan?

Shri Mahtab: No.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if the Mission is coming at the request of the Government of India or *suo motu* and whether any steps were taken by the Government of India to exploit the possibility of a paper mill in the Himalayas?

Shri Mahtab: The Mission is coming at the instance of the Food and Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that the Planning Commission has not considered this vital question of the manufacture of newsprint at all?

Shri Mahtab: The Planning Commission have considered all these questions as vital and they have given priorities to certain matters.

MR. HUSSAIN IMAM'S MIGRATION TO PAKISTAN

*310. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Hussain Imam, M.P. (Bihar), has migrated to Pakistan and if so, since when;

(b) whether he has been declared an evacuee; and

(c) whether his property has been notified as evacuee property?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. Since September or October, 1951.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Shri Kamath: Prior to Mr. Hussain Imam's departure from India or migration to Pakistan, did the Government have information that he was trying to dispose of his property or transfer it to Pakistan?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Government had no information that he was trying to transfer any of his properties to Pakistan and so far as the immovable properties are concerned, under the law, if a person transfers any of his property and goes over to Pakistan, that transfer requires the confirmation of the Custodian. So far at least as the immovable property was concerned, there was no danger of its being disposed of or transferred and so far as the movable property was concerned, he may or may not have transferred any part of it.

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): What about his wife?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has to change sides before putting the question.

Shri A. P. Jain: I request you to send him to that side.

Shri Kamath: Arising out of Part (c) of the question, what is the value of the property so far notified as evacuee property?

Shri A. P. Jain: The property consists of urban houses, and other kinds of property and also rural property. So far as agricultural land is concerned, the income from landed property of his wife and sons is about Rs. 8,000 or 9,000 per annum. We have not so far evaluated his rural property or his urban property.

Shri Kamath: Is it not a fact that the hon. Minister himself in the course of his reply to the debate on a Bill last year referred to certain actions on Mr. Hussain Imam's part, especially those pertaining to his family, and said that they were suspicious movements?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member had better pursue the records of the Hansard, proceedings of Parliament I mean.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

TOWNSHIPS (WEST PAKISTAN DISPLACED PERSONS)

*311. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of townships set up as part of Rehabilitation Scheme for West Pakistan displaced persons separately;

(b) the amenities and facilities of technical training provided in each of these townships;

(c) whether any industries have been started in any of these townships; and

(d) whether there has been any community scheme in these townships?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I ask the hon. Minister if there is any similar scheme for East Bengal refugees?

Shri A. P. Jain: Could not this question be postponed till I answer the main question?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if there are any Township schemes for East Bengal Refugees.

Shri A. P. Jain: There are schemes of Township for the Eastern refugees also.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN KUTCH

***312. Shri Dholakia:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state, apart from Gandhidham, how many displaced families there are in Kutch?

(b) How many of them have applied for rehabilitation loans?

(c) How many of those who have applied have been granted loans, how many have actually received loan money and how many applications are pending?

(d) How many applications for maintenance allowance have been received, how many have been sanctioned and how many of them have actually been receiving such allowances?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 1,200.

(b) 592.

(c) Rural Loans were to be distributed about the end of February and information about the numbers is not available so far. The question of urban loans is under consideration.

(d) The total number of applications received in the Ministry from Kutch (including Gandhidham) was 36, of which 15 have been sanctioned Maintenance Allowance. Of these 15, 13 are actually receiving the allowance.

Shri Dholakia: May I know how the hon. Minister arrived at the number of displaced families?

Shri A. P. Jain: On the basis of the information received from the Chief Commissioner.

Shri Dholakia: Was there any machinery set up or was a census taken?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course, he must have either set up a machinery or he

must have made enquiries in one manner or another.

HOUSES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

***313. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons from West Punjab, Sind and East Bengal who are still without any roofed accommodation; and

(b) how much longer it will take to provide them with such accommodation?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) According to an assessment made at the Rehabilitation Ministers' Conference in December, 1950, about 56,800 families were living either under canvas or were squatting as waifs and strays in improvised structures or living in Government quarters or in public buildings such as *Dharamshalas* or religious places. Since then about 47,000 houses and tenements have been constructed or are under construction which are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year and will be placed at the disposal of these persons. Full provision has been made for liquidating the problem of persons living in tents by the end of the current financial year.

In the Eastern region about 70,000 displaced persons are living in camps. A considerable number of the displaced persons from East Bengal have built structures on public and privately owned lands in Calcutta. Their number is not known but a pilot scheme is being worked out for rationalising these structures and placing them on a permanent footing.

(b) So far as displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned, the major portion of the problem is expected to be liquidated by the end of 1952-53. The position in the Eastern region is still in a fluid stage and no estimate can, therefore, be given.

Shri Kamath: Has the Minister got figures separately for West Punjab, Sind, East Bengal, particularly with regard to the number of waifs and strays?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have never tried to compile figures on that basis. Nor would it serve any useful purpose because so far as we are concerned, we want to provide accommodation to everybody whether they come from Sind or West Punjab or elsewhere.

Shri Kamath: How many waifs and strays are there in Delhi itself?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not made any accurate census. But, roughly speaking, about two years ago, it was estimated that something between 25,000 and 30,000 such families were living in Delhi. Since then, we have undertaken a huge construction programme and we must have built anything between 15,000 and 20,000 units for them. These units have either already been placed at their disposal or are being placed. When I give figures, I include construction that is going to be completed in the current financial year.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister stated that the Government has got a scheme to rationalise illegal structures in or near about Calcutta. What is the scheme to rationalise them?

Shri A. P. Jain: The idea is this. Wherever we can acquire the land on which these persons are squatting at a reasonable rate, we acquire that land and we rationalise the present occupants in the sense that a man keeping too much of land is given a smaller plot and a man who has got an insufficient plot is given more land. Then, we straighten the roads; we make provision for water and drainage, etc., and settle these people on the land on which they are squatting after acquiring it. Wherever the cost of the land was out of proportion, that is very expensive, we have to shift or remove them to another place. As an experimental measure, we selected two or three colonies where we rationalised on this basis. I am not in possession of the latest results of the pilot scheme. If it comes out to be successful, we propose to extend it further.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know if it is the policy of the Government that they have undertaken to provide shelter and gainful occupation for every displaced family?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are providing to rehabilitate every displaced family. That means that every displaced family must have a shelter. But that shelter may not be exactly commensurate with its economic status. Rehabilitation also includes that we must make our best efforts to give them means of livelihood. Of course there are certain classes of persons who have never earned their livelihood, who may be said to be a sort of a malevolent part of society. They will perhaps even now not earn their livelihood.

Shri A. C. Guha: Am I to understand that this scheme will not involve large scale eviction of these settlers from the houses which they have built

unless they are provided with alternative accommodation or given suitable compensation for building new houses?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am sorry my hon. friend has not tried to understand me. That is exactly the object of the scheme. We are trying to secure the land which has been illegally occupied by the displaced persons, legalise their present occupation and rationalise it. Wherever it becomes necessary, we have to shift them. So far as the question of compensation is concerned, we are not going to pay any compensation to anybody who chooses to build on any land of his own will.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if there has been any appreciable decrease as far as the foot-path squatters are concerned, in Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: I believe the hon. Member moves about in Delhi. Perhaps his own judgment may be far more correct than what I may say.

Shri Hath: May I know if these displaced persons are allowed to exchange the property left by them in Pakistan with property of persons who are declared evacuees?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is the fixed policy of the Government at the moment that no exchange of property which has been declared evacuee property is permitted with any property in Pakistan.

REHABILITATION IN I.T.A. COLONIES

*314. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons sent to be rehabilitated in the I.T.A. colonies and the total amount sanctioned and spent up to the 31st December, 1951;

(b) the number of deaths in those colonies;

(c) whether certain families are now being transferred elsewhere; and

(d) the rehabilitation facilities originally proposed to be given to these displaced persons and the facilities so far given as regards loans, land for agriculture and residence etc.?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 15,000 displaced persons were sent for rehabilitation in the I.T.A. colonies. A sum of Rs. 18,23,000 was sanctioned for the scheme. A sum of Rs. 19,66,000 was spent upto 31st December, 1951.

(b) 237.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement showing the rehabilitation facilities to displaced persons as originally provided under the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17.]

The facilities provided are on the same scales except that in the case of land, the average area allotted per family has been less than 3 acres and maintenance loans had to be given for longer periods in some cases. So far Rs. 16,25,500 have been granted as loans. 1,400 acres of land for homesteads and 3,262 acres of land for cultivation had been allotted upto the end of December, 1951.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know what is the allotment of agricultural land per family?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have given the figures in the answer and so it is now a matter of calculating the average allotment per family.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then may I know how much has this allotment fallen short of the allotment contemplated in the original scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: In the original scheme it was intended to give 3 acres each and the difference may be found by comparing this with the average obtained from the figures that I have given.

Shri A. C. Guha: From the Statement I find that the amount given as house-building loans, including erection cost is Rs. 39/8/-. I do not understand how a sum of only Rs. 39/8/- can be called a house-building loan for a family.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is understood that they are given free timber from the tea estate and also free thatching material. This amount includes the cost of some nails and things like that.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the total number of refugees that have come to Cachar?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am giving the figure from memory and I think it would be about 80,000 to 85,000.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I refer the hon. Minister to a statement made in the Assam Legislature by the Finance Minister there to the effect that in Cachar district alone the number of refugees is 2,86,000 and also to a statement made on the floor of this House by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, on behalf of the Prime Minister that 4,75,000 refugees came to Assam, and ask the Minister how to

reconcile these figures with the figure that he has given just now?

Shri A. P. Jain: My hon. friend is quoting out-dated and out-moded figures. He may be aware that there has been a census in the year of Grace 1951 and as a result of that census it has been found that the total number of refugees in the whole of Assam is 2,75,000 or about that. These census also showed that a much smaller number has gone to Cachar, and I believe—and I again say I am giving it from memory—their number is about 85,000.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know the location of this I.T.A. colony other than in Cachar?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are a number of tea estates and these displaced persons have been sent to nearly all of them.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the Cachar scheme is being handed over to the Assam Government by the Central Government and if so, is the hon. Minister satisfied that this scheme will be successfully implemented by the Provincial Government?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion and also perhaps, it casts a reflection on one State Government.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I put it differently? Has the hon. Minister taken steps to see that the scheme is implemented hereafter in the same manner in which it is planned to be done?

Shri A. P. Jain: I shall try to see that it is implemented in a better manner even than what we are doing.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the refugee registration scheme to be reopened or has it been abandoned for ever?

Shri A. P. Jain: What has this question of registration of refugees to do with the main question?

Shri A. C. Guha: I mean their registration at Cachar.

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the relevancy of this question? The main question is about a particular scheme—the I.T.A. scheme under which we are settling a number of refugees.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is part of the scheme for the refugees were registered there. Is that stopped now? Is it a fact that many refugees going there do not get facilities for rehabilitation as they are not being registered now?

Shri A. P. Jain: I may inform the hon. Member that registration is no part of the scheme.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY

*315. **Shri A. C. Guha:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state how the Government Housing Factory is now being utilised?

(b) What is the market value and the nature of its production during the last calendar year (1951)?

(c) What is the monthly expenditure incurred on the factory or the total expenditure in 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) The factory is now kept mostly on care and maintenance basis pending a decision in regard to its future utilisation. The facilities available in the factory were, however, taken advantage of to conduct experiments to test the suitability of Foam Concrete as building material. Useful data have been collected from these experiments which are now being directed towards producing economical roofing slabs.

(b) There was no production during 1951.

(c) The present monthly expenditure is:

(i) Care and maintenance including general administration—Rs. 16,000 approx.

(ii) Labour and materials for experiments—Rs. 14,000 approx.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the work now going on in this factory?

Shri Buragohain: I have already stated—the carrying out of experiments.

Shri A. C. Guha: But experiments on what lines?

Shri Buragohain: Experiments to test the suitability of Foam Concrete as building material.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is there any prospect of starting any manufacture on a commercial basis this year?

Shri Buragohain: A long statement was made the other day in answer to a question, by my hon. colleague; and the latest position is that negotiations that have been carried on with Messrs. Asbestos Cement Limited have yielded concrete results and at present it seems to open a practical avenue for the effective utilisation of this factory.

Shri Kamath: May I know whether Government have finally decided not to lay on the Table of the House copies of the reports of the Mulgaonkar and

Bhatnagar Committees which enquired into the affairs of this factory with a view to utilizing it to the fullest possible extent?

Shri Buragohain: The position was stated, I believe, during the last session of Parliament when it was stated that it would not be in the public interest to place these reports on the Table of the House. As certain negotiations are going on with various parties with regard to the future utilisation of this factory and as the consultants are threatening to take legal action on an alleged breach of contract on the part of Government and the Government are also considering the question of making certain counter claims against the consultants it is not considered proper or expedient to publish these reports.

Shri Kamath: Did I hear the Minister as saying that the Government have decided to take legal action against the British Firm, namely, Structural and Mechanical Engineers Ltd. for non-fulfilment of the contract?

Shri Buragohain: No decision has yet been taken with regard to that. But they have been intimated that we are not going to produce those materials according to their specifications and designs.

Shri Kamath: Have Government also decided not to give effect to the unanimous resolution of the Standing Finance Committee of this House passed last year urging an enquiry into the affairs of this factory?

Shri Buragohain: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: There was a unanimous resolution of the Finance Committee that Government should make an enquiry into the case of this factory. Have they finally decided not to give effect to that unanimous resolution of the Finance Committee of this House? That I think, was the question.

Shri Buragohain: Government, in fact, instituted an enquiry—a technical enquiry—and on the basis of the report produced after that enquiry decisions are being taken.

Mr. Speaker: But I think the point is about the Finance Committee of this House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: and an enquiry to find out who is responsible for the whole thing.

Shri Buragohain: I would require notice.

Shri Kamath: What is the total expenditure incurred so far—capital and working expenses and service charges—from the setting up of the factory up-to-date, and how much expenditure is likely to be incurred before it goes into production?

Shri Buragohain: I want notice.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What public interest will be served by concealing mismanagement or misleading information to the Government on the part of the miscreant who was responsible for it?

Mr. Speaker: I think that point is covered by what the Minister said, that the foreign firm is contemplating taking action against the Government and the Government is thinking of a counter claim and it is better, pending litigation that the information at the disposal of Government is not disclosed lest it should adversely affect the chances of the Government in the litigation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Several years have passed and no action has been taken nor any suit filed by anybody, either by the company or the Government.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I did not go into the legal merits of the matter. That is what I understood.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

***316. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 4th January, 1952, under the caption 'The well dwellers of New Delhi' to the effect that some displaced families are occupying a niche about 15 feet below the ground level in a well (in Qudam Sharif, Delhi), 100 years old, since four years and that they have covered the well with wooden rafters plastered with mud and the only access to the niche is by a very narrow staircase and further that the Delhi Municipal Committee nailed a number-plate outside the staircase indicating that the occupants were liable to pay house-tax?

(b) Is it a fact that even now displaced persons are living in niches of the city walls, old wells and such other places and if so, what is their number?

(c) Are any special steps being taken to provide residential accommodation for such hard cases?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) I regret

that it was a fact. These families have, however, been provided with alternative accommodation. The Municipal number plate was not fixed for the purpose of fixing house-tax but as a part of general numbering of houses prior to the Census of 1951.

(b) 135 families on the Nicholson Road and 50 families near Delhi Gate i.e. a total of 185 families are living in the niches of the Old City walls.

(c) Flats for accommodating part of the Nicholson Road families have been constructed and 68 families are shortly going to be moved. For the remaining families, arrangements have been made and they will be provided accommodation shortly.

Dr. Tek Chand: Where have these flats been constructed?

Shri A. P. Jain: Very, very close to the Nicholson Road.

Dr. Tek Chand: When is the remaining number likely to be shifted?

Shri A. P. Jain: I hope within the next two weeks.

MEOS RETURNING FROM PAKISTAN

***317. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many Meos applied to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for their relatives being allowed to come back from Pakistan to India during the last four years?

(b) How many applications were granted and how many such persons returned to India under permits?

(c) How many applications are still pending undisposed of?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The information asked for is not readily available as no separate record of applications of Meos is kept. The time and labour which would have to be spent to collect the information asked for by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

RESTORATION OF PROPERTIES OF MEOS

***318. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many Meos families applied for restoration of their lands and homes after the Partition?

(b) In how many cases was such restoration ordered and how many cases remain in which restoration has not so far been made?

(c) What is Government's policy in regard to such cases?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The required information in regard to Gurgaon is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the house in due course. In Alwar and Bharatpur 78,846 Meos had been settled by August 1948. In April, 1950 the remaining Meos, who claimed right to restoration of land were asked to file applications, and 10,481 Meos applied. Of these 6,121 were found to be ineligible and of the remainder 2,858 have been resettled and 1,502 are being resettled.

(c) Meos who left their homes and lands on account of communal disturbances but had not left the Indian Union and Meos who had gone to Pakistan but had returned to India before the introduction of Permit System or before 19th November 1949 on a permanent resettlement permit have been resettled on their original holding, if it has not been allotted to a displaced person and on an equivalent holding wherever the original holding has been settled with a displaced person. In cases where such a Meo owner owned a *pucca* house, he is allowed to apply for the restoration of the house under certain circumstances or to sell it to the displaced person occupying the house. In case a Meo owned a *kaccha* house, he is given an alternative site and Rs. 100 to construct a hut.

HESSIAN AND JUTE GOODS

*320. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the destinational quota of hessian and other jute goods for U.S.A. and Canada separately during the year 1951;

(b) the total export duty on hessian and other jute goods in the above two countries during the year; and

(c) the total estimated loss of export duty on hessian for the first half of the year 1952 in respect of these two countries on account of reduction of the export duty?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Exports of jute goods to U.S.A. and Canada were allowed freely during 1951 without any destinational quota limits.

(b) Statistics of export duty realised from exports of hessian and other jute goods are not kept separately for each destination.

(c) The duty was reduced to avoid fall in exports. It is difficult to estimate the loss of revenue, if any, on account of the reduction of duty, as

in any case there would have been a fall in revenue if the duty had not been lowered.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a fact that the quantity of hessian consumed in those countries dropped to almost half on account of the duty being at the previous level?

Shri Mahtab: The figures do not show that. On the contrary the figure for 1950 is that the U.S.A. imported 1,94,833 tons, whereas in 1951 the figure decreased to 1,51,939 tons. Similarly there was a small reduction with regard to Canada also.

Shri B. K. Das: Is this figure about consumption or demand from those countries?

Shri Mahtab: It relates to the import of jute goods from India.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: Have Government any information as to whether the consuming countries are using more and more substitutes and importing less and less jute goods?

* **Shri Mahtab:** That is not exactly our information. The question of a substitute has been hanging in the air for the last thirty years. Those who know the history of the jute industry in India know that attempts have always been made to find some substitute but I do not think that has appreciably affected our jute industry here.

CLOTH FROM ASSAM

*321. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of various qualities of cloth allotted to the State of Assam during the last year ending the 31st of January, 1952;

(b) whether all the quotas allotted had been lifted;

(c) whether any additional quotas from the Reserve Stock were supplied to the State to meet the then existing scarcity in the State;

(d) what the allotment for the year 1952-53 is; and

(e) the total annual requirement of cloth for the State?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. The statement shows the total releases made under various categories against the total allotment.

(b) A statement showing the despatches of cloth bales to the State of Assam during the year ending 31st

January 1952 is placed on the Table of the House. This would mean that to the extent of despatches, cloth was lifted by the State Nominees. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 18.]

(c) Government do not have any reserve stock but an *ad hoc* allotment of 1,500 bales was made in May and 500 bales in August, 1951.

(d) The present mill cloth quota is 4,700 bales per month (both through Controlled and Normal Trade Channels) and including an allocation of 64 bales per month for North West Frontier tracts.

(e) The Government of Assam have asked for a basic quota of 5,000 bales per month of 60,000 bales per year.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will it be possible for the Government to allot *ad hoc* quotas for the State of Assam to enable the people to buy cloth during the "Bohag Bihu"—an Assamese New Years National Festival to be held in April?

Shri Mahtab: I shall see to it. If it is going to be in April I think we shall be able to do something about it.

Shri Kamath: The statement shows that throughout, the quota or quantity of *sarees* released has been far less than the quantity of *dhoties*. Is the House to understand that *sarees* are less in demand or that the mills are not able to meet the demand for *sarees*?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member had followed the replies to other questions in this House he would have found that there has been complaint about the short supply of *sarees*, because the production has been less. That is being investigated and steps are being taken to remove that complaint.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

*322. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the State Insurance Scheme for Industrial workers has been introduced in Delhi and other places?

(b) If so, when was the Scheme introduced and in how many places?

(c) What is the number of hospitals opened and of what nature are they in each place?

(d) What is the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries or hospitals started for this purpose and if no such dispensaries or hospitals have been started, why not?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme was introduced on the 24th February, 1952, in the State of Delhi and in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The number of State Insurance Dispensaries opened is as follows:

Delhi.—Ten State Insurance Dispensaries and 1 Mobile State Insurance Dispensary for outlying places.

In addition, arrangements have also been made at four existing Government dispensaries and at the Civil Hospital, Gurgaon, for attending to workers during a few specified hours each day.

Kanpur.—Thirteen State Insurance Dispensaries.

Two Mobile State Insurance Dispensaries for outlying areas are also being provided.

At these dispensaries, insured persons will receive out-patient treatment and free medicines, injections and dressings (Allopathic in the first instance). Doctors will visit insured persons at their homes when necessary.

(d) As regards other systems of treatment, the Corporation decided that where a substantial number of workers demanded treatment by the Indian systems of medicine and where the State Government has recognised the qualification in such systems treatment facilities should be provided by those systems also. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Delhi Administration were requested to consider the possibilities of making provision for medical treatment by Indian systems of medicine also as it was anticipated that there may be some demand for treatment by such systems on the part of insured persons in Delhi and Kanpur.

The Delhi Administration in reply intimated that it was not considered desirable to introduce any other system of medicine except allopathic in the early stages of the implementation of the Scheme. The position would, however, be reviewed after a period of six months from the date of implementation of the Scheme in Delhi.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh stated that there would be numerous administrative difficulties in introducing other systems of medicine under the scheme. Besides a vast majority of workers seem to prefer what is commonly known as the modern system of treatment *viz.* allopathic system of treatment. They were, therefore, in

favour of providing the allopathic system of treatment for the present. If, however, at some future date experience bore out that the Indigenous systems have gained popularity among the labour population the State Government would be prepared to introduce them.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Until such time as Ayurvedic dispensaries are opened, will Government allow the labourers to take treatment in the Municipal Ayurvedic dispensaries wherever they exist—for instance, in Delhi there are many Ayurvedic dispensaries run by the Municipality—and will the cost of the treatment be borne by the Government in such cases?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If we come to know that a substantial number of workers want to be treated by the Ayurvedic system we will start our own dispensaries or make such arrangements as may be necessary to cater to the needs of the workers in the existing dispensaries.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: The hon. Minister himself said that there will be a large demand for Ayurvedic treatment by the workers. So when that is a fact, will Government make arrangements immediately for setting up the dispensaries?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: For ascertaining whether it is demanded by a large number of workers we have to depend upon the State Governments concerned. At present the Government of Uttar Pradesh has written to us that the majority of workers want the modern system. We have written to the Uttar Pradesh Government again to ascertain and reconsider whether certain Ayurvedic dispensaries may also be required or not.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: In the scheme is there any provision for family members of workers to have treatment under the scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may refer my hon. friend to the Act itself. For the present only the insured persons are covered and not others.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know if the Working Journalists Association made a representation to the hon. Minister for inclusion of the newspaper industry under this scheme and, if so, what steps do Government propose to take in this connection?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know how the working journalists will come under this. In the first instance the scheme covers only the factory labourers.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 323.

Shri Mahtab: If you permit, Questions Nos. 323 and 324 may be taken together because they relate to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

PRICES OF COTTON

***323. Shri V. B. Vaidya:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the prices fixed by the Government for various varieties of cotton produced in the State of Bombay this year, and when these prices were fixed?

(b) Is any premium or discount allowable on those prices, and if so, on what basis?

(c) Is there any restriction on sale of cotton by the growers themselves or by their co-operative Societies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19.]

(b) Yes. Premium or discount is allowed on the basis of class and staple length above or below the basic staple length.

(c) A grower or a co-operative society can deal in cotton after obtaining a dealer's licence from the State Government concerned.

LICENCES FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF COTTON

***324. Shri V. B. Vaidya:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any licences are required for sale and purchase of cotton by private individuals or co-operative societies?

(b) If so, how many kinds of licences are there and under what conditions are they issued?

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

(b) There are three classes of licences viz.: 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

(i) 'A' Class licence is issued to a person who had sold a minimum quantity of 3,000 bales of Indian cotton directly to any manufacturer during any of the cotton seasons 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 and who has carried on business in cotton in more than one area specified by the Textile Commissioner

in this behalf. The Textile Commissioner has specified each State in India as an area for this purpose.

(II) 'B' class licence is issued to a person who has sold a minimum quantity of 1,000 bales of Indian cotton grown in any of the States in India to any manufacturer directly during the past five cotton seasons.

(III) 'C' class licence is issued to:

(i) a person who has carried on business in cotton in any of the States in India during any of the past five cotton seasons; or

(ii) a Co-operative Society registered under Societies Act, 1922, or any corresponding Law in force in any State.

Shri V. B. Vaidya: Is it not a fact that before the prices were fixed in several districts the picking season was already over?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know that—I shall make enquiries.

Shri M. C. Shah: May I know if it is a fact that small quotas have been allotted to the mills all over India and because of the falling prices of cotton those mills are not purchasing their quotas even though they are required to do so?

Shri Mahtab: I have received that complaint, that is to say although the quotas have been allotted to the mills they are not lifting them thus depressing the prices of cotton. That is the complaint which I have received from many quarters and it is being investigated now.

Shri V. B. Vaidya: Is it a fact that C class licence holders can sell only to B class licence holders and B class holders to A class?

Shri Mahtab: C class licence holders can sell to C class dealers also. If the hon. Member wants to have the detailed notification I shall supply a copy to him.

Shri V. B. Vaidya: May I know whether there was any complaint received by the Minister from some co-operative societies that they could not sell their bales?

Shri Mahtab: I am afraid I have not received any such complaint, but if the hon. Member lets me know the exact complaint I shall make enquiries.

Shri M. C. Shah: In view of the fact that the mills do not lift their quotas do Government contemplate to curtail the period of lifting the quotas allotted

to the mills and in case they do not lift their quotas during that time to allow free sale by the producers to any mills they like?

Shri Mahtab: This is of course one of the points being examined and I think in a day or two we shall come to a conclusion.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether it is a fact that many mill owners purchased cotton before the issue of licences and, if so, do Government propose to take any action against them?

Shri Mahtab: I think if any complaint is brought to the notice of the Textile Commissioner I am sure he will make thorough enquiries about it. Although forward purchases are forbidden in the case of cotton I do not know if it is indulged in on any large scale, but if the hon. Member brings to my notice any such definite case I shall make enquiries.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is the Government aware that about Rs. 75 lakh worth of cotton is lying in one of the tehsils of Hissar district and the producers find that it is not being purchased at proper prices?

Shri Mahtab: As I have already said, the mills are not purchasing cotton even though in so many cases allotments have been made. The intention probably is to depress the price of cotton. The question is being investigated, but I cannot say exactly what the reasons are and how it can be remedied.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is Government aware that after 15th March when the new season starts deterioration in that cotton will set in?

Shri Mahtab: The hon. Member knows that I have taken up the question and I am personally investigating into the causes and trying to remedy it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is the hon. Minister aware that in some cases co-operative societies instead of getting preferential treatment are very much at a disadvantage and, if so, is he taking any steps to remove their legitimate grievance?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know how the co-operative societies are at a disadvantage when they are treated as C class licence holders. They are on par with the ordinary producers.

Short Notice Question and Answer

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX

Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the great hardship caused to Indian citizens who have property in Ceylon on account of the levy of double income-tax?

(b) Is the income both in India and Ceylon taken into account for income-tax purposes?

(c) What steps have the Government of India taken or do propose to take before the close of the current financial year to give relief to persons who have had to pay double income-tax owing to their having residence in India and vested interests in Ceylon?

(d) What are the countries in the Commonwealth with whom India has reciprocal arrangements for levy of Income-tax and for Double Income-tax Relief?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes. The Government has been acquainted with the hardships caused on account of the levy of double income-tax to Indian citizens having property in Ceylon.

(b) Yes. For Income-tax purposes, total world income of an assessee is taken into account.

(c) The matter is already under correspondence with the Government of Ceylon.

(d) As regards relief from double taxation, we have at present bilateral agreements—

(i) for relief from double taxation after such double taxation has actually occurred; with

Ceylon,
Aden and the Dominions of
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda,
Zanzibar, Gold Coast, Nigeria,
Sierra Leone, Gambia and
Mauritius.

(ii) For avoidance of double taxation with Pakistan.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Is it a fact that the Ceylon Government is not giving the double taxation relief on the ground that India has become a sovereign independent Republic and that the tax is not an empire tax? Further, is there any negotiation taking place, and if so, what is the result of the same?

Shri Tyagi: The Ceylon Government's law about relief for double taxation was an exemption in respect of empire taxes only. Since we went out of the ambit of the Empire, they reported to

us that that concession was no more available to India. We therefore approached them and suggested that they should amend their income-tax law so as to secure the continuance of the old double taxation relief arrangements between the two countries up to the assessment year 1951-52. To this the Ceylon authorities replied that they are not willing to revive the old arrangement which is less advantageous to them, as more South Indians have business in Ceylon than Ceylonese have business in India. The new agreement with Ceylon, if concluded, will be on the basis of avoidance of double taxation. If no agreement is concluded, India would give relief to resident persons under Section 49(d), which it proposes to amend with a view to giving relief to the extent of full Indian or full foreign tax against one-half at present, whichever is less.

Shri M. C. Shah: May I know if the hon. Minister of State is aware that nearly Rs. 70 to 80 crores of capital are there in foreign countries with Indian nationals and that those Indian nationals are prepared to bring their capital into the country but for certain restrictions and the income-tax difficulties? If so, will the hon. Minister of State inform the House as to what steps he proposes to take in the matter in order to facilitate that capital to come into the country, as he has taken steps with regard to undisclosed income in India?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I cannot enunciate any new policy with regard to repatriation of Indian capital from abroad. Incomes are taxed on the basis of world incomes and if Indians want to repatriate any capital, it can only be treated according to the present law.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

***308. Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that India had to spend in connection with I.L.O. during 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) the benefits derived from the Organisation during those years; and

(c) the number of delegations which attended the I.L.O. during those years?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). Three statements are placed on the Table of the House giving the required information. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 20.]

PIG IRON

*309. **Shri Jnanl Rsm:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the production of pig iron in the country during the year 1951;

(b) the quantity produced during 1951; and

(c) the quantity exported, if any?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Government is examining how best the Pig Iron production can be increased in the quickest possible time.

(b) 2,87,209 tons.

(c) 51,427 tons.

SHOPS IN GHAFFAR MARKET,
KAROLBAGH, DELHI

*319. **Shri D. S. Seth:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the total number of shops built in the Ghaffar Market, Karol Bagh, Delhi?

(b) What are the plans of Government about the allotment of the shops referred to in part (a) above?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The total number of shops built in Ghaffar Market is 176.

(b) These shops will be allotted to eligible "business" squatters by the Chief Commissioner's Allotment Committee.

EXPORT OF MICA

*325. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the general policy adopted by the Government of India regarding the export of mica to foreign countries in the year 1951-52;

(b) whether it is a fact that for the last six months, the sale of mica is completely stopped and as a consequence a large quantity of mica has accumulated with the mine owners and vast capital blocked;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in connection with the above situation;

(d) if so, the factors contributing to the creation of such a situation;

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(e) what action is being taken by Government to ease the situation; and

(f) how long this situation will continue?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (f). There has been no restriction on export of mica. Its export, however, depends upon the demand from foreign countries. In the past there was a large demand from the U.S.A. for stockpiling. This demand has been falling off in recent months. No representations have been received suggesting any positive measures which the Government should take, but there is hardly anything which Government can do in the case of a commodity the export of which merely depends on foreign demand. The matter has, however, been receiving Government's attention and may also be discussed at the next meeting of the Mica Advisory Committee.

ORDERS FOR POSTAL SEALING WAX

*326. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,228 maunds of Postal Sealing Wax manufactured by Messrs. S. Kerr & Co., Calcutta, against supply orders placed by the Deputy Controller of Stationery in 1951, were rejected by the Deputy Controller of Inspection of the Government Stationery office, after due testing of samples;

(b) whether only 10 days after this rejection, further samples were drawn by the Assistant Controller, Testing;

(c) whether the stores were then recommended for acceptance by the Deputy Controller of Inspection on the ground of urgency for election purposes; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the stores has not yet been supplied by the firm to the indentors; and

(e) whether the copies of test reports will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes.

(b) Samples were drawn again about 18 days after the first rejection.

(c) Yes, particularly because of the urgency of election demands.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

COPRA (IMPORT)

*327. **Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of copra that was imported from Ceylon into this country in 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(b) Was Copra imported from Ceylon only or from any other country also?

(c) Is there any agreement with other countries also so far as import of Copra is concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The quantities of copra imported into India from Ceylon during 1949-50 and 1950-51 were 11,194 tons and 8,580 tons, respectively.

(b) Copra was imported during this period from other sources as well, viz., Singapore, Maldives and the Philippines.

(c) There is no agreement with any country specifically for the import of copra. The Trade Agreement between India and Ceylon provide for the export of a number of items under Ceylon's normal export regulations and "copra and coconut oil" is mentioned as one such item.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

42. **Shri Deogirikar:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state the basis on which Government estimated the requirements of Geared-head lathes of all sizes over six inches and decided upon the manufacture of 1,200 lathes at the State-owned Machine Tool Factory at Bangalore?

(b) Has the State-owned factory started production and if so, what is the production and to whom are the machines distributed?

(c) Is it a fact that the factory is producing lathes which are produced by private manufacturers and are competing with them?

(d) Do Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the agreement entered into with the Orlikon Machine Tool Factory, Zurich?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The

original estimate of 1,200 lathes was only a very rough estimate and was arrived at after taking into consideration the requirements of various Government Departments and private industry based on the import figures as also possible exports to the neighbouring countries. This estimate was later reviewed in consultation with private industry and the revised target figure of production in the Government machine tool factory was fixed at 900. In the initial stages, however, it is proposed to manufacture only 400 lathes per annum in the factory.

(b) No, the factory is under construction.

(c) The factory has not yet started production. Its manufacturing programme has only recently been discussed again with the representatives of private industry and it has been agreed that the production in the Government and private sectors would be complementary to each other.

(d) A formal agreement has not yet been entered into with the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Zurich. Attention is, however, invited in this connection to the statement of terms furnished by the hon. Minister, late Ministry of Industry and Supply, in answer to Shri S. N. Mishra's unstarred Question No. 77, dated 9th August, 1950.

STORAGE OF SALT

43. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the annual loss suffered by Government due to lack of covered accommodation for the storage of salt during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken for preventing such losses?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Separate figures for loss suffered by Government due to wetting of salt by rain on account of salt being stored in the open, are not available. The total loss discovered during the last three years on clearance of heaps in Government Salt Factories is given below:

Year	Rajasthan Salt Sources		Kharaghoda	
	Qty.	Value.	Qty.	Value
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
(i) 1948-49	3,72,463	1,11,313	33,301	15,011
(ii) 1949-50	1,89,231	62,853	83,934	43,790
(iii) 1950-51	1,32,673	48,671	46,881	24,459

This includes the loss due to weather conditions and handling.

(b) As the annual rain-fall in the areas where the Government salt factories in Rajasthan and at Kharaghoda are located is small and as the losses found on clearance form a very small percentage of the total production it does not appear necessary to take any special steps beyond making the salt heaps as compact as possible to minimise the losses. The question of provision of covered storage accommodation is however, under examination.

TRUST PROPERTIES LEFT IN PAKISTAN

44. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:

(a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether a Joint Committee of India and Pakistan representatives was appointed to go into the question of the evaluation and compensation of trust properties of educational and other public institutions and bodies?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what was the result of the labours of the Committee and at what stage are the proceedings in this matter at present?

(c) Is it a fact that these public institutions, bodies and trusts have filed their claims for compensation in regard to urban properties left in Pakistan?

(d) How many such claims have been filed, how many of them have so far been verified and what is the amount of such claims?

(e) How do Government propose to meet their claims and will any priority or preference be shown to them?

(f) Is it a fact that such institutions and bodies, as owned landed properties in Pakistan, have been allotted lands out of Evacuee Property and if so, what was the area of such land as has been allotted to them?

(g) Was the same percentage of cut applied in their cases as in the case of private owners or was any concession shown in their favour?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The total number of such claims is about 450, of which about 100 have so far been verified. The total value of such claims is over Rs. 5 crores.

(e) The whole question of compensation in respect of claims for immov-

able properties left in Pakistan is still under consideration.

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

ORDERS FOR SUPPLY OF INK

45. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders were placed in July and August 1951 by the Deputy Controller of Stationery against existing contracts with Messrs. S. Kerr & Co., Calcutta, for supply of 6,000 phials of rubber stamp ink and 2,000 phials of fountain pen ink to Stationery Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, and the Printing Superintendent, E. I. Railway, respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that subsequently, the Deputy Controller of Inspection of the Government Stationery Office, after inspecting and testing the stores and samples, gave release orders to the firm for supply of stores to the indentors;

(c) whether the firm failed to supply the stores which the Inspection Branch of the Stationery Office had certified to have been manufactured by the firm; and

(d) what action was taken against the firm for non-supply of stores?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The firm has already supplied 2,552 phials, against an order for 6,000 phials of Rubber Stamp Ink, and the full quantity (2,000 phials) of Fountain Pen Ink.

(d) The contractor was informed on 21st February 1952, that action would be taken against him in terms of the contract in the event of his failure to complete supply of the outstanding quantity i.e., 3,448 phials of Rubber Stamp Ink within a week.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' DISPUTE

45-A. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to a news item reported in the *National Standard*, dated the 12th February, 1952 (Column 1, page 1) under the heading "Bombay Dock Strike Postponed" and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union have asked for reference of their dispute to adjudication by an Industrial Tribunal; and

(b) If so, whether Government have taken a decision in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jaggivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under Government's consideration.

SECRETARY-IN-CHARGE, U.N. AFFAIRS

45-B. Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the Secretary in charge of U.N. Affairs has been

appointed in the External Affairs Ministry; and

(b) whether any extension is under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) The appointment of the Secretary in charge of U.N. Affairs was made for the period 15th September 1951 to 29th February, 1952.

(b) No

Tuesday, 4th March, 1952

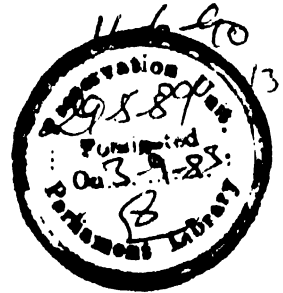


PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME II, 1952



(1st March, 1952 to 5th March, 1952)

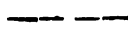
Fifth Session
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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952

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CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), Fifth Session, 1952

In Volume II,—

1. No. 1, dated the 1st March, 1952,—
 - (i) Col. 1662 for existing line 40 read "11 A.M."
 2. No. 2, dated the 3rd March, 1952,—
 - (i) Col. 1773, line 23 delete "in the".
 - (ii) Col. 1851, line 17 from bottom for "Rs. 38" read "Rs. 88".
 3. No. 3, dated the 4th March, 1952,—
 - (i) Col. 1890, line 18 from bottom for "where" read "when".
 - (ii) Col. 1907, after line 49 insert "immediately a thing is taken up the".
 - (iii) Col. 1936, delete existing last line.
 - (iv) Col. 1975, between lines 12 and 13 from bottom insert "Rs. 8,85,96,000 be granted to the".
 4. No. 4, dated the 5th March, 1952,—
 - (i) Col. 2002, line 12 delete the words "less than" occurring twice in the line.
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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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

1869

1870

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 4th March, 1952

*The House met at Half Past Nine of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

10-33 A.M.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that the following Members have resigned their seats in Parliament with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:

Shri Shambu Nath Shukla, 28th February 1952.

Dr. Y. S. Parmar, 1st March 1952.

The hon. Shri K. Santhanam, 1st March 1952.

Major-General Himatsinhji, 1st March 1952.

Shri Chandrika Ram, 2nd March 1952.

Shaikh Mohiuddin, Afternoon of 2nd March 1952.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): What is the significance of this "afternoon"?

Mr. Speaker: He must have been present in the morning and must have resigned from the afternoon. A Member can choose his time.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO
RESUMED 13TH SESSION OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the resumed thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council held at Paris in December, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. II. c. 1(d) (91)]

**ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS
OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE
CORPORATION FOR 1950-51**

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:

(1) Annual Report in respect of the Activities of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1950-51; and

(2) Audited Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1950-51.

[Placed in Library. See No. IV. 0.7(17)]

**STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY
GOVERNMENT ON PROMISES ETC.**

The Minister of State for 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

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

undertakings given during the various sessions shown against each:

- (1) Consolidated Statement Fifth Session of Parliament, 1952.
[See Appendix V, Annexure No. 2]
- (2) Consolidated Statement IV Fourth Session of Parliament, 1951.
[See Appendix V, Annexure No. 1]
- (3) Supplementary Statement II Third Session of Parliament (Second Part), 1950.
[See Appendix IV]
- (4) Supplementary Statement II Third Session of Parliament (First Part), 1950.
[See Appendix III, Annexure No. 3]
- (5) Supplementary Statement II. Parliament, 1950.
[See Appendix III, Annexure No. 2]
- (6) Supplementary Statement IV First Session of Parliament, 1950
[See Appendix III, Annexure No. 1]
- (7) Supplementary Statement III November-December Session, 1949 of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative).

[See Appendix II, Annexure No. 26.]

Sardar Sochet Singh (P.E.P.S.U.): Will it be possible to circulate to Members a copy of these statements?

Mr. Speaker: I shall see what is possible and then decide.

Mr. Speaker: In order to allay misapprehensions and also to let hon. Members know the proper procedure in case they desire to move adjournment motions, I shall clarify the position as to why I called upon Mr. Velayudhan some time ago. He gave notice of an adjournment motion which was beyond time for today, but he merely intimated to the Secretary that he wished to have it taken up tomorrow.

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): No. It is written there.

Mr. Speaker: That is how I understood the position. Apart from the merits as to whether it is admissible or not, and whether his wish of having a motion tabled after the session today and keeping it for discussion tomorrow would make it within time or not—leaving aside those questions, I must say that it is not in order to give notice of a motion and not be present in the House when the motion is called on and then to request the Chair that it may be postponed to the next day.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I was present.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member was called out twice. He may have been present in the premises but was not present in the House. If an hon. Member is keen and gives notice of a motion for adjournment, it is his business and duty to remain present at the proper time: of course, this does not guarantee that the motion will be admitted.

Shri R. Velayudhan rose—

Mr. Speaker: No explanations are necessary.

Shri R. Velayudhan: My humble point is...

Mr. Speaker: No remark is necessary. I merely wanted to clarify the position.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I was in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Was he? The hon. Member was not in his seat—in his usual seat—and the Chair is not expected to look to all the four corners in the House, some parts of which are not bright enough.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Since this is the last but one day of the present Parliament's session, may I bring to your notice the fact that the Minister of Railways promised that he would lay a statement on the Table of the House embodying the views of the Railway Ministry with regard to various matters raised in the course of the debate on the Railway Budget. It has not yet been placed.

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): Those notes will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Kamath: Not in this session then?

Mr. Speaker: If it is not done by tomorrow, it means that.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1952-53.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

Mr. Speaker: I propose to give precedence to those Demands in respect of which there are cut motions. If I could get a guidance from hon. Members as to which particular cut motions they would like to discuss. I have no objection to give them priority. But if there is a large number of such cut motions, then, of course, I shall go according to the order in which the Demands are arranged.

I shall now take up Demands Nos. 1 and 2 as they are allied subjects.

DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,57,000 be granted to the President, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Industries'."

Mr. Speaker: I would now like to know the cut motions which hon. Members would like to move to these two Demands. I shall again urge upon the House—I have already explained it more than once—that hon. Members will confine themselves to mere points and move only such cut motions as they consider to be absolutely necessary from their point of view. Otherwise, the result will be that at five o'clock, no further discussions will be possible and all the Demands will have to be 'guillotined'.

Prof. S. L. Saksena (Uttar Pradesh): Will you permit us to move all the cut motions that we have tabled together?

Mr. Speaker: That procedure was suggested to me and I tried to act upon it. My own view of the matter is that it creates a confusion and the debate becomes a diffused one. The idea of a cut motion is to invite attention to a particular point.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: But there is only one day.

Mr. Speaker: We must adjust ourselves. Things to be done are long and life is short and we cannot go on discussing for all times.

I shall now call upon hon. Members to move their cut motions.

Inadequate supply of yarn to Handlooms

Shri B. K. Das (West Bengal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-production of various grades of yarn for handlooms

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Assam): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Industrial Policy

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Plight of handloom weavers and development of cottage industries

Shri Bhatt (Bombay): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Cloth production in mills and handlooms

Shri S. C. Samanta (West Bengal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Scarcity of Cloth in Eastern U.P.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Compulsory selling of unwanted cloth and superfine cloth of exorbitant price to rural folk in Eastern U.P.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corruption rampant in distribution of cloth from village ration shops in Eastern U.P.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Extreme shortage of dhoties and coarse cloth in village ration shops and their exorbitant prices

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply yarn to handloom weavers and free sale of yarn in black market in Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria districts of U.P.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure in developing village industries including khadi

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Export of cloth to foreign countries

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Production of Markin cloth measuring 32 inches in width for peasant and labour population

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of importing Copra and Coconut Oil

Shri Alexander (Travancore-Cochin): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Export policy of jute and jute goods and tariff policy

Shri V. J. Gupta (Madras): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy

Shri Alexander: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): What about the Demand for the Ministry of Defence?

Mr. Speaker: That will come in due course.

I believe hon. Members will remember the time limit of five minutes and mention only the points. They need not repeat the same grievances year after year. This is the last outgoing year.

Shri B. K. Das: My intention is to draw the attention of Government to the fact that our handloom industry is starving today. The hon. Minister assured us the other day that there is adequate supply of yarn to handlooms, at least in recent months. He has clarified the position saying that there

may be some shortage in fine and superfine yarn, but so far as medium and coarse yarn is concerned, there is no short supply. I cannot reconcile this position to the actual state of things that prevail at least in my Province of West Bengal. The handlooms in West Bengal are all licensed and five lbs. of yarn were issued to each handloom. So far as my information goes, there was not a single handloom licensed during 1951 which had not previously been licensed. I happen to be connected with an industrial school which runs a weaving department. That department had to be closed on account of shortage of yarn. This institution receives a monthly grant of Rs. 200 from the Government of West Bengal. Still, when the Government of West Bengal was approached for at least a special grant of yarn to the weaving department of this school, they expressed their inability to do so for the reason that they had not got enough supply from the Centre. The quota granted to them was so inadequate that they could not supply yarn even to the institution which received help from their own funds.

This leads me to the irresistible conclusion that almost half of our total handlooms are lying idle. I need not say much about the importance of this industry which happens to be the largest and most potential cottage industry. From the enunciation of the Industrial Policy in 1948 down to the formulation of the Plan by the Planning Commission the importance of this industry as a cottage and rural industry has always been stressed. In this connection I would just like to read one or two lines from the Report of the Planning Commission. It reads thus:

“With increased output of cotton, the cotton textile industry will be in a position to produce 4,500 million yards of cloth and the handloom industry another 1,900 million yards; this level of production will raise *per capita* consumption of cloth from about 13·4 yards in 1949-50 to about 15 yards in 1955-56.”

So it is contemplated that about 30 per cent. of our requirements will be supplied from handlooms. But I should think that no proper steps have yet been taken for the supply of yarn to the handlooms, although we have been assured that there is no shortage at least at the present moment. Due to the shortness of time at my disposal I would read only a short passage from the *Journal of Industry and Trade* published by the Government of India,

to show what is being done in Pakistan in this respect.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

“That the handloom Industry occupied a special position in cottage and small-scale industries was emphasised by the Prime Minister in a reply given in the Pakistan Parliament. He said that while granting permission for setting up textile mills it was made obligatory that a percentage of spindles should be left uncovered by looms so as to provide yarn for the handloom industry. This percentage had been fixed at 50 in the case of East Bengal and 25 in the case of West Pakistan”.

I think some such steps are necessary in order that supplies may be ensured to the handlooms. I do not know if ever this question has been considered by the Government, but at the present moment only less than 20 per cent. of the total yarn produced is being supplied to handlooms. Because, I find that the total production in 1951 was 1,304 million lbs. and the allotment for handlooms, power-looms and other miscellaneous consumers was only 264·5 million lbs. I should think that if some definite steps are not taken and if it is not ensured that at least 50 per cent. of our looms should be exclusively for the production of yarn for the handlooms no adequate supply can be made to the handlooms.

I shall just read only a line or two from the Report of the Planning Commission to give an idea as to how much yarn the handlooms need. In page 151 the Report says:

“The production of cotton yarn... is not likely to be enough to satisfy the demand of handloom weavers even if the cotton textile industry works to its fullest capacity.”

In these circumstances I think some legislation is necessary to ensure that the mills produce enough yarn and a portion of the total number of spindles is reserved for the supply of handlooms. Some mills for the exclusive production of yarn for the handlooms are also necessary.

श्री भट्ट : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी,
यह गृह उद्योगों का सवाल एक बहुत ही
जरूरी और अहम सवाल है। हम समय समय
पर गृह उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने और उन

[श्री भट्ट]

का विकास करने की बातें करते हैं, योजनायें बनाते हैं, अपनी रिपोर्टें पेश करते हैं लेकिन सब से बड़ा गृह उद्योग जो हिन्दुस्तान में है वह हाथ कर्षों का उद्योग है, हैंडलूम (Handloom) का उद्योग है, और इस उद्योग की आज क्या हालत है। यह तो जो आप के सामने कई मेम्बरों की तरफ से कटौती प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं उन से आप देख सकते हैं। एक किताब सन् १९५० में हमारे माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी की सेवा में और आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी (All India Congress Committee) के सदस्यों की सेवा में पेश की गई थी। उस पुस्तिका का नाम है "डायरेक्ट ऐक्शन" (Direct Action) और वह किताब "दी मद्रास प्राविंशियल हैंडलूम वीवर्स कांग्रेस, निडुब्रोलू, ("The Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers Congress, Nidubrolu") जो गुंतूर जिल में है उन की तरफ से १५ अप्रैल १९५० को पेश हुई थी। उस में उन्होंने ने सिर्फ मद्रास की हालत बयान की है बल्कि उन्होंने ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हाथ के करघे वाले जो बुनकर हैं उन की हालत क्या है वह उन्होंने ने बताई है। उन्होंने ने एक जगह इस में यह कहा है कि अगर हम इस चीज को नहीं संभालेंगे, खास तौर से मद्रास में नहीं संभालेंगे तो इस तरह की चेतावनी देते हुए उन्होंने ने ३१ नम्बर के पृष्ठ पर यह लिखा है :

"While on one side vehemently condemning communism with all its manifestations of violence and bloodshed the Congress Government are on the other side eagerly applying all their resources either to create new breeding centres of communism or to strengthen the already breeding

centres of communism i.e. mechanised industries which are the real breeding centres of communism."

11 A.M.

उन्होंने ने यहां तक की उस समय चेतावनी दी थी। लेकिन मालूम नहीं कि उस का क्या परिणाम निकला। कई तरह की हमारे सामने परिस्थितियां हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हम बहुत मुश्किल हालत में से गुजर रहे हैं मैं यह जानता हूं। सरकार की दिक्कतों को मैं महसूस नहीं करता, यह बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं और आप के जरिये प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग कब तक इन कागजों की फाइलों में पड़े रहेंगे। कब तक हम दफ्तरों की कार्यवाहियों में पड़े रहेंगे और कब तक हम इस तूमारशाही में पड़े रहेंगे। और जिस एक बड़े उद्योग को हमें पनपने देना चाहिये, उस उद्योग के बुनकरों को निर्वाह का पूरा साधन हमें देना चाहिये। वह हम नहीं दे रहे हैं और हम इस के उल्टे दूसरी दिशा में जा रहे हैं। हम मिलों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। आखिरकार मिल हैं कितनी? सब मिला कर बहुत कर के ४०० से ज्यादा मिलें नहीं हैं, जिन में काटन मिल्स, (Cotton Mills), सिल्क मिल्स, (Silk Mills), वूलन मिल्स, (Woollen Mills), वगैरह सब आ जाती हैं। क्या उन के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान का उद्धार होने वाला है? और क्या अगर वह मिल्स न रहें तो हमारा पूर्ण नाश हो जाने वाला है? लेकिन मैं इन सबालों को इस रीति से नहीं देखता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि सब चरखे ले कर बैठ जायें और गांधी जी के उसूल पर बैठ जायें। शायद वह दिन आ जाता तो अच्छी बात थी लेकिन हमारी कमनसीबी है कि हम उस दिशा में कदम आगे नहीं बढ़ा सके। लेकिन अगर इन बनकरों की हालत को नहीं सुधारेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। और इन की हालत को

सुधारने के लिये हमें जो करना है वह है उन को सूत देना। यह सूत भी हम उन को नहीं दे पाते। सन् १९४९ में हम जितना सूत दे पाते थे वह भी आज नहीं दे पाते हैं। उन के जरिये हमें जितना कपड़ा मिल रहा था वह आज नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बुनकर हमारी कपड़े की समस्या को हल करने में बहुत मदद देने वाले हैं, लेकिन उन की तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता है, जितना जाना चाहिये उतना नहीं जाता है। हमारे माननीय मन्त्री जी कहेंगे और उन्होंने ने गत साल एक सवाल के जवाब में ८ मार्च १९५१ में अपना विवरण दिया था। लेकिन उस के वाद क्या हुआ, यह हमें कुछ नहीं मालूम है। आज हमारे सामने जो अन्दाज़-पत्र है उस पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं, माफ कीजिये यह हम एक दिखावा मात्र कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारे महकमों के काम के बारे में जो कुछ मसाला हमें दिया गया है वह मसाला इतना कम दिया गया है कि मैं क्या कहूँ। एक मामूली से दो काराजों में, दो पत्तों में उन्होंने यह मसाला दिया है। दो साइक्लोस्टाइल (Cyclostyled) काराजों में इस मिनिस्ट्री की सारे साल की कार्यवाही उन्होंने ने बताई है। इतने बड़े महकमे की, इन्डस्ट्रीज के महकमे की, क्या प्रगति रही, वह दो काराजों में हमें दे दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मजाक करने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं थी। फिर इस में यह भी नहीं बताया गया है कि हम हाथ करघों के उद्योग को किस रीति से आगे ले जाने वाले हैं। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इस के बारे में कहा, दूसरों ने कहा, सब ने कहा, लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया।

मैं अब दो तीन मिनट में बताना चाहता हूँ कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट हो गये हैं, पांच मिनट खत्म हो गये हैं।

श्री भट्ट : अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं दो मिनट में कुछ कह लूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट हो गये, मैं इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

श्री भट्ट : अच्छी बात है मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

[English translation of the above speech]

Shri Bhatt: Sir, the problem of cottage industries is one of utmost urgency and importance. We have been from time to time discussing various measures to encourage cottage industries and of developing them. Also, to achieve that end, various schemes have been formulated and reports submitted. But, despite all these things the condition of cottage industries—especially of handloom industry which command the first place among the Indian Cottage Industries—is not satisfactory. You can well imagine their plight from the cut motions moved by the various Members. A booklet entitled "Direct Action" was submitted to the hon. Prime Minister and the Members of the All-India Congress Committee by the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Congress, Nidubrolu (Distt. Guntur) on the 15th April, 1950. In this book is described the condition of the handloom weavers not only of Madras but of all the parts of the country. Referring to the consequences that would follow in case no early solution was found they said on page 31:

"While on one side vehemently condemning Communism with all its manifestations of violence and bloodshed the Congress Government are on the other side eagerly applying all their resources either to create new breeding centres of Communism or to strengthen the already breeding centres of Communism, i.e. mechanised industries which are the real breeding centres of Communism."

So they had given this warning, but I cannot say whether it produced any effect. I know that at present we are

[Shri Bhatt]

confronted with manifold issues. It is not that I am not appreciating the difficulties which the Government are facing today. I know that we are passing through a very critical period. But may I take this opportunity of submitting to the Government that so far as this matter goes, they should not believe in red-tapism or bureaucracy and take some concrete step in order to improve the lot of this industry. What is needed is that firstly, we should take such measures as would encourage this important industry to make further progress and secondly, we should provide all facilities to handloom weavers so that they may easily earn their livelihood. But we are doing just the reverse thing, that is, we are encouraging mills. How many mills are there in all, I ask. The number in any case would not exceed say 400. This covers all the cotton mills, silk mills, woollen mills etc. Are we to understand that the mills alone can save us from ruination? In fact, things are not such. Anyway, I do not want to go into all these details. I am not, for the present, pleading for *charkha* to be used in every home, as was advised by Gandhiji. Had his desire been fulfilled it would have been undoubtedly a great achievement. But it is our misfortune that we could not fulfil it. Well, it is a different thing. But we cannot do without improving the conditions of these handloom weavers at least. The first step in that direction is to ensure an adequate supply of yarn for them. Now we are not in a position to supply them even as much of yarn as was provided to them in 1949. As a result of this, handloom weavers also are not producing as much cloth as they had produced that year. Handlooms go a long way to meet our cloth requirements thereby solving the cloth problem to a great extent, but we do not seem to give such attention to them as ought to have been given. In reply to a question the hon. Minister had made a statement in this regard on March 8, 1951. But we are not aware of any subsequent action if at all it was taken. The present discussion on the budget estimates is nothing more than a mere formality for I can say it for certain that the information given to us by the Government in regard to the working of the various Ministries and Departments is not sufficient. Take for instance the case of the Ministry of Industries. The entire thing does not cover more than a couple of cyclostyled sheets. How can it be accepted that this much is sufficient in regard to such a big Ministry as the one in question? I believe there was no need whatsoever for this farce.

The papers do not even refer to any measure to be taken in order to encourage the handloom industry. The Planning Commission and others did deal with this subject but the hon. Minister of Industries did not consider it proper even to touch that point.

Now I would take a couple of minutes more in order to explain.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes have already passed.

Shri Bhatt: If you allow me two minutes more Sir, I would finish my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I cannot allow any more time now. The hon. Member has already taken five minutes.

Shri Bhatt: Well, I close.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: My object in giving a cut motion is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in the coming year he can produce various grades of yarn for the handloom weavers. This was also pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. B. K. Das. We are told that 800 million yards of handloom cloth were produced in 1951 and I hope Government can allot more yarn to the various States for the handloom weaving. I think this cottage industry must be developed and if that is done, a lot of cloth scarcity will be removed. As the hon. Minister once admitted, there are a large number of handloom weavers who require a regular supply of yarn, especially in the South and N. E. F. P. I may state for the information of the House that the women in Assam regularly weave cloths for their domestic use. The people of Assam do not take to this work throughout the year. They raise only one crop and after that they attend to their cottage industry of weaving and this means that they depend both on agriculture and on cottage industries. I may say that weaving is not their profession but it is only intended to make them self-sufficient. For the last few years Government had not been able to supply yarn not only to various States but to these women weavers especially in my State. This is a simple thing to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I suggest that the hon. Minister should lay stress on coarse and medium cloths and issue instructions for their production in the near future. They should measure 32 inches in width.

There is a great demand for such cloth in various States for the use of labour and the peasant population. They do not require cloth measuring 48 inches wide or very fine and superfine cloths for their daily use. They only want coarse and medium types of cloth for their daily use. A large number of hon. Members in this House use coarse and medium cloth. That is also the case with 80 per cent. of the population in this country. With this object in view I have given one cut motion with respect to the reduction of the excise duty also on coarse and medium cloth. I must say that the excise duty on coarse and medium cloth should be minimised. It should be brought to 'nil', if possible. On the other hand, the export duty on cloth which has been recently raised from ten per cent. to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, as the hon. Finance Minister said, should be further increased to the extent of at least 50 per cent. *ad valorem* so that the mill-owners, may not send the medium and coarse cloth to foreign consumers, but release them to consumers in our own country. This is the object of my cut motion.

This cut motion is connected with some other Demands and I should like to make a few observations. Our sugar industry has sufficiently grown up and it does not require any protection any longer. Protection has brought many evils to the consumers. So far as the industry is concerned, it is quite all right; but any continuation of the protection to the sugar industry is not conducive to the interests of the consumers. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consult the Tariff Commission and see whether the protection to sugar industry can be stopped.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not arise out of this cut motion.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The cut motion is with regard to industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cloth includes sugar?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Demand No. 2 relates to Industries. By the way, I am pointing this out for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A Specific subject has been shown as the subject-matter of the cut motion. The hon. Member cannot divert from that. I think the hon. Member has already said enough.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I hope the points that I have raised will receive consideration from both the Minister

of Industries and the Minister of Finance.

Shri A. C. Guha: I like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Industries to the proposal for State trading. This matter was discussed in the House several times; but now it seems it has receded almost into oblivion. For some time there has not been any mention of this matter in this House either from the Government side or from the side of the non-official Members. But, I feel that most of the corrupt practices now connected with industries can be traced to the prevalent corruption in the commercial section of the community.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the state of affairs that follows when an industrialist is also allowed to be a commercial man. For example, the managing agent of a textile mill sets up some selling agency, something like a *benamidar* organisation, composed of his own men. In the case of the jute mills, we know the managing agents have also been allowed to be the shippers and exporters of manufactured jute. In a way, they have also been entrusted with the authority to supply the raw jute to the jute mills. The managing agents were making profits in all the three stages, depriving the poor agriculturists of their fair price for the jute. They were getting an almost uneconomic price, not of course this year, I refer to last year's prices. The managing agents were making inordinate profit as shippers and exporters of manufactured goods, and depriving the shareholders of the jute mills of their due share. The entire corruption in the jute industry and all the evils that the jute industry is suffering from now, are due to this fact that the industrialists have also been allowed to act as commercial men. In the case of sugar also, it is the manufacturer of sugar who is in some shape or other the selling agent of his product. We find the same thing in the case of cement also.

The only remedy for this is that there should be State trading. The Government in all seriousness set up a Committee; and the Committee made certain recommendations. The Government have not taken any steps to implement any of those recommendations. I think the Committee made a

[Shri A. C. Guha]

definite recommendation that as regards the handling of jute products, State trading should immediately be started. I do not know why Government have not taken any steps. I think during the last two or three years the Government ought to have learnt enough of the evils of leaving the whole thing to the commercial-cum-industrial section of our community. I would again like to draw the attention of the House to the evil system of allowing the industrialist to be the commercial man and to be the handling agents and selling agents of the products of their own industry and secondly to the necessity of having State trading in these matters.

Then, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister of Industries and the hon. Finance Minister to another important question. I think the Planning Commission on page 159 of their report has noted the importance of this matter, that is modernising and renovating the plant and machinery. Previously the excess profits tax was earmarked for this purpose. Now, I think a good portion of that fund has been allowed to be diverted. I mention this point particularly from the point of view of West Bengal industries. West Bengal, merely because of the high density of population of over 800 per square mile and because of the paucity of its agricultural possibilities, has to be a highly industrialised State. Even now, I think West Bengal contains 40 per cent. of the industries of India. I think last year it contributed about Rs. 70 crores out of the Rs. 87 crores of export duty that has come to the Government of India. For the next year also, I think Calcutta is going to contribute Rs. 52 crores out of the Rs. 65 crores, estimated to be the revenue from export duty.

So, it is a matter of importance for the whole of India. It is a matter of vital importance to West Bengal. Most of the West Bengal industries are old industries, most of which were started about 30 or 40 years ago. They require to be modernised and renovated. Only the other day, in reply to my question, the hon. Minister of Industries said that the Government were devising means as to how to modernise the jute machinery. I would like to be informed what definite plan Government has got on this point and how Government are going to make the funds available to these industries for renovating and modernising their machinery and plant. In this connection, I would like to point out another factor. Most of the industries in

Calcutta were, and are even now owned by non-Indian interests. It is not so much their concern to modernise the machinery. Their only concern is to get as much as possible for the present. They care little as to how this industry will fare ten years hence or 20 years hence. They may not give much attention to modernising and renovating the machinery and plant, Government should be very careful on this point.

I wish to touch upon another small point and that is about cottage industries. We have been hearing of decentralised economy and all these things, all these years. There is also a Cottage Industries Advisory Board and in 1949 in the Industrial Policy Statement also something was mentioned for fostering cottage and small scale industries. But I do not think the Government can take credit for having done anything appreciable in this respect. I would like the Government to have a definite policy as regards the establishing of decentralised economy based on cottage industries and more particularly based on co-operative methods. From the Report of the Planning Commission and the Government's policy enunciated in their industrial policy, it is evident that the Government has got an intellectual appreciation of the necessity of having cooperative and small-scale cottage industries; but I do not know whether they will have the nerve to introduce such a system and implement that policy which has been advocated by them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The White Paper says:

"The total production of cotton textiles was about 4,080 million spindles in 1950, while another 800 million yards were produced by the handloom industry."

Now, I want to submit that the production of cotton in India has also increased and this may be found from page 90 of the Explanatory Memorandum where it is given that from 78.2 in 1940 it has come to 282.7 in 1946 and the production of cotton and cloth as it stands now is I think, sufficient to meet the demands in the

country. When we go into the interior of the villages the people come to us and demand the decontrol of cloth because they see cloth in sufficient quantities in the markets and bazaars but due to the difficulties which arise because of the control, they are not able to get cloth. They find that the difficulties of this control stand in the way of their getting cloth. I would, therefore, request Government to consider this question seriously, and decide whether the time has not come when we should decontrol cloth. If it is the policy of Government that because of the evil effects of control this system of control should be progressively reduced, they should take steps. The Government would do well to decontrol cloth and the people will feel much benefited.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I do not want to take up the time of the House now, for I would like to speak in connection with the Demands under the heads of Defence and Foreign Policy.

Shri Alexander: The Government by their import policy and by reducing the duty on copra and cocoanut oil have brought about great hardship to the cocoanut producers of Kerala. The very name "Kerala" indicates that that is a land of cocoanut trees and the people there are mainly dependent on the products of this tree. About fifty per cent. of the population depend chiefly on cocoanut and its products for their mainstay, for buying their foodstuffs, their cloth, in short their everything. And for another 25 per cent. of the population cocoanut products are their second line of defence. In the report of the last census of Travancore-Cochin these facts have been collected and it is from that collection that I am quoting these figures and making these statements. Now, by reducing the duty on cocoanut—and the Ceylon Government having taken advantage of this opportunity to reduce their export duty on Copra and cocoanut oil—the Government has been responsible for bringing down the price here to a very deplorable level. The price has been reduced to about Rs. 1,600 per ton of cocoanut oil and in Travancore the price of cocoanut is reduced by about Rs. 16 per hundredweight. Formerly it used to be about Rs. 28 per hundredweight and now it is about Rs. 12. All the same the cost of production has gone up all round, and it is now about four or five times as high. Cost of labour has gone up, cost of manure has gone up and the cost of many other things connected with this industry has gone up. It seems some people here think that a cocoanut tree

once planted needs no more attention or money to be spent on it. That is not so. The land has to be dug three or four times, manure has to be applied and so many other things have to be done to it in order to produce the cocoanuts. About 12 years ago there was a slump in the cocoanut trade and this led to a lot of agitation and it was as a result of that agitation that this import duty was levied. At that time the cocoanut producers ran into heavy debt and Government had to pass a Debt Relief Act and most of the properties of these people were mortgaged. It was only when the price went up due to the war and other causes that they were able to rehabilitate the cocoanut industry. India is not self-sufficient in the matter of cocoanut, I do admit. But it was due to the good price they got that the people engaged in it were able to increase the production of cocoanuts. We take it that the duty was reduced due to the pressure of the industrialists here in North India. Here the oil is mainly used for soap industry and hair oil manufacture, and I may point out to the House that only a small quantity of the cocoanut oil is used for these toilet preparations. And as these toilet preparations are a luxury, and even if the prices go up in these things, the people can afford to pay these prices. But if the price goes down in the producing area the poor ryots are affected very much. You know that in Travancore the average holding is only about two acres or less.

Shrimati Velayudhan (Madras): What about those who have no land at all in Kerala?

Shri Alexander: They are also indirectly affected by this fall in price. The average holding is only two acres or less, whereas in Ceylon the cocoanut estates are about ten acres each and they have taken this opportunity to benefit their producers.

There is also a slump in the fibre coir market and it has also affected the price of cocoanut. Where: some of us Members met the hon. Minister the other day he assured us that steps were being taken, that the situation would be watched and that a decision would be taken before the session was over. But we are yet to hear from him. The Deputy Minister also assured us in reply to a question that the situation was being watched. I do not know when a decision will be taken. If it comes too late it will adversely affect the lower middle class people of Kerala. With this note of warning I ask the hon. Minister to expedite the decision and reinstate the import duty so as to help the cocoanut growers of Kerala.

Shri V. J. Gupta: Till recently the jute industry in India was considered to be a very profitable one. The mill-owners have made enormous profits, the exporters have made huge profits and the petty growers also have made a lot of money. But now the situation is very gloomy. There is a cloud of depression spreading all over and we do not know whether in the near future this depression may not create a great havoc in the jute industry.

I am glad to notice that our Ministry of Commerce have been alert and have reduced the export duty from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 750 a ton, that is by 50 per cent. But this reduction by 50 per cent. in the export duty has not given any fillip to the export of jute goods from India and the demand from America for Indian sacking or hessian has completely stopped even after the reduction of the duty. What is the reason?

Before the war the duty was only Rs. 35 per ton. But subsequently after the separation of Pakistan from India there was scarcity of jute in India but there was a greater demand for Indian jute goods. The duty was gradually raised by the Government from Rs. 35 to Rs. 75, then to Rs. 350, later to Rs. 750 and finally to Rs. 1,500. Whatever was the duty imposed by the Government, foreign countries, especially U.S.A. used to purchase huge quantities from our mills. They were piling up all the materials for some ulterior purpose, perhaps on account of the Korean war. Even when the duty was at Rs. 750 a ton, Americans used to place huge orders and in spite of the controlled rate of Government, they used to purchase jute goods in the black market. What is the position today? You do not find any demand from America even at this reduced duty. The mills have accumulated huge stocks and the stocks are not moving into market. The growers are having huge stocks of raw jute with them and there is no buyer.

Previously the Government had encouraged the people to grow more jute. India has increased its production but the jute is now lying idle. The mills are not taking it up. In the Vizag district jute is grown though it is not of the same quality as the West Bengal jute or the jute grown in Pakistan, which I believe is considered the best by the mill-owners. The jute produced in India is not of the same quality all over the country. In the Vizag district there are two mills and the jute grown there

is considered inferior in quality. It is called by the name of *mesta* and it is not much used by the mill-owners for manufacturing sacking, gunny or hessian. All the *mesta* produced is lying with the cultivators and unless a market is found for it, there is no hope for the cultivators. Where is the market? The mills are not purchasing it and the foreign market has gone down. There are still some countries which may take this *mesta* for some purpose or other. Till 1949 this *mesta* was allowed to be exported but afterwards on account of the scarcity of jute in this country the export was stopped. Even now the Government are not able to see the necessity of permitting this *mesta* to be exported, although it is not of much use in India and is not required by the mills. It must be allowed to be exported, so that the cultivators can convert their stocks into money. There are only two countries, France and Italy, which take *mesta*. Unless immediately the Government is prepared to permit the export of *mesta* to these countries, innumerable poor cultivators who had taken to cultivating jute at the instance and encouragement given by the Government will be ruined.

I have given two subjects under the cut motion. The other one is the tariff policy. May I speak for another five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one subject will be allowed under one cut motion.

Shri V. J. Gupta: I want to address the House on the dangers of the Government's tariff policy. They have to revise their tariff policy. By doing so the Finance Minister will be losing a heavy amount. He has shown Rs. 92 crores as surplus and this closing balance may be Rs. 92 crores in the coming year as opening balance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. They are two different subjects altogether. Under one cut motion there can be only one subject. However, I shall treat it as a special case of a cut motion relating to two subjects—one regarding the export policy which he has concluded and the other on the tariff policy.

Shri V. J. Gupta: Our Government is anxious to get as much money as possible through the tariff in the name of protective duties. Last year we raised the tariff on imported pencils, fountain-pen inks and other articles. As a matter of fact even

wood screws and wire nails were included. What is the result? Our products have not improved. Of course we have got a large amount of money by the import duty but we are really raising the price of really good articles of foreign manufacture. It is a good idea to see that our industries improve but are the industries improving? How many of our friends who have motor cars are using Indian batteries, irrespective of the import duty on them, they are going in for Exide and other foreign batteries, because the Indian battery is so poor in quality that nobody is going to waste his money on them. When you impose a protective import duty you must see whether the industry is improving or not. In the matter of pencils even the best Indian pencil is not equal in quality to the cheapest foreign pencil. Why then do you increase the duty on foreign pencils? Let it be assumed that Indian pencils are very good but what is the quantity produced? The whole country does not produce enough pencils sufficient for one month's consumption of India. In such a case I cannot understand the policy of increasing the import duty on the ground that it was meant for the protection of Indian manufactures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How then will Indian industry improve?

Shri V. J. Gupta: Wherever a good article is produced, give it all encouragement. Then give any extent of protection by means of a duty. But actually if you look at articles like hurricane lanterns, wire nails, screws and other things you will find the Indian manufacturers are maintaining their own bad quality without any attempt to improve it because they are helped by the Government with this protective duty. Therefore, Government should have to revise their policy if they are really interested in improving the industries of India.

Shri Kamath: I have only one point to touch upon, and that is certain anomalies which have come to my notice with regard to the grant of import licences and to which I shall draw the attention of the House. The House is well aware, and so is Government, that O. G. L. 11 was cancelled in 1949. In that O.G.L. cotton and art silk piecegoods had been included. That means after its cancellation the import of cotton and art silk piecegoods was completely prohibited. For the last three years this O.G.L. 11 stood cancelled, but I find that in the official list of import licences in the Gazette the following licences have been granted by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports during the week

ending 1st December, 1951, to three parties—I would not mention their names, but they were granted to three parties, three firms in Bombay—and the value in rupees of these import licences comes to about Rs. 25 lakhs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Each or together?

Shri Kamath: Together all the three come to about Rs. 25 lakhs. At the time of cancellation of O. G. L. 11 and thereafter Government had declared and made it clear to all the importers that no concession licences would be granted with respect to these items—cotton and art silk piecegoods—even though they might have had firm contracts or commitments with foreign firms. But in spite of this declaration and in spite of this clarification of policy made to all importers the Government seem to have gone out of its way to grant licences to these three parties or three firms for the import of cotton and art silk goods on 1st December, 1951, that is two months ago. If Government wanted to grant such concession licences they should have made it public so that other importers also might have got an opportunity to take advantage of this policy. This action on the part of Government in granting licences to these three parties has created an unfortunate, an unfavourable impression; it smacks of favouritism on the part of Government when these commodities were prohibited and yet licences were granted to only three parties and the policy of Government was not made public to all the importers in this line. An explanation is called for.

Shrimati Velayudhan: I would like to oppose what my hon. friend, Mr. Alexander has said. This may be my valedictory speech in Parliament, but I do not want the people of Kerala to go undefended. The hon. Member, Mr. Alexander moved a cut motion for enhancing the price of cocoanut and cocoanut oil. I am not going to speak from the point of view that he expressed here or for the interest that he is representing here. I want only to speak for the poor people of Kerala. The reduction in cocoanut prices has come as a blessing to the poor people in that part of the country. They are accustomed to use cocoanut oil for cooking purposes and for bathing purposes and certainly they were looking to the day when the price of cocoanut oil would come down. There is some truth in what the hon. Member, Mr. Alexander has said; There are people who will be losing heavily by this reduction in the price of cocoanut. At the same time I must submit there

[Shrimati Velayudhan]

will be an even larger number who will be benefited as a result of this reduction in the price. They need even more cocoanut oil these days when rice is short and they are forced to fall back upon wheat; they cannot take *chapatis* but they may like to take wheat in the cooked form adding cocoanut oil to it. Then the poor people have other uses too of cocoanut oil. I do not think hair oil is a luxury for the poor people. If the rich can use it there is no reason why the poor cannot. Those who have the wherewithal will buy it and for those who cannot buy it a time may come when they too will be able to buy it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may not be able to buy scented hair oil, but ordinary hair oil they may be able to buy.

Shri Alexander: May I know from the hon. Member what percentage of the cocoanut produced there is used for purposes of food?

Shrimati Velayudhan: I have not calculated the percentage but from the commonsense point of view I can understand that the poor people will stand to benefit by this reduction in prices. There have been so many scandals about cocoanut oil in my State. I do not think there will be any such scandals if the price of the cocoanut is controlled or kept at a particular level. Those people who sell cocoanut and its products have been enjoying high prices for a pretty long time, during the war and after it. Whenever there was a slight increase in the price, the price all over, even in the smallest shop, was raised automatically much to the disadvantage of the poor people. There should be some time between the climax when the price reaches the zenith and the anti-climax when it falls rapidly down. The price may rise due to action like this on our part, but there should be some time when the poor people can enjoy.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): During the brief period which is at my disposal I shall try to explain the points which have been raised in the course of the discussion. As regards the handloom industry, this time the complaint has come from quarters from which this sort of complaint was not coming, and I am glad to notice that Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt has at last taken interest in the handloom industry. Many a time have I explained to this House that the difficulties through which this industry

is passing are for the time being beyond our control and I shall explain briefly how that situation has arisen.

As the House knows, in the beginning of 1951 it was clear that the handloom industry was practically starving and there was an acute shortage of cloth on account of the export policy which was then being followed. Immediately steps were taken and Mr. Das will be pleased to know that the steps which he now suggests were taken in the beginning of 1951, and those steps were more rigorous than what is reported in the Press about the measures taken in Pakistan. The steps we took were these: The mills were asked to pack at least 87½ per cent. of their monthly production for sale for internal consumption of yarn here. The spinning mills were required to sell at least one-eighths of the total quantity of yarn sold by them in the years 1949 and 1950 taken together. For these purposes no new law was necessary, because under the existing law we could take these steps. The result of these steps has been that the supply of yarn for internal consumption has risen from 30,000 bales in January 1951 to 64,103 bales in December 1951. Practically, the supply has been more than double by December, and the acute shortage which was existing in the beginning of 1951 did not exist...

Shri Bhatt: What was the average ..

Shri Mahtab: Please wait. The hon. Member is new to the subject and it would be better if he will kindly listen to me first. In the beginning of 1951 there was no doubt a very acute shortage of supply of yarn to the handlooms, because it was only 30,000 bales.

With regard to the supply, the supply was about 80,000 bales per month in 1949-50 and as a result of that supply there was a sort of glut and many cooperative societies dealing in yarn came to grief. I can cite one instance. The Madras Cooperative Society was practically ruined and at last Government came to their rescue and helped them to export this yarn to other countries in order to save them from utter ruin. That was the position then.

Now, we have a Handloom Committee and some Members of Parliament are also on it. According to the calculation of this Handloom Committee, about 75,000 bales per month will be

required for the total satisfaction of the handloom weavers. As I have said, the House will realise that we have supplied 64,000 bales in the month of December, that is to say, according to the estimate of the Handloom Committee the supply is short only to the extent of 14.6 per cent, and this shortage will not create the kind of difficulty which is being anticipated or described here. What I am afraid of is this: Probably the distribution in the States is not satisfactory. Probably, the kind of yarn which the handlooms required is not obtained by them.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: They can get it freely in the black market. So far as my knowledge goes, the handlooms will require yarn of counts 20 to 30, but yarn of that variety is not available in large quantities, and I am sorry to say that it is not possible at the present moment for the mills themselves to produce or for the Government to call upon them to produce yarn of that variety to the extent the handlooms require. This is due to shortage of cotton. The coarse and medium yarn is made out of Indian cotton and to that extent, Indian cotton supply is short by about seven to eight lakh bales which I hope will be made up to a very great extent very soon. As soon as that is done, the problem of supply of coarse and medium yarn to the handloom weavers will be solved. Till then, the handlooms will have to be reconciled to the supply of fine and superfine yarn. Because of the high prices of these varieties of yarn, it is possible that the handlooms are not utilising them, although there is no strict control at the present moment over yarn of 40 counts and above. The yarn quotas are not lifted. That clearly shows that the handlooms do not find it paying to make use of this fine and superfine yarn. That is perhaps the difficulty.

I would request the hon. Members who take interest in this matter to be more systematic in their endeavour and try to find out actually what the difficulties are due to. When you, Sir, drew my attention to this difficulty in your district, I made enquiry immediately from the Civil Supplies Officer of Madras in order to find out the exact reason for the difficulty, because from our figures I am quite satisfied that the shortage is not so great as appears on the surface. We are supplying yarn to the States and the House will be surprised to know that although a fortnight has passed in between, I have not received any reply and I have had to send a reminder for that very purpose. That clearly shows that there is some defect

somewhere in the internal distribution which, let all of us try to correct. If you put pressure on the Central Government to correct the distribution in the States, of course individually I may take up the matter with the State Governments and may try to persuade them to do the right thing whenever any complaint is made, but to call upon the Government of India to issue directives to the State Governments to do a particular kind of thing, I do not think the House will agree to; nor can it possibly be done. Wherever there is a complaint on behalf of the handlooms, their case will be better served if hon. Members take up the matter with the State Governments concerned. In these days, unless the blame is laid at the proper quarters, I do not think any correction will take place. Otherwise, if you lay the blame at the wrong quarters, the result will be that those who are entitled to the blame will live under a very safe protection and they will cover themselves up with this kind of unmerited criticism. I would request the hon. Members to find out the exact reasons for the difficulties of the handloom weavers. It is no use referring me to what happened in 1950. My hon. friend has referred to a report of 1950 wherein it is stated that unless this yarn problem is solved weavers will become Communists. If by becoming Communists they can get more and more yarn, I shall be very much pleased. (*Shri R. Velayudhan:* They have already become.) I do not object if everybody becomes a Communist and gets something more out of that. Therefore, there is no use pointing that out to us. I am quite sure that everyone of us will lose our balance of mind if we do not take a systematic interest in a thing. What is necessary is the taking of systematic interest in other peoples' affairs. I think the hon. members will do well if they take up the matter of internal distribution with the State Governments concerned, but so far as the Central Government is concerned we have been able by December 1951 to supply 64,000 bales and I think in the course of this year we shall try, as soon as possible, our utmost to meet the position and I think we shall be successful in supplying 75,000 bales to the States.

12 Noon

There again, another difficulty arises. Nobody actually knows how much out of the State allotments goes to handlooms and how much to powerlooms and other industries. Dyeing factories and various other industries are there. A suggestion was made here some time ago that the Central Govern-

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

ment should make direct allocations to the handlooms, powerlooms and other industries. We have given authority under the law to the State Governments not to permit new powerlooms. But the House will be interested to know that in spite of that, the State Governments have been permitting new powerlooms. The result has been that large quantities of this allotment is diverted to powerlooms. There is thus an internal conflict between the powerlooms and the handlooms. It is not for us to resolve that conflict, but it is for the State Governments to resolve it. What is to be done there? An hon. Member suggested the other day at the time of interpellation that the Central Government should make direct allotments from here to the powerlooms, handlooms and other industries. Of course if the House wants that kind of centralised control, that can be tried, but it will be very difficult to work it because the Central Government have no agency to give effect to the decisions arrived at here. They must make use of the State Government's agencies for the purpose of this control and if in any State the State Government are intent upon recognising powerlooms and giving them yarn allotments it will be very difficult for the Central Government to resist it. Of course, we can draw their attention to the difficulties of the handlooms, but that will be merely a persuasive measure. The Handloom Committee is going to meet very soon and this question will be discussed by them and whatever steps possible will be taken. But this conflict is not of a minor nature. The House must realise that the conflict which has arisen because of the expansion of powerloom industry on account of electrification programmes and other factors is one which is getting more and more acute. That has to be resolved somehow.

श्री भट्ट: माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि दिसम्बर १९५१ में ६४,००० गांठें थीं। इस विषय में मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। मुझे जो आंकड़े मुहकमे ने दिये हैं वह यह हैं कि ७२,००० गांठें दी हैं। फिर फरवरी १९५२ में जो कोटा इंटरनल कंजप्शन (internal consumption) के लिए दिया गया है वह ५३६३८ गांठें हैं। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक हैंडलूम को कितनी सूत हर महीने मिलता है।

[Shri Bhatt: The hon. Minister stated that in December 1951 64,000 bales were supplied. But from the figures supplied to me by the Ministry it appears that 72,000 bales were supplied, and the quota allotted for internal consumption in February, 1952 is 53638 bales. So I want the hon. Minister to clear this point.

The other thing which I want to know is as to how much yarn is supplied to each handloom every month.]

Shri Mahtab: The hon. Member may address himself to the State Governments as to how much each handloom gets per month. We do not distribute yarn from here to the handlooms.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry is in charge of controls and production and distribution of yarn: no doubt the Provincial Governments are the agencies. The Centre of course has no independent agency. But when so much has been said on the floor of the House that the handloom weaver does not get sufficient quantity of yarn even for a day or two days, is the hon. Minister going to ask every one of the hon. Members to address himself to the State Governments? He should be in a position to give the information on the floor of the House. How is it impossible for the hon. Minister? I am not a little surprised by this kind of reply of the hon. Minister.

Shri Mahtab: If the House so desires, I shall address the State Governments, but their replies cannot be received at two or three hours' notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every hon. Minister here must treat the whole country as one unit. We have a federal system of Government and when particularly people are agitating over this matter and it has been mentioned on the floor of the House to ask hon. Members to address themselves to State Governments, I think, it is not right.

Shri Mahtab: I am very sorry, Sir, that probably I could not express myself in a better way. The hon. Member wanted to know as to how much each handloom weaver gets per month. It varies from State to State and I have to collect the figures from the State Governments to let the House know as to how much yarn in each State is given to the handloom weaver. Unless sufficient notice is given to me it is impossible for me to supply that information. If it is suggested that that information should be at our disposal, some arrangement should be made for periodical reports. We have

tried that also. I cited an instance just now. When you yourself, Sir, wanted me to secure some information. I have not been able to secure it in the course of fifteen days. Probably, they have got very good reasons. . . .

Shri Kamath: Not to supply the information.

Shri Mahtab: for their inability to give me the information. If the hon. Member can suggest some ways and means as to how this information can be collected immediately, then I shall take steps to do so.

Moreover, we have got a regularly constituted Handloom Committee which meets frequently. I do not know of any occasion when their recommendation has not been accepted by the Central Government. That Committee is meeting again in a few days and I think the whole matter, along with the views expressed here by hon. Members, will be considered by that Committee, and decide what steps must be taken to help the handloom weaver. As I have suggested, it will take some time to resolve that internal difficulty. My own feeling is that in most of the States perhaps large quantities of allotments which are being made are being diverted to other industries. This information we have not yet been able to get. In the meanwhile we have asked the Census Department here to supply us the necessary figures as to the number of handlooms and powerlooms existing in the States. As soon as this information is available we shall consider the question of giving direct allotment from here to the handlooms and the powerlooms.

श्री भट्ट : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि अगर ७५ हजार गाँठें होंगी तो हैंडलूम को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोटा दिया जा सकेगा क्या उनके पास हिसाब है कि एक हैंडलूम को कितना सूत मिलना चाहिये और आज जब कि ५३ हजार गाँठें मिलती हैं तो एक करघे को कितना सूत मिलता है। उस हिसाब से एक करघे को साढ़े सात पाउंड सूत मिलता है। यह सूत एक महीने के लिए मिलता है। यहां २८ लाख करघे हैं। इतने तो चालू करघे ह और वैसे कितने हैं उनकी बात में

नहीं कहता। मुहकमों की तरफ से जो आँकड़ें मुझे दिये गये हैं उनके हिसाब से २८,६०,९०४ चालू करघे हैं। उनकी उस सूत में से जो कि ४४ हजार गाँठें फरबरी के लिए दी गई हैं कितना मिलता है और उसमें से कितना पावर लूमस को दिया जाता है उसका कुछ हिसाब तो रहता ही होगा।

[**Shri Bhatt:** Sir, the hon. Minister stated just now that 75,000 bales would be sufficient for supplying yarn to handlooms. Is he in a position to state what is the total requirement of each handloom? And now that they are supplying 53,000 bales at what rate it works per handloom? I understand the rate comes to nearly seven and a half pounds per loom per month. According to the departmental figures provided to me the number of active handlooms—I am not speaking of such looms as are lying idle—is 28 lacs. How many of 53,000 bales allotted for February have been given to handlooms and how many to powerlooms? They must be maintaining some account in this respect.]

Shri Mahtab: As I have said, let us consider the whole thing in a general way here. According to the Handloom Committee's Report, 75,000 bales per month will be sufficient.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At what rate per loom?

Shri Mahtab: They have calculated that. I am sorry that report is not with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole complaint has been that the individual handloom weaver does not get sufficient quantity of yarn for work during a month. If 75,000 bales are sufficient at what rate does it work per handloom weaver during the course of a month? That is a pertinent question.

Shri Mahtab: That is true. That is the calculation of the Committee. I could have brought that report with me. If the House requires it, I shall place a copy of that report on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How do you distribute to the provinces, unless you know the consumption of each handloom?

Shri Mahtab: I am giving the total figure according to the Handloom Committee's report.

My hon. friend says that in February 53,000 bales have been allotted for the

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handlooms. Unfortunately we have no exact figures of handlooms operating at the present moment. What I gather from this debate is that the whole matter should be properly looked into and some arrangement made that the handloom weavers get sufficient yarn to carry on their work. All these matters will be very carefully looked into and I can assure the House that whatever yarn will be required by the handloom weavers will be supplied to them. As a result of the steps we have taken, the supply of yarn has considerably risen. It was only 30,000 bales in the beginning of 1951. The supply has been gradually increasing. We shall see that the handloom weaver is supplied with the necessary yarn even at the risk or restricting power loomage and preventing mills from extending their loomage. I am very sorry that in spite of all these steps even today there is bitter complaint in many quarters that the handlooms are not being properly looked after. In that case the matter has to be taken up, and the Government of India will take it up with the State Governments to see that the internal distribution is made satisfactorily so that there may not be any complaint in any quarter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was this estimate of 75,000 made by that Committee?

Shri Mahtab: A few months back.

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bihar): What is the basis of that estimate? Has the hon. Minister tried to find out as to how much yarn one handloom will get and how long it will work, on the basis of that report?

Shri Mahtab: The hon. Member will realize that the difference arises only with regard to the number of handlooms. So far as I myself am concerned I can say immediately how much will be required by each. But the question is how many handlooms there are.

Shri Jhunjunwala: He says the figures are given. On that basis what the requirement?

Shri Mahtab: If you want me to make the calculation I shall immediately do that.

With regard to the sugar industry I am afraid it is not protected today. The protection has been withdrawn. One hon. Member suggested here that it should not be given protection any longer. It is not a protected industry today.

With regard to State trading which was raised by Mr. Guha, the Report of the Committee has been very carefully

examined but it has not yet been found practicable as to how to give effect to the recommendations there. There was a suggestion—not by this Committee but by many Members—that a start should be made immediately with jute trading. Even there when the details were worked out it was not found feasible to undertake that in view of the violent fluctuations in which the jute trade was going on at that time. But so far as the State Trading Committee's Report is concerned I think even if some modifications are necessary they will be undertaken and some decisions will be arrived at as quickly as possible.

With regard to cottage industry I made it clear on the occasion of the last Budget debate that so far as the Government of India are concerned, and I made a promise then on the floor of the House that, whenever any organisation or any State Government or any individual came forward with any scheme, the Government of India would help them financially. Today I can say that not a single application from any organisation or from any State Government or even from any individual has been turned down by us.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Will the Government of India themselves draw up a scheme and take it up?

Shri Mahtab: Cottage industries, as the hon. Member knows perhaps better than myself, are a State subject. Even if the Government of India draw up any scheme they will have to transfer it to the State Governments for carrying it out. Many State Governments have got their own Cottage Industries Departments, and many of them are doing very good work. Especially in Uttar Pradesh they have got a separate Director for Cottage Industries. So in many States they are doing it. And to individual organisations also we are giving grants. So far as schemes are concerned we have got the Cottage Industries Board which meets regularly and is drawing up policies and schemes. We circulate these schemes to the State Governments for their acceptance. We have also got in our Ministry a separate Cottage Industries Directorate and there is one head of the department also. Schemes are drawn up and circulated to State Governments and the State Governments execute these plans. Also, whenever for any purpose the State Governments or organisations recommended by them or individual schemes recommended by

the State Governments come before us we generally accept those schemes and try to help them as far as possible. That is the present position.

Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa): May I know what has been the result in the last three or four years of all these schemes and the establishment of Directorates and so on and so forth? What has been the tangible result?

Shri Mahtab: The result of the establishment of the Cottage Industries Directorate and evolution of schemes and circulation of these schemes to the State Governments has been expansion of cottage industries. If hon. Member will know it, then in many places he can easily know the figures of the expansion of the handloom industry of which we hear so much today. 'Expansion' I say definitely, because if you compare the figures of handloom production, say, before the war and what is just now going on you can easily know the expansion of various cottage industries. And if the hon. Member is so much curious to know, I can lay a Report on the Table of the House later on.

Shri A. C. Guha: Am I to understand that the Central Government has no initiative in developing cottage industries and it is only if some private enterprise or State Government comes before it then the Central Government would give some help?

Shri Mahtab: As a matter of fact the Central Government is the co-ordinating authority. Whenever the Central Government want to develop a new scheme, they circulate it to the State Governments. The Central Government have no agency to carry out those schemes, except that we are starting a scheme at Hardganj where it is proposed to impart training to some trainees. That is the only scheme which the Central Government have undertaken, and they have opened an Emporium here.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): Training in which industries?

Shri Mahtab: Various cottage industries.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: For example?

Shri Mahtab: Various small-scale industries. If the hon. Member wants to know the names of these industries...

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Not all. Only some examples.

Shri Mahtab: Oil pressing for instance. In addition I can give the House another information. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have set up a Committee. I am the Chairman of it and several scientists are there. They are trying to evolve some improved machinery for cottage industries. They have in the Chemical Laboratories found some chemicals by the application of which the present oilseeds can give a greater percentage of oil. If greater details are required and if hon. Members are curious to know these things I shall circulate a note as to how far these things are going on.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: Apart from oil-pressing, weaving etc., are there any schemes evolved for any new cottage industries?

Shri Mahtab: No new industry.

Shrimati Uma Nehru (Uttar Pradesh): How many new schemes have been prepared?

Shri Mahtab: No new cottage industry has been discovered by us! It is only existing cottage industries in respect of which efforts are being made.

With regard to de-control, the suggestion has been made that cloth may be de-controlled. Even now coarse and medium cloth are being sold at some premium. So long as that state exists one should not think of de-control. I would humbly suggest that there should be no talk of de-control at the present moment. Prices are really coming down, but even so, although the prices are coming down with respect to fine and superfine cloth there is still a premium on coarse and medium cloth. That clearly shows that the stage of considering the lifting of control has not yet come.

With regard to copra and cocoanut prices, the House must have known by this time that there are two views. Even then many hon. Members discussed with me this matter. I promised to look into the matter. It is not a fact that the prices of copra and cocoanut have come down after the increased duty was imposed. That is not a fact. The duty was imposed in December, but the prices have been coming down since October. There are various other reasons for this. It is not only Ceylon which exports copra and cocoanut oil to India, but there are other countries like the Philippines and Indonesia. They also export cocoanut oil and cocoanut to this country. There is a general tendency at the present moment for the fall of prices of agricultural production and cocoanut

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happens to be one of them. Therefore, instead of facing the problem as it arises, if we try to artificially keep up the price, that might create various other difficulties, the implications of which may not be very easy to foresee. Therefore, I took time to look into the whole matter very carefully in relation to the prices of other agricultural productions. Here on the floor of this House, on this occasion, a complaint has been made that the prices of coconut have gone down, that the price of jute is going down so also the price of cotton. In all these agricultural productions, you will notice there is a general tendency of fall of prices and these have to be very carefully gone into and no attempt should be made anywhere with regard to any particular agricultural commodity to keep up the prices by artificial means. It is not a fact that there has been any agreement with Ceylon for import of coconut or copra. There has been no such agreement. As a matter of fact whenever agreements or letters are exchanged the possible articles of import and export are mentioned. They have been mentioned in the Ceylon letter and the name of coconut is there. Similarly you will find that when the letters were exchanged with Indonesia, although copra and coconut oil were there, nothing was imported last year. The mere mention of coconut and coconut oil does not mean that we are bound to import or they are bound to export them.

Shri Lakshmanan (Travancore-Cochin): If as a matter of fact when the prices were going down from October, why is it that Government thought it fit to reduce the import duty?

Shri Mahtab: That is a different consideration altogether. It is not to oblige anybody else. This again is our internal affair. It is not that import duty is reduced or increased. The matter was taken up much earlier. It was given effect to in December. All these, of course, we will take into consideration when we will try to find out whether the prices which the coconuts were obtaining in October were abnormally high and whether the fall is really a normal fall or whether it is an abnormal fall. All these factors have to be taken into consideration.

Shri Alexander: May I ask whether the coconut committee, a statutory body, has been consulted? Is it not

constituted of the various interests concerned?

Shri Mahtab: With regard to the reduction or levy of duty, nobody is consulted. Otherwise, it will go round. How do you expect us to consult any non-official body in this case? There has been a suggestion with regard to the jute industry that mesta should be allowed to be exported. The other day at the time of interpellation one hon. Member wanted to be assured whether there was any exception to that rule or not and I made it clear that as a rule the export of raw jute is prohibited. Raw jute is not exported. Here is a suggestion that mesta should be exported. If we begin to export raw jute of any kind, it will create so many complications which it will be very difficult to handle at a later stage. But even then I shall look into the matter. I cannot say whether mesta is such a variety of jute which can be easily distinguished from other varieties and whether there is any use of mesta at the present moment or the fall of price of mesta is a normal fall or whether there is an abnormality about it. I must say that this is the first time that I know of this complaint from Mr. Gupta. Otherwise no such complaint has been made from other quarters and particularly from the jute trade and industry which are very well organized.

With regard to the tariff policy, as the House knows, we have established a Tariff Commission. The point raised by Mr. Gupta was that in spite of giving protection to the local industries, they are not improving themselves. This point was thoroughly discussed when the Tariff Commission Bill was before the House and in order to provide for that, the Tariff Commission has been authorized to keep a strict watch over the industries and if at any time they find that any industry is not taking advantage of the protection, then they will make recommendations and the Government will take steps accordingly. All these have been provided in the Tariff Commission organization.

With regard to the complaint made by Mr. Kamath about O.G.L. 11, cotton piecegoods, hon. Members will remember that in reply to Mrs. Swaminadhan on one occasion, I mentioned this. O.G.L. 11 was cancelled in 1949 and cotton piecegoods were particularly mentioned in the O.G.L. It was decided at that time that no cotton piecegoods would be imported from other countries. After that several parties

came forward to complain that they had made some firm commitments with parties in foreign countries and further complained to Government that they were held legally liable to pay damages because of the cancellation of this licence. Accordingly, the Government of India appointed a Committee and the Law Ministry as well as the Committee examined the cases. The Committee consisted of representatives of several Ministries and I think Mr. G. L. Mehta was also a member. That Committee went into all individual cases of alleged firm commitments. After examining all the details they found out that certain cases were really *bona fide* firm commitments. Accordingly licences were issued only to those firms who were considered as having entered into *bona fide* commitments with foreign countries and the names of the firms which the hon. Member mentioned here belong to the same category and besides this no other category is there and all the complainants, as far as my knowledge goes, were satisfied with the thorough investigation which was made by that Committee. That happened, I think, towards the beginning of 1950 and then the Committee finished their work, I think, in September 1951, and they took a pretty long time to investigate into the merits and demerits of every case and came to the conclusion that the licences should be issued. Otherwise there would be a legal liability as advised by the Law Ministry here.

Shri Kamath: May I know whether after the O.G.L. was cancelled several established importers made a representation to the Ministry that they too had similar commitments with foreign firms but they were refused, while these three firms who are comparatively recent comers into the trade were given licences, and if so, whether the hon. Minister is prepared to place on the Table of the House a statement giving the list of the firms which applied for such licence, and why many were summarily refused, but these three were granted?

Shri Mahtab: I shall be very glad to place a report on the Table of the House. The Committee have discussed the case of the established importers whose licences were cancelled. The importers complained to the Government and those cases were looked into by that Committee and that report I shall place on the Table of the House. As regards the names of the firms, it was an open thing. There was nothing secret about it.

I think I have dealt with all the points which were raised and I am sure hon. Members, if they are kind to me, will not expect a detailed reply to all the points which have been raised. With regard to some of the cut motions, I got notice, at 12 o'clock last night and I had to collect as much information as possible early this morning, since the House sits at 9-30. I think when next time the Budget is presented and discussed, whoever may be in charge will give detailed answers to the questions.

Shri Kamath: Will you not be in charge?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: In view of the fact that the sugar industry enjoys the same advantage in the form of a revenue duty which it was enjoying in the form of a protective duty, do I understand the hon. Minister to say that for all practical purposes, the sugar industry is not at present considered by the Government as a protected industry?

Shri Mahtab: If I may be permitted, I would like to put a counter-question. Is it suggested that the revenue duty should be abolished?

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I do not suggest that. I want to know whether you regard it as a protected industry for all practical purposes or not.

Shri Mahtab: Revenue duty is not considered as protective duty. That is my opinion.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Revenue duty is not considered as protective duty. But, in view of the fact that the sugar industry.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why this argument?

श्री भट्ट: माननीय मंत्री जी की
१९५१-५२ की रिपोर्ट में है :

"Cement touched new records. Cement production was double that of 1948 and half a million tons more than the 1950 production of 3.1 million tons."

और गत साल उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"The present output of the cement industry is considered adequate to meet all essential demands and with the anticipated increase in production in 1951, the possibility of removing control over distribution is being examined."

[श्री भट्ट]

में जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन
(distribution) के ऊपर जो कंट्रोल
(control) है वह अब हटाया जायगा ?

[Shri Bhatt: The Report for 1951-52 submitted by the hon. Minister says:

"Cement touched new records. Cement production was double that of 1948 and half a million tons more than the 1950 production of 3.1 million tons."

And last year he said:

"The present output of cement industry is considered adequate to meet all essential demands and with the anticipated increase in production in 1951, the possibility of removing control over distribution is being examined."

I would like to know whether the control over distribution would now be removed?]

Shri Mahtab: That was examined very thoroughly and at a certain stage we were thinking in terms of decontrolling cement. But, gradually it became clear that because of transport difficulties, and because of various other difficulties, although there was a surplus of cement in some parts of India, there was complete shortage in other parts. Although there was surplus in South India, there was scarcity in Bombay when we had somehow to bring South Indian cement to Bombay. There are various other factors. Now, some steps are being taken to remove this disparity. There is no proposal to decontrol at the present moment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should like to know how many of the cut motions are pressed.

Shri B. K. Das: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motions.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I press them all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, he did not speak at all.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I wanted to speak on other cut motions.

Shri Alexander: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motions.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri V. J. Gupta: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Kamath: My cut motion may be put to vote formally.

Shri Bhatt: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the cut motions of Prof. Saksena.

The question is:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce and Industry’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the cut motion of Shri Kamath.

The question is:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘Ministry of Commerce and Industry’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Ministry of Commerce and Industry’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Industries’.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no cut motions regarding Demands Nos. 3 and 4.

Pandit Kunzru: I wish to speak on the third Demand.

Shri Kamath: As the House is racing against time, may I request that the more important Demands may be taken out of turn. We may not strictly adhere to the order in which they are listed, but take up Defence and then, if the House is agreeable, Foreign Affairs or Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Kunzru wants to speak on Demand No. 3.

Shri Kamath: That is Defence. The third major head.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 3 relates to Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Pandit Kunzru: I wanted to speak on Defence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall take up in the order in which the cut motions have been tabled. It is open to hon. Members not to move them or to speak on them. There does not seem to be unanimity in this matter. The House will now proceed to Demand No. 5. The Demands in respect of which there are no cut motions will be put in the end.

DEMAND NO. 5—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of ‘Ministry of Communications’.”

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,83,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1953, in respect of ‘Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)’.”

Rural post offices, amenities to staff and Sunday service

Shri Bhatt: I beg to move:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

श्री भट्ट : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जिन विषयों पर बोलना चाहता हूँ उन में रूरल पोस्ट आफिस का विषय मुख्य है। उस के विषय में श्री सामन्त के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय उपमन्त्री जी ने बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ इन शब्दों का उपयोग किया था :

[श्री मट्ट]

"I regret to inform the House that the Budget position is so tight for 1952-53 that there is no provision at present for opening post offices during the coming year."

एक तरफ तो जो अन्दाज़ पत्र वित्त मन्त्री जी ने पेश किया है, उस से बहुत कुछ आशा हमारी बढ़ गई है और उन्होंने ने सरप्लस (Surplus) बजट पेश किया, दूसरी तरफ महकमे के उपमन्त्री इस रीति से अफसोस के साथ कहते हैं कि हम इस चीज़ को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन क्या करें, हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है और इसलिये इस कार्य को हम आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारी हर वृत्ति गांव में जानी चाहिये और गांवों के लोगों को उस का लाभ मिलना चाहिये। और वृत्ति के साथ साथ काम भी होना चाहिये। हमारी नीति यह है कि हम हर एक गांव में जहां कि दो हज़ार की आबादी है जो ग्राम समूह में जो कि दो हज़ार की आबादी वाले हैं, वहां हम एक डाकखाना खोलेंगे। ऐसा करने की नीति हम ने कई साल से अख्तियार की हुई है और हम उस पर चल रहे हैं, मालूम नहीं कि इस साल भी वह इस नीति पर चल सकेंगे कि नहीं। मैं माननीय उपमन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह ज़रूर और विशेष आग्रह कर के आवश्यक रकम अर्थ मन्त्री जी से निकाल लें, ताकि डाक और तार विभाग की जो प्रगति हो रही है और वह जिस रीति से आगे चल रहा है, उस रीति से वह आगे चलता रहे और निरन्तर प्रगति होती रहे।

मैं आप को पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने ने अपनी प्रगति के विवरण में १९५१-५२ की रिपोर्ट के न्द्रहवें पृष्ठ में जो एक सारा प्रोग्राम है "Extension of postal facilities" उस की तरफ उन का ध्यान दिलाते हुए

आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस प्रगति को कायम रखेंगे और माननीय अर्थ मन्त्री जी इस विषय में अपनी धैली बन्द न रखें और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि दोनों मन्त्री जी और सरकार इस की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देगी। मैं आप के डाक और तार विभाग के बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उप-मन्त्री जी ने अपने कन्धे पर इस विभाग का जो कार्यभार संभाला और जिस होशियारी से उस को अंजाम दिया है उस के लिये मैं उन्हें ज़रूर मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ और आयंदा भी अगर उन के हिस्से में यह काम आया तो वह और भी तेज़ी से इस को आगे बढ़ायेंगे। मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारी आर्थिक दशा सुधर रही है, तब हमें इतवार को भी डाक का गांवों और कस्बों में वितरण का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये, सिर्फ बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं होना चाहिये और मैं चाहूंगा कि दूसरे अन्य शहरों, गांवों और कस्बों में, इतवार के दिन डाक के बांटने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। सरकार की निगाह इन की तरफ भी जानी चाहिये। यह साफ है कि इस में थोड़ा खर्च होगा, लेकिन वह ज़रूर होना चाहिये क्योंकि हमें इतवार को डाक न मिलने के कारण जो मुसीबत और असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि अतिरिक्त पब्लिक कौल आफिसेज़ (Public call offices) खोले गये हैं और उन की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी अवश्य हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया जाये। राजस्थान तो खुद उन का प्रान्त है लेकिन मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि वह उस प्रान्त के साथ कोई पक्षपात करे, मैं उन को पक्षपाती

नहीं होने देखना चाहता हूँ, तो भी राजस्थान में कई जगह ऐसी हैं, कि जहाँ पब्लिक कौल आफिसेज़ और टैलीग्राफ आफिसेज़ खोले जाने चाहियें। यह जो एक्सटेंशन आफ पोस्ट आफिसेज़ (Extension of Post offices) की स्कीम है, वह तो ठीक है और वह होना चाहिये लेकिन मैं एक बात की तरफ उन का ध्यान खास तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्थानों पर छोटे छोटे पोस्ट आफिसेज़ हैं उन में जो बेचारे काम करने वाले हैं उन के रहने का इन्तज़ाम ठीक है या नहीं, आज उन की क्या हालत है। एक ८ × ६ जैसी खोली में एक कुटुम्बकैसे रह सकते हैं न तो उन की खोली के पास कोई बरामदा है या बंद जगह। आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि उसमें रहने वालों की धूप और बारिश में क्या हालत होती होगी, इस का आप खास तौर से ध्यान रखें। हम लोग जो शहरों के विकास में लाखों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस में अगर हम थोड़ी रोक थाम कर लें और छोटी छोटी जगहों पर पोस्ट मास्टरो के रहने के लिये डाक विभाग के आदमियों के रहने के लिये माकूल इन्तज़ाम करें और वहाँ के रहने की अवस्था में सुधार करें तो हम अपने कार्यों में विशेष सफलता पा सकते हैं।

एक दूसरी बात की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि ट्रंक कौल (Trunk Call) का जो पैसा लिया जाता है तो उस का क्या हिसाब है। जहाँ से ट्रंक कौल किया जाता है और दूसरी जगह जहाँ को ट्रंक कौल होता है उस का डिस्टेन्स (Distance) उस के एक्सचेंज (Exchange) से कितना होता है किस बेसिस पर पैसा लिया जाता है। जैसे ईरनपुरा से जोधपुर अगर करना हो तो वह पहले ब्याबर चल कर

अजमेर और जोधपुर जायगा, क्या इस तरह से उस का डिस्टेन्स नापा जाता है। पर्सनल काल्स (Personal Calls) के बारे में उसके १.४ के अनुपात को लेने का जो सुधार हुआ है उसके लिये मैं जरूर मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यहाँ ईस्टर्न कोर्ट में हमारा तार घर है उस के लिये हिन्दी में तारालय शब्द लिखा गया है। मैं हिन्दी का पक्षपाती अवश्य हूँ, लेकिन उस हिन्दी का नहीं जिस के प्रयोग करने से कोई गड़बड़ी पैदा हो और जिसे आम लोग समझ न पायें। मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर तारालय के स्थान में तारघर शब्द रक्खा जाय तो उस से क्या बिगड़ता है? पता नहीं तारालय का लोग क्या मतलब निकालें, लेकिन तारघर शब्द का अगर हम प्रयोग करें, तो सब लोग आसानी से उस को समझ सकते हैं। हमें सीधे सादं शब्द हिन्दी भाषा में प्रयोग करना चाहिये और उस के विषय में मैं कई बार रेलवे मिनिस्टर से भी कह चुका हूँ कि आप लोग ऐसे शब्द हिन्दी के इस्तेमाल करें जिन्हें आम जनता आसानी से समझ सके और वह जनसाधारण की चीज होनी चाहिये।

अब अन्त में मैं एक वाक्य की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह वाक्य यह है कि हमारे वहाँ जो पोस्टमैन आते हैं, उन से मैं ने जब पूछा कि कहो भाई सब ठीक है, तो उन्होंने कहा सब ठीक है, लेकिन हमारे लिये अभी स्वराज्य नहीं आया है और हमारी जो आज़ादी आने के पहले हालत थी वैसी ही आज है और उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पृष्ठने पर सरकारी कर्मचारी के मुंह से यह बात निकले कि हमारी अवस्था में सुधार हुआ है और हमें संतोष है, ऐसे शब्द न निकलने पर मेरे दिल भर आघात पहुंचता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय उपमन्त्री जी इन

[श्री भट्ट]

बातों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे और उन को अमल में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken ten minutes.

श्री भट्ट: माफ़ कीजियेगा, मैं अब और कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ।

[English translation of the above speech]

Shri Bhatt: Sir, I intend to speak mainly on the subject of rural post-offices. In reply to a question by Shri Samant, the hon. Minister had said the following very apologetically:

"I regret to inform the House that the Budget position is so tight for 1952-53 that there is no provision at present for opening post offices during the coming year."

On one hand the budgetary position as revealed by the hon. Minister of Finance is so very encouraging that the hon. Minister has presented a surplus Budget this time. But on the other hand the Deputy Minister of this particular Ministry comes forward apologetically to say that for want of necessary finances they are handicapped in promoting the cause of rural post offices notwithstanding their keen desire to do something in this behalf. You can well realise that every modern facility should be extended to the villages and its benefits made available to the people there. It is our general policy to open post offices in every village or group of villages having a population of 2,000 or more. We have been pursuing that policy for fairly long now. But this time its pursuance has become doubtful. The hon. Minister should insist on necessary funds being made available by the hon. Minister of Finance so that the progress made so far by the Posts and Telegraphs Department may be maintained and assured in the future.

I do not want to read out long extracts. I shall, however, like to draw his attention to a whole paragraph occurring on page 15 of the Report for 1951-52 under the caption "Extension of Postal facilities". I hope he will maintain the progress made so far in the extension of this facility and I further hope that both the hon. Ministers concerned also and

particularly the hon. Minister of Finance will pay particular attention to it. Regarding the Posts and Telegraphs Department, I have praise for the manner hon. Deputy Minister of Communications has discharged his responsibility in respect of this Department and I offer him my congratulations for the same. I also hope that he will be able to show still more progress, if this Department is again entrusted to his care. Again when there has been an improvement in our financial position I would like him to make arrangements for the distribution of mails on Sunday in villages and towns also. They should not confine their attention to only big cities like Bombay, Madras and Delhi. This practice should be extended to other towns and cities as well. The Government must pay their attention to this side. It is true that some extra expenditure will have to be incurred on this account, but it is worth incurring, because efforts must be made to remove the inconveniences that are being suffered by the people as a result of non-distribution of mails on Sundays.

It is true that additional call offices have been opened and of late there has certainly been an increase in their number. I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention to conditions pertaining in Rajasthan. He himself comes from that State. But thereby I do not want him to treat that State on a privileged footing. Anyway there are places in Rajasthan where such public call offices and telegraph offices are very badly needed. The extension of post offices scheme is commendable indeed and the need for such a scheme is vitally felt. There is, however, one thing which deserves his particular attention. The employees attached to small post offices are not given good residential accommodation. What are the conditions prevailing there? A 8' x 6' room is hardly sufficient for any family. There is no verandah or store attached to the room. You should particularly imagine the plight of inmates in the rainy or hot summer months. We are spending huge sums of money on the development of cities. Should we earmark a little sum towards the construction of suitable quarters for rural postmasters or the lower grade postal employees, it shall go a long way to improve living conditions for them.

There is one more point to which I draw your particular attention. I would like to know the basis on which the charges for trunk calls are calculat-

ed. How the distance of the exchange *vis a vis* the place of such calls and the destination is determined—say for instance, what will be the distance taken in case of trunk-calls booked from Iranpura to Jodhpur *via* Beawar-Ajmer? Shall the entire route constitute the distance? Further, I congratulate the hon. Minister for the concession granted for personal calls. There is a telegraph office located in the Eastern Court which bears a board in Hindi with the word 'Taralya' written on it. I am certainly a protagonist of Hindi but I am not in favour of such Hindi as may create confusion in the minds of people and which they cannot understand. I fail to appreciate what we lose by substituting *targhar* for *taralya*. People can understand *targhar* very easily while *taralya* is not quite clear to them. We should use simple words of Hindi. I have conveyed this idea to the hon. Minister of Railways also many times before. You should use only such words of Hindi which our public in general can very easily understand so that ultimately the language may develop into a commonman's language.

In conclusion, I want to bring to your notice one incident. I enquired the postmen of my area as to how they were passing. The reply was an indifferent one. While expressing contentment with their lot, they told me that for them *Swarajya* had not yet come. They were just in the same conditions as before the advent of independence. There has been no improvement. I expect every Government employee to feel contented. It pains me, however, when I find him otherwise. I hope the hon. Minister will take a note of this and try to improve things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken ten minutes.

Shri Bhatt: I am sorry. I conclude.

संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपना कर्तव्य मानता हूँ कि चूँकि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग किया है, इसलिये मैं भी उनका उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दूँ। मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सरकार का ध्यान देहाती क्षेत्रों के डाकखानों और तारघरों की व्यवस्था के बारे में दिलाया है। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं कि एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कुछ दिन पूर्व मैं ने यह जरूर

निवेदन किया था कि बजट की जो स्थिति है उस को देखते हुए जितनी रकम हम चाहते हैं वह पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल पाती है। अगले वर्ष हम कितने नये डाकखाने इन क्षेत्रों में खोल पायेंगे, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह हम लोगों को ज्ञात है कि आजादी आने के बाद इस बात का भरसक प्रयत्न किया गया कि जहाँ तक हो सके डाक और तार व्यवस्था की सुविधायें और उन का लाभ अपनी ग्रामीण जनता को पहुंचायें और उन को मालूम है कि वास्तव में इस ओर प्रगति हो रही है। उसी नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए आज यह बताते हुए हर्ष होता है कि इन पिछले चार वर्षों में ग्यारह हजार डाकखाने देहाती क्षेत्रों में खोले जा चुके हैं। अगर सन् १९४१ की जनगणना के आंकड़े लिये जायें, तो उन के अनुसार केवल १७०७ ग्राम ऐसे रहते थे कि जिनमें डाकखाने खोले नहीं जा सके थे और जिन की संख्या दो हजार से ऊंची थी और यह आशा की जाती थी कि बहुत शीघ्र ही उनमें डाकखाने खोले जा सकेंगे, किन्तु सन् १९५१ की जनगणना के आंकड़ों ने यह संख्या तीन गुणा कर दी है और यह संख्या अब लगभग साढ़े पांच हजार हो गई है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अभी यह काम हम को पूरा करना है और इस के वास्ते जैसा उन्होंने कहा पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि कोई न कोई गुंजायश बजट में निकाली जाय और व्यवस्था की जाय कि ताकि यह सुविधा गांवों में पहुंच जाये।

दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही वह यह कही थी कि जो डाक विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं उनके रहने के वास्ते अच्छे क्वार्टर्स आदि नहीं हैं। यह माना जाता है कि यह अमुविधा बढ़ रही है और दिन प्रति दिन इस का उग्र रूप होता जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े शहरों में यह समस्या और भी काफ़ी जटिल हो गई है,

[श्री राज बहादुर]

लेकिन इस ओर डाक विभाग का पूरा पूरा ध्यान है। किन्तु यहां पर फिर वही बात आती है कि इस काल में चूंकि देश के सामने भिन्न भिन्न विकट समस्याएँ हैं, हम को देखना ही पड़ता है कि अपेक्षाकृत कौन सी समस्या को पहले लिया जाय। इस पर भी निवाम स्थान की जो असुविधा हमारे कर्मचारियों को है उस को दूर करने के लिये भी भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। किन्तु यह तो शनः शनः ही दूर हो सकेगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जितनी भी कोशिश हमारे इस मुहकमे से और मिनिस्ट्री से इस असुविधा दूर करने के लिये हो सकेगी वह जरूर की जायगी।

आप ने एक प्रश्न पूछा है यह जानने के लिये कि जो ट्रंक काल्स होती हैं उन का किस तरह पर मूल्य अंकन होता है, मैं उन्हें बता दूँ कि यह रेडियल डिस्टेन्स (Radial distance) के आधार पर यानी दूरी के हिसाब से होता है और उस के आधार पर यह दरें निर्धारित की जाती हैं। इस सिलसिले में उन्होंने जो कुछ धन्यवाद के शब्द कहे हैं उन के लिये मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद दे सकता हूँ धन्यवाद में उन को इस लिये भी दूंगा कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि सेंट्रल टेलिग्राफ़ आफ़िस पर “केन्द्रीय तारालय” लिखा हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि उन का सुझाव कि “तारालय” के स्थान पर “तारघर” होना चाहिये बहुत अच्छा है और “तारालय” की जगह “तारघर” ही कर दिया जायगा। यह बहुत आम शब्द है, साधारण शब्द है इस से मैं बराबर सहमत हूँ।

पोस्टमैनों का यह कहना कि आजादी नहीं आई यह कोई अनोखी बात नहीं है। हम में से बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि आजादी

नहीं आई, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बात भी है कि ऐसा कहना कुछ फ़ेशन सा भी हो गया है। जिन लोगों को पचास असुविधायें हुआ करती हैं उनमें से ४५ दूर हो जायें और पांच रह जायें तो उन को सिर्फ़ इतना ही ध्यान रहता है कि उन की पांच असुविधायें नहीं मिटी हैं। यह ध्यान कभी नहीं रहता कि उन की ४५ असुविधायें दूर हो गईं। मैं मानता हूँ कि पोस्टमैन मध्यम वर्ग का आदमी है। इस मध्यम वर्ग को जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, मंहगाई इत्यादि हैं, वह सब दिक्कतें उस को बहुत ज्यादा हैं, मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि मंहगाई की दिक्कत उस की नित्य प्रति बढ़ती जाती है, किन्तु यह कहना कि इसके बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है या यह महसूस करना कि आजादी अभी नहीं आई है यह मुझे ठीक नहीं लगता। अगर आजादी वा मतलब केवल यह हो कि लम्बी चौड़ी तन्क्वाहें मिलें और आदमियों के पास बचाने को भी हो, तो दूसरी बात है। डाकखाने के मुलाजिमों को और विशेष कर पोस्टमैनों को बराबर सुविधा देने की कोशिश की जाती है और बराबर इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जाता है कि दूसरे केन्द्रीय विभागों के उसी श्रेणी के जो मुलाजिम हैं उन को जितना मिलता है उतना ही इन पोस्टमैनों को मिले। और अगर भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों के उसी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की तन्क्वाहों से उन का मुकाबिला किया जाय तो मालूम होगा कि पोस्टमैन किसी घाटे में नहीं हैं। इस पर भी ज्यादा कोशिश इसी बात पर है कि जितनी मंहगाई की कठिनाइयाँ हैं वह दूर हों, जिस से जो तन्क्वाह उसे मिलती है उस में गुजर हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सारे इस भवन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उसने इस लम्बे चौड़े

विभाग के ऊपर कोई अधिक कट मोशन (cut motions) नहीं पेश किये, और सब मेम्बरों को बन्ववाद देता हूँ कि बिना किसी आपत्ति के वह इस मांग को स्वीकार करने को तैयार हूँ। मैं आप का आभारी हूँ।

[English translation of the above speech]

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Sri Raj Bahadur): Sir, since the only hon. Member who took part in the debate with regard to the demand has spoken in Hindi, I deem it my duty that I should also reply in Hindi. I am thankful to him that he has drawn Government's attention towards the opening of Post and Telegraph Offices in the rural areas. There is no doubt that a few days ago I in reply to a question had said that the budget position was so tight that it was difficult for us to get all that amount which we required in this connection and we could not say how many new post offices would be opened in these areas in the coming year. The hon. Members know that all possible efforts were made after independence to extend postal facilities to our rural people and they know that progress is being maintained in that direction. It is in accordance with that policy that I feel happy to inform the House that during the last four years eleven thousand post offices have been opened in the rural areas. Taking 1941 census figures into account, only 1707 villages remained where post offices could not be opened and which had a population of more than two thousand and it was hoped that these facilities would soon be provided in those areas also. But according to 1951 census, the figures have increased three times and the number of such villages is now about five thousand and five hundred. We have yet to complete this work and as he has suggested, all efforts are being made to make a provision in the budget for extending these facilities to the villages.

Then he said that there were no proper housing arrangements for the employees of the Post and Telegraph Department. There is no doubt that this problem is there and it is becoming more and more acute. In bigger cities the problem is all the more difficult but the Posts and Telegraph Department is fully alive to this inconvenience. I may, however, say

that the country is faced with many problems of vast magnitude and we have to see which problem needs prior attention and solution. With all this, the Government are doing their best to remove this difficulty. The very nature of the problem is such that it can be solved only gradually and I hope the Ministry will spare no means to do away with it.

The hon. Member had asked a question as to how the charges are calculated for the trunk calls. I may inform him that the rates on which trunk calls are charged are determined on the basis of radial distances. I may also thank him in reply to his thanks on this matter. My thanks are due to him because of his suggestion that the words 'Kendriya Taralaya' written on the Central Telegraph Office should be replaced by some commonly understood words. 'Targhar' is certainly a better and common known word than 'Taralaya'. I quite agree with him on this point and the word 'Taralaya' will soon be replaced by 'Targhar'. Then, it is not a new thing for the postmen to say that freedom has not yet come. I have heard many people saying that freedom has not come. Well, I can only say that expressing complaints of this sort has become more or less a fashion of the day. But we must consider one thing and it is that people always complain more of their grievances and difficulties than they talk of the relief which they might have got. Even if a major part of their difficulties are removed, they would not mention it, but would always complain about their inconveniences, however small these may be. I admit that postmen are undergoing all those difficulties which people of the middle class are feeling today. I know that the problem of ever increasing dearness, which they have to face, is getting more and more acute. But to say that nothing has been done in this matter and that freedom has not yet come does not seem proper. If freedom only means that people should get fat salaries and should have enough to save also, then it is a different matter altogether. I have only to submit that efforts are being made to provide all possible facilities to the postal staff and it is our endeavour to see that they get the same benefits as employees of the corresponding categories in other departments get, and if their salaries are compared with the salaries of those who are working in the same categories in other States. I may say that postmen are not losers in any way. Of course, we are trying to remove the difficulties caused by high prices so that people may be able to

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

maintain themselves with the salaries they get.

With these words I thank the hon. Members of this House who have not moved many cut motions on the Demands of this huge Ministry and are prepared to accept this Demand without any objection. I am really grateful for this.

Shri Bhatt: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,83,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 7—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

Agricultural Meteorology in India

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Meteorology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Meteorology' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri S. C. Samanta: My cut motion refers to agricultural meteorology in India. Our country is deficit in food

and we have to devote our whole attention to the production of food. This department greatly helps us in the "grow-more food" campaign. But I am sorry to learn that this department is not working to our satisfaction. The meteorological observations which are made cannot help the agriculturists to the extent they want. It is a matter of joke, namely the weather forecast in Delhi the other day which surprised everybody. It was forecast that there will be fair weather but to our surprise it rained on that day.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What was the date of the forecast?

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am referring to the speech of the President which appeared yesterday in the newspapers, where he has mentioned it as a joke, namely the forecast of the weather in Delhi. I want the Ministry to improve the methods of meteorological observation and survey. Even in other places many a time we find that the forecasts do not come true. So I want the Ministry to be very careful in the matter. I find in this year's Budget that more money has been demanded and so it is a legitimate grievance that the working of the department should improve to a great extent.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would have been grateful to the hon. Member who has just moved the cut motion if he had given the date of the forecast to which he has referred.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Last Saturday, perhaps.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not that I want to criticise his statement. I take it with all sincerity of purpose. Had I known the date I would have taken action by asking the department to go into details of it and find out the flaws, if there were any.

An Hon. Member: What is your opinion about these reports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: My opinion is that the department is functioning as satisfactorily as it can within the limitations of scientific knowledge. In spite of the achievements of humanity in scientific research, it still remains in a primary stage. (*Shri Kamath:* Imperfect stage). Many natural forces have not yet been brought under control. It may be that what we forecast about nature might not come true. Perhaps sometimes we read more than nature tells us. It has happened many times. When these

forecasts are made we think that the area to which they relate is limited to Delhi city or is limited even to New Delhi. The forecast relates to a radius of 50 miles and as such there might be a small shower in one part of the sector and quite dry weather in another place.

My hon. friend said that much depends on meteorology for the progress of agriculture. I may here say that the department has not been silent or asleep over its functions and duties it owes to agriculture. Even since 1932 we have been working for it and since 1945 we have been issuing daily weather forecasts for the use of the farmers who have very much benefited by them. But it all depends on the fact whether we can disseminate the forecasts to the people or the farmers concerned. For that we require a large number of radio receiving sets. We require some agencies by which we can disseminate those forecasts to the farmers around a particular centre. Some figures will tell the story.

1 P.M.

Hon. Members might be amused to know that in Madras, which is a very big province, we have got only 1,280 receiving sets in the rural areas, in Bombay 630, in C.P. 800, in Orissa 190, Bihar 100, U.P. 171, Punjab 322, Hyderabad 66, Mysore 96, Assam 104 and Saurashtra 85. These are large provinces or large areas and there are very few receiving sets for the use of the farmers. Therefore it is more important that whatever forecasts are made for the benefit of the farmer, he should have the means to get the information supplied by these forecasts. Here comes the province of the State Governments concerned. It is upto them to provide radio receiving sets or to help the farmers in getting radio receiving sets at cheaper costs. So I would request my hon. friend as also other hon. Members that they should plead with the State Governments also kindly to help the Department by providing the farmers in the particular areas with radio receiving sets so that whatever service this Department is able to render to them they might be availed of. I will of course bear in mind that there are many flaws and many deficiencies in the forecasts themselves and I will not deny that much has got to be done still. We are keeping a strictly vigilant eye to ensure efficiency and accuracy of our forecasts as far as possible, but as I have said there are limitations, scientific knowledge bearing on the subject is still labouring under certain

handicaps and we have still got to perfect it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can only state for the information of the hon. Minister that in the nature of things the statement following the cut motions can only be very brief. The practice has been for the hon. Minister to talk to the various Members who have tabled cut motions, discuss with them the points they are going to stress, and come prepared to answer those points. That has been the practice hitherto. It is open to the hon. Minister to follow or not to follow it. The hon. Minister I thought will not be taken by surprise in the present case because after all after so many months we have had showers recently and a hailstorm too. The hon. Minister wants notice about rainfall which was so recent—these are matters which the hon. Minister himself should take notice of.

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): Notice came up only last night and it was not possible to stir up hon. Members at that late hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member desirous of pressing the cut motion?

Shri S. C. Samanta: No, Sir, I beg leave to withdraw it.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put to the House Demands Nos. 7 and 8.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Over-seas Communication Service'."

The motion was adopted.

The House then adjourned till Three of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMAND NO. 9—AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Aviation'."

Amenities to passengers of Delhi-Gauhati Air Service

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

In moving this cut motion, I want to point out that there are no amenities for passengers who go by the direct air service from Delhi to Gauhati. They have to undergo an eight hours' journey and it is a very great hardship for them. I request that some amenities may be provided. Although I have not moved the other cut motions, I want to point out that in Dibrugarh aerodrome there are no light and fan arrangements. People have to wait there for a long time for the arrival and departure of the planes, and some such arrangements must be provided. In the Gauhati aerodrome there is necessity for a small dispensary. There are jungles near about and many people suffer from snake bites. Because I am in touch with the officers and staff of the aerodrome, I got to know these facts. There is no hospital near about and people have to travel five miles for treatment. When emergencies arise, this is a great hardship. I suggest that a dispensary may be opened in this aerodrome so that the aerodrome staff and the local people may get the benefit out of it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may point out that so far as the Delhi-Gauhati service is concerned, it is what is known as an "austerity" service and comparatively speaking the fares are lower and cheaper than other fares. We do not provide any light refreshments or other amenities which are provided in other luxury services. So, it is a common man's air service, as

one may call it. In order to make it as cheap as possible, we have made it an austerity service. I think the hon. Member will appreciate this. While on the one hand it provides cheaper air travel and an easy mode of communication from Delhi to Assam, on the other hand it also tries to do so within the purse of the common man.

He referred to the need for a dispensary at Gauhati. I would point out that this is mainly a State Government affair. We cannot provide dispensaries immediately at each and every aerodrome but we hope that as soon as our finances permit, for the benefit and the service of our own staff we might have a dispensary. But at the present moment, we look to the State Government to provide the dispensary. The unfortunate snake bite to which he referred is not due to air travel. Then about the provision of electricity to Dibrugarh. Supply of electricity to this aerodrome is not possible, because we cannot get power from the town. We are trying to get it, and as soon as we are able to do so we shall attend to this.

Shri M. Naik (Orissa): It is a common man's service no doubt, but the common man also requires facilities.

Shri Raj Bahadur: He wants cheapness also.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I do not press my cut motion. It need not be placed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no cut motions to Demand No. 10. So I will put that also to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Aviation'."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

very carefully—one supplied by the Praja Parishad of Jammu and the other by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The story of the use of our Military forces is I think given in this version of the Praja Parishad.

On the 15th January there was some official function in the Government College at Jammu where besides the Indian National flag the flag of the National Conference was also hoisted. Some students protested against this. Nine ring leaders were arrested and three were sent to jail and six to the police lockup. But they were all released at night. After three or four days they were fined Rs. 100 each by the College principal. They protested and appealed that the fine should be remitted, but it was not done. Then some of them went on hunger strike on the 29th of January. That means the hunger strike began thirty-five days back. The hunger-strike increased in number. First it was three, then two more joined the next day and then another two on the third day and the number went on increasing. As the Press note issued by Kashmir Government says, there are twenty students still in jail who are on hunger strike. I was surprised to see the language used in describing their condition. I would have wished that this was not the language which was used. I would like here to read out the Communiqué issued by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in this respect. It is as follows:

"The Kashmir Government, in a Press note, today—that is, the 3rd March, 1952 said Col. Ramnath Chopra, Director of Public Health, personally examined the 'so-called hunger-striker' students and was satisfied the condition of none of them was such as to cause anxiety as all of them were taking milk, soup, fruit juices, glucose and other liquid foods. They were also being given books and newspapers to read. They had, however, declined to read their own text books while in detention. It was further stated that 'the authorities are not interested in detaining them in jail and it is only in order to enable the Government College to function normally that the authorities are compelled to take action against those who deliberately obstruct others in pursuing their studies in a peaceful manner or who deliberately indulge in activities calculated to defy law.'

The Press note also recalled that ten out of these students

were released at the very outset to provide them with an opportunity to behave as good students and peaceful citizens but 'working under the influence of the Praja Parishad they resorted to unlawful activities again'."

Now, thirty-five days have passed since the hunger strike began and we are told that because they are being administered milk, glucose and liquid foods through the nose by forcible feeding, therefore there is no cause for anxiety. Those of us who have fasted in jails know what it is to get these things through the nose, and I think it is not a matter for such complacency as is made out in this Press Note. Many Indian patriots died while they were being given forcible feeding. It is such a torture, Jatinnath Das died because, while forcible feeding, the rubber tube went into the lung instead of going into the stomach. This Government Communiqué reminds us of the Communiqués then issued by the British Government in India.

Then, the hunger strike continued and the numbers began to increase. On the 7th February the students took out a procession which was lathi charged. Next day, the Government closed all colleges and schools. A much bigger procession was taken out and all classes of Jammu people including ladies joined it as it proceeded and it was there that the Indian Military forces were used. This is the story of the use of the Military forces:

"The processionists including students of very tender age sat peacefully in that cornered place to make peaceful attempts to induce the authorities to realize the mistake and to set the matter right. Even then they were thrice lathi charged on this road. Some girls and boys received injuries on their heads and backs. When the police were approached by some boys to request them to behave properly and not to kill children, the reply came in the form of a bullet from the pistol of a Police inspector who had nothing to do with the procession and is only a prosecuting Inspector. This injured a boy. The students still sat peacefully demanding the release of the students and refused to leave unless an assurance to this effect was given. A detachment of Rajputana Rifles with armoured cars and wireless sets was then called in to trample down the students. The

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

city was handed over to the Military and it opened fire with the result that the mob dispersed. House searches were made and 25 persons were arrested.

At 10 P.M. a curfew order for 72 hours to commence at 12 midnight was announced and the city was paraded by the Military while individual houses were raided by the police in search of Praja Parishad workers. Pandit Prem Nath Ji Dogra and five other workers of Praja Parishad were arrested late at night. Five trucks of the Punjab Police also reached Jammu the next day to harass the peaceful citizens of the State. As a complement to the repressive measures adopted by the State authorities the entry of two dailies, *Milap* and *Pratap* of New Delhi has been banned in the State without assigning any reason."

This is the story of the use of the Indian troops there. I tried to find out from the Government booklet any denial of these facts. I have read it from cover to the end, but there is no denial. The Government booklet is only a collection of statements of certain individuals. It is not the result of any inquiry. No narration has been given by the Government about the whole story. But one thing is common to both the versions, and it is this: At that function at the Government College, besides the Indian Union flag, the flag of the National Conference was also hoisted. This, both admit. The only difference is that the Government pamphlet says it has been customary to do so and it is the flag of the National Conference which is revered by everybody. I revere that flag too. In fact, in our movement for freedom, until the year 1937 we used to hoist the flag of the National Congress everywhere, and nobody objected. Afterwards the Muslim League started objecting to it and it was very difficult to hoist the National Congress flag on our schools and we were forbidden to use that flag on those occasions because somebody objected to it. I may admit the Kashmir Government's version that the Praja Parishad is a party which professes a different philosophy. But I ask you one thing. In Jammu and Kashmir there is no Socialist Party, there is no K.M.P.P., there is even no Communist party; in fact there is no other Opposition party excepting this Praja Parishad. Here we have the

Muslim League—we have it in Madras—and we have other such parties. But still they are given the rights of the Opposition. Now, these people of the Praja Parishad party consist mostly of Dogras. You can appreciate their sentiments. Up till now there was the Raja's dynasty. The Prince has now been exiled from the State. But can you not imagine the feelings of those people? The Dogra raj is gone. Must you therefore injure their feelings by flying the National Conference Flag on Government functions in Jammu. What they are anxious for is that there should be the display either of the flag of the State that is of the Yuvraj while he is there, or of the Indian Union flag. Two years back there was trouble on this issue when the National Conference flag was flown in this same college. But the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have persisted in flying that flag on this school. I can appreciate the sentiments of the National Conference friends. I have myself hoisted the flag of the National Congress on schools and other institutions, but the Muslim League boys pulled it down. Ultimately we had to take down our flag and say to ourselves: it is a Government school and as such only the Government flag can be hoisted. Because, certain students objected to the hoisting of the National Conference flag and they had a right to do so as it was a Government building and they objected to a party flag; because they did so, was it proper to arrest them and fine each of them one hundred rupees, lathi charge them, take them to the jail and keep them there even when they were starving? And was it proper then to arrest the leaders of the Praja Parishad because it is said that they were behind the movement? Maybe. Probably the movement began like this as a student movement and ultimately they had to go to a political party for help. They must have gone to them, and they must have also helped them. But is it a reason for arresting the leaders also? I think this is not a state of affairs which does credit to a man as great as Sheikh Abdullah. We had high opinions about him. I do agree that at this time when the country is in a critical position, when we are still in a state of war, when Dr. Graham is already in India, at that time these things should not happen, and I do regret that this has happened. But I want to know could not the Kashmir Government have saved the situation and could not the things have ended after the very first happening? I think there has been

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,02,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,74,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,20,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 16—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

dent, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

Economy

Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Slow development of Indian Navy and Air Force

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Use of Indian military forces against civil population in Jammu

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defence of India

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now all these Demands under the Defence Ministry and cut motions are before the House.

Dr. M. M. Das: I should like to place before the hon. Minister of Defence for his kind and sympathetic consideration the grievances and complaints of a few thousands of peasants and agriculturists whose ancestral paddy lands were acquired during the war in the Panagarh and Ondal Vehicle Depot in West Bengal. Unfortunately, both these areas are situated within my constituency and during the last elections I had an opportunity of having a first-hand knowledge of what has happened there. Thousands of acres of highly productive cultivable paddy lands situated at a safe distance from military installations are lying fallow. The cultivator, who has been deprived of these lands, wants these lands for cultivation under any arrangement suitable to the Government. But, unfortunately, instead of giving these

[Dr. M. M. Das]

lands to these children of the soil, to those cultivators who owned the lands a few years back, they have been leased out to one single person who is neither a cultivator himself nor familiar with the modes of cultivation prevalent and suitable to those parts of Bengal.

When lands are required by the Defence Department they must be given to them whatever may be the hardships caused to the owners of those lands. But in time of peace when no emergency exists in the country first-class cultivable land must be given back to their owners under arrangements suitable to the Government. In this case the surplus cultivable lands were given on lease to a single person who was not a cultivator and who did not know anything about cultivation of paddy peculiar to those parts of Bengal. I do not understand what moral authority or right Government has to deprive thousands of cultivators of their ancestral cultivable lands particularly at a time when no emergency exists in the country. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter sympathetically and redress the grievances of these peasants and the injustice that has been done to them.

Now I beg to refer to a few matters in which I think there is enough room for economy so far as the Defence Department is concerned. First of all I beg to refer to the medical services of our Defence Department. At the head of these medical services there is the Director-General of Medical Services and his retinue of highly-paid officers. Under the Director-General of Medical Services there are three D.M.S., Directors of Medical Services—one for land, another for the Air Force and another for the Navy. Under these three D.M.Ss. there are other staff and officers. The post of D.G.A.S. is a newly created one and in my opinion it is absolutely superfluous. The functions of the Director-General are just like those of a constitutional monarch—presiding over the whole show. I submit that the administration of the medical services of our armed forces is very top-heavy and there is enough room for economy.

I then come to the Armed Forces Medical College at Poona. This institution has been recently reorganised on a grand scale and has been made unnecessarily big and bulky. The number of trainees in both these courses—there are two courses, one for the junior and the other for senior grades—is too small to justify the

maintenance of such a big institution. I do not deny the importance and the necessity of such an institution, but what I venture to suggest is that an institution developed on a much smaller scale with much less expenditure would have been sufficient for serving this purpose.

The Public Accounts Committee has made some unfortunate remarks about the whisky deal that took place between the High Commissioner in England and a British firm. This whisky was ordered for our armed forces. As the House knows, this country is passing through critical days so far as our food position is concerned and large amounts of our foreign exchange are being consumed for food imports. Repeated requests have been made to the people of this country by the hon. the Prime Minister and the Minister of Food and Agriculture to change the food habits. Will it be too much for the people of the country to expect that our armed forces should also change a little their drinking habits? I am not speaking here of enforcing prohibition in our armed forces, but what I suggest is that instead of wasting money in importing whisky which is one of the best dollar earners of England and therefore difficult to get for sterling areas, our armed forces may kindly oblige the breweries that exist in this country.

Then I come to a number of firms that are managed and maintained by our Defence Department. Huge amounts of public money have been invested in these firms with very small return. The report of our Auditor-General on these firms is not very happy. I submit that the working of these firms should be carefully looked into.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: About Demand No. 11 I have only to say that the development of the Indian Navy and the Air Force is not as rapid as we would like it to be. We have a long sea coast and I think we need a big navy—at least much bigger than what we have got. The development of our Air Force also is not commensurate with our requirements. I, therefore, wish that these two forces should be properly developed. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what measures Government are taking to improve these two wings of our Defence Forces.

In regard to the recent incidents in Kashmir I have read the two versions forecasts are made we think that the

London, placed an order in London for a French product; how much has been paid; whether it would not have been advantageous for us to place the order with France; how much overpayment, if any, has been made for this French product for which an order was placed with a London firm instead of placing it with a French firm in France itself directly.

Pandit Kunzru: The White Paper that was circulated with the Budget papers tells us that the Government, in view of the danger to the security of the country that exists at present, have come to the conclusion that no further reduction in the strength of the Armed Forces is desirable at the present time. This does not however mean that search for economy has been given up. On the contrary, it is hoped that a critical examination of the organisation and equipment of the Army may lead to important changes in the administrative framework of these forces and it may well prevent waste and eliminate inefficiency if it still exists. I should like my hon. friend the Defence Minister to throw some light on the critical examination that has taken place or may still be taking place. What I feel is that, in order to come to a sound conclusion on this point, it will be necessary for the Government to adopt a correct view of the responsibilities of the Armed Forces. I hope that the realism that has prevented a further reduction in the Armed Forces will prevent Government from taking a too narrow view of the role of the Army. I am anxious that the organisation and equipment should not be fixed at too low a basis, because, in the present fluid situation, the Army might easily be called upon to undertake a responsibility which the organisation and equipment fixed for it in accordance with any rigid theory might prevent it from discharging. I hope that the Defence Minister will be able to assure us that no such danger exists.

I shall say a word about the jeep scandal that we exposed effectively last year. I am not going to repeat the facts that have been placed before the House already. It is enough for me to say that what was said last year showed that the contractors had been unable to provide the Government of India with jeeps of the specification desired by them and that the transaction had resulted in a loss of about 19 lakhs of rupees. The Defence Ministry, in order to prevent this loss, in trying to make good this loss, entered into a contract with a new firm which,

possibly, was the old firm under a new name, for the supply of 1007 jeeps. This firm agreed to give the Government of India credit for the 19 lakhs of rupees advanced to the previous firm and to indemnify the Government of India against any claim on the part of that firm. This naturally creates a suspicion that the second firm which could not have acted on an altruistic basis, was intimately connected in some way with the previous firm. But what is more important is that when the previous transaction was considered by the Estimates Committee, it suggested that an enquiry may be made as to how this contract was placed, whether the terms of the contract had been carefully vetted before it was entered into with the firm, etc. It further said:

“We would also like to know how the responsibilities are fixed by the Committee which investigated the matter and what action is proposed to be taken against the persons concerned.”

Later on, the Audit Report on the Defence Services was published. This report, while giving the salient features of the contract and the unsatisfactory part played by the contracting firm, drew the attention of the authorities to certain features. When the reliability of the firm was called into question, we were told that the firm had been given a contract after the High Commissioner had obtained a bank reference, and that the firm was on the approved list of suppliers of the British Government. Now, the Audit report says on this point that the Audit is not aware of the exact nature of the bank reference and what it certified, and that it is also not clear whether the particular firms were the approved suppliers of the British Government for the particular stores contracted for. I should like to know from my hon. friend the Defence Minister whether he is in a position now to give us information on both these points. This report was published some months ago and it must have been brought to the notice both of the Finance Minister and of the Defence Minister. One of them should, therefore, be in a position to throw light on the two points that I have referred to.

I shall refer to the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the subject. The Committee said: it was concerned to know that no action had so far been taken by Government on these recommendations, that is to say,

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the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. And with regard to the observations made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India the report says:

"The Committee have agreed entirely with the observations made by the Auditor-General of India on the various aspects of this deal."

These observations of the Public Accounts Committee naturally lead me to enquire from Government why it is that no committee has been appointed so far in accordance with the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee which is presided over by no less a personage than our Deputy-Speaker.

Shri Kamath: That is it.

Pandit Kunzru: It is a gross disrespect to this House that a recommendation made by its Committee after a full examination of the facts should have been ignored by Government, and Government should tell us why it treated a Committee of Parliament in this unsatisfactory manner.

Shri Kamath: And this is not the first time they have done it.

Shri R. Velayudhan: They are treating Parliament also like that.

Pandit Kunzru: I hope that Government will bear the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in mind and be able to assure Parliament that action will be taken on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and that the other recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee, to which I shall just refer very briefly, will also be put into effect. The Committee has observed that there was a tendency on the part of the representatives of the various Ministries "that appeared before us in connection with the examination of this subject to throw the responsibility for what had happened on others". The Committee points out that this is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and that Government should so define the responsibilities of the Ministries purchasing materials through the purchase organisations and placing orders on the purchase organisations and obtaining materials from England as to leave no doubt with regard to the matters for which each Ministry can be held responsible. In this particular matter, I think, neither the Defence Ministry nor the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply can escape criticism. Indeed, I think the

major responsibility is that of the Defence Ministry which, it appears, denied before the Committee entirely all responsibility for what had happened.

Another observation made by the Committee is that it understood that the Financial Adviser attached to the High Commissioner, London, was an officer subordinate to him and that he had no power to scrutinise independently any proposal from the financial point of view. It has, therefore, recommended that the matter needs urgent consideration in order that the Financial Adviser functions efficiently and without any fear. The Committee also considered it essential for Government to "re-examine the methods and organisation of the D.G.I. & S., London, with a view to defining in clear terms his duties and powers and his relationship with the High Commissioner and the W.P. & S. Ministry in order to ensure that he functions efficiently".

As regards the contract for the supply of 1,007 jeeps at a price different from that agreed to under the previous agreement, the Committee felt that it was entirely a new transaction requiring fresh scrutiny and fresh sanction of the Government of India.

Well, I should like the Defence Minister to clarify the position with regard to these recommendations of the Committee also.

And now, I shall say a word with regard to the present position in respect of the supply of jeeps. When the second contract was entered into with a new firm, it provided for the supply of 68 jeeps per month, three months after the contract had been signed. But it appears from the reply given to a question put by my hon. friend Mr. Kamath the other day that so far only 24 jeeps had arrived in India. One has been kept in Brussels as a model for further supply. 25 more jeeps have been shipped and the firm has informed the Government that 25 vehicles are to be put up for inspection. When the Defence Minister was asked how it was that there was so wide a gap between the actual supply and the rate of supply agreed upon, the Defence Minister said that shortly after the supplies were begun at the old rates, the firm "insisted"—these are the Defence Minister's own words—"the firm insisted that due to circumstances beyond their control, they wanted to modify it as far as deliveries are concerned". The number suggested by them was 12 per month

mishandling of the situation. While I am very anxious that the chapter should be closed, I do wish that civil liberties—whosoever be the opponent, whether he be our most dreadful enemy—must be respected. And we should not say, when people are on hunger strike for thirty-five days, that they are enjoying, taking glucose, milk and honey and all that. It is not the language which I expected from a patriot and veteran like Sheikh Abdullah. Yesterday Maulana Masuodi did make a very eloquent speech. I admire it. In fact I appreciate his sentiments. But I want to say that they have to be judged from the point of view of the opposite party. Here are some people who oppose what you do. Bring them over by love and persuasion and not by forcing things down their throats. In this way you will be raising opposition to the National Conference flag. I wish that all the people in Jammu and Kashmir combine together and become united under the flag of the National Conference. I do wish for that day. But as there are people who oppose it, you should respect the sentiments of those people, and not fly it over a place where objection is taken.

I do wish that this matter is brought to an end. I made an appeal in public also that the students should give up their hunger strike and the matter should be closed. You should not disgrace the great name of Sheikh Abdullah that such things happen in his State.

About the Defence services, I said that you have only increased some amount of money for the Armed services and the Navy and Air Forces have been neglected. I was examining some witnesses in the Estimates Committee about the stores and other expenses of the Military. We spent about two or three weeks examining these people and we were rather surprised to find that as yet there has not been such co-ordination between the various departments as to effect maximum economy. Unfortunately the Estimates Committee is dying and we shall not be able to submit our report in these respects. Therefore, I am anxious that when the next Parliament meets it must take up the question of trying to economise the expenditure in the Defence Services. I would therefore ask the hon. Minister to take these things into consideration and see that as much economy is made in the Defence Budget as is possible when the next Parliament meets, as the heavy Budget of the Armed Forces cannot

be borne by our country in the present stage of its development.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I only want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain minor aspects of the Defence Services, that is, the welfare amenities to our forces. You know that in our parts of the country we have our forces now stationed and it is a common feature that their welfare amenities have gone down far below what they enjoyed previously, say, for example, before Independence.

I have to bring to the notice of the Defence Minister that the welfare condition of the Army which is now stationed in Kashmir is so bad that a lot of complaints have been received by many people in the South. As far as I am concerned, I must say that the majority of the forces now stationed in Kashmir and on the frontier in the Punjab, they all belong to the South and I can say that they are certainly not satisfied with the food, rations and the welfare amenities which they are now receiving. It is said that every soldier will get about six ounces of milk every day but what is given is not milk but simply water mixed with one or two ounces of milk. The same is the case with the bread ration and as for rice, I need not say much. There is terrible discontent among the forces, especially among those in the rank and file and I request the hon. Minister to see that these disadvantages are removed as soon as possible.

There is another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and that is the social amenities, and the niggardly facilities they are getting. It is common knowledge that many of these soldiers who are now serving in the forces are literate people and many of them are highly literate, especially those who come from South India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member's cut motion relates to the defence of India.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I can speak on the general administration also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not as if one cannot speak but it is not on a cut motion. On the general Demand the hon. Member can speak in this manner.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I have moved a cut motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the Demand as a whole, hon. Members can speak

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

in general and say why the Demand should not be granted. When a cut motion is moved, all arguments must only relate to the particular subject with which it deals. If the hon. Member has nothing more to say, I will call upon another hon. Member.

Col. B. H. Zaidi: (Uttar Pradesh): May I ask, Sir, if the Praja Parishad in Kashmir and the students' hunger strike are germane to the discussion on the Defence Budget?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is too late. He ought to have raised the objection when that point was raised. But I only allowed it for the reason that the hon. Member said that the Army was called out and it was made to appear that the Indian Military force marched against the civil population in Jammu. Then indirectly other things were brought.

Shri R. Velayudhan: My cut motion is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is there to discuss the defence of India.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I was saying about the Defence Forces, and their welfare amenities was one aspect of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Defence of India means border-land etc.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I referred to the soldiers at the border-land.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has three more minutes to conclude his speech.

Shri R. Velayudhan: You have taken all the time. You must give me some more time.

The other point I wish to mention is about the library facilities which the soldiers are getting. I am told that so many papers were bought for the libraries for use by the Defence Services. For example many of the language papers which are now published from our country do not at all come to these people, simply because they belong to one particular party or something like that. On very flimsy grounds, I am told that so many papers are not reaching the men in the Defence forces, even though they are prepared to pay from their own pocket for these papers. There was a lot of complaint about one particular paper, I mean the *Blitz* which was completely banned from being used by the Defence Forces. I

think that paper is very much read by the Forces, simply because it has been banned. The men go out and get it stealthily and after reading it leave it there again. That is what is happening today and by banning this paper from the Defence Forces, you are not curbing their interest in this paper, but you are increasing it. What I request is that most of the papers which are read by the people of the country must be given to them also.

Then I come to the point about the effective army. Most of the people from Malabar, Madras and Andhra are now stationed in the North and all these people from the North are sent to the South. There are great difficulties experienced about climate etc. I think it is because the Government have not got much confidence in the North Indian people that they are sending South Indians to look after the defence of India.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No aspersions should be made against the Armed Forces.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I conclude.

Shri Kamath: I want to ask a question for information from the hon. Minister. I am not going to make a speech. As we have got to do so much in so little time, I would request the hon. Minister to give to the House as full information as it is possible for him today with regard to the "anti-tank grenades deal" to which I referred yesterday in the course of my speech. The House will be grateful to the hon. Minister if he can tell us the date on which, the name of the firm with which the High Commissioner placed the order for the anti-tank grenades, the capital assets of this firm and whether a copy of the agreement can be laid on the Table of the House; whether this firm had any connection with "Anti Mistant" or S.C.K. Ltd., which took over the jeeps contract from the "Anti Mistant" firm; whether the prices quoted by this firm were higher than the prices or rates of these French manufactured grenades as with the manufacturers or suppliers in France itself; whether the stores were actually supplied and if so when; how much payment has been made; considering that the product was of French manufacture, why was not the order placed in France itself through our Ambassador in Paris considering that we are well represented in France; why was this indirect procedure adopted and the High Commissioner, in

know whether any overpayment has been made in the particular case. I speak offhand, but on this point I am quite clear, namely that no overpayment has been made. So far as I am aware, payment was made against the shipment of this particular item of arms and ammunition and as in the contract. As regards the partnership of the firm, again I speak subject to correction, but as far as I remember one of the directors of S.C.K. is a director of the firm with which we have entered into this contract. But as far as this particular item is concerned, there is no question of overpayment or of deliveries not having been effected or any other kind of difficulty. As regards the price we have paid, some complaints have been received that we have been overcharged and this matter has been referred to our High Commissioner and we have not yet received a report on this subject.

Shri Kamath: When was the reference made to the High Commissioner?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Some time ago—I have not got the date here but we have not received any report..

Shri Kamath: The hon. Minister said "subject to correction". Does it mean that Government is enquiring into the matter and a report is awaited?

Sardar Baldev Singh: As far as I know there is no formal enquiry. A reference to this effect was received and we have made enquiries; we have not received any reports so far.

The next point was raised by my friend, Pandit Kunzru, about the reorganisation and equipment in the Armed Forces. He has expressed the fear that perhaps the strength of the Army may be reduced. Well, I assured the House previously also and I want to repeat that assurance that as far as the defence of this country is concerned we are not going to risk it in any way. It is our duty to avoid waste and to find out how economies can be made.

Pandit Kunzru: May I correct my hon. friend? I expressed no fear with regard to the reduction of the Army in view of the decision that Government has come to. What I wanted information about was the future organisation and equipment of the Army.

Sardar Baldev Singh: I was coming to that. As regards the future reorganisation and equipment of the Army there should be no fear at all

because we want to reorganise it in order to avoid waste but to equip our Armed Forces as best we possibly can. Perhaps my hon. friend is referring to the Reorganisation and Equipment Committee that has been appointed and about which I think there is a reference in the White Paper. That Committee has been appointed to go into this question thoroughly and to see where economies can be made. There is no intention at all to do anything which will weaken the Armed Forces or which will reduce their equipment in any way. In any case there is no desire to reduce the equipment of the Armed Forces at the cost of efficiency.

Pandit Kunzru: Who are the members of the Committee?

Sardar Baldev Singh: It is a departmental Committee—I have not got the names of the members here. The Committee is going into the different items of expenditure and of equipment for the Armed Forces.

My friend then referred to the jeep contract. About the jeep contract, the position is, as I said in reply to a question by Mr. Kamath, as follows: The new contract was entered into some time last year and the deliveries were to begin from July, if I remember aright. The Government's position was made quite clear in the statement which I laid on the Table of the House and on page 4 of that statement I said very clearly that if this contract materialised then we will save a lot of this £ 143,000 advance that has been paid. It was only if the contract was to be fulfilled. As regards the new contract itself, it is a normal contract which has got a penalty clause—I speak subject to correction. It is true the firm promised to supply 68 jeeps but in a conference that was held in Belgium it was stated by the representative of the firm that due to some difficulty in the international supply position it was not possible for them to stick to the original delivery of 68 jeeps a month. They suggested 12 with the assurance that it will not change the ultimate date of the total supply of these jeeps—1007 jeeps have to be supplied by September 1952. As regards the actual supply, 25 have come in; 25 are on the sea; and 25 are being put up for inspection. Again I had a communication from our High Commissioner some time ago saying that the firm has put up new proposals. One of the proposals was that they wanted an increase in the price according to the

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contract. That has not been finalised as yet. The matter is under discussion again by the High Commissioner with the representative of the firm and the manufacturers, and as I said in reply to a question by Mr. Kamath, unless we get that information it is difficult to say anything. But I expressed my doubts at the time I laid the statement on the Table of the House, and that is why I clearly said that if the new contract materialises then there would be no loss, but whatever jeeps come in under this new contract will reduce our loss.

Regarding the Estimates Committee about which Pandit Kunzru made a reference, I have not got the papers here, but my impression is that this statement which I laid on the Table of the House was after the Estimates Committee's Report. The other remarks of the Auditor-General can only be replied to when this contract fails or is fulfilled. That is the present position and I have nothing more to add to the criticism which was made.

Shri Kamath: With regard to the anti-tank grenades deal, is the hon. Minister in a position to lay a copy of the contract on the Table of the House? Or can he show it to Members interested?

Sardar Baldev Singh: It is not the practice to lay the contract on the Table of the House, but I am quite prepared to show it to the hon. Member if he is interested.

Pandit Kunzru: Can the hon. Member tell us why the bank reference was not shown to the Auditor-General?

Sardar Baldev Singh: I do not know. I think there should be no objection to that, but I cannot say offhand. But I will look into that.

Pandit Kunzru: But why have not enquiries been made so far? The report was published months ago. Why have Government been sleeping over this matter?

Sardar Baldev Singh: As I have said, there is no question of sleeping over the matter. The statement which I laid on the Table of the House was after making due enquiries and since then a new contract has been entered into. If there is any difficulty about the supply under the new con-

tract, then enquiries will be made and are being made.

Pandit Kunzru: The point is whether the firm that failed to act in accordance with the contract in respect of the jeep deliveries will be employed in future in any connection. Was it not necessary therefore, at least for this reason, to enquire into its financial position and find out whether it actually supplied any stores to the Government of Great Britain in the United Kingdom?

Sardar Baldev Singh: This very point was made quite clear last year. As far as we are concerned, we did make proper enquiries in the Defence Ministry, but our High Commission in U.K. and the Director-General of the Stores Department satisfied themselves about this firm. As regards the future placing of contracts, it is only when they fully satisfy themselves that the contract will be placed.

Pandit Kunzru: What attention have the Government paid to the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor-General? Have they made any enquiries since then or not? If not, whose responsibility was it? Was it that of the Defence Ministry or of the External Affairs Ministry?

Sardar Baldev Singh: There is no question of the responsibility of the Defence Ministry. As I have made it quite clear, these contracts are entered into by the Director-General of the Indian Stores Department in U.K. and that office is I believe, I speak subject to correction, under our High Commissioner in U. K.

Pandit Kunzru: Why did the High Commissioner or the Director-General of the Indian Stores Department not furnish the information to the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the two points mentioned by him? Government should at least enquire into them.

Sardar Baldev Singh: There is no intention at all to keep back any information.

Pandit Kunzru: Where is the information?

Sardar Baldev Singh: If information has not been supplied to the Auditor-General, I think, the Auditor-General has got the right to ask for the information and as far as we

but, they gave the assurance that the final delivery period will be adhered to, that is September 1952. According to their new suggestions the deliveries are short by one. I should like to know how the Defence Ministry came to yield to the pressure put upon the Government by this firm. It is also pertinent to ask whether, in view of what has happened during the last 12 months, Government seriously believe that the contract is going to be fulfilled by September 1952. What has taken place only confirms our previous suspicion that the new contract had been entered into by the Defence Ministry just to save its face.....

Shri Kamath: Quite right.

Pandit Kunzru:...and to be able to say that they have entered into an arrangement that would enable them to prevent any loss to the Government of India. The whole position is extremely unsatisfactory and the low rate of supply of jeeps and the fact that the full number has not been supplied even according to the existing rate accepted by Government shows that there is a much greater need for the appointment of a Committee to examine the whole matter than there was when the Estimates Committee reported. I press this matter on the attention of the House and the Government. I doubt whether Government left to themselves would do anything in the matter.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar):
No, no.

Pandit Kunzru: They will be serious about it only if they see that the House takes a grave view of this matter and wants that the whole affair should be fully examined, that the responsibility of the officials concerned with it should be clearly fixed and that the recurrence of so undesirable a state of things should be effectively prevented.

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): I may first briefly reply to the points raised by my hon. friend Dr. M. M. Das. He complained about the lands that are with the military. The history of these lands and buildings that were requisitioned begins from the last war. As the House knows a very large area of land and a large number of buildings were acquired or requisitioned for military purposes. The buildings requisitioned number 4,154 and the area of land acquired is about eight lakh acres. Out of this 4,024 buildings have been derequisitioned and land measuring about 629,000 acres has since been

released. At present we have got only 130 requisitioned buildings and 345 lands measuring 1.64 lakh acres.....

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know whether these figures relate to the places which I have mentioned in my speech or they are for the whole of India?

Sardar Baldev Singh: These figures are on an all-India basis. I cannot say off-hand whether the two places mentioned by the hon. Member are included in these figures or not. At present, as I have mentioned, we have a very small number of buildings and 1.69 lakh acres of land in our possession. This matter is examined from time to time and whatever is surplus to our requirement is released by Government. As regards the two places mentioned by the hon. Member it is not possible for me to say whether there is any land surplus there or not. It all depends on what structure we have on the land and what use it is being put to. The only thing I can promise is that I will look into those two particular cases and if any land is found surplus to our requirements it will be released.

The other point mentioned by him was about the post of Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services, which he described as unnecessary. The history of this case is this. A committee was appointed to integrate the medical services in the Army, Navy and Air Force. This committee made a very careful study including conditions in other countries and finally recommended that the medical services of the Army, Navy and Air Force in India should be integrated under a Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services. If I remember aright, Dr. B. C. Roy was the Chairman of this Committee and this recommendation was made by them after very careful consideration. Government accepted the recommendation and as a result this new service was formed.

Opinions may differ on the subject but it is generally agreed that this new organisation which has been set up will in the long run result in economy and will go a long way to improve and integrate the medical services in the Armed Forces.

The next point raised was about the Armed Forces Medical College at Poona. On this question again I may say that we got into touch with the Bombay Government as we wanted to make use of their institutions. But it was not possible for us to get the required work done and after again consulting everybody concerned it

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was found that without an Armed Forces Medical College it would not be possible to give the proper training to our medical officers. The House will realise that when we have medical officers it is essential that they should be given the best possible training. Without it the medical officers will not be able to work as efficiently as they ought to.

The other point mentioned was about the farms. I have not seen the latest report but according to the last report that I saw I find that the farms that are with the army are more or less self-supporting. They have been doing very useful work, supplying milk, etc. to the members of the Armed Forces and any surplus milk to the public also. But what I want to put forward is this, that these farms are not wasted but that they are serving a very useful purpose.

Now I come to the criticism of my hon. friend Prof. Saksena. He mentioned the necessity of having a bigger Navy. We all agree on that and the Government has got plans to expand the Navy. But there are a lot of difficulties in the way. Quite apart from the financial difficulty, there is great difficulty in getting the ships, etc. Even if we get the money it is not possible to get the equipment and the cruisers. Therefore, while realising the necessity of expanding the Navy the difficulty regarding getting the equipment and the ships is there.

The other point mentioned by Prof. Saksena which does not relate to the Defence Ministry is about the riots in Jammu. He mentioned something about the Praja Parishad but I have got no information on the subject. Obviously he was referring to the use of the Indian army for putting down these disturbances there. What I want to make quite clear is this. We may have different views on other matters but we cannot ignore the fact that it is the duty of the Armed Forces to help the civil administration in restoring law and order. That is the clear duty of the Armed Forces and however unpleasant it may be it has to be fulfilled. This one battalion which was placed at the disposal of the Jammu and Kashmir administration was placed at their request but the battalion was not put to use except for patrolling purposes, etc. This is the information I have got on this subject of the use of the Army in Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Kamath: In view of the peculiar position of Kashmir which is not

quite in the same category as other Part B States, may we not leave it to the Kashmir Militia to deal with internal disturbances, and should we lend our Army for that purpose?

Sardar Baldev Singh: The Jammu and Kashmir Militia was called out and was on duty, but when they could not cope with the situation a request was made to lend one battalion of the Army which was readily given to the Jammu and Kashmir administration. As I said, wherever the Civil Administration is in need of the help of the Army it is readily given because it is our primary duty to restore law and order.

My friend, Mr. Velayudhan referred to the posting of troops. If I understood him correctly, his grievance was that troops from Madras as also troops from the North are put to great difficulty if they are posted in different places. I am very sorry some inconvenience will be caused, but I must state very frankly that it is not possible to entertain the suggestion of the kind which the hon. Member has made. Members of the Armed Forces have to serve in all parts of the country and care is taken to cause them as little trouble as possible but it is not at all possible to accept the suggestion that the troops from a particular State should be posted in that very State.

Then some point was made about the newspapers supplied in different languages. Here again, we have got to be very careful in selecting the newspapers that are made available to the Armed Forces. We have got our own paper called the *Fauji Akhbar* which is published in about half a dozen languages and this paper is made available to the members of the Armed Forces. As far as possible we try to make available as many papers as possible in different languages to the members of the Armed Forces. It is not our intention to keep them ignorant of what is happening inside the country. But we have also to be careful that papers in which some irresponsible articles appear are not allowed to spread some kind of misunderstanding among the Armed Forces. With this reservation, we do not object to the members of the Armed Forces reading any paper and as I said a large number of papers in different languages are made available to them.

Mr. Kamath referred to the supply of arms and ammunition and wanted to

day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

Grant to Arya Kanya Gurukul, Dehradun

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward class students beyond Matriculation stage

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Kamath: May I remind you, Sir, of the request made in the morning that in view of its importance the next Demand relating to the Ministry of External Affairs may be taken up and other Demands passed over?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the cut motions are withdrawn, I have no objection.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: So do I, Sir.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,88,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Education'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Education'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 22—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs."

Re-organisation of Frontier Constabulary and Militia

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Tribal Areas' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lapses of Embassies in control of expenditure.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mishandling of situation in Nepal

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Anti-Indian feeling in Nepal

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Foreign policy

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Implications of accepting U.S. aid

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Indo-Pakistan relations with special reference to Kashmir and East Bengal

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Foreign policy

Shri R. Velayudhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganisation of External Publicity

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: My intention in moving the cut motion is to draw the attention of the hon. the Prime Minister whether it would not be expedient for Government to reorganise the Frontier Constabulary and place them under the Defence Department. A sum of Rs. two crores and 95 lakhs have been provided for the administration of Tribal Areas. The sum looks very impressive. But, as a matter of fact, this amount has been provided for the defence of the country. Out of this a sum of Rs. one crore and 83 lakhs have been provided for the Frontier Constabulary and Militia. I think it is desirable to separate this expenditure and bring it as a part of the Defence Budget.

The North East Frontier consists of five districts: they are the Naga Hills, the Terap Frontier Hills, the Abhor Hills, the Mishmi Hills and the Balipara Frontier Tract. It is a very huge area. But what has been done for the development of the tribal people in the frontier tracts is not much. I find that a sum of Rs. ten lakhs has been provided for the economic development of these areas. Ten lakhs for the whole area means Rs. two lakhs for each district, which is not at all sufficient. Hon. members will find from the Budget that a portorage expense of Rs. over ten lakhs has been provided. I request that expenses relating to Defence should be separated and provision under this head should only be made for the administration and development of the area.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): May I reply to the points made by the hon. Member because this comes under a separate head?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been following the procedure of asking Hon. Ministers to reply once and for all.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: My first cut motion is for discussing the lapses of

are concerned we will be quite prepared to supply any information which has not been supplied so far.

Pandit Kunzru: Do I understand that Government undertake to obtain information on the two points mentioned in the Auditor-General's observations?

Sardar Baldev Singh: We will certainly get this information which the Auditor-General has not got and I can say to the hon. Member that there is no hesitation on that point.

Pandit Kunzru: What about the appointment of a Committee, as asked for by the Estimates Committee and as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to pursue this matter?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I regret that I am not in full possession of the question that my hon. friend put. I have just come at the tail end of these enquiries. As I understand, he is saying or he enquired whether any steps were taken after the Auditor-General has drawn attention to this matter. Am I right, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. That is what he is trying to say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, quite a number of steps have been taken and full enquiries have been instituted about various matters. I am not quite certain about which particular matter he is referring to. (*An Hon. Member: Jeeps.*) All this in connection with which the Auditor-General has drawn attention has been enquired into. Speaking from memory, I may say that before the Auditor-General presented his report his attention was drawn to certain additional facts which were not before him then. Nevertheless, he said that he would proceed with his report and will not wait for these facts. Anyhow, quite considerable enquiries have been made about quite a number of transactions relating to it since then, and we are proceeding still.

Pandit Kunzru: I am glad that the Prime Minister is here. I did not know that he had returned from his tour. Otherwise, I should have asked the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to inform him of the points on which I was going to speak. What I want to know is whether the bank reference in question has been shown to the Comptroller and Auditor-General and whether it has been

found out whether the firm with which the first contract was entered into was really supplying stores of this kind to the United Kingdom Government when it was asked to supply to the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not answer that specific question straight-off.

Shri Kamath: Is a Committee enquiring into all these transactions, or are any Secretaries to Government enquiring into them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a Committee. Individuals are enquiring into it.

Pandit Kunzru: May I draw the attention of the hon. the Prime Minister to the fact that the report was published months ago?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should be an end to these questions. Enough has been asked and enough has been said. Now, so far as the cut motions are concerned, does Dr. Das press his motion?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir. I beg leave to withdraw it.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Prof. S. L. Saksena: I would like my two cut motions to be put to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Mine also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Defence Services' Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Demands Nos. 11 to 16. The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,02,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,74,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,20,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 17—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 18—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 19—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 20—EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 21—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st

the various Embassies in the control of their expenditure as revealed by the Report of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee is a very valuable document. The Auditor-General has spent some time over visiting our Embassies in foreign countries and has made certain recommendations. I only wish to draw the attention of the hon. the Prime Minister and his Department to the recommendations made by him and I hope that they will be given effect to. There has been a great complaint about the High Commissioner in London and I hope that the remarks in the Public Accounts Committee Report will be taken into consideration. As I have to cover so many cut motions in the space of a very short time I cannot say further than that over this matter.

My next cut motion is to discuss the mishandling of the situation in Nepal, and the third is to discuss the causes of the rise of anti-Indian feeling in Nepal. About Nepal I have only to say in brief that the situation is like this. It is one year since democratic Government was set up in Nepal, but unfortunately conditions in Nepal are still not stable. We have repeatedly seen that the Government there is very weak. Recently, as we saw, there was a rebellion that took place in Kathmandu and the rebels had almost taken over the entire Government in their hands. I am not interested so much in what happened there as in the one main fact that Nepal should have a stable Government, a Government friendly to India, a Government on whom we can depend if our own security is threatened. I therefore am anxious that the relations of our country with Nepal should be of extreme cordiality, not only with the Government there but with the people also. I have felt that the good will which was there in Nepal for our country has considerably lessened after the revolution. And one of the reasons for it, I think, is that we have unwittingly supported or been made tools by the Government in power there for their party politics. So far as the Nepal Congress is concerned, there were two parties there. One was led by the Koiralas and the other by Dr. K. I. Singh. When the victory was achieved and one party led by the Koirala brothers was put in power, it said that K. I. Singh was a dacoit, a murderer and what not. And we lent our troops to hunt him down. But we have seen that the people of Nepal regard

him as a national hero. He is not a dacoit or a murderer but a political leader who was opposed to the Government in power, who was opposed to the compromise with the Ranas and the composite Government formed after the Revolution and who had a very large following of the people there. Even now, as you know, he is almost worshipped by the people of Nepal. But we sent our troops to hunt him down. I therefore think that the Government of India should not become a tool of any party there but it should try to serve the people of Nepal. It should not treat their feelings lightly. The feelings of the Nepalese are that the Indian Government should not have sent its troops to hunt down K. I. Singh and it should not have called him a dacoit and a murderer. I am told that even now the people there feel that it is because of the Indian Government that the Nepal Government are not able to release him. It may be a wrong inference. But it is the general feeling. It contributes to the anti-Indian feeling very much. It is a State on our borders and our relations should be cordial not only with its Government but with the people also. That will be possible only when we respect their feelings and sentiments. When the people regard him as a national hero why should we call him a dacoit, a murderer and what not? I therefore, think that our Government in dealing with the Government there should take into consideration the feelings of the people there and it must deal with them in a way so as to make them understand that we are not tools of any political party in power at any one time but that we care for the interests of the whole people. I think it is possible, and the people of Nepal are already grateful to us, and they will ever remain grateful to us if we tried to help them in that manner. I am very glad our country has sent them help to enable them to have a good army and a good administration. That is all very good. But becoming a tool of any party there in calling a man whom they regard as a hero as a dacoit, murderer and so on and sending our troops to hunt him down has been a very bad thing. I also think there has been complaint about our Ambassador, and it is said that he has been responsible for some of the anti-Indian feeling there. The hon. the Prime Minister should enquire into the complaint and see that these complaints are removed.

My fourth cut motion is a general cut motion to discuss the foreign

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

policy of the Government of India. About our foreign policy I have stated my views previously also. I agree with it in the main. I have also commented in the past and I will now thank the hon. the Prime Minister for pursuing that policy with a pertinacity which is all his own. I am glad this policy is now appreciated even by those who formerly were hostile to him. Mrs. Roosevelt who came here recently also had to say that America has changed her views about our foreign policy and that they also have come to admire and to understand why our Prime Minister has that policy. It is really very praiseworthy on our part that with such small forces as we have got we can maintain a position of neutrality and independence and do what is proper on particular issues. That, I think, is a credit to our Prime Minister and to our country. Our forces are the smallest practically and we do not deserve any status on that account but on account of our foreign policy of impartiality and dynamic neutrality, our Prime Minister and we are respected by the world, and even the biggest countries understand and appreciate that policy. Therefore, on that account I have nothing to say except to appreciate and thank the Prime Minister for it.

My fifth cut motion is to discuss the implications of accepting U.S. aid. I was glad to read in the papers that the Prime Minister said that he had accepted the aid without any conditions. I am glad about it. I would only request the Prime Minister to give to this House a detailed statement of any implications of that aid. There has been some concern in the papers that there must be some conditions attached to it. I hope it is not true, and I wish he lets the House know its implications.

My last cut motion is to discuss Indo-Pakistan relations. I have already dealt with this question on previous occasions and in view of the shortness of time I do not want to discuss it now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are only ten minutes and I should like to call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Mr. R. Velayudhan's cut motion to discuss the foreign policy of India is barred because it is the same as the cut motion moved by Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena.

Then there is Mr. Kamath's cut motion which is about Reorganization of External Publicity.

Shri Kamath: I would only request him to give us a detailed account of the scheme of reorganization which he promised us on the last occasion, that is when we discussed the demands for supplementary grants. He said that he would give a full picture of the scheme when the budget discussion was taken up, and as our pleasure was deferred on that occasion I would ask him to give us full an account as possible today.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Why is my cut motion barred, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the same as the other one, namely of Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, to discuss the foreign policy of the Government of India. His cut motion is to discuss the foreign policy of India. India is not different from the Government of India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is my misfortune that in spite of every effort, I am not wholly able to gather what the hon. Member Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said, but I understand he spoke about Nepal and I also heard the name of Dr. K. I. Singh. I am trying to piece together from various words that I heard what his argument might have been. He seemed to allege that the Government of India favour some particular party there. The Government of India has to deal with the Government of Nepal. If the Government of Nepal happens to represent a party, well, that is an internal matter of Nepal. Surely the hon. Member would not expect us to deal with other groups and not to deal with the Government of Nepal. As a matter of fact, we have taken very particular care not to deal or interfere in any way with the internal affairs of Nepal. We are interested in two aspects of this question. One is both as a Government, and if I may say, so as a people, as individuals, we are interested in the progress of Nepal, the democratic progress of Nepal and the stability of Nepal. Secondly, as a Government we are intensely interested in the stability of Nepal from the point of view of our own security, quite apart from Nepal. Those are the two main aspects of this question that remain before us. Naturally in dealing with a somewhat fluid situation, one has to consider every step very carefully. I should

like the House to remember what changes have taken place in Nepal during the last thirteen months. Thirteen months are a very brief period and these thirteen months have seen a change from a very rigid authoritarian regime in Nepal which had lasted one hundred years. Any such change naturally creates a number of upsets in the normal functioning of the state apparatus and on the whole it is rather surprising that in spite of these very major changes the country has been carrying on with a large measure of stability and security. There have been petty troubles. I cannot go into the internal affairs of Nepal and discuss them here, partly because I am not in a position to do so and partly because it is not my function nor the function of this House, if I may say so, to discuss the internal affairs of Nepal. So that keeping these two broad facts in mind firstly that we are all interested as friends and neighbours in the democratic progress and stability and security of Nepal and secondly, we as the Government of India are greatly interested in the stability and security of Nepal from the point of view of our own security, in that matter I venture to state I have a word or two because where the question of India's security is concerned, we consider the Himalaya mountains as our border. Apart from that we do not wish to interfere. We wish to help and normally a Government helps through the other Government; we do not help groups, we do not help individuals. If the Government of Nepal asks us for help and we are able to give it, we give it. They asked for help in various ways—engineers and the like. At the present moment a small military mission, a few officers, half a dozen or so, with some other have gone there to advise them. That type of help we give.

Now the hon. Member referred to Dr. K. I. Singh. Evidently, I must confess that Dr. K. I. Singh, is not known to me as intimately as to Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. I have heard his name before about six or seven or eight months ago when his name came up before us in connection with a large number of dacoities, a large number of killings or murder—call them whatever you like—committed by a gang led by Dr. K. I. Singh—a gang of about 200 on the border of India. That was primarily the concern of the Nepal Government but it happened also to be our concern because it was right on the border and our own men were involved, in the sense that they suffered from the depredations of this gang. Thereupon the

Nepal Government asked us for some help—I think it was six or eight months ago—on the border first to prevent this gang from disappearing into the hills and secondly, to help them in a joint operation to capture the gang. We agreed to do that and we did it, if I may say so, with extreme efficiency. In 24 hours we surrounded and captured the gang and handed it over to the Nepal Government and came here. Subsequently other things happened and the latest development was that he escaped from prison in Kathmandu. Well, may I ask, what does the hon. Member expect me to do about it? If a person committed these depredations—they were pretty bad—whatever the motive may be, when a large number of people were killed and looting and dacoity take place by a gang, normally any Government deals with that gang rather severely. Now he has escaped. We have done nothing about the matter. If the Nepal Government asked for our help I have no doubt we will give it, provided we are in a position to do so. We deal with the Government and not with groups, parties and individuals there.

As for the other subjects raised in regard to the foreign policy of the Government of India, I do not know whether in two or three minutes' time we can discuss it, though we have discussed it on many an occasion and we have done so to the satisfaction of the House.

There was talk about the publicity organization. Hon. Members wanted full particulars. I do not quite know what my hon. colleague the Deputy Minister said on a previous occasion but if the hon. Member wants to know what we are doing, he can talk to us and my colleague the Deputy Minister will tell him about it. There is nothing very novel about it. In the rearrangements there may be stress in one place, less stress in some other place and some other changes in the manner of approach etc. which have continually to be kept in view. As a matter of fact, publicity depends very largely on the policy we pursue because it does not depend so much on the handouts that we may give or the talks that we may give; it may depend on personal contacts; it may depend on information supplied and all that had to be done. But the House will normally find that where a policy that we pursue is not liked, then normally it produces certain results which are not favourable to us, but that

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depends on the policy, not on the local handout etc. We can examine that policy; if it is correct we pursue it, whether people like it or not, and if it is not correct, we change it, but it is true that we should always be wide awake about our publicity and keep it up to the mark in every way. We cannot always compete with others in the sense that we try in our publicity to adhere to the truth. Sometimes others do not do that and sometimes it may be that untruth gets a slight start, but I am quite sure that ultimately truthful representation is not only the right way to do things, but it ultimately tells.

Shri Kamath: As the Prime Minister has referred to the importance of stability in Nepal in relation to our own security, have any reports been received by Government about infiltration of Communists from across the Tibetan border into Nepal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. To my knowledge no actual reports of infiltration have been received.

Some Hon. Members: Sir, It is five o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put these.....

Dr. Keskar: May I be permitted to say one word, Sir, because certain observations made by the hon. Member will go un-answered.

Some Hon. Members: It is now five o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow any.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In half a minute, he can finish.

Dr. Keskar: Especially with regard to the suggestion that he made that the Assam Rifles who are doing very valuable work should be handed over to the Defence Department and the External Affairs Ministry should take over the work of development of the frontier area. The Defence Department really does whatever the scheme it puts through the Army. In this particular area, the work that has to be done by the Assam Rifles is not only the work of an Army. It does the work of the police, the Army and also administration all combined which is an extremely difficult work and which normally an army will never be able to do. It is for that reason that the Assam Rifles have been kept as a special unit. Though they are trained in the military way

and they are probably under a kind of military discipline, still they are kept as a separate force under the Governor who works for our Ministry. I do not think it will be possible for us to accept the suggestion that the Assam Rifles might be handed over to the military and the Ministry take up the work of developing this area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the Demands to the vote of the House. It is five o'clock.

Shri Kamath: We can sit 15 minutes longer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time has already been fixed. I cannot change anything now.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,85,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put all the other remaining Demands—those that have not already been adopted by the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order

Paper be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands Nos. 3, 4 and 25 to 132 entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the motions for Demands for Grants on Account which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 4—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 25—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 26—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 27—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,96,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 28—TAKES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND No. 29—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 30—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 31—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries'."

DEMAND No. 32—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 33—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND NO. 34—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 35—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 36—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 37—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 41—EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Extraordinary Payments'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 43—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 44—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 45—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 46—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 47—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 48—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 50—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 51—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND No. 52—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 53—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 54—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 55—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 56—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,28,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 57—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 58—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 59—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs.’”

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands.’”

DEMAND No. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.’”

DEMAND No. 62—BROADCASTING

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Broadcasting.’”

DEMAND No. 63—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Ministry of Labour.’”

DEMAND No. 64—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Chief Inspector of Mines.’”

DEMAND No. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,59,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour.’”

DEMAND No. 66—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND RESETTLEMENT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Employment Exchanges and Resettlement.’”

DEMAND No. 67—CIVIL DEFENCE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Civil Defence.’”

DEMAND No. 68—MINISTRY OF LAW

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Ministry of Law.’”

DEMAND No. 69—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Administration of Justice.’”

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of ‘Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.’”

DEMAND No. 71—IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (MET FROM REVENUE)

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Irrigation (including working Expenses), Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (Met from Revenue)."

DEMAND No. 72—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 73—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,47,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 74—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,02,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 75—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 76—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 77—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 79—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,36,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 80—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND No. 82—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 83—KUTCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND No. 84—BILASPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND No. 85—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 86—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 87—RELATIONS WITH STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND No. 88—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND No. 89—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 90—PORTS AND PILOTAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,62,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. 91—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 92—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 94—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 96—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 97—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 98—STAMP CANCELLING AND PRINTING INKS MANUFACTURING FACTORY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stamp cancelling and Printing Inks manufacturing Factory'."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,68,32,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 102—PARLIAMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st

day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Parliament'."

DEMAND No. 103—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Parliament Secretariat'."

DEMAND No. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND No. 105—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 107—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 108—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,66,66,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 112—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 113—PAYMENTS TO RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND No. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 115—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,80,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 117—PURCHASES OF FOODGRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Purchases of foodgrains'."

DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st

day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,02,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND No. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 129—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 130—NEW DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

DEMAND No. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,44,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1952-53.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1952-53."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Nine of the Clock on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1952.
